



- Close your eyes.
- Open them.
- Whatever is visible is a 'noun'
- Only 'Abstract Noun' can not be seen, touched, heard, smelt or tasted.

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, quality, condition, position or attitude.

5 KINDS

KINDS OF NOUN

- 1. PROPER NOUN :** A proper noun is the name of some particular person, place or thing.
e.g. Ram, Delhi, Mohan, Sudha, Calcutta
- 2. COMMON NOUN :** A common noun is the name given to every common person, place or thing of the same class.
e.g. Boy, girl, chair, city, river, table, chair etc.
- 3. ABSTRACT NOUN :** An abstract noun is the name of a quality, state or action.
e.g. Kindness, childhood, honesty, wisdom, happiness etc.
- 4. COLLECTIVE NOUN :** A collective noun is the name of a number of things or persons that are taken together as a whole.
e.g. class, crowd, society, army, team, bouquet etc.
- 5. MATERIAL NOUN :** A material noun is the name of matter or substance of which things are made.
e.g. sugar, oil, wood, gold, silver, diamond, water etc.

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PRONOUN

PRO MEANS FOR

Hence, a word which is used in place of a noun is called a pronoun.

e.g. He, she, it, you, they etc.

KINDS OF PRONOUN

1. PERSONAL PRONOUN : Pronouns that are associated with particular grammatical persons.

1st Person (Speaker) Singular I My Me

Plural We our us

2nd Person Singular and Plural You YOUR you

3rd Person SINGULAR MASCULINE He HIS HIM

Ram Ram's Ram

FEMININE SHE HER HER

" " Plural Masculine and FEMININE THEY THEIR THEM

2. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN : It points out that the action done by the subject turns back upon the subject.

e.g. Radha hurt herself. I hid myself.

3. EMPHATIC PRONOUN : This pronoun is used to lay emphasis.

e.g. I myself will go there. He himself will do this work.

4. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN : This pronoun points out the mutual relation. e.g. each other, one another.

5. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN : This pronoun points the object to which it refers.

e.g. This, these that, those

6. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN : This pronoun is used for asking questions.

e.g. What are you doing? Which is your book?

Who are you? Whose car is this?

7. INDEFINITE PRONOUN : This pronoun refers to persons or things in a general way.

e.g. Did you see any of your friend? All students passed.

There are some students. Somebody is coming.

8. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN : This pronoun refers to persons or thing one at a time.

e.g. Neither of you will go. Either of you can depart.

9. RELATIVE PRONOUN : This pronoun refers to some noun which is its antecedent.

e.g. I know the boy who gave you hundred rupees.

I know the girl who reads in your class.

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VERB

A verb is a word that conveys an action, a state of being or an occurrence. It is used to say something about some person, place or thing.

VERBS

TRANSITIVE VERBS

With an object

I read a book.

PLACE WHAT

I read what..

Answer = a book.

Place what / to whom after a verb.

If answer is there, the verb is transitive.

If there is no answer, the verb is intransitive.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Without an object

Mohan ran.

PLACE WHAT

Mohan ran what

No answer.

VERBS

WEAK VERBS

Verbs having similar second and third forms.

Play played played

Buy bought bought

Look looked looked

Cut cut cut

Put put put

STRONG VERBS

Verbs having all dissimilar forms.

Do did done

Shake shook shaken

Fly flew flown

Rise rose risen

Give gave given

FINITE VERBS

Finite verbs are those verbs which change according to the number, person and tense of the subject.

e.g. I want to go.

He wants to go.

They want to go.

Radha wanted to go.

Thus we see that want is a finite verb which changes with the change of number, person and tense.

NON-FINITE VERBS

Non-finite verbs are those verbs which do not change according to the number, person and tense of the subject.

I hope to pass.

He hopes to pass.

They hope to pass.

Radha hoped to pass.

Thus we see that 'to pass' is a non-finite verb which does not change with the change of number, person and tense.

ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word used with a noun or pronoun to add something to its meaning.

e.g. A good boy, A black boy, A bad boy, A tall boy, A clever boy etc.

To identify an adjective, place how, how many and which.

How : GOOD, BAD, SMART, HONEST, INTELLIGENT, FAIR, TALL, SHORT etc.

How MANY : ONE, TWO, THREE, FIFTY, SIXTY, SEVENTY, HUNDRED.

WHICH : THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE.

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KINDS OF ADJECTIVE

1. **ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY** : Adjective of quality shows merits and de-merit of a person, place or thing.

Mohan is a kind boy. Raman is very clever.

2. **ADJECTIVE OF QUANTITY** : Adjective of quantity shows how much of a thing is meant.

e.g. I have some money. All students are present.

3. **ADJECTIVE OF NUMBER** : Adjective of number shows how many persons or things meant. I have a cow.

4. **DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE** : Shows nearness or distance.
e.g. This pen is mine. That pen is yours.

5. **INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE** : This adjective is used to ask questions.

Which book is yours? What time is it now?

Whose pen is this? Which city shall we go to?

6. **DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE** : It refers to each one of a number.

Each boy will sing a song. Every girl can depart now.

7. **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE** : This adjective shows possession. (Shows the ownership.)

8. **PROPER ADJECTIVE** : An adjective which is formed from proper nouns is proper adjective.

e.g. Indian poets are wise. I don't like Chinese food.

American people are brave. Sacho was a Japanese doctor.

ADVERB

SIMPLE, RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE

A word that modifies a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a conjunction and a preposition.

Radha writes beautifully. (verb) My teacher is very nice. (Adjective)

Your books are just below the table. (Preposition) I spoke very quickly. (Adverb).

1. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF TIME** : Shows when the action takes place.
e.g. Now, Then, Today, Yesterday, tomorrow, Always, daily, After etc.
2. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF PLACE** : Shows where the action takes place.
e.g. Here, there, everywhere, in, out, up, down, inside, outside, near etc.
3. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF NUMBER** : Shows how often the action takes place.
e.g. Once, twice, thrice, always, never, often, seldom, again, frequently etc.
4. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF MANNER** : Shows how the action takes place.
e.g. Beautifully, timidly, strongly, nicely, bravely, harshly, badly etc.
5. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF AFFIRMATION** : Shows acceptance.
e.g. Yes, absolutely, truly, certainly, definitely, surely etc.
6. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF NEGATION** : Shows refusal. **e.g. No, not, never.**
7. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF DEGREE/QUANTITY** : Shows extent.
e.g. Much, more, very, little, many, few, enough, too, almost etc.
8. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF COMPARISON** : Shows comparison.
e.g. As..... as, than etc.
9. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF PURPOSE** : Shows motive or intention.
e.g. So that, with the purpose of, with a view to, for etc.
10. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF RESULT/Reason** - Shows why the action took place.
e.g. Therefore, so, as, because, since, for, on account of etc.
11. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF CONCESSION/CONTRAST** : Shows opposite result.
e.g. Though, although, even if, however, yet etc.
12. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF CONDITION** : Lays down a condition.
e.g. Provided that, as long as, if, had, should etc.
13. **SIMPLE ADVERB OF EXTENT** : Shows limit or extent.
e.g. So far as, as far as, with double comparison.

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CONJUNCTIONS

LINKERS

A Conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

CONJUNCTIONS

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

JOIN WORDS, PHRASES, CLAUSES AND SENTENCES OF EQUAL RANKS.

FOUR TYPES

1. CUMULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Add one statement with another.
eg. Shyam is not only rich but kind also.

He as well as his friends is illiterate.

He is both handsome and strong.

Raju is reading and his mother is cooking.

2. ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Join sentences and show contrast between them.

Manoj is intelligent, while (whereas) Raju is dull.

He ran fast, yet he missed the train.

Mohan worked hard but he failed.

Sushma did not work hard however she passed.

I felt bored, still I waited.

3. ALTERNATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Express a choice between two statements.

Either come in or go out.

She has neither beauty nor sense.

Run fast or you will miss the train.

She must weep or she must die.

4. ILLATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Show that one fact is proved from another.

I worked hard, so (therefore) I passed.

The days are long, for it is June.

All will die one day, for man is mortal.

You are honest, therefore all respect you.

Someone is at the door, for I hear a knock.

The train is about to depart, let us board it then.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

HELP TO CONNECT SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TO THE MAIN CLAUSE.

NINE TYPES

(i) TIME. When, till, until, as long as, before, after, since, while, so long as etc.

Wait here till I come. Don't go until I order.

(ii) PLACE. Where, wherever, whence.

I know where you live. Go whence you came.

(iii) REASON. As, because, since.

I cannot walk because I am ill.

Since he is poor, you must help him.

(iv) CONDITION. Unless, provided, whether, if, only if, supposing etc.

Unless he works hard, he cannot pass.

I shall go if you come to me.

(v) PURPOSE. So that, in order that, lest etc.

He works hard so that he may pass.

I ran fast lest I should miss the bus.

(vi) RESULT. So... that, such... that as... so.

He is so tired that he cannot walk.

She spoke in a low voice that I couldn't hear.

(vii) COMPARISON. As - as, than as much as.

He is as intelligent as his sister is.

Ram is wiser than Mohit.

(viii) CONTRAST. As - though, although, however, notwithstanding that.

Although he worked hard, yet he failed.

(ix) MANNER. As - as, as if, as far as, according as etc.

She behaves as if she were mad.

While in Rome, do as the Romans do.

PREPOSITION

A Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or a Pronoun to show its relation to some other word in the sentence.

e.g. Suman goes to school with her father. Rama lives in Delhi.

The book is on the table. This book is for you.

KINDS OF PREPOSITIONS

1. SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS :

e.g. After, at, by, down, up, in, on, off, for, of, to, till, over, through, out etc.

2. COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS :

e.g. About, against, across, within, until, into, beside, before, without, behind, beneath, below, inside, outside etc.

3. DOUBLE PREPOSITIONS :

e.g. out of, from under, from beneath, from among, outside of, from out, from behind etc.

4. PARTICIPLE PREPOSITIONS : These are participles of verbs used as prepositions.

e.g. considering, regarding, notwithstanding, accepting, concerning etc.

5. PHRASE PREPOSITIONS :

e.g. On behalf of, by way of, by virtue of, in the event of, instead of, along with, on account of, by means of, because of, with regard to, for the sake of, with a view to etc.

INTERJECTION

INTER

HURR! ALAS! HUSH!

AMONG

JECTUS

HELLO! WHAT! AH!

THROWN

AN INTERJECTION IS A WORD ONLY TO EXPRESS SOME SUDDEN FEELING OF THE MIND **AND HAS NO GRAMMATICAL VALUE.**

EXCLAMATION / EMOTION / FEELING :

- **JOY** : Ha! Ha! Hurray!
- **SORROW** : Alas! Ah!
- **SURPRISE** : What! Oh! Good God!
- **APPROVAL** : O.K! , Bravo! Well done!
- **CONTEMPT** : Fie! Bosh! Fox shame!
- **CALLING** : Hey! Hello!
- **ATTENTION** : Look! Behold! Hush! Lo! Listen!

ONE WORD MAY EXPRESS MORE THAN ONE EMOTIONS.

Oh! What a rubbish.

CONTEMPT

oh! What a beautiful picture.

SURPRISE WITH PLEASURE.

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NOUN PHRASE

A Noun Phrase is a group of words that does the work of a Noun.

e.g. Delivering a speech shows your confidence.
To travel without a ticket means to deceive your country.
Ram desired to enjoy the music.

NOUN

The boy wants something.

We enjoyed mangoes.

He loves books.

He dislikes powder.

Horses prefer grass.

I like Ram.

NOUN PHRASES

The boy wants to go home.

We enjoyed playing cricket.

He loves to issue hard orders.

He dislikes using face powder.

Horses prefer living in dark stables.

I like to play cricket.

ADJECTIVE PHRASE

An Adjective Phrase is a group of words that does the work of an adjective. e.g. He was a lad of promise. He is a man of intelligence. It is a place of great beauty.

RULE : A + Noun + of + Abstract Noun.

ADJECTIVES

A golden crown.

A purple cloak.

A white elephant.

A deserted village.

The longest day.

A heavy load.

ADJECTIVE PHRASES

A crown made of gold.

A cloak of purple colour.

An elephant with a white skin.

A village without any inhabitants.

The day of greatest length.

A load of great weight.

ADVERB PHRASE

An Adverb Phrase is a group of words that does the work of an adverb.

ADVERBS

Bravely

Unwisely

Recently

There

ADVERB PHRASES

In a brave manner, or with bravery

In an unwise manner, or without wisdom.

Just now, or at a recent date.

At that place.

RULE : 1. In + a/an + adjective + manner/way.

e.g. In an attractive way, in a brave manner.

RULE : 2. By + V₁ + ing + object.

e.g. My friend developed confidence by reading books.

RULE : 3. With + Abstract Noun = Adverbial Phrase.

e.g. I accepted his challenge with firmness.

Ram succeeded in life with determination.

CLAUSE

A clause is a group of words which has a subject and a predicate of its own but forms part of a sentence.

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

I do not know
This is the house

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

what he does.
where Mohan lives.

KINDS

1. NOUN CLAUSE

2. ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

3. ADVERB CLAUSE

NOUN CLAUSE : A Noun Clause does the work of a noun. It has a subject and predicate and depends on the main clause.

e.g. Please listen to what I say.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE : A clause that does the work of an Adjective is called an Adjectival clause.

e.g. The book which has a red colour is mine.

ADVERB CLAUSE : A clause that does the work of an Adverb is called Adverbial clause.

e.g. All stood up when the Prime Minister came.

You may go wherever you like.

SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense. e.g. Ravi reads a book. I go to school.

KINDS

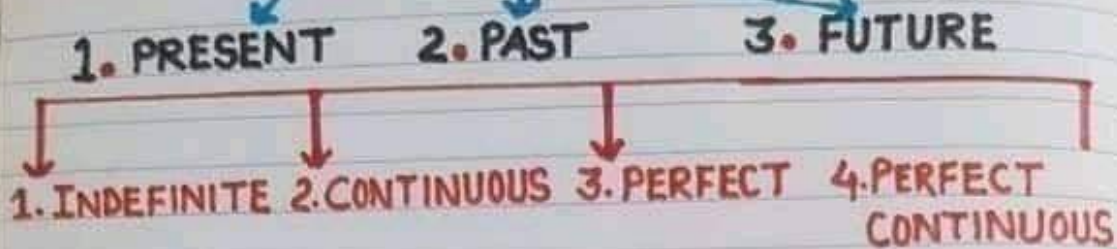
According to their grammatical structure, there are three types of sentences.

- (a) Simple Sentences : Contain one subject and one verb.
e.g. The earth moves round the sun. Ashoka was a great king.
- (b) Compound Sentences : have more than one main clauses.
e.g. He worked hard but failed. Mohan worked hard and passed.
- (c) Complex Sentences : have one main clause and a subordinate clause.
e.g. All know that the earth moves round the sun.

According to their meanings, sentences are of five kinds :

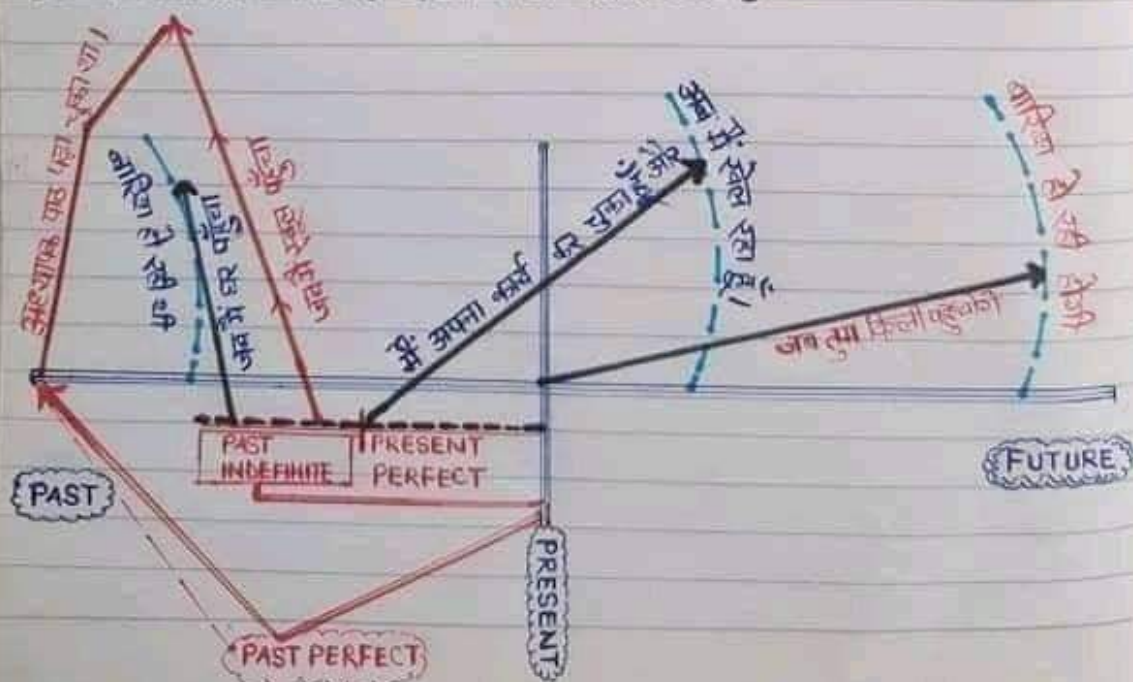
- (a) Assertive Sentences : Affirmative and Negative Sentences.
e.g. Ramesh is a tall boy. She is not very clever.
- (b) Interrogative Sentences : With helping verbs and with WH words.
e.g. Are you going to school? Where are you going?
- (c) Imperative Sentences : Express orders, requests, command etc.
e.g. Open your books. Please lend me your pen.
- (d) Exclamatory Sentences : Express strong feeling of joy, sorrow, wonder.
e.g. What a beautiful scene it is! Alas! I am ruined.
- (e) Optative Sentences : Express a wish or a prayer.
e.g. May God bless you! May you live long!

TENSE



$1 \times 3 \times 4 = 12$ HENCE THERE ARE 12 TENSES

1. PRESENT INDEFINITE
2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS
3. PRESENT PERFECT
4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
5. PAST INDEFINITE
6. PAST CONTINUOUS
7. PAST PERFECT
8. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
9. FUTURE INDEFINITE
10. FUTURE CONTINUOUS
11. FUTURE PERFECT
12. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS



HOW TO MOVE :

PAST PERFECT → PAST CONTINUOUS → PAST IND. → PRESENT PERFECT

SIMPLE PRESENT → PRESENT CONTINUOUS → FUTURE

MAIN PAIRINGS :

1. PAST PERFECT

कार्य पहले हुआ

→ SEPARATE EXAMPLES

मैं खेल चुका था।

I had played.

Had + V₃

COMBINATION :-

जब आप आए, मैं खेल चुका था।

When you came, I had played. or I had played when you came.

+ PAST INDEFINITE

कार्य बाद में हुआ

जब आप आए।

When you came.

V₂

2. PAST CONTINUOUS

लम्बे समय चला कार्य

→ SEPARATE EXAMPLES

बारिश हो रही थी।

It was raining.

was, were + V₁ + ing

COMBINATION :-

जब मैं घर पहुँचा, बारिश हो रही थी।

When I reached home, it was raining. or It was raining when I reached home.

+ PAST INDEFINITE

कम समय चला कार्य

जब मैं घर पहुँचा।

When I reached home.

V₂

3. PRESENT PERFECT + PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Combination → मैं अपना कार्य कर चुका हूँ और अब मैं खेल रहा हूँ।
I have done my work and now I am playing.

4. FUTURE INDEFINITE + FUTURE CONTINUOUS

→ हिन्दी में दोनों वाक्यों में Future का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है परन्तु अंग्रेजी में Future Indefinite के स्थान पर Present Indefinite का प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।

e.g. जब तुम दिल्ली पहुँचोगे, बारिश हो रही होगी।
When you reach Delhi, it will be raining.
Present Indefinite.

5. Linkers द्वारा Similar Tenses की Pairing भी की जाती है।

e.g. He worked very hard and got good marks.
He worked very hard but failed.

→ अलग-2 Tenses की भी Pairing की जाती है।

e.g. He plays hockey but today he is playing cricket.

IF PATTERN

If + V ₁	→	Will + V ₁
If + V ₂	→	Would + V ₁
If + had + V ₃	→	would + have + V ₃

e.g.

If you work hard, you will pass.
If you worked hard, you would pass.
If you had worked hard, you would have passed.

1. PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

पहचान :- वाक्य के अंत में ता है, ते हैं, ती है, ता हैं।

Method : $S + V_1 + O.$ or $S + V_1 + s \text{ or } es + O.$ Simple Affirmative Sentences

Where to use V_1 and where to use $V_1 + s \text{ or } es.$

1. FIRST PERSON

I my me. = V_1 I play.
We our us. We play.

2. Second PERSON

You your you. = V_1 You play.

3. THIRD PERSON

SINGULAR

He
She
It
Ram
Ritu
Cow
Boy
Girl

$V_1 + s \text{ or } es.$

PLURAL

They
They
They
Ram and Shyam
Ritu and Reema
Cows
Boys
Girls

V_1

Examples :

Ram plays cricket.
He reads a book.
She goes to school.
A dog barks.

Ram and Shyam play cricket.
They read a book.
They go to school.
Dogs bark.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES :

S + do not + V₁ + O.

जहाँ V₁ लगाई थी वहाँ do not लगाना है।

eg. I do not play Football.

You do not go to school.

They do not tell lies.

We do not waste our time.

S + does not + V₁ + O.

जहाँ V₁ + S या es लगाया था, वहाँ does not लगाना है।

Ram does not play Football.

He does not go to school.

Radhika does not tell a lie.

Atul does not waste his time.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :

Do + S + V₁ + O ?

Do I play Football ?

Do you go to school ?

Do they tell lies ?

Does + S + V₁ + O ?

Does Ram play Football ?

Does he go to school ?

Does Radhika tell a lie.

USES :-

1. सांख्यिक सत्य के लिए।

eg. The sun rises in the east. The sun sets in the west.

The Hindus worship the Ramayana. Two and two make four.

2. वैज्ञानिक सत्य के लिए :

eg. Water Freezes at 0°C. Water flows from high to low.

3. सामान्य सत्य के लिए :-

I live at Mahendergarh. Ram reads in 12th class.

4. आदत को व्यक्त करने के लिए :-

He always speaks the truth. Ram goes for a walk daily.

5. Running Commentaries के लिए :-

Sachin hits the ball. It goes to boundary line.

6. कहावतों (Maxims) के लिए :-

Union is strength. Honesty is the best policy.

Adverbs to Remember :- daily, always, often, never etc.

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE :-

पहचान : वाक्य के अंत में रहा है, रहे हैं, रही हैं, रहा हूँ आदि आते हैं।

Methods : $S + is/am/are + V_1 + ing + O$. Affirmative Sentences.

$S + is/am/are + not + V_1 + ing + O$. Negative Sentences.

$Is/Am/Are + S + V_1 + ing + O ?$ Interrogative Sentences.

Is का प्रयोग एकवचन के साथ, am का प्रयोग I के साथ तथा are का प्रयोग बहुवचन के साथ किया जाता है।

ए.ग. मैं फुटबाल खेल रहा हूँ। I am playing football.
तुम एक पुस्तक पढ़ रहे हो। You are reading a book.
वह एक पत्र लिख रहा है। He is writing a letter.

Negative Sentences :

मैं फुटबाल नहीं खेल रहा हूँ। I am not playing football.
तुम एक पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ रहे हो। You are not reading a book.
वह एक पत्र नहीं लिख रहा है। He is not writing a letter.

Interrogative Sentences :

क्या मैं फुटबाल खेल रहा हूँ? Am I playing football?
क्या तुम एक पुस्तक पढ़ रहे हो? Are you reading a book?
क्या वह एक पत्र लिख रहा है? Is he writing a letter?

USES :- 1 ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो बोलते समय चल रहे हैं -

- ए.ग. I am playing hockey. The teacher is teaching.
2. ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो बोलते समय पर नहीं चल रहा हो परन्तु सामान्य रूप से चल रहा हो। ए.ग. He is writing a novel these days.
3. निश्चित भविष्य की योजना के लिए :-

We are going to Mumbai next week.

स्थिति दर्शाने के लिए भी इस Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं, तब इसकी पहचान दिखाई नहीं देती।

ए.ग. पक्षी पेड़ पर बैठा है। The bird is sitting in the tree.
राधा दरवाजे पर खड़ी है। Radha is standing at the gate.

Adverbs to Remember - At present, at the moment, now, now a days, these days etc.

3. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE :-

पहचान : तबय के अंत में चुका है, चुके हैं, चुकी है, चुकी हैं / लिखा है, आते हैं।

1. **Method** :- $S + \text{has/have} + V_3 + O$. Affirmative Sentences.
 $S + \text{has/have} + \text{not} + V_3 + O$. Negative Sentences.
 $\text{Has/Have} + S + V_3 + O ?$ Interrogative Sentences.

एकवचन के साथ **has** तथा I और बहुवचन के साथ **have** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

उ.ग. राम स्कूल जा चुका है। Ram has gone to school.
मैं अपना पाठ याद कर चुका हूँ। I have learnt my lesson.
वे फुटबल खेल चुके हैं। They have played football.

Negative Sentences :->

राम स्कूल नहीं जा चुका है। Ram has not gone to school.
मैं अपना पाठ याद नहीं कर चुका हूँ। I have not learnt my lesson.
वे फुटबल नहीं खेल चुके हैं। They have not played football.

Interrogative Sentences :-

क्या राधा स्कूल जा चुकी है? Has Radha gone to school?
क्या तुम हॉकी खेल चुके हो? Have you played Hockey?
क्या वे अपना काम पूरा कर चुके हैं? Have they completed their work?

USES :- 1. किसी ऐसे कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए जो अभी-2 समाप्त हुआ हो।

I have read this lesson. Mohan has just arrived.

2. किसी ऐसे कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए जो भूतकाल में हुआ था तथा उस कार्य का समयावधि नहीं हो।

I have seen the Taj. I have been to Bombay.

Adverbs to Remember :-

By now, recently, so far, just, already.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE :-

पहचान : वाक्य के अन्त में रहा था, रहे थे, रही थी आदि आते हैं।

METHOD : $S + \text{was/were} + V_1 + \text{ing} + O.$ Affirmative Sentences.
 $S + \text{was not/were not} + V_1 + \text{ing} + O.$ Negative Sentences.
 $\text{Was/Were} + S + V_1 + \text{ing} + O?$ Interrogative Sentences.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

मोहन एक पुस्तक पढ़ रहा था।

Mohan was reading a book.

तुम मेरी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे।

You were waiting for me.

वे स्कूल जा रहे थे।

They were going to school.

Was is used with singular numbers and were is used with You & Plural.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

मोहन एक पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ रहा था।

Mohan was not reading a book.

तुम मेरी प्रतीक्षा नहीं कर रहे थे।

You were not waiting for me.

वे स्कूल नहीं जा रहे थे।

They were not going to school.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

क्या मोहन एक पुस्तक पढ़ रहा था?

Was Mohan reading a book?

क्या तुम मेरी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे?

Were you waiting for me?

क्या वे स्कूल जा रहे थे?

Were they going to school?

USES :- 1. भूतकाल के किसी निश्चित समय पर चल रही क्रिया के लिए।

e.g. I was writing a letter when my friend came.

Manish was taking a bath when I went to see him.

I was sleeping in my room when it started raining.

2. जब हमारी रूचि क्रिया के जारी रहने में हो ना कि मुख्य क्रिया के समय में।

I saw her when she was singing a song.

It began to rain when I was having breakfast.

I heard that my friends were calling me.

3. भूतकाल में साथ-2 चलने वाले दो कार्यों के लिए।

(While) When I was reading, Mohan was playing.

ADVERBS TO REMEMBER - Always, at that time, in those days, all day, all evening.

PAST INDEFINITE TENSE :

पहचान : वाक्य के अन्त में ता था, ते थे, ती थी या आ, ए, ई (पढ़ा, पढ़ी) आदि आते हैं।

Method : $S + V_2 + O$.

$S + did not + V_1 + O$.

$Did + S + V_1 + O ?$

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES :

राम स्कूल जाता था। / राम स्कूल गया।	Ram went to school.
मैं स्कूल जाता था। / मैं स्कूल गया।	I went to school.
रमा एक पुस्तक पढ़ती थी। / रमा ने एक पुस्तक पढ़ी।	Rama read a book.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES :

राम स्कूल नहीं गया।	Ram did not go to school.
मैंने एक मकान नहीं खरीदा।	I did not buy a house.
रमा ने एक पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ी।	Rama did not buy a book.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :

क्या राम स्कूल गया ?	Did Ram go to school ?
क्या तुमने राम की मदद की ?	Did you help Ram ?
क्या रमा ने एक पुस्तक पढ़ी ?	Did Rama read a book ?

USES :- 1. भूतकाल की आदत के लिए :

मैं कभी झूठ नहीं बोलता था।	I never told a lie.
सोहन रोज स्कूल जाता था।	Sohan went to school daily.

2. भूतकाल में पूर्ण हुए कार्य के लिए :

मैं पिछले महीने दिल्ली गया।	I went to Delhi last month.
कल मैंने एक पुस्तक खरीदी।	I bought a book yesterday.

3. भूतकाल के किसी क्षणिक कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए जबकि अन्य कार्य लम्बे समय से चल रहा था :

जब मैंने कक्षा में प्रवेश किया, अध्यापक पढ़ रहा था। When I entered the class, the teacher was teaching.

ADVERBS TO REMEMBER : Last, ago, yesterday, निश्चित सन् (1984), before के बाद, after से पहले।

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE :-

पहचान : वाक्य के अन्त में रहा था, रहे थे, रही थी आदि आते हैं।

METHOD : $S + \text{was/were} + V_1 + \text{ing} + O.$ Affirmative Sentences.
 $S + \text{was not/were not} + V_1 + \text{ing} + O.$ Negative Sentences.
 $\text{Was/Were} + S + V_1 + \text{ing} + O ?$ Interrogative Sentences.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

मोहन एक पुस्तक पढ़ रहा था।

Mohan was reading a book.

तुम मेरी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे।

You were waiting for me.

वे स्कूल जा रहे थे।

They were going to school.

Was is used with singular numbers and were is used with You & Plural.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

मोहन एक पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ रहा था।

Mohan was not reading a book.

तुम मेरी प्रतीक्षा नहीं कर रहे थे।

You were not waiting for me.

वे स्कूल नहीं जा रहे थे।

They were not going to school.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

क्या मोहन एक पुस्तक पढ़ रहा था?

Was Mohan reading a book?

क्या तुम मेरी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे?

Were you waiting for me?

क्या वे स्कूल जा रहे थे?

Were they going to school?

USES :- 1. भूतकाल के किसी निश्चित समय पर चल रही क्रिया के लिए।

e.g. I was writing a letter when my friend came.

Manish was taking a bath when I went to see him.

I was sleeping in my room when it started raining.

2. जब हमारी रूचि क्रिया के जारी रहने में हो ना कि मुख्य क्रिया के समय में।

I saw her when she was singing a song.

It began to rain when I was having breakfast.

I heard that my friends were calling me.

3. भूतकाल में साथ-2 चलने वाले दो कार्यों के लिए।

(While) When I was reading, Mohan was playing.

ADVERBS TO REMEMBER - Always, at that time, in those days, all day, all evening.

PAST PERFECT TENSE :-

पहचान : वाक्य के अन्त में चुका था, चुके थे, चुकी थी या लिया था आदि आते हैं।

METHOD : $S + \text{had} + V_3 + O.$

$S + \text{had} + \text{not} + V_3 + O.$

$\text{Had} + S + V_3 + O ?$

Affirmative Sentences.

Negative Sentences.

Interrogative Sentences.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

मैं अपना कार्य पूरा कर चुका था।

हम सभी प्रश्न हल कर चुके थे।

राधा स्कूल जा चुकी थी।

I had finished my work.

We had solved all the questions.

Radha had gone to school.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

मैं अपना कार्य पूरा नहीं कर चुका था।

हम सभी प्रश्न हल नहीं कर चुके थे।

राधा स्कूल नहीं जा चुकी थी।

I had not finished my work.

We had not solved.

Radha had not gone to school.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

क्या तुम फुटबल खेल चुके थे ?

क्या अध्यापक आ चुका था ?

क्या मोहन घर पहुँच चुका था ?

Had you played football ?

Had the teacher come ?

Had Mohan reached home ?

USES : 1. भूतकाल में हुए दो कार्यों में से पहले हुए कार्य के लिए।

I had finished my work before my father arrived.

The teacher had taught the lesson before I entered my class.

The doctor came after the patient had died.

2. अपूर्ण इच्छा को प्रकट करने के लिए।

I wish I had worked hard.

I wish I had listened to the Principal's advice.

3. ऐसी क्रिया के लिए जो भूतकाल के किसी निश्चित समय तक पूर्ण हुई।

I had written five poems by evening.

The peen had rung the bell before I entered my school.

ADVERBS TO REMEMBER :- Already, never, before से पहले, after के बाद,
(Phrases) by the end of, at the age of.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

पहचान : वाक्य के अन्त में समय के साथ रहा था, रहे थे, रही थी आदि आते हैं।

METHOD: S + had been + V₁ + ing + O + since/for + time. Affirmative.

S + had not been + V₁ + ing + O + since/for + time. Negative.

Had + S + been + V₁ + ing + O + since/for + time? Interrogative.

SINCE = POINT OF TIME

FOR = PERIOD OF TIME

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

मोहन दो घण्टे से फुटबल खेल रहा था। Mohan had been playing football for two hours.
रमा सोमवार से एक पुस्तक लिख रही थी। Rima had been writing a book since Monday.
हम आपकी दो घण्टे से प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे। We had been waiting for you for two hours.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

मोहन दो घण्टे से फुटबल नहीं खेल रहा था। Mohan had not been playing football for two hours.
रमा सोमवार से एक पुस्तक नहीं लिख रही थी। Rima had not been writing a book since Monday.
हम आपकी दो घण्टे से प्रतीक्षा नहीं कर रहे थे। We had not been waiting for you for two hours.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

क्या मोहन दो घण्टे से फुटबल खेल रहा था? Had Mohan been playing football for two hours?
क्या रमा सोमवार से एक पुस्तक लिख रही थी? Had Rima been writing a book since Monday?
क्या अध्यापक सुबह से पढ़ा रहा था? Had the teacher been teaching since morning?

USES: 1. किसी ऐसे कार्य की व्यपत्ति करने के लिए जो भूतकाल के किसी निश्चित समय से पहले शुरू हुआ, उस समय चल रहा था तथा समाप्त नहीं हुआ।

He had been reading a book for five hours.

I had been reading in that school for three years.

Mohan had been playing football for two hours.

2. जब वाक्य के एक हिस्से में **PAST INDEFINITE TENSE (V₂)** की हो तो **since/for + time** के साथ।

It had been raining for two hours when you came.

Someone had been knocking at the door for five minutes when I went to open it.

FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

पहचान : वाक्य के अन्त में गा, जे, जी आदि आते हैं।

METHOD : S + Will/shall + V₁ + O. AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

S + Will not/shall not + V₁ + O. NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Will/Shall + S + V₁ + O? INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

{ Will is used with = II (You) and III Person (He, She, It, They, Any Name)

{ Shall is used with = Ist Person (I, We)

➔ But if there is promise, threat, determination, prohibition
नाहीं धमकी संकल्प मनाही

We use 'will' with Ist Person and 'shall' with II & III Persons.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES :

मैं दिल्ली जाऊंगा।

I shall go to Delhi.

हम एक नया मकान खरीदेंगे।

We shall buy a new house.

वह तुम्हारी मदद करेगा।

He will help you.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES :

मैं दिल्ली नहीं जाऊंगा।

I shall not go to Delhi.

हम एक नया मकान नहीं खरीदेंगे।

We shall not buy a new house.

वह तुम्हारी मदद नहीं करेगा।

He will not help you.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :

क्या आप मेरी मदद करेंगे?

Will you help me?

क्या राम स्कूल जाएगा?

Will him go to school?

क्या हम मैच देखेंगे?

Shall we see the match?

USES : - 1 ऐसे कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए जो भविष्य में किया जाएगा।

e.g. We shall go to Mumbai tomorrow. He will write a poem the next month.

2. भविष्य की आशा के लिए।

e.g. A dog's tail will never become straight. He will never tell a lie.

3 जब If + V₁ हो तो दूसरे Clause में Future Indefinite का प्रयोग होगा।

e.g. If you work hard, you will pass. If you run fast, you will catch the train.

Adverbs to Remember : Tomorrow, the next month, the next year.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

पहचान : वाक्य के अन्त में रहा होगा, रहे होंगे, रही होगी आदि आते हैं।

METHOD : S + will be / shall be + V₁ + ing + O.

Affirmative Sentences.

S + will not be / shall not be + V₁ + ing + O.

Negative Sentences.

Will / Shall + S + be + V₁ + ing + O ?

Interrogative Sentences.

Will be is used with II and III Person.

Shall be is used with I Person.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES :

अमन फुटबल खेल रहा होगा।

Aman will be playing football.

मेरी माताजी कपड़े धो रही होगी।

My mother will be washing clothes.

हम स्कूल जा रहे होंगे।

We shall be going to school.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES :

राधा एक पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ रही होगी।

Radha will not be reading a book.

हम स्कूल नहीं जा रहे होंगे।

We shall not be going to school.

बच्चे शोर नहीं मच रहे होंगे।

Children will not be making a noise.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :

क्या मीना दिल्ली जा रही होगी ?

Will Meena be going to Delhi ?

क्या राम खेल रहा होगा ?

Will Ram be playing ?

क्या अमन फुटबल खेल रहा होगा ?

Will Aman be playing football ?

USES :- 1. किसी ऐसे कार्य से व्यक्त करने के लिए जो भविष्य के किसी निश्चित समय पर चल रहा होगा।

At this time tomorrow, we shall be playing a match.

When you reach Shimla, it will be snowing there.

When you reach school, the peon will be ringing the bell.

2. वक्ता के भविष्य सम्बन्धी अनुमान को व्यक्त करने के लिए।

My mother will be washing clothes.

Mohan will be reading a book.

My father will be reading a newspaper.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

परिचय : वाक्य के अन्त में चुका होगा, चुके होंगे, चुकी होगी या किया होगा आदि आते हैं।

METHOD : S + will have / shall have + V₃ + O. Affirmative Sentences.

S + will not have / shall not have + V₃ + O. Negative Sentences.

Will / Shall + S + Have + V₃ + O? Interrogative Sentences.

Will have is used with II Person (You) and III Person (He, She, It, They, etc.)

Shall have is used with I Person (I, We)

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES :

मेरा चाई स्कूल जा चुका होगा। My brother will have gone to school.

मैंने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया होगा। I shall have finished my work.

राधा चाहे चो चुकी होगी। Radha will have washed clothes.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES :

मेरा चाई स्कूल नहीं जा चुका होगा। My brother will not have gone to school.

मैंने अपना कार्य समाप्त नहीं किया होगा। I shall not have finished my work.

राधा चाहे नहीं चो चुकी होगी। Radha will not have washed clothes.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :

क्या राधा मेरा लेक चुका होगा? Will Radha have played the table?

क्या राधा चाहे चो चुकी होगी? Will Radha have washed clothes?

क्या मैंने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया होगा? Shall I have finished my work?

USES : 1. किसी ऐसे कार्य को दायित्व करने के लिए जो भविष्य काल में किसी निश्चित समय पर समाप्त हो जाएगा।

eg. मेरे जन्म से पहले मेरी माताजी चाहे चो चुकी होगी।

My mother will have washed clothes before I get up.

हमारे स्कूल गेटिंग से पहले संभवतः राधा वहां नुस होगी।

He/She will have reached the hall before you reach school.

2. वरत के भविष्य सम्बन्धी अनुमान के लिए।

eg. राम ठा नुस होगा। Ram will have come.

बच्चे खेल चुके होंगे। Children will have played.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

पहचान : वाक्य के अन्त में समय के साथ रहा होगा, रहे होंगे, रही होगी आदि आते हैं।

METHOD : S + will have been / shall have been + V₁ + ing + O + since / for + time.

S + will not have been / shall not have been + V₁ + ing + O + since / for + time.

Will / Shall + S + have been + V₁ + ing + O + since / for + time ?

Since = Point of time

(निश्चित समय)

for = Period of time

(अनिश्चित समय)

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES :

अमित सुबह से यह पुस्तक पढ़ रहा होगा। Amit will have been reading this book since morning.
वह दो घण्टे से तुम्हारी प्रतीक्षा कर रहा होगा। He will have been waiting for you for two hours.
रमा दो वर्षों से इस मकान में रह रही होगी। Ruma will have been living in this house for two years.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES :

बच्चे सुबह से नहीं पढ़ रहे होंगे। Children will not ^{have} been reading since morning.
सीहन तीन घण्टे से नहीं खेल रहा होगा। Shehn will not have been playing for three hours.
बिस्मिल सुबह से हल नहीं बँबा रहा होगा। The farmer will not have been ploughing since morning.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :

क्या राधा सुबह से पढ़ रही होगी? Will Radha have been reading since morning?
क्या बच्चा काफी समय से रो रहा होगा? Will the child have been weeping for a long time?
क्या अध्यापक सोमवार से पढ़ा रहा होगा? Will the teacher have been teaching since Monday?
क्या सुमित तीन घण्टे से हॉकी खेल रहा होगा? Will Sumit have been playing hockey for three hours?

USE : किसी ऐसे कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए जो भविष्य के किसी निश्चित समय पर चल रहा होगा और पूरा नहीं होगा।

e.g. Your friend will have been playing chess since morning.
तुम्हारा मित्र सुबह से शतरंज खेल रहा होगा।

She will have been waiting for you for two hours.

वह दो घण्टे से तुम्हारी प्रतीक्षा कर रही होगी।

* Phrasal Verbs *

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1. Account for (कारण बताना) to explain the case of.
2. Ask for (मांगना) To demand.
3. Act upon (के अनुसार कार्य करना) do according to
4. Act on (प्रभाव डालना) affect
5. Act for (किसी के स्थान पर कार्य करना) To work in place of someone else
6. Back out (वादे से मुकर जाना) To withdraw from a promise.
7. Back up (समर्थन करना) Support.
8. Bear out (साबित करना) to confirm
9. Bear with (बर्दाश्त करना) to tolerate
10. Bear away (जीतना) to win.
11. Bear down (कुचलना) Crush.
12. Bear upon (संबंधित होना) to be connected.
13. Blow down (गिराना) To make something fall.
14. Blow out (बुझाना) to put out
15. Blow over (रुक जाना) to stop.
16. Break with (संबंध समाप्त करना) To end relation
17. Break away (स्वतंत्र होना) To free oneself
18. Break off (अचानक रुक जाना) To discontinue
19. Break upon (हस्तक्षेप करना) To interfere
20. Break out (फैल जाना) to burst with
21. Break into (सेध लगाना) To enter forcibly
22. Break down (कार्य न करना) To go wrong.