

DETETMINERS (निर्धारक शब्द)

9. Some (कुछ)-: इसका प्रयोग सकारात्मक वाक्यों में एक वचन तथा बहुवचन की गिनी जा सकने वाली अथवा न गिनी जा सकने वाली संज्ञाओं से पहले होता है । इसका प्रयोग हमेशा एकल वाक्य में होता है ।

- Example :-
1. I have some rupees money.
 2. They have some rupees.
 3. There some milk in the pot.
 4. She has some books.
 5. We have some cows.

1.(ii) यदि वाक्य Please या Kindly से प्रारम्भ हो तो भी some का प्रयोग होता है ।

Please pass me some sugar

Kindly do something for me.

(ii) Would you give me some things for me.?

(iii) Example :- विनम्र निवेदन दर्शये अर्थात् Would you से वाक्य प्रारम्भ हो तो Some का प्रयोग होता है ।

Would you give me some money

Would you pay some bills for me.

Would you pass me some salt.

2. Any (कुछ) इसका प्रयोग प्रश्नवाचक तथा नकारात्मक वाक्यों में एकवचन तथा नकारात्मक वाक्यों में एकवचन तथा बहु वचन अर्थात् गिनी जा सकने वाली और न गिनी जा सकने वाली संज्ञाओं से पहले किया जाता है ।

- Example :-
1. I cannot do any thing in this month
 2. Did you like any fruit in this garden?
 3. She hasn't any vehicle.
 4. Are you going to give me any money ?
 5. The haven't done any thing for us.

यदि वाक्य के बीच में asked if,asked whether,Hardly, Scarcely, Seldom, Little,

Few,Barlay,Never आ जाए तो any का प्रयोग करते हैं ।

- 1.She asked if he had any money.
- 2.He asked whether she bought any books there.
- 3.I had hardly any thing to give the beggar.
- 4.She seldom sends any money on entertainment.
- 5.They barlay buy any thing from this shop.

Countable Nouns

(संख्यावाची शब्दों से पहले)

Few अत्यल्प (नगण्य)

A Few कुछ/थोड़ा

The Few जो कुछ वह सब

Uncountable Noun

(मात्रावाची शब्दों से पहले)

little

a little

the little

3. Few (अत्यल्प/नगण्य) इसका प्रयोग गिनी जा सकने वाली तथा नकारात्मक भाव दर्शाने वाली संज्ञाओं से पहले होता है ।

Example :-

1. Few men can keep secrets.
2. She is very poor. She has few rupees.
to spend on entertainment.
3. I have few rupees to give you.

4. Little (अत्यल्प) इसका प्रयोग मात्रावाची संज्ञाओं से पहले नकारात्मक भाव दर्शाने में किया जाता है

1. There is little milk in the hot so how can I prepare tea.
2. The foolish have little sense.
3. They are very poor so they have little money for enjoyment.

5. A few (कुछ) :- इसका प्रयोग गिनी जा सकने वाली संज्ञाओं से पहले किया जाता है । जब वाक्य में यह दर्शया गया हो । कोई वस्तु थोड़ी संख्या में यह है ।

Example :- 1. There are a few books on history in the library. You can take some of them.

2. Father has a few rupees so I can buy books.
3. I have a few flowers in the garden.
So you can pick some of them.

6. A little (कुछ) इसका प्रयोग न गिनी जा सकने वाली संज्ञाओं से पहले किया जाता है ।

1. A little knowledge is dangerous.
(Sample paper 2003,2004,2006)
2. There is a little petrol in the bike so I shall go to market on it.
3. There is a little milk in the pot. Prepare a cup of tea for me.

7. The few (जो कुछ वो सब):- इसका प्रयोग हमेशा गिनी जा सकने वाली संज्ञाओ से पहले किया जाता है । इसके प्रयोग के बाद में प्रायः has/ have/had/was/were के प्रयोग आते हैं ।

- Example:-
1. The few boys are in the class have passed.
 2. The librarian issued the few books which were in the library.

8. The little (जो कुछ वो सब):-इसका प्रयोग मात्रावाची शब्दों में मात्रासवाचक शब्द के बाद has/have/had/was/were आए तो इसका प्रयोग करते हैं ।

- Example:-
1. The little milk in the jug was turned sour.
 2. I spent the little money which I had.
 3. Don't waste the little energy you have.
 4. The beggar ate the little food I gave him.
 5. The little water in this well is salty.

SENTENCES FOR EXAMPLE

1. Prepare some coffee for me as there is a little milk in the glass.
2. There is little water in the pond so how can the cattle quench their thirst.
3. A poor man has few rupees to spend on luxurious items.
4. There are a few students in the class because the summer breaks are near.
5. It is very cold so there are few persons the roads.
6. You are to eat a little food so that you may work well.
7. Have not any sense?
8. I have some fine flowers in my garden.
9. They don't do any thing for us.
10. Would you give me some help in pushing my car?

Tenses

1. Present Tense

(i) Simple present { present indefinite tense }

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अन्त में ता है, ती है, ते है, ता है, ती हूँ आदि आते है ।

वाक्य रचना Pattern :- Sub (He, She, it name) + v₁ + s + 0

(ii) Sub. (I, you , We, They, Boays, Girls) + v₁ + 0

Example :- (1). वह प्रतिदिन विद्यालय जाता है ।

१. He goes to school everday

२. वह प्रतिदिन विद्यालय नहीं जाता है ।

२. He does not go to school everday.

३. वह विद्यालय कभी नहीं जाता है ।

3. He never goes to school

४ क्या वह विद्यालय प्रतिदिन जाता है ।

Does he go to school everday ?

५. क्या वह विद्यालय प्रतिदिन नहीं जाता है

Does he not go to school everday ?

६. वह विद्यालय कैसे जाता है ?

How does he go to school

७. वह विद्यालय प्रतिदिन क्यों नहीं जाता है ?

Why does he not go to school daily .

८. तम्हे कौन पुकारता है ?

Who calls you ?

(ii) जून में वर्षा कभी नहीं होती है

९. वर्षा होती है

It never rains

It rains

In June

१०. वर्षा नहीं होती है

१२ क्या वर्षा नहीं होती है

It does not rain

Does it not rain ?

तुम यहाँ क्या करते हो ?

What do you do here ?

Note-यदि हिन्दी वाक्य के अन्त में है हैं, हूँ, हो, आदि आए तो वाक्य रचना इस प्रकार होती हैं ।

1.S(I) + am+o+.....

2.S (He,She, it, Name) + is + o +.....

3.S(You,We,They,)+ are + o +.....

1.मैं एक अच्छा खिलाड़ी हूँ I am a good player.

2.आकाश में असंख्य तारे हैं । There are countless stars in the sky.

1. वे कक्षा में हैं । They are in the class.

4. क्या तुम एक चिकित्सक हो । Are you a doctor ?

5. आज गुरुवार हैं । It is thursday today.

क्रिया भरने संबंधी नियम

1.यदि अंग्रजी वाक्य में निम्न क्रिया विशेषण शब्द आए तो इस टेन्स की क्रिया भरी जाती हैं ।

Always, Never, Often, Seldom, Rarely, Usually, Normally, Daily, Each/Every Day/Week/Month/Year, in the morning in the evening, sometimes.

1. He never tells a lie.
2. She always goes to school on foot.
3. Rakesh often helps the poor.
4. I visit him each week.
5. They get up early in the morning.
6. She doesnot go to market each week.
7. They do not help poor every month.

सार्वभौमिक सत्य (Universal truth) वैज्ञानिक सत्य, कहावतों, कथनों में इस Tense की क्रिया का प्रयोग होता है ।

- Exam. (i) The eart moves round the sun.
2. The sun is hot . (be)
 3. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
 4. Water boils at 100^o C
 5. Solw and steady wins the race.
 6. Time and tide waits for none.
 7. Honesty is the best policy.

Present continuous (Progressive)

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अन्त में रहा हैं, रही हैं, रहा हैं, हुए है आदि आते हैं ।

वाक्य रचना

- (i) S (I.) am + v + ing + 0 +.....
- (ii) S (He,She,It,Name) + is + v.I +Ing + o +
- (iii) S (You,We,They,Boys,) + are+ v.I + Ing + o +

संकेतक शब्द

Now, Now a days, at this time/ moment/ instant, These days, Still, Today.

- Example-
1. I am listening to the news now (listen)
 2. She is getting ready for school at this time.
 3. They are working in this factory these days.
 4. Lata is still sleeping.

5. Boys are still playing cricket.

१. वह विद्यालय जा रहा है ।

He is going to school.

२. मैं कक्षा में बैठा हुआ हूँ ।

I am sitting in the class.

३. पक्षी पेड़ पर बैठे हुए हैं ।

Birds are sitting in the tree.

४. तारे आकाश में चमक रहे हैं

The stars are twinkling in the sky.

५. Look the ice in melting

६. हम साथ-साथ खेल रहे हैं ।

We are playiong together.

७. कुत्ता स्टूल पर बैठा हुआ है ।

Dog is sitting on the stool.

८. प्रधानाचार्य जी कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं ।

The Headmaster is sitting in the chair.

९. क्या तुम एक पत्र लिख रहे हो ?

Are you writing a letter ?

१०. क्या वह एक पत्र नहीं लिख रहा है ?

Is he not writing a letter.

११. वे कहाँ रह रहे हैं ?

Where are they living ?

१२. पवन किस कक्षा में पढ़ रहा है ?

Which class is Pawan reading in.

OR

In which class in Pawan reading ?

१३. बच्चा कितना दूध पी रहा है ?

How much milk is child taking ?

१४. तुम कितनी पुस्तकें खरीद रहे हो ?

How many books are you buying. ?

१५. वह इस समय कहाँ से आ रही है ?

From where is she coming at this time ?

विशेष नियम

(i) Avoid, Keep, Stop, Start, Worth, Need के तुरन्त बाद आने वाली क्रिया को ing लगाकर लिखते है।

Example :-

- (i) Avoid talking in The middle
2. She stopped somking
3. They kept calling us
4. This house needs repairing
5. That fort is worth seeing .
6. I students kept reading
7. I started working at this place .

(ii) यदि किसी वाक्य में Sub+v+o+ के बाद क्रिया भरनी हो तो वह क्रिया ing में लगेगी

Example :-

1. I saw her working there.
2. They found the boys reading father is sitting in the garden
3. Seeng is believing .
4. Walking is a good exercise for health.
5. Smoking cigaretle is inyurious to health

PRESENT PERFECT

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अन्त चुका है , चुकि है, चुका है, चुके है, लिया है, दिया है, किया है, आदि आते ह तो इस Tense की क्रिया लगती है।

वाक्य रचना

- (i) Sub. (He, She, Dt, Name,) + Has + V₃ + Obj.
- (i) Sub.(I) You, We, They, Boys,) + Hauet V₃ + Obj. -----

पहचान :-

Just / Already / recently / Lately / This/ Week/ I/ mont /1 year , Yet 50 Far.

- 1.He has just done this work .
2. she has recently retuned form Japan .
3. I have alredy finished my work .
4. We have completed our work lately .
5. They have bulit a new house this year .
6. Lata has not finished her work yet .
7. They have not done thier work so far .

१. वह स्नान कर चुका है

He has bathed या He has taken a bath

२. उन्होंने खाना खा लिया है

They have taken food .

३. पिताजी अभी तक कार्यालय से नहीं लौटे हैं।

They has not returned from office yet .

४. क्या वे विद्यालय जा चुके हैं।

Have they gone to school ?

५. वे क्या कर चुके हैं ?

What have they done ?

६. बालक ने स्नान क्यों नहीं किया है ?

Why has the boy not taken a bath .

७. तुम्हें कौन पुकार चुका है ?

Who has called you ?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS :-

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अंत में रहा है, रही है, रहे हैं, के साथ-साथ समय की अवधि भी दी होती है । समय की अवधि दो प्रकार की होती है ।

१ Point of time (निश्चित समयावधि)

Since morning, Evening, Sunday, Monday, 20" Clock, 70" Clock,

1972,1988,1989,1998,2005, 15th August, tenth of july last evening.....

2. Period of time (अनिश्चित समयावधि)

For two hours, Ten days, Twelve years, Many week, Sevral days, Some month

वाक्य रचना Pattern

Sub+Has/Have+Been+VI+ing+O++since for call +time

1. मैं सुबह से एक पत्र लिख रहा हूँ ।

I have been writing a letter since morning.

2. वह दो घंटे से एक कहानी पढ़ रहा है।

He has been studying a story for two hours .

3. दो घंटे से वर्षा हो रही है ।

They have been raining for two hours.

4. वे २००५ से इस विद्यालय में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं।

They have been studying in this school

5. वे पूरी रात से खेल रहे हैं।

They have been playing all night

क्रिया भरने का नियम

१. यदि वाक्य के अन्त में समय से पहले Since for /all आए तो इस काल की क्रिया भरी जाती है

Example :-

1. He has been living in this city since 1972.

2. You have been working here for ten years.

3. Lata has been watching television for half an hour.

यदि वाक्य में एक तरफ Is /Are/Am आए और दूसरी

तरफ समय से पहले Since/for/all दिया हो तो इस काल क्रिया लगती है

Example :-

1. He is tired as he has been working for ten hours.

2. I am to sleep now because I have been doing work since morning.

3. इसी प्रकार यदि एक तरफ Since/for/all + time

दिया हो व दूसरी तरफ has not/have not + V₃ दी हो तो इस tense की verb भरते हैं।

Example :-

1. She has been working here since morning but has not finished the work yet.

SIMPLE PAST / PAST INDEFINITE

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अन्त में था, थे, आया, गया, लिया, दिया किया आदि आते हैं।

Pattern. Sub + V2 + Obj. +

Negative. Sub + did not + V.I + O +

Interrogative. (i) Did + S + VI + O +?

(ii) WH word + did + S + VI + O +.....?

(iii) Who + V2 + O +

१. वह विद्यालय गया।

He went to school.

२. मोहन ने कल स्नान नहीं किया ।

Mohan did not bathe yesterday.

३. क्या कल वर्षा हुई थी ?

Did it rain yesterday .

४. वे कहाँ रहते थे ?

Where did they live ?

५. तुम्हे गणित कौन पढ़ाता था ?

Who taught you maths ?

Use of was / Were as main as main verbs :-

जब हिन्दी वाक्यों के अन्त में था, थी, थे, आये तो

I, He, She, It, Name, के साथ was और बहुवचन के कर्ताओ के साथ You, WE They Boys) के साथ Were लगता है

१. गत वर्ष वह मेरा मित्र था ।

Last year he was my friend .

२. कल तेज गर्मी थी ।

Yesterday it was very hot.

३. कल तुम कक्षा में नहीं थे ।

You were not in the calss yetrday .

४. वे बहुत प्रसन्न थे ।

They were very happy.

५. क्या वह एक अच्छा खिलाड़ी था ?

Was he a good player ?

६. कल आप कहाँ थे ?

Where were you yesterday ?

संकेत शब्द

Ago, Long ago, Yesterday, Last night/ Week/ Month/ year, Once, oneday, Once upon a time बीती घटना या सन् या ऐतिहासिक तथ्य ।

1.The sun was very hot yesterday .

2. Two year ago they were in this school .

3. India got freedom on 15th August, 1947
4. We went on picnic last Sunday .
5. In 2005, I visited Delhi.

PAST CONTINUOUS

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अंत में रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे, हुआ था, हुई थी आते हैं

Pattern Sub + Was / were + VI+ ing +o

Example :-

1. वह विद्यालय से आ रहा था ।
He was coming from school .
2. वे कक्षा में बैठे हुए थे ।
They were sitting in the class.
3. क्या तुम विद्यालय से आ रहे थे ।
Were you coming from school ?
4. वर्षा कब हो रही थी ?
When was it raining ?
5. वह क्या कर रही थी ?
What was she doing ?
6. बालक को कौन पुकार रहा था ?
Who was calling the boy.?

संकेत शब्द :- Then, at that time , Those days , While , When

1. He was reading a book then .
2. I was waiting for you at that time .
3. Those days you were living in this city
4. While she was cooking food when I was taking a bath .
5. Mother was cooking food when I arrived home.

PAST PERFECT

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अंत में चुका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे लिया था, दिया था, किया था, आदि आते हैं ।

Pattern Sub+had+V₃+Obj+.....

१ वह पहले से ही एक पाठ याद कर चुका था ।

He had already learnt a lesson.

२ तुम एक घड़ी खरीद चुके थे ।

You had brought a watch.

१ इस काल में प्रायः दो कार्यों का होना पाया जाता है जो कार्य पहले होता है उसमें had+V3 तथा जो कार्य बाद में होता है उसमें V2 लगाते हैं ।

Example :- 1. मेरे विद्यालय पहुंचने से पहले घंटी बज चुकी है ।

The bell had rung before I reached School.

2. The patient had died before the doctor arrived.

3. Before we arrived to School, all the seats had filled up.

2. इसी प्रकार यदि वाक्य के बीच में After आए तो After से पहले V2 और After के बाद Had+V3 की क्रिया लगती है ।

Example :- माताजी के भोजन पकाने के बाद हमने स्नान किया

We took a bath after mother had cooked food.

2. They arrived school after teacher had taken attendance.

3. After We had had nice food We went out on journey.

4. She painted a picture after mother had gone to sleep.

PAST PERFECT

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अन्त में रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे के साथ साथ समय की अवधि भी दी जाती है ।

Pattern Sub+hadbeen+V.I+ing+o+Sence/for/all/time.

१. वह पिछले दस वर्षों से इस विद्यालय में पढ़ रही थी ।

She had been studing in this School for last ten year.

२. पूरी रात से पानी बरस रहा था ।

It had been raining all night.

३. वे प्रातः सात बजे से मेरा इंतजार कर रहे थे ।

They had been waiting for me since 7 a.m./7 o'clock in the morning.

पहचान :- जब वाक्य में एक तरफ Was/were/V2 दी हो और दूसरी तरफ Since/for/all+time

दिया हो तो इस Tence की क्रिया भरते हैं ।

1. The roads were flooded as it had been raining all night.
2. Raman had been writing a letter for half an hour when I reached his home.
3. When the Sun rose I had been doing exercise since 6 a.m.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अंत में गा, गी, गे, आते है । I व We के साथ Shall +V.I. तथा शेष Subject के साथ will+V.I. लगती है ।

Pattern S+Shall+will+V.I.+0+-----

१. मै. कल एक पत्र लिखूंगा ।

I Shall write a letter tomorrow.

२. हम साथ साथ खेलेंगे ।

We shall play together.

३. वह मेरी सहायता नहीं करेगा ।

He will not help me.

४. आज वर्षा नहीं होगी ।

It will not rain today.

FUTURE INDEFINITE

५. क्या वह मेरे घर आएगा ।

Will he come to my home ?

६. तुम एक पत्र कब लिखोगे ?

When Will you write a letter ?

७. तुम कल विद्यालय क्यों नहीं जाओगे ?

Why will you not go to school tomorrow.

संकेतक शब्द :- Tomorrow, the next day week/month/year,

The coming week/month/year/The following day/week/month/year, Today.....

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अंत में रहा होगा, रही होगी, रहे होंगे आदि आते है ।

Pattern Sub.+Shall+will+be+V.I.+ing+0+-----

१. वे कल इस समय एक कहानी पढ़ रहा हूंगा

I Shall be reading a story tomorrow at this time.

२. वे अगले वर्ष इस समय एक मकान बनवा रहे हैं ।

They will be building a house at this time next year.

संकेतिक शब्द :- इस काल में निम्न शब्द आते हैं :-

At this time/moment+tomorrow/next day/week/month/year.....

Example.

1. He will be working in this city these days the next month.

2. We shall be studying in this school at this time next year.

FUTURE PERFECT

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अंत में चुका होगा, चुकी होगी, चुके होंगे आदि आते हैं ।

Pattern :- Sub.+Shall/will+have+v3+0+-----

पहचान :- १. इस काल में दिये हुए वाक्य में कहीं पर भी By+time/By the end of+time, till+time, in+time दिया होता है ।

१. I Shall have passed class X by June 2007.

2. By tomorrow, we shall have finished/our work

3. He will have completed the work by the end of this week.

4. She will have built a new house till next July.

2. यदि वाक्य में before के बाद V.I. या S-es आए तो Before से पहले की क्रिया इस काल की भरी जायेगी ।

1. I shall have taken a bath before mother cooks food.

2. They will have done their work before I arrive their home.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

इस काल के हिन्दी वाक्यों के अंत में रहा होगा, रही होगी,, रहे होंगे साथ-साथ समय की अवधि भी दी होती है ।

Pattern.Sub.+Shall/will + have been + V.I. + ing + O + Since/for/all + time.

Example :-

१. वह सन् १९७० से इस नगर में रह रहा होगा

He will have been living in this city since 1970.

२. वे २००७ तक इस विद्यालय में चार वर्षों से पढ़ा रहे होंगे ।

They will have been studying in this school for four years by 2007.

Rule.

१. जब अंग्रेजी वाक्य में एक तरह By + Time By the end of + time, all+ time दिया हो और दूसरी ओर Since/for/all + time दिया हो ।

Example :-

1. By the end of next year, I shall have been studying in this school for two year.

2. Till July next, they will have been constructing a new house for six years.

यदि वाक्य में एक तरह Since/for/all + time दिया हो और दूसरी तरह When + S + V.I./ S-es +obj. आएँगे

Example :- भी इस Tense की क्रिया लगाते है :-

1. When she arrives from Japan. I shall have been living here for ten years.
2. I shall have been waiting for him since morning when he comes to me.

FRAMING QUESTIONS- 1 MARK

नियम (9) वे प्रश्न जो सहायक क्रिया से प्रारम्भ होते है उनके उत्तर क्रमशः yes/ या No से शुरू होते है ।

Example :-

1. Does he go to school daily ?
Yes he goes to school daily.
2. Does she play cricket ?
No, She does not play cricket.

यदि उत्तर में I, my, me अथवा We, Our, Us आए तो Question में इनके स्थान पर क्रमशः You, Your, You आऐगे ।

Example :-

3. Yes, We do our work for us.
Do you do yo our work for you.
4. Yes, I play my game for me.
Do you play your game for you.

इसी प्रकार यदि उत्तर में You/Your/You आए तो प्रश्न में क्रमशः I, my, me, you, अथवा we , our , us लगेगा ।

Example :-

5. Yea , you , play well ?
do I play well ?
6. Yes , your work goes well .
Does my work go well ?

4. यदि Yes +sub+v₂ आए तो प्रश्न did+s+v+0 के अनुरूप में बनेगा ।

Example :-

7. No they went to school yesterday .
Q. Did they go to school yesterday .
8. No he did not like tea .
Q. did he like tea ?
9. No you did not finish your work last month ?
Q. Did I finish my work last mont ?
10. No he has not the done the work Yes they work in that factory .
Q. Did they work in that factory ?

5. Simple present व past को छोड़कर अर्थात् vI+s-es/v₁/v₂ के अलावा उत्तर में आने वाली अन्य सहायक क्रियाओं को प्रश्न के प्रारम्भ में लगाते है ।

11. Yes , she can do it easily
Q. Can she do it easily ?
12. Yes , I am living here.
Q. Are you living here ?
13. No he has not the done the work .
Q. Has he done the work ?

14. Yes , you may come in .
Q. May I come in ?
15. Yes he could solve that question.
Q. Could he could solve that question ?

WH work से प्रश्न बनाना

1. He goes to school
Q. Why does he go to school ?
2. I get up .
Q. When do you get up ?
3. They go to school .
Q. How do they go to school ?
4. He lived .
Where did he live ?
5. I passed class 10th in I division .
Q. In which division did you pass class 10th
6. John and jonu work here .
Q. Who work here ?
7. She like to play cricket.
Q. Which game does she like to play ?
8. I like mohan in my class .
9. these are my books .
Q. Whose books are these ?
10. There are 50 students in this class .
Q. How many students are there in this class ?
11. The baby takes a glass of milk daily .
How much milk does the baby take daily ?
12. Agra is 557 kms. for from Bikaner .
Q. How far is Agra from Bikaner ?
13. He has been living here since 2000 .
Q. How long has he been living here ?
14. I take food talce a day .
Q. How often do you take a food in a day ?

TAG QUESTIONS

- To Is + not = is n't
Was + not = wasn't
Am + not = aren't
Are + not = aren't The Headmaster,
Were + not = weren't Govt. secondary school
Has + not = has n't
Have + not = haven't Anupgarh.
Does + not = doesn't

Examination Hall
-----City
15 March 200

Sub :- To issue an identity card .

Sir,

Respectfully , I want to state that

I am a student of your school .

I live in a village The school is 15

Kms . far from the village .

I want a bus concession . so need
an identity card .

I, there, fore , request you to issue an identity card so that I may get a
bus concession .

Yours obediently

Rakesh

6. May , 2006

DEGREES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Top	Toper	Toppest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest
Samall	Smaller	Smallest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Rary	Rarier	Rariest
Dry	Dries	Driest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful

Handsome	More Handsome	Most Handsome	Wonderful
	More Wonderful	Most Wonderful	
Difficult	More Difficult	Most Difficult	
Intelligent	More Intelligent	Most Intelligent	

नियम (9) पोजिटिव डिग्री के दोनों ओर as/so---as

जैसे :-

(9) Bikaner is not so small as churu .

(9) Mohan is not as small as sohan .

comparative डिग्री के तुरन्त बाद Than का प्रयोग होता है ।

Example.

1. Churu is smaller than Bikaner.
2. Sohan is smaller than Mohan.
3. Superlative डिग्री से ठीक पहले The का प्रयोग होता है ।

Example.

1. Churu is the hottest place of Rajasthan.
2. Bikaner is the most peaceful city of India.

दो व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं, स्थानों में तुलना

Positive = Noun/Pro.+H.V.+C.D.+than+Noun/Pronoun.

Example

1. Ram is not so tall as Shyam.
Shyam is taller than Ram.
2. You are not so happy as she.
She is happier than you.
3. They were not so intelligent as we.
We were more intelligent than they.
4. June is hotter than January.
January is not so hot as June.
5. Veena is more brilliant than Shyama.
Shyama is not as brilliant as veena.
6. Amir is letter than Aizaz.

Aizaz is not so good as Amir.

बहुतेकतुलना

P.D. No other+Noun=pronun+Noun+H.V.+as/so+P.O.+as+noun of the class is as good as ram.

1. No other boy.

C.O. Noun+H.V.+C.D.+than+anyother+noun+of/in+Noun

Ram is latter than any other boy of the class

S.O. Noun+H.V.+the+S.O.Noun+of/in+Noun Ram is the best boy of the class

2. P.O. No other month in Rajasthan is so hot as June.

C.O. June is hotter than any other month in Rajasthan.

S.O. June is the hottest month in Rajasthan.

3. Rose in the sweetest Flower.

P.O. No other flower is so sweet as rose.

C.D. Rose is sweeter than any other flower.

4. The Sun is the hottest planet

P.O. No other planet is so hot as the sun

C.O. The sun is hotter than any other planet.

सबस्यकारणम

3 JULY 2006

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Who, Whose, Whom, Which (that), What.....

1. मानव जाति Who क्रिया (is, are, was, has, can, had, sing, play)

Example.

I saw a boy who was running along the railway line.

(जो, जो कि)

2. मानव जाति Whom कर्ता (I, you, we, they, Boy, Boys)+क्रिया

(जिसे, जिससे)

Example.

This is the man Whom I met yesterday.

3. मानव जाति Whose संज्ञा+क्रिया+.....

(जिसका, जिसकी)

Example.

This is the boy whose father won the made.

4. पशु-पक्षी, बेजानदार चीज Which क्रिया/कर्ता/क्रिया+संज्ञा+क्रिया

1. I bought a television which gives fine picture.
2. This is the book which cost is Rs. 50/-
3. I Saw a lion which caught the fox as its prey.

1. I went to the doctor who told me take rest for a few days.

(A) Who (B) Which (C) Whom (D) Whose (A)

2. We stayed at the take palace hotel which Harish suggested to me.

(A) Who (B) Whose (C) Which (D) Whom (B)

3. The student Whose bicycle was stolen yesterday in very poor.

(A) Whom (B) Who (C) Which (D) Whose (D)

4. Have you returned all the books that you borrowed from the library.

(A) Whom (B) that (C) Who (D) Whose (B)

5. I know Mr. Sharma who teaches me English.

(A) Who (B) Whom (C) Whose (D) Which (A)

6. The man whose son you taught is my friend

(A) Who (B) Whom (C) Whose (D) Which (C)

7. The Woman whom you invited to dinner is my aunt.

(A) Who (B) Whom (C) Whose (D) Which (B)

8. The Hourse which I selected won the race.

(A) Whose (B) Which (C) Who (D) Whom (B)

USE OF WHO :-

जब दो वाक्यों को who से जोड़ना होता है तो दो प्रकार से जोड़ते है ।

9. जब पहले वाक्य का कर्म व दूसरे वाक्य का कर्ता एक ही होते है तो दूसरे वाक्य की कर्ता की जगह who लगाकर दोनो वाक्यों को जोड देते है ।

Exa. I Saw the thief who broke into the house.

These are the students who are closing social service.

3. I met the girl yesterday. She won the gold medal (Who)

USE OF WHOSE :-

जब दूसरे वाक्य का कर्ता His/Her/Their/Boy's/Girls+noon हो तो Whose को His/Her/Their/boy's/Girls के स्थान पर लिखते हैं ।

Example: This is the Mr. Sharma Whose son topped the class.
The President awarded the Students.
Whose demonstration was worth praising.
I am writing to my friend whose father met me yesterday.

USE OF WHOM (जिसे, जिन्हें):-

इसका प्रयोग कर्म के स्थान पर किया जाता है । दूसरे वाक्य में आने वाले कर्म (him/her/them/nour) आदि को हटा दिया जाता है ।

This is the boy whom I met Yesterday.
I Know your son whom I teach in the school.
That is the boy whom we gave a book.
The lady is my aunt whom you talk with or
The lady whom you talk with is my aunt.

USE OF WHICH :-

इसका प्रयोग जानवरों तथा बेजानदार चीजों के लिए उन सभी दशाओं में होता है जहां पर मानव जाति के लिए

Who, Whom, Whose के प्रयोग होते हैं ।

Example

1. He Purchased a new car Which looks very fine.
2. The house which I constructed costs me Rs. 5 Lac.
3. He found the watch which he lost some where.

USE OF WHAT :- (जो)

इसका प्रयोग आज्ञार्थ वस्तुओं बातों या घटनाओं के लिए किया जाता है । इसका प्रयोग सदैव एकवचन के साथ होता है । यह वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में कर्ता के रूप में तथा बीच में कर्म के रूप में भी किया जाता है ।

Example :-

1. What he says is true
2. I Shall give you what you need.
3. Listen to the teacher what he says.
4. Please give me what I Demand

USE OF WHEN :-

इसका प्रयोग समय दर्शाने में किया जाता है । रिक्त स्थान से ठीक पहले समय दिया जाता है । जब इससे दो वाक्य जोड़े जाते हैं तो दोनों वाक्यों के बीच में **When** लगाते हैं यदि समय दर्शाने वाला वाक्य दूसरा हो तो दूसरे वाक्य को पहले लिखकर **When** लगाते हैं व बाद में पहला वाक्य लिखते हैं ।

Example :-

1. It was midnight when the storm I like out.
2. It was 2005 when I passed class VII
3. It was 1939 when the second world war broke out.

USE OF WHERE :- (जहाँ)

इसका प्रयोग दोनों वाक्यों के बीच में किया जाता है । दूसरे वाक्य के अन्त में यदि These या That place आए तो उसे हटा दिया जाता है ।

Example :-

1. This is the school where I got education.
2. The house is very big where I am staying.
or The house where I am staying is very big.
That is the temple where everyon worships.

Mix Examples :-

1. I don't know the place where he lives.
2. I Know the boy who got the prize.
3. He is the man about whom I was talbing.
4. The boy who reads in your class is my son.
5. The time is when lost is lost forever.
6. This is the pen which I was lookring for.
7. Alaid is the man whose son won the scholarship.
8. It was sunday when we decided to go for a picnic.
9. Coal is mineral which is extracted from the earth.

CONNETIVES/CONTUNCTIONS/LINKING WORDS

3 MARKS

1. And और Both.....And दोनों.....और

इसका प्रयोग दो शब्दों तथा दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने में किया जाता है जब इससे दो संज्ञाएँ या दो सर्वनाम जोड़े जाते हैं तो क्रिया बहुवचन की लगती है ।

जैसे :-

1. He reads a book. I read a books.

He and I read a book.

2. Ram is my friend. Shyam is my friend.

Ram and Shyam are my friend.

3. I have a car. I have a car. I have a bike.

I have a car and a bike (and)

I have both a car and a bike (both and)

4. Gandhiji was a great leader. Nehruji was a great leader (and)

Gandhiji and Nehruji were great leaders

Both Gandhiji and nehruji were great leaders (both-and)

5. I am writing a letter. He is writing a letter

I and he are writing letters (and)

Both i and he are writing letter (both and)

2. But (लेकिन) इसे दोनो वाक्यों के बीच में जोड़ते हैं ।

Example.

1. He is very intelligent. He can not pass.

He is very intelligent but he can not pass.

3. Not only.....but also

जब दो भिन्न-भिन्न कर्ता इससे जोड़े जाते हैं तो क्रिया बाद वाले कर्ता के वचनानुसार लगती है ।

Example.

1. He is going to school. I am going to school.

Not only he but also I am going to school.

2. Raman has gone to school. Aman has also gone to school.

Not only Raman but also Aman has gone to school.

3. Bikaner is hot city. Falaudi is too hot city.

Not only Bikaner but also Falaudi is hot city.

जब दोनो वाक्यों में कर्म भिन्न हो तो पहले वाक्य के कर्म से पहले Not only लगाकर

But also+ दूसरे वाक्य का Object लिखते हैं ।

Example.

1. Sachin is a batsman. He is a bowler also.

Sachin is not only a batsman but also a bowler.

4. Either.....or

Example.

1 He is going to school. I am going to school.

Either he or I am going to school.

2. Raman has gone to school. Aman has also gone to school.

Either kaman or aman has gone to school.

3. Bikaner is a hot city. Falaudi is too a hot city.

Either Bikaner or falaudi is a hot city.

4. He is very rich. He can not spend a

4. Sachin is a batsman . He is a bowler also

Sachin is either a batsman or a bowler.

5. Neither Nor { न तो.....न }

इसका प्रयोग सदैव नकारात्मक वाक्यों में होता है जब दोनों वाक्यों में does not आए तो does not को हटाकर क्रिया की Ist form में s या es लगाते हैं ।

Example :-

1. She does not take tea . She does not take coffee.

She takes niether tea nor coffee.

Lata does not go to market. Sarita does not go to market.

Neither I nor Sarita goes tlo market .

I donot read English . He does not read English

Neither I nor he reads english .

He does not read english . I donot read english .

Neither he nor I read english .

Did not हटाएँगे तथा V₂ लगाएँगे ।

1. Shama didnt take tea . She didnt take coffee

Shama took niether tea nor coffee .

2. Rohan didnt play chess . Sohan didnt play chess.

Niether Rohan nor Sohan played chess.

3. Mahesh is not a teacher . He is not a doctor .

Mahesh is niether a teacher nor a doctor .

4. He has not a car . I have not a car .

Neither he nor I have a car .

Too----To (इतना कि)

1. Ram is very weak. He cannot walk .

Ram is too weak to walk .

2. The tree is very high . I cannot it

The tree is too high to climb.

3. These questions are very hard . We cannot solve them .

These question are too hard for us to solve .

4. The paper of maths was very hard . I could not solve it. (too-to)

The paper of maths to hard for me to solve.

So.....That (इतना कि)

1. The paper of maths was very hard . I coldnot solve it.

The paper of maths was so hard tha I couldnot solve it .

2. He worked very hard . He could not succeed .

He worked so hard that he couldnot succeed .

As well as (और)

इससे जब दो कर्ता जोड़ते है तो क्रिया पहले कर्ता के वचनानुसार लगती है ।

1. He is found of ice-cream . I am found of ice-cream.

He as well as I is found of ice-cream .

2. I am found of watching television . She is found watching television.

I as well as she am found of watching television .

3. He is innocent . I am innocent .

He as we//ll as I is innocent .

Yet (फिर भी, तो भी)

इसका प्रयोग **But** की तरह विरोधाभासी भाव प्रकट करने के लिए होता है ।

1. He is rich . He is not happy .

He is rich yet not happy

2. I am tired . I work hard .

I am tired yet work hard .

ThoughAlthough (यद्यपि)

इसका प्रयोग भी दो विपरित भावों को व्यक्त करने करते है पहले वाक्य से पूर्व इसका प्रयोग करते है व दूसरे वाक्य से पहले

, या , yet लगाते

1. He is rich . He is not happy .

Though he is rich , not happy .

2. I am tired . I work hard .

Although I am tired , work hard .

While (जबकि)

इसका प्रयोग उन वाक्यों में करते हैं जब दो कार्य एक साथ घटित होते हैं।

Example :-

1. You want some food . I want some food .

You want some food while I want some food

2. Ram was dressed in white . Shyam was dressed in blue .

Ram was dressed in white while Shyam was dressed in blue .

जब दूसरे वाक्य में समय दर्शाने वाले शब्द (Then , at the same time , during the time , as long as आदि आए तो While लगाने पर इन्हें हटा देती है

Example :-

I got a lot of time to visit Red Fort I was in Delhi then .

I got a lot of time to visit Red Fort while I was in Delhi .

2. He cleaned the room . They swept and washed the floor at same time, While they swept and washed the floor he cleaned the room .

3. As long as I read the book , She continued singing.

While I read the book , She continued .

PASSIVE VOICE

2 MARKS

Simple present :-

A. V . Sub. + v1/ses +obj.....

P. V. subject +I+ am+v3+by+ obj

He, She, It, Name +is +v3+by+obj

You , We , they , boys+are+.....

1. She like my behaviour .

p.v. My behaviour is liked by her.

2. He helps me each week .

p.v. I am helped each week by him .

3. I take breakfast at 7 a.m. daily.

p.v. Breakfast is taken by me at 7 a.m.

4. Grand mother tell us interesting stories each night.

p.v. We are told interesting stories each night by grandmother.

Or p.v. Interesting stories are told to us each night by grand mother.

5. I do not take tea.

p.v. Tea is not taken by me.

6. She does not paint the doors.

The doors are not painted by her.

7. Does she wash the clothes ?

p.v. Are the clothes washed by her ?

8. When do you take a bath ?

p.v. when is a bath taken by you ?

9. Who helps the poor.

p.v. By whom are the poor helped ?

10. Who teaches you sanskrit.

p.v. By whom are the poor helped ?

p.v. By whom are you taught Sanskrit ?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

A.V. Sub+is/are/am/+V.I.+ing+obj.+.....

P.V. Sub.+is/are/am/being+V3+by+obj.+.....

1. I am learning the news at this timme.

P.V. The News is being learnt by me at this time.

2. you are doing this work.

This work is being done by you.

3. She is not cooking food today.

Food is not being cooked by her today.

4. Are you playing cricket with us ?

Is cricket being played with us by you ?

5. Where are you planting the plants ?

Where are the plants being planted by you.

6. Who is calling them ?

By whom are they being called ?

PRESENT PERFECT

A.V. Sub.+Has./have+v₃+obj.+.....

P.V. Sub.+He, She, It, Name+has been+V₃+by+O

I, You, We, They, boys+Have been+V₃+by+O

A.V. Some one has stolen my Pen.

P.V. My pen has been stolen.

A.V. People have done the work.

P.V. The work has been done.

A.V. I have planted rose plants around the garden.

P.V. Rose plants have been planted by me around the garden.

A.V. Have you finished the work.

P.V. Has the work been finished by you.

A.V. How has she solved the problems ?

P.V. How has the problems been solved by her.

A.V. Who has helped them ?

P.V. By whom have they been helped ?

PAST INDEFENITE

A.V. Sub.+v₂+obj.+.....

P.V. Sub.+I, he, She, It, Name+was+V₃+by+O

You, We, They, boys+were.....

A.V. He gave me a book last year.

P.V. I was given a book last year by him.

A book was given to me by him last year.

A.V. He did it.

P.V. It was done by him.

A.V. I did not buy a book.

P.V. A book was not bought by me.

A.V. Did you like her conduct ?

P.V. Was her conduct liked by you ?

- A.V. When did she build the house ?
P.V. When was that house built by her ?
A.V. Who called her ?
P.V. By whom was She called ?
A.V. Who told you that secret ?
P.V. By whom were you told that secret ?
By whom was that secret told to you ?

PAST CONTINUOUS

A.V. Sub.+was/were+V.I.+ing+obj.+.....

P.V. Sub.+was/were+being+v₃+by +obj.+.....

1. They were helping the Poor.
P.V. The poor were being helped.
2. No one was watching the match.
P.V. The match was not being watched.
3. were you taking a bath in the Ganga ?
P.V. was a bath being taken in the Ganga by you.
4. Where was he opening a new shop ?
P.V. Where was a new shop being opened by him.
5. Who was singing the songs ?
P.V. By whom were the songs being sung ?

PAST PERFECT

A.V. Sub.+had+v₃+obj.

P.V. Sub.+had been +V₃+obj.

1. I had already finished the work.
P.V. The work had been finished by me.
2. We had whitewashed our house before diwali.
P.V. Our house had been whitewashed before Diwali.
3. No body had given her any help.
P.V. She had not been given any help.

4. Who had done it ?
P.V. By whom had it been done ?

FUTURE INDEFINITE

A.V. Sub.+will/Shall+V.I.obj.....

P.V. Sub.+will/shall+be+v₃+by+obj.....

1. He will tell me secret.
P.V. I shall be told a secret by him.
2. We shall win the match today.
P.V. The match will be won today by us.
3. will you solve these sums for us ?
P.V. will these sums be solved for us by you?
4. when willl you take the test ?
P.V. when will the test be taken by you?
5. Who will teach them ?
P.V. By whom will they be taught ?

FUTURE PERFECT

A.V. Sub.+Shall/will+have+V₃+obj+.....

P.V. Sub.+shall/will+have been+v₃+by+obj+.....

1. He will have finished the work by tomorrow.
P.V. The work will have been finished by him by tomorrow.
2. By the end of this month we shall have rivised our course.
P.V. By the end of this month our. Course will have been revised..
3. They will have taken food before mother returns from the market.
P.V. Food will have been taken by them before mother returns from the market.

नियम :- अंग्रेजी भाषा में १२ Modals है । इनमें से १० ऐसी सहायक क्रियां है जो बिना M.V. के अस्तित्वहीन है ।

जैसे :- will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, Qught to.

- १ Need o Dare का प्रयोग मुख्य क्रियाओं के रूप में होता है ।
- २ जब A.V. में प्रारम्भिक दस मॉडल्स में से कोई एक मॉडल आए तो P.V. में इसके बाद be+v₃ लगाते हैं ।
1. Modals +V.I. = Modals+be+v₃
1. I can be helped by me.
P.V. You can be helped by me.
2. We should obey the rules of the road.
P.V. The rules of the road should be obeyed by us.
3. You must pay the taxes.
P.V. The taxes must be paid by you.
2. To++V.I. = to be+V₃
1. I am to take tea now.
P.V. Tea is to be taken now by me.
2. He was to do hard work.
P.V. Hard work was to be done by him.
3. She is going to take a bath.
P.V. A bath is going to be taken by her.
4. He has to win the match
P.V. The match has to be won by him.
5. I had to play the match.
P.V. The match had to be played by me.
6. I shall have to help her.
P.V. She will have to be helped by me.

IMPERATIVE

- (1) A.V. M.V.+obj.+.....
P.V. Let+obj.+be+v₃+.....
1. Do it.
P.V. Let it be done.
2. Open the door.
P.V. Let the door be opened.

3. Do not switch off the light.
P.V. Let the light not be switched off.
- (2) A.V. M.V.+preposition/advised+.....Mains Verb
P.V. You are order/advised to +M.V.+pre/ad/..+....
1. Sit here.
You are ordered to sit here.
2. Stand up.
You are ordered to stand up.
3. Do not stand here.
You are ordered not to stand here.
- (3) Please/Kindly+m.v.+o+prep./ad+.....
P.V. You are requested to.....
1. Please help me in this work.
P.V. You are requested to help me in this work.
2. Please do not tease me.
P.V. You are requested not to tease me.
3. Kindly grant her two days leave.
You are requested to grant her two days leave.
- (4) A.V. Let+obj.+m.v.+noun/pronoun²(obj.)
P.V. Let + obj. (2)+be+v₃+by+(obj. (1))+.....
1. Let hip play cricket.
P.V. Let cricket be played by him.
2. Let the boys take rest.
P.V. Let rest be taken by the boys,
3. Do not let the hunter kill the deer.
P.V. Let the door not be killed by hunter.

REPORTED SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH

2 MARKS

I Said to her. (Reporting verb.)	"You are my friend" (Reported Speech)
-------------------------------------	--

जब R.V. की क्रिया Past में होती है तभी R.S. की क्रिया बदलती है ।

Direct	Indirect
(1) V.I.+s-es	V ₂
do not/does not+V ₁	Did not +VI
is/are/am+v+ing	was/were+VI+ing
has/have+V ₃	had+V ₃
has/have+been	had been+VI+ing+V+ing
(2) V ₂	had+V ₃
did not+VI	had not+V ₃
was/were+V+ing	had been+V+ing
had+v ₃	No Change
had been	No Change
(3) will	would
shall	should
can	could
may	might
would,should	No Change
could,might	No Change
must, ought to	No change

समय व स्थान की निकटता दर्शाने वाले शब्द दूरी दर्शाने वाले शब्दों में बदल दिये जाते हैं ।

Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Hence	Thence
Hither	Thither
Now	Then
Just	Then
Ago	Before

Thus	So
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The next day
The Next day	The following day/week/month
Yesterday	The previous day/the day before
Last night	The Previous night/week month
Month/Year	The night before, The week before, The month before

सर्वनामसंज्ञा

Person	1	2	3	4	5
I	I	My	Me	Mine	My self
	We	our	us	ours	ourselves
II	You	Your	You	Yours	Yourself
	He	His	Him	His	Himself
	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
	They	Their	Them	Theirs	Themselves

साधारण वाक्यों का Indirect

(1) R.V. में आने वाली क्रिया में परिवर्तन इस प्रकार करते हैं

Said	=	Said,	Said to	=	told
Says	=	Says	Says to	=	tells
Say	=	Say	Say to	=	tell

(2) R.S. व R.S. को that से जोड़ते हैं ।

(3) सर्वनाम परिवर्तन इस प्रकार करते हैं ।

(1) R.S. में आने वाले First Person (I/We) के सर्वनामों को R.V. के Sub. के पुरुष, वचन, लिंग के अनुसार बदलते हैं ।

- I said "I am happy now."
I said that I was happy then.
- Rohan Said, "I shall do my work for me my self."
Rohan said that he would do his work for him himself.
- Mother said to me, "My Purse is on the table."
Mother told me that her Purse was on the table.
- They said, " We are doing our work for us these days."
They said that they were doing their work for them those day.

5. The Student said, "Our work has finished".

The students said that their work had finished.

(i) R.S. में आने वाले Second (You, Your, You) के सर्वनामों को R.V. के Obj. के पुरुष, वचन, लिंग के अनुसार बदलते हैं। यदि R.V. में Obj. न हो तो Indirect में कल्पितिक Him/her/me को Obj. मानकर उसी के अनुसार उसे (You) को बदल देते हैं अथवा You को ही बना रहने देते हैं।

१ He said to me, "you are going to school.

He told me that I was going to school .

2. The told us that " your works are fine

and worth praising

3. The teacher said to you, you are looking .

and worth praising .

The teacher told you that you were

looking happy that day.

4. He said, "you are my friend

He said that you were his friend .

He told (me/her) that I /She was his friend .

(iii) R.S. में आने वाले III person के सर्वनामों को Indirect में नहीं बदलते

1. He said, that it was a very fine weather day .

He said that it was a very fine weather that day .

2. I said to her, "They were happy yesterday .

I told her that they had been happy the previous day.

3. Mother said to me, "Food is ready.

Mother told me that food was ready.

क्रिया परिवर्तन संबंधी अपवाद

जब R.V. की क्रिया Present या Future में हो तो R.S. की verb नहीं बदलती है।

1. He says to me, "It is a very fine weather today.

He tells me that it is a very fine weather that day.

2. Mother will say to me "Food is ready.

Mother will tell me that food is ready.

3. They will say, "We are happy.

They will say that they are happy.

2) जब R.V. Past में हो व R.S. किसी सार्वभौमिक सत्य, आदत संबंधी सत्य, कहावत, वैज्ञानिक, सत्य, कथन तथा ऐतिहासिक घटना को दर्शाए तो कोई परिवर्तन नहीं

1. The teacher said, "The earth is round"
The teacher said that the earth is round.
2. She said, "Honesty is the best policy."
She said that honesty is the best policy.
3. They said to us, "man is mortal."
They told us that man is mortal.
4. The teacher said, "None can pump the ocean out."
The teacher said that "None can pump the ocean out."
5. I said to her, "water boils at 100°C"
I told her that water boiled at 100°C"
6. She said, "Dogs bark at the strangers."
She said that dogs bark at the strangers.
7. I said to him, "Birds make nests to lay eggs."
I told him that "Birds make nests to lay eggs."

२ प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों का Indirect बनाना

- (1) जब R.S. का प्रारम्भ सहायक क्रिया से होता है तो R.V. में आने वाले Said या Said to को asked में बदलते हैं और Connective के रूप में If/whether लगाते हैं ।
- (2) Connective के तुरन्त बाद कर्ता+क्रिया+कर्म लगाते हैं ।
- (3) यदि R.S. का प्रारम्भ प्रश्नवाचक शब्द से है तो Indirect में Connective का काम प्रश्नवाचक शब्द ही करेगा ।
- (4) वे वाक्य जो Do/Does अथवा प्रश्नवाचक शब्द+Do/Does से प्रारम्भ होते हैं उनका Indirect बनाने समय Do/Does से प्रारम्भ होते हैं उनका Indirect बनाने समय Do/does हटा देते हैं तथा क्रिया की II form लगाते हैं ।

1. I said to him, "Do you like tea ?"
I asked him if he liked tea.
2. He said to me, "When do you go to school ?"
He asked me when I went to school.
3. She said "Does it rain in July ?"
She asked if it rained in July.
4. I said to her, "Where does your father work ?"
I asked her where her father worked.

४ यदि वाक्य नकारात्मक प्रश्नवाचक हो तो Do not व Does not को Did not+V₁ में बदलते हैं ।

5. I said to mohan, "Do you not go to school daily."
I asked mohan if he did not go to school daily.
6. They said to the boys, "Why do you not work properly."

They asked the boys why they did not work properly.

7. I said to him. "Does she not Play cricket.

I asked him if she did not play cricket.

8. He said to her, "Why does it not rain in May.

He asked her why it did not rain in May.

जब R.S. का प्रारम्भ Did या प्रश्नवाचक शब्द Did से हो तो In direct में Did हटता है व कर्ता के बाद Had+V₃ लगाते हैं । इसी प्रकार नकारात्मक अर्थात् Did not होने पर had not+V₃ लगाते हैं ।

1. She said "Did it rain last night" ?

She asked if it had rained the previous night.

2. I said to her, "Where did you live last year" ?

I asked her where she had lived the previous year.

3. They said to us, " Did you not like our idea ?

They asked us if we had not liked their idea.

Do, Does को छोड़कर शेष अन्य सहायक क्रियाओं से प्रारम्भ होने वाली वाक्यों को Indirect बनाते समय नियमानुसार बदलते हैं ।

2006

1. Nitu said to her brother, "Did you take my english book ?

Nitu asked her brother if he had take her english book.

2005

2. Ravi said to lata, "When do you get up in the morning.

Ravi asked lata when she got up in the morning.

2004

3. "When do you go to school ? said my friend.

My friend asked when you went to school.

2003

4. The students said to their teacher, "Can we make elecricity"?

The students asked their teacher if they could make elecricity.

3. Change of imperative sent in to Indirect

वे वाक्य जो मुख्य क्रिया, Do not तथा Please/Kindly से प्रारम्भ होते हैं उन्हें आज्ञावाचक वाक्य कहते हैं ।

नियम-9. जब वाक्य M.V. से प्रारम्भ हो व वह आदेश का भाव प्रकट करे तो R.V. की क्रिया Said या Said to को Ordered में बदला जाता है, सलाह प्रकट करे तो advised, में मना करना प्रकट करें (Do not होने पर) तो

Forbade में, Please/Kindly आए तो requested में तथा Please/Kindly हट जाते है ।

R.V. व R.S. को to से जोड़ते है ।

1. Mother said to me, "Go to market and bring me some vegetables
Mother ordered me to go to market and bring her some vegetables.
2. The captain said to the soldiers, "March forward.
The captain ordered the soldiers to march forward.
3. The doctor said to me, "Take rest for a few days.
The doctor advised me to "Take rest for a few days.
4. Father said to me "Do not play for a long time.
Father forbade me to play "Do not play for a long time.
5. I said to him, "Please help me in this work."
I requested him to help me in that work.

Change of exclamatory sent in to Indirect Speech

१ सुखान्त वाक्य (Hurrah!Hurre)

1. The boys said, "Hurrah ! We have won this time.
The boys exclaimed with Joy that they had won that time.
2. She said, "Hurre ! I have played well."
She exclaimed with joy that she had played well.

2. दुखान्त (Alas!oh!) sorrown/grief

1. He said, "Alas ! I am ruined."
He exclaimed with with sorrow that he was ruined.
2. They said, "Oh ! We have failed this time again.
They exclaimed with sorrow that they had failed that time again.

3. आश्चर्य (What a ! How !)

1. She said, "What a fine weather!"
She exclaimed with surprise that the weather was very fine.
2. An American visitor said, "How beautiful this scenery is!(2004)
An Amercan visitor exclaimed with surprise that that scenery was very beautiful.
3. They said, "How happy we are !"

They exclaimed with surprise that they were very happy.

PREPOSITIONS

3 MARKS

1. Between and among बीच में :- जब कोई व्यक्ति, वस्तु, या स्थान दो व्यक्तियों वस्तुओं या स्थानों के बीच हो तो Between का व दो से अधिक के बीच हो तो Among का प्रयोग करते हैं-

1. I always sit between my two friends.
2. She never sits among bad students.
3. My house is between gog gate and station road.
4. you must settle the matter among themselves.
5. Kotegate is between K.E.M. Road and Dauji Road.

2. Across and through (आर-पार) :- जब लम्बाई, चौड़ाई को पार किया जाए तो Across का प्रयोग व जब तीन आयामों (ल.चौ.ऊँ.) को पार किया जाए तो through का प्रयोग करते हैं ।

1. She swam across the river.
2. water comes our houses through pipeline.
3. My house is across the river.
4. Bird flew through the window.
5. I came here through Mohan.

3. From से अलग होना to (तक पहुंचना)

1. He is coming from Jaipur to Bikaner.
2. I study from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.
3. From where are you coming ?
4. Now they are going to karnpur.

4. Since/For (से) :- निश्चित समय से पहले Since का प्रयोग व अनिश्चित समय से पहले for का प्रयोग

Perfect Continuous tenses में करते हैं ।

1. It has been raining since 9 'o' Clock.
2. He has been working for two hours.
3. I have been living here since 1992.
4. They had been playing since morning.
5. Some one will have been writing a letter for ten minutes.

For का प्रयोग खरीदने व बेचने के अर्थ में भी होता है ।

1. I bought this pen for ten rupees.

2. She sold her house for ten Lac. rupees.

For :- wait for, long for, care for, wished for.

5. OF :- Full of, fond of, afraid of frightened of, Jealous of envious of, a lot of, on behalf of, proud of, beware of, a ware of, accused of, made of (भौतिक परिवर्तन), Die of (बीमारी से मरना),

Think of.

6. Before (से पहले, ठीक सामने)

1. C comes before D.

2. Sunday comes before Monday.

3. March comes before April.

4. The rain had started before I got up.

5. I Shall have finished the work before father returns from office.

6. There is a carpenter shop before our school.

7. After (के बाद)

1. January comes after December.

2. Tuesday come after Monday.

3. The patient died after the doctor had gone.

4. The cat ran after the rats.

8. Against (के सहारे/के विरुद्ध)

1. He is standing against the wall.

2. Gandhiji fought against injustice.

9. Along (के समान्तर) :-

1. They are running along the railway Line.

2. We should walk along footpath.

10. In (में/के अन्दर)

1. We are in the class.

2. They are in the hall.

3. My books are in the bag.

4. I Live in Bikaner.

5. We live in India.

11. In to {में (गतिशीलता दर्शाना)}

1. The boy came running and fell into ditch. (खाई)
2. My ball fell in to the well.
3. She jumped in to the river.

12. At (छोटे स्थानों से पूर्व)

1. I live at Bikaner in Rajasthan.
2. He lives at a small village.

At (निश्चित समय बताना)

1. I get up at 6 a.m.
2. My School starts at 8.15 a.m.
3. At 8 a.m. I Prepare for school.

Noon, night, mid night से पहले at लगता है । इसी प्रकार at the door, at the gate, at the railway station.
at the bus stand.

13. On (पर) :- किसी धरातल पर स्थिर अवस्था प्रकट करना

1. My books are on the table.
2. The crow was sitting on the branch of the tree.
3. They are on the roof.

वारों, महीनों, त्यौहारों से पहले On लगता है ।

1. I will meet you on the next sunday.
2. He will visit this place on May.
3. each wears new clothes on Diwali.

14. Beside (के पास)/Besides (के अलावा)

1. He always sits beside the window.
2. Never sit beside bad boys.
3. Besides Rohan all the students attended the class Yesterday.
4. Besides bad weather they went out for a walk.

15. Under (के नीचे/उम्र में कम होना/के अधीन)

1. The students get lessons under the tree.
2. He is under fifteen.
3. I work under the Head master.

16. By यात्रा के साधनों से पहले

(i) By bus, By train, By taxi, By plane, By ship, pyair
अपवाद On bicycle, On scooter, On motorcycle, On horse, On foot.

(ii) Passive voice में Obj. से पहले

1. I am helped by you.
2. You were taught by us.
3. They have been given help by me.

17. With (के साथ/के द्वारा)

1. I Play with my friends.
2. They visited Jaipur with their parents.
3. He Kiled the snake with stick.
4. Cut this apple with Knife.

18. Upon (उपर)

1. The cat jumped upon the table.
2. The Mouse Jumped upon the lions body.

19. Over (उपर)

1. The bridge is over the river.
2. The ceiling fan runs over us.
3. Never be come over confidence on the subject.
4. Put the table cloth over the table.

20. Above (ऊपर)

1. The sun above us.
2. He is above sixteen.

21. Behind (पीछे)

1. Don't hide behind me.
2. There is a neem tree behind my house.
3. The sun is setting behind the clouds.

1. At :- look at, good at, aim at, surprise at,

2. Of :- fond of, afraid of, full of, a lot of frightened of

3. So :- due to, owing to, according to, listen to, refer to, prefer to junior to, senior

to, superior to, inferior to, decrease to, Increase to, kind to, thankful to, grateful to,

Course Reader Literary terms

4 Marks

Imp. Q 1. What is onomatopoeia? Explain.

Ans. Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech. In it sound of word gives great support to the sense. It is used to create artistic effect. It gives the accurate sound pictures of the things and event.

Example:

'The snakes are hissing and bees are buzzing.'

Here the words 'hissing' and 'buzzing' bear the same sound according to the sense.

Q 2. Define repetition.

Ans. Repetition is a common device. It is the fact of saying the same thing many times. Poets use 'Repetition' to emphasize certain ideas and to create musical effects.

Example:

A little grave

A little, Little grave!

Q. 3 What is 'Rhyme'? why does a poet use this device?

Ans. Rhyme is a short poem in which the last word in the line has the same sound as the last word in another line. Poets use this device to produce emotional, Musical and rhythmical effects.

Q 4. Write a short note on 'Sonnet'.

Ans. A sonnet is a short poem of fourteen lines. It expresses single thought or feeling. The theme of the sonnet is love. But many poets wrote sonnets on personal, religious and controversial topics. The best sonnet writers are Shakespeare, Milton, Keats etc.

Q 5. Write a short note on 'Humour'.

Ans. Humour is the quality in a literary work that makes it funny and amusing. When we read it. It makes us laugh. To create humour in his works, a humourist uses comic side of things. He wants to evoke our laughter by using irony to create humour in his works.

Q 6. How do people greet each other when they meet?

Ans. When people meet, they greet one another, saying "Good morning!" "Good afternoon!" or "Good evening!" They also make little remarks about the weather.

Q 7. What is considered impolite during talk?

Ans. It is considered impolite for one person to talk all the time and not allow the other to talk.

Q 8. What is justified to do when some unknown person seeks some inquiries in a bus queue ?

Ans. When some unknown person sees some inquiries in a bus queue we should gladly answer him.

Q. 9 What Should be done before opening or closing a window in a railway compartment ?

Ans. We should consult the wishes of our fellow passengers before opening or closing a window in a railway compartment.

Q. 10 Why should prayer be the core of a man's life according to Gandhiji ?

Ans. Prayer should be the core of a man's life because no man can live without religion.

Q. 11 How does prayer purify One's soul ?

Ans. Prayer purifies one's soul if one prays for it one's petitional prayer.

Q. 12 What does Gandhiji mean when he says, "Rectify one angle of square and the other angles will be automatically right ?"

Ans. Gandhiji means to say that if a man tries to correct himself all the things will correct themselves. So it depends on a man what he wants. If he leads a true path all will be good for him.

Q. 13 How does prayer bring about discipline in our life ?

Ans. Prayer puts us in communion with the Divine and brings about a sense of discipline in our life.

Q. 14 What did the old man and the old woman do every morning ?

Ans. Every morning they went out to clear a nearby forest of dry twigs and leaves.

Q. 15 What would the maid do in the lonely house ?

Ans. She would light the stove, cook the dinner and wash everything.

Q. 16 What did the king say to the old people when he saw the maid ?

Ans. The king told them that he wanted the maid for his own and he could give them the desired pieces of gold.

Q. 17 How did the step mother behave to the swan queen's son ?

Ans. The step mother took a dislike to her step son and treated him badly.

Q. 18 How did the swan turn in to queen again ?

Ans. When the king caught the swan and tore off her wings she turned in to queen again.

Q. 19 What did the gentleman see at the end of the feast ?

Ans. At the end of the feast the gentleman saw the shadow of a man's head on the floor of the hall. He knew that there was a thief in the room.

Q. 20 How did the gentleman see (the thief) at the end of the feast ?

Ans. When the feast was over the gentleman began to put away the gifts, Suddenly he caught sight of the shadow of a man's head on the floor of the hall. He knew that there was a thief in the roof.

Q. 21 How did he behave with the stranger ?

Ans. He behaved with the stranger kindly. He fed him and gave him a gift and a bag fo coins.

Q. 22 Why was the gentleman touched by the story of the stranger ?

Ans. The gentleman was touched by the story of the stranger because his little act of kindness had changed his life. Moreover, the stranger became the means of passing on kindness to others.

Q. 23 Why did the old man sit by the side of the road ?

Ans. The old man was too tired to go any further. So he was sitting by the side of the road.

Q. 24 What was the narrator's duty there ?

Ans. It was the narrator's duty to cross the bridge, explore the bridge head beyond and find out to what point the enemy had advanced.

Q. 25 How was the weather at that time ?

Ans. It was grey overcast day. The clouds were very low.

Q. 26 What good luck would the old man have ?

Ans. The fact that catsknow how to look after themselves was all the good luck.

Q. 27 Why did Bhimsen's father get stitched the name and address on the back of Bhimsen's shirt ?

Ans. Bhimsen's father did so because Bhimsen disappeared frequently following the bhajan mandalis and band parties.

Q. 28 On what occasion did Pt Bhimsen sing Vande mataram in the Central Hall of Parliament ?

Ans. Pt Bhimsen sang VandeMataram in the Central Hall of parliament on the 50th anniver sary of India's Independence.

Q. 29 What is Raga Mala ?

Ans. Raga mala is an autobiography written by Ravi Shankar.

Q. 30 Where did Bala Saraswati give her first performance ?

Ans. Bala Saraswati gave her first performance in a temple at Kanchipuram.

Q. 31 Where did Uttanka Live ?

Ans. Uttanka lived in a hermitage in the forest.

Q. 32 Why was Uttanka filled with sorrow on hearing the wish of his mistrees ?

Ans. Uttanka was filled with sorrow on hearing the wish of his mistrees because it seemed to him an impossible task to fulfil her wish.

Q. 33 Why Could Uttanka not find the queen in her chamber at first ?

Ans. Uttanka looked very ugly at that time. There was dust of travel upon his clothes His hands and feet were dirty and stained. So he could not find the queen in her chamber at first.

Q. 34 How did the teacher of Uttanka interpret the meanings of Uttank's various adventures ?

Ans. The teacher told him that the dirty water he drank was ambrosia. The two maodens weaving black and white threads were night and day. The wheel with twelve spokes was the year with its twelve months. The six boys were seasons. The man was the god of rain. The horse was the god of fire.

Q. 35 What wisdom and truth did Uttanka relise finally ?

Ans. Uttanka relised that he was not as other men for he knew that God protected him. He had nothing to fear.

Q. 36 Where did the camel live ? Why ?

Ans. The camel lived in the middle of the howling desert because he did not want to work.

Q. 37 What did the horse complain to the Djinn ?

Ans. The horse complained that there was a thing in the desert. He had a long neck and long legs. He did not do any work at all.

Q. 38 What was the camel doing when the Djinn approached him ?

Ans. The camel was looking at his own reflection in a pool of water.

Q. 39 Why do we call the camel's humph as 'hump' ?

Ans. We call the camel's humph as 'hump' not to hurt his feelings.

Q. 40 How has Dr. P.K. Sethi brought hope to millions of people in India and abroad ?

Ans. Dr. P.K. Sethi has brought hope to millions of people in India and abroad by his creation of a prosthesis, called the 'Jaipur Foot'.

Q. 41 Why did Dr. Sethi think to create the Jaipur foot ?

Ans. Dr. Sethi thought to create the Jaipur Foot because artificial limbe on callipers could be obtained only from one place in the country. SACH foot was very expensive and did not meet the need of the rule disabled .

Q. 42 How is the jaipur Foot useful

Ans. The jaipur Foot is useful in many way . it can be ussed without shoes or slippers even in muddy field . The patient can squat, Sit cross-legged and walk on un-even village paths . he can ride a bicycle or even climb a tree .

Q. 43 What was the reason because of which Jokhoo could not drink the water.

Ans. Jokhoo could not drink the water because of foul smell rising from it .

Q. 44 According to Gangi, the foul smell in the water could have been caused by what .

Ans According to Gangi, foul smell in the water could have been caused by dying a creature in the well .

Q. 45 Why did Jokhoo ask Gangi not to go to the Thakur's well to fetch water because if she was caught , She would get her limbs broken .

Q. 46 Why did Gangi race away on seeing the Thakur ?

Ans. Gangi raced away on seeing the Thakur because she knew that he would catch and beat her badly .

Q. 47 Why did the king send for them ?

Ans. The king sent for them because he wanted to have them in his royal guards .

Q. 48 Why were people not able to win the gold medal ?

Ans. People were not able to win the gold medal because none of them could fool all the three brothers .

Q. 49 Why did the young boy use to come to the palace ?

Ans. The young boy used to come to the palace to play with the little prince .

Q. 50 How did the young boy come out of the palace the first day ?

Ans. The first day the young boy came out of the palace carrying a red wagon piled up high with dried leaves .

Q. 51 How did he win the glittering gold medal ?

Ans. By fooling all the three guards with the brightest eyes he won the glittering gold medal.

Q. 52 Who was the cabuliwallah ? Why did he come to the house of the narrator ?

Ans. The cabuliwallah was a fruit seller from Afghanistan. He came to the house of the narrator to see narrator's daughter, Mini. He saw the image of his own daughter in her.

Q. 53 How did intimacy grow between the Cabuliwallah and Mini ?

Ans. By judicious bribe of nuts and almonds, the Cabuliwallah had overcome the child's first terror and thus intimacy grew between the Cabuliwallah and Mini.

Q. 54 How did Mini get the eight anna piece ?

Ans. Mini's father gave eight anna piece to Cabuliwallah for his almonds and raisins and he gave it to Mini and thus Mini got it.

Q. 55 Why did Mini's mother scold her when she learnt the truth ?

Ans. Mini's mother scolded her when she learnt the truth because she was also overcome by

terror and did not like her intimacy with the Cabuliwallah.

Q. 56 Why did the prisoner's face light up when he chanced to look at Mini ?

Ans. The prisoner's face lighted up when he chanced to look at mini because there was intimacy between them.

Q. 57 For

To indicate extent of time.

Exa. I am going abroad for a month.

They are leaving for Jodhpur for a week.

Q. 58 Since

To indicate a point of time in perfect & Perfect Continuous Tense

Exa. I have been learning driving since July.

They have been working hard since Sunday.

I have been reading in this school since 2001.

He hasn't come back here since his marriage.

Q. 59 With

To indicate at the same time as'

Exa. With the approach of the sunset it became chilly.

With these words the teacher started to teach us.

I rise with the sun.

Q. 60 On

To indicate the position of a thing covering or froming part of a surface

Exa. The book is on the table

The pictures are on the wall.

There is a carpet on the floor.

Words are written on the blackboard.

Q. 61 Against

To Indicate support or close proximity.

Exa. The ladder is placed against the wall.

John stood leaning against the pillar.

He put the sofa with its back against the wall.

Q. 62 In front of

To indicate the meaning of 'directly before'

Exa. There are some trees in front of my house.
There is a garden in front of the post office.

Q. 63 Behind

To indicate the meaning of 'at the rear of'

Exa. The sun was behind his mother.

The thief hid behind a tree.

There is a garden behind my house.

Q. 64 Between

1. Used with two persons, things or groups.

Exa. She stood between her husband and son.

The old man divided his property between Ravi and Anand.

I walked across the garden between the flower beds.

2. with two or more limits when boundaries are concerned.

Exa. Rajasthan lies between Haryana, Gujarat, M.P. and U.P.

India lies between pak, China, Bangladesh and ceylon.

Q. 65 Among

Used with more than two persons or things

Exa. Distribute these mangoes among these boys.

He divided his property among his five sons.

The village is situated among the hills.

She is sitting among her children.

Q. 66 After

(a) Later than , next in order

(1) Please see me after this period.

(2) The students entered the room after the teacher.

(b) Next (Place)

We went to Amber Palace after Hawa Mahal.

Q. 67 Before

(a) In front of

(1) There is a tree before his house.

(2) He has made a beautiful house before the church.

(b) In the presence of

(1) he put up his documents before the officer.

(2) The prisoner was brought before the magistrate.

(c) Earlier than (showing time)

You should return before sunset.

Q. 68 Behind

(a) In support of

(1) The whole college was behind the Principal on this issue.

(2) Don't worry, we are all behind you,

(b) Backward or inferior

He is behind all other students at studies in the class.

Q. 69 Below

(a) Lower or inferior in rank

(1) The L.D.C. is below the U.D.C. in rank.

(2) The Tehsildar is below the S. D. M. in position.

(b) Coming after

His name is below hers in the programme.

(c) Lower than in condition, value or importance

(1) Above 33% people live below the poverty line in India.

(2) There is nothing below ten rupees here.

(3) This is below my dignity.

(4) His writing is below standard.

Q. 70 From

(a) Indicating the starting point of place, person, time or anything

(1) He travelled from Delhi to Jaipur.

(2) He sold caps from village to village.

(3) She works in an office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(b) Phrases to

From time to time, from day to day, from beginning to end.

Exa. He read the book from beginning to end.

(c) Indicating source

- (1) Apples come from Kashmir. (2) These quotations are from Taghore.
- (d) (1) Butter is made from milk. (2) Dalda is made from vegetable oils.
- (e) Indicating separation
- (1) The teacher stopped him from going out of the class.
(2) The dacoits took the children away from their mothers.
(3) He prevented the child from entering the cave.
- (f) Showing reason, sense etc.
- (1) He is suffering from malaria. (2) They did it from a sense of duty.
- (g) Showing difference
- (1) This dog differs from all the Jaipur.
(2) He differs in qualities from the rest of the students.
- (h) Showing time
- He was blind from birth.

Q. 71 To

Showing comparison-inferior to, superior to, junior to, senior to, prefer to, prior to

- (1) I prefer walking to running (2) He is junior to her.

Q. 72 On

(a) In the sense of 'about' concerning a person, topic or subject

- (1) He is writing a thesis on Prem Chand.
(2) This is a good book on economics.

(b) Phrases

On account of, on hearing this/that, on behalf of, on the occasion of, on fire, on sale, on purpose, on the whole, on the contrary, on foot,

(c) Suggesting direction

- (1) Pinky was hit on the head.
(2) I met him on the way.

(d) Indicating engagements

- (1) He keeps himself busy on holidays, (2) He is there on some business.
(3) He is on tour for a week (4) He is on leave.

Q. 73 Through

(a) From one side to another in a closed place

(1) The train is moving through a tunnel

(2) He walked through the forest.

Q. 74 Under

(a) The railway line near jaipur remained under water for many days.

(b) She is under forty.

Q. 75 With

(a) (1) He killed the lion with a gun.

(2) She hit the crow with a stone.

(3) I always write with this pen.

(4) He cut vegetables with a knief.

(b) Phrases

deal with quarrel with, sympathise with agree with, part with, down with, fight with

pleased with, angry with

Q. 76 By

(a) (1) He came and sat by me (2) His house is by the river.

(b) by train, by bus, by car, by plane, by ship, by sea, by air

(1) She came by car from agra.

(2) They often travel by air.

Q. 77 For

(a) Verbs

wait for, hope for, ask for, pray for, search for, affection for, long for

(1) He waited for the bus for an hour.

(2) She asked me for a pen

Q. 78 Of

(a) Indicating connection or relation

The legs of the chair are broken.

- (b) Proud of, afraid of, fond of, tired of, ashamed of, glad of, jealous of, desirous of accused of

He is accused of theft.

Q. 79 In & Into

- (1) He is in his office. (2) She is working in the Kitchen.
(3) He jumped into the river. (4) The frog jumped into the water.

Q. 80 On & At

- (a) (1) We shall leave for Delhi on Sunday.
(2) They will start their journey on the 25th January.

- (b) (1) She is to reach here at 6.00 a.m.
(2) The last train arrives here at 10.30 p.m.

(c) On

- (1) My Book's are on the table. (2) Stand at the gate.

Q. 81 With & By

(1) He was killed by a robber with a gun.

(2) She wrote a letter with her pen.

By

- (1) He sat by me (2) I shall return by 3 O's clock
(3) He is a Brahmin by caste. (4) I swear by God.

Important Letters for examinations.

6

Q 1. A Letter to Friend Inviting Her on your Sister's Marriage

Imagine that you are Saroj. Write a letter to your friend Seema inviting her to attend your elder sister's marriage. you may touch upon the following points :

(Sec. Exam. 1996)

- (a) The day and date of wedding (b) The bridegroom and his family.
(c) Preparations already made. (d) The help you expect from her.

Q. 2 A Letter to mother about Hostel Life.

Imagine that you are Gopal living in a school hostel. write a letter to your mother about your life in the hostel. you may touch upon the following points :

(Board Sample Paper 2003)

Q. 3 A letter to younger brother adviser him to work hard .

You are Geeta living in lucknow . your brother is in jaipur . He is not studing well. Write him a letter telling him to work hard . You may touch upon the folling points :

(a) Student are important . (b) Student regularly , get up early in the morning .

(c) Less time to games, prepare notes . (d) Solve examination papers .

Q. 4 A letter to A friend congratulating him on his success

Write a letter to your friend congratulating him success .

Q. 5 A letter to uncle thanking him for the dictionary

Suppose you are anshu . Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for a dictionary he sent you . You may touch upon the folling points :

1. Didn't you have dnay dictionary ? If not, why ? 2. Did you ever request your uncle to give you a dictionary ? 3. Why did he give you this dictionary ? 4. What dictionary is it ?

5. In what way will it benefit you ?

Important Application for examinations.

Q 1. An Application to the Headmistress to arrange for an English Teacher.

You are Sunita studying in Government Girls' Secondary School, Alwar. There has not been any English teacher in your school for a long time. As a moniter of your class write an applica-
tion to your Headmistrees requesting her to arrange an English teacher.

(Suppl. Sec. Exam. 1995)

Q. 2 An Application for Free Studentship

Write an application to your Principal for exempting you from paying tuition fee (Sec.

Exam. 1987, 1998, 2004)

Q. 3 An Application for Changing Section

Imagine that you are Sindhu a student of Class X D. your younger brother is in class

XA. Write an application to your Headmaster for changing section so that you may share the books of your brother.

Q. 4 An Application for Exemption from Games.

Write an application to the Principal of your school to exempt you from compulsory games. Give reasons.

Q.5 An Application for Complaining about Insanitary Condition

Imagine that you are Satish Gupta. Write a letter to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Sirohi complaining about the insanitary condition in your locality.

Q.6 An Application for Issuing Character Certificate

You are Mohit reading in Govt. School, B.K. Nagar, Write an application to the Headmaster of your school to issue you the Character Certificate.

(Sample Paper 2005, Supp. Exam. 2000)

Important Stories for examinations.

The capseller and the Monkeys

(A Capseller.....sell caps.....falls asleep.....Wake up
.....caps missing.....monkeys in the tree
eachwears a cap.....think of a plan.....throws his cap in
anger.....Monkeys do the same.....collects all his caps.....goes
his way.)

(Sec. Exam 1993, 1995 , 2002)

The Fox and the Crow

(A crow with a piece of bread.....In a treea fox sesswant
to get the piece of breadplans praises the crowthe crow becomes glad
.....shakes its bodyopen its beak.....the piece
fall.....the fox picks upruns away..... the foolish
crow.....repents.)

(Sec. Exam. 1986,90,94)

The Bee and the Dove

(Bee.....fall into the waterlife in danger.....a dove
.....greatlymoved.....drops a leafbee ride

.....saved later ona hunter aims at the dovedove
unaware.....bee flies to the hunter.....stingsgun goes off
.....aim missed.....dove files off.....saved.)

River god And The Woodcutter

(A Poor woodcutter.....goes to.....cut wood.....
his axe falls into the river.....cries for help.....god of water
appears.....bring out a golden axe and then a silver one.....
refuses.....brings the real axe.....accepts.....god
pleased.....gives him all the axes.....woodcutter happy.)

The framer and the Snake

(One night it snows heavily.....very cold.....a farmer going to his
field.....snow everywhere.....returns.....a snake frozen with
cold.....takes pity.....brings home.....puts it near the
fire.....snake recovers.....gives milk.....starts
moving.....the framer's son playing there.....the snake tries to
bite.....kills the snake.....)

(Sec. Exam. 1990, 96, 2002)

The Milkmaid and the Mongoose

(A Milkmaid.....pet mongoose.....goes out to bring
.....water child sleeping.....snake comes.....
mongoose kills.....milkmaid returns.....sees blood.....
thinks.....mongoose killed the child.....drops pail of water
.....mongoose dies.....find child safe.....repents.)

The Fox and the Goat

(A goat.....fond.....of a fox.....play together
.....qwell.....for falls incannot come out
.....persuades goat to come in climbs it back.....come out
.....goat remains there.)

- Extra :-**
- 1. Twelve Weavers**
 - 2. A Clever English sailer**
 - 3. A merchant and Lazy clark**

Important Notises for examinations.

Example

- Q. 1 As President of Student's Union of your school you are asked to invite the names of students who would like to go on an educational tour to Kota in the Dushehara Vacation. This notice could be like this:
- Q. 2 How will you Draft a notice as secretary NSS Unit of your school inviting names of volunteers for participating in a week long NSS camp during the coming Christmas holidays.
- Q. 3 You are Pushpak of class X- you have found a purse containing Rs. 500/- and a driving licence. Write a notice for the school notice board inviting its rightful owner to give details to claim it back.
- Q. 4 Your School is organising a Blood Donation Camp on Sunday. As a Programme officer of NSS, write a notice informing students to give their names who are willing to donate blood.
- Q. 5 As a scout, write a notice informing the students to work as volunteers in pulse polio Campaign on Sunday.

Important Invitation for examinations.

- Q. 1 Mrs. and Mahendra pratap invite Mrs and Mr and Mr sisodia on the occasion of thier daughter Anu's marriaage with Uttam at 6 PM on sunday 20th Nov., 2006 write an invitation for this purpose .
- Q. 2 Your sister's marriage has been fixed for 15th October , 2006 . Draft an invitation and give a detailed programme .
- Q. 3 Your sxhool is xelebrating the Annual Function . You princple wants to invite your parents . Write an invitation for the purpose .

Important telegrams for examinations.

- Q. 1 You are celebrating the the of your daughter . Write a telegram inveting your sister to attend it .

INDIAN POST AND TELEGRAPH

KAMLESH SHARMA

5 NEHRU NAAGAR JAIPUR

PRIYANKA'S BRITHDAY ON 25TH GRAND CELEBRATION COME EARLIER

AVDHESH

Not to be telegraphed

Avdesh Kumar Shrama

Ramji Gate Kaman

- Q. 2 Send a telegram to your couion regretting your inability to attend his brithday function .

INDIAN POST AND TELEGRAPH

HARI DIXIT

GOLE BAZAR SRIGANGA NGAR

REGRET INBILTY ATTENDING YOUR BRITHDAY FOR YEARKY EXAM

AVDHESH

Not to be telegraphed

Naresh 7, Kotwali Road Singangnagar

- Q. 2 Your friend has been selected for scholership in 'Talent Search send him exam' a telegram congralating on his selection .

INDIAN POST AND TELEGRAPH

MAYANK GUPATA

105 GANDHINAGAR JAIPUR

MOHIT

HELATHIEST CONGARULATIONS ON SELCTION IN TELENT SEARCH

EXAM WISH YOU BRIHDAY FUTURE

Not to be telegraphed

Mohit Gupta

27 Gandhi Nagar Kota

Important Paragraph Writing for Examination

Q. 1 Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'The Postman' you may take help of following question:

- (a) What are the duties of a postman ?
- (b) How is he an important member of the society ?
- (c) How does he do his work ?
- (d) What does he wear ?
- (e) What type of life does he lead ?

Q. 2 Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'Diwali' You may take help of the following questions :

- (a) When do we celebrated Diwali ?
- (b) What do we do on this day ?
- (c) Why is it celebrated ?
- (d) How do children enjoy it ?
- (e) Is it an occasion of great rejoicing ?

Q. 3 Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'My Favourite Teacher' You may take help of the following question :

- (a) Why do you like him most ?
- (b) Which qualities does he possess ?
- (c) What does he teach you ?
- (d) How does he teach you ?
- (e) How does he encourage you ?

Q 3. Write a paragraph of about 120 words 'A Picnic' You may touch upon the following points :

- (a) The picnic spot .
- (b) The things you carried with you .
- (c) The weather .
- (d) Food you prepared .
- (e) The games you played .
- (f) Music and dance .

Q 4. Write a paragraph of about words 120 on 'A Visit to the Zoo'. you may take help of the folling questions :

- (a) With whom did you go to visit ?
- (b) Which animals did you see there ?
- (c) What were the visitors doing ?
- (d) Did you enjoy visting the Zoo ?

Q 5. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'A Scene at Railway Platefrom'.

You may touch upon the folling points :

- (a) You went (B) A lot of passengers were there .
- (c) Hawkers selling goods . (d) A great noise and bustle .

Q 6. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'A House on Fire.' You may take help of the following questions :

- (a) When did it happen ?
- (b) What did the people do to put out the fire ?
- (c) What was the loss ?
- (d) How did you help to prevent fire ?

Q 7. Write a paragraph of about 120 words on 'An Accident .' You may take help the folling questions :

- (A) When and where did it happen ?
- (b) How did the accident happen ?
- (c) Was any body killed or hurt ?
- (d) What damage was done ?
- (e) What can we do to avoid accidents ?

Q 8. Write ashort paragraph of about 120 words on 'Pollution '. You may take help of the folling questions :

- (a) Why are all sorts of lives affected ?
- (b) What are the illls of different types of pollution ?
- (c) Who is responsible for pollution ?
- (d) How is it harmful to people ?
- (e) What should done to check it ?

Q 9. Write a paragraph in about 120 words on 'Importance of Trees'. Take help of the following points :

- (a) Trees are essential for all beings .
- (b) They provide foliage and fruits .
- (c) Cattle find food and shelter .
- (d) Useful to human beings .
- (e) Keep environment clean .

Q 10. Write a paragraph in about 120 words on 'Importance of Animals' .

Boards Examination Paper

Time : 2 Hour 45 Minutes]

[Max . Marks : 90]

Q 1. **Genral Instruction :**

- (i) 15 Minutes are given for paper reading and understanding the question paper . All the question are compulsory .
- (ii) Write answer to all the question in your answer-book .
- (iii) Write down the correct serial number of each question in the answer book before attempting it .
- (iv) Solve allthe parts of the question at one place only .
- (v) Draw the following fromat in your answer-book and the correct answer of

Q. No. 1 in it .

Question no . No. of correct answer of