

28, december

# INDEFINITE PRONOUN

One  
body  
thing } indefinite pronoun

(1) Someone / Somebody / No one / Nobody / Anybody /  
Anyone / Everyone / Everybody are called indefinite pronoun

⇒ These words are used as singular and takes  
singular verb.

⇒ These words are used for person

(2) Something / nothing / Anything / Everything are called  
indefinite pronoun

⇒ These words are used as singular and takes singular  
verb.

these are used for things.

(3) Some, most, Any, all, few, one etc are called indefi-  
nite pronoun. These are used according to the sense  
and nature of the sentence.

Ex: (i) Someone are waiting for you (X)

(ii) Someone has told this story (✓)

(iii) Nothing are impossible in this world (X)

## Some :

⇒ 'Some' is used with positive and interrogative sentences  
(100%) (20%)

## Any :

⇒ with (-ve) and interrogative sentence  
→ 100% → (100%)

Ex: (i) I have some money in the bank

(ii) I don't have any money in the bank

(iii) Have you some money in the bank?

(a) any (b) some (c) none (d) no improvement

## Some / All

Some / All are (countable) plu. person  
is (uncountable) (thing)

Ex: कुछ अच्छा है

Some is good

All is well

सब कुछ अच्छा है,

कुछ लोग अच्छे हैं।

Some are good

All are used

सब लोग बढ़िया हैं।

Some / All + of + the +   
Uncountable (sing) + v (sing)  
Countable (plural) + v (plural)

Ex: (i) Some of the milk is dispersed

(ii) Some of the boys are going to cinema

29, december

## Interrogative Pronoun

When 'WH' word is used as a pronoun in a sentence it is called interrogative pronoun

if  $\frac{WH + AV + S + V + OW + ?}{\text{pro/s}}$

if  $\frac{WH + N + AV + S + V + OW + ?}{\text{Adjective}}$

Ex: where do you live in Delhi?  
Pronoun

which car do you like?  
Adjective

## Possessive Pronoun

the case of pronoun: when a pronoun is used to show possession or ownership in a sentence it is called possessive case

Subjective Case	Possessive Case		Objective Case	Reflexive Pronoun
Personal pronoun	Possessive pro	Possessive Adj		
I	mine	my	me	myself
we	ours	our	us	ourselves
you	yours	your	you	yourself
he	his	his	him	himself
she	hers	her	her	herself
it	its	its	it	itself
they	theirs	their	them	themselves

Ex: (i) This is your (X)

(ii) That is my (X)

The possessive Adjective is used with the noun. if we use without, the sentence becomes wrong

Ex: (i) this is your book (✓)

(ii) that is my book (✓)

### Rule

Ex: That is hers house (X)

This is theirs school (X)

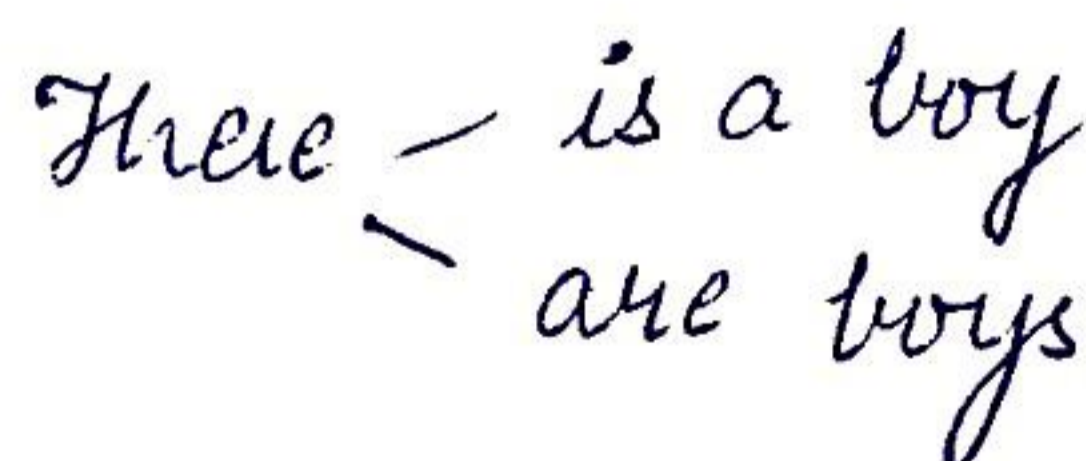
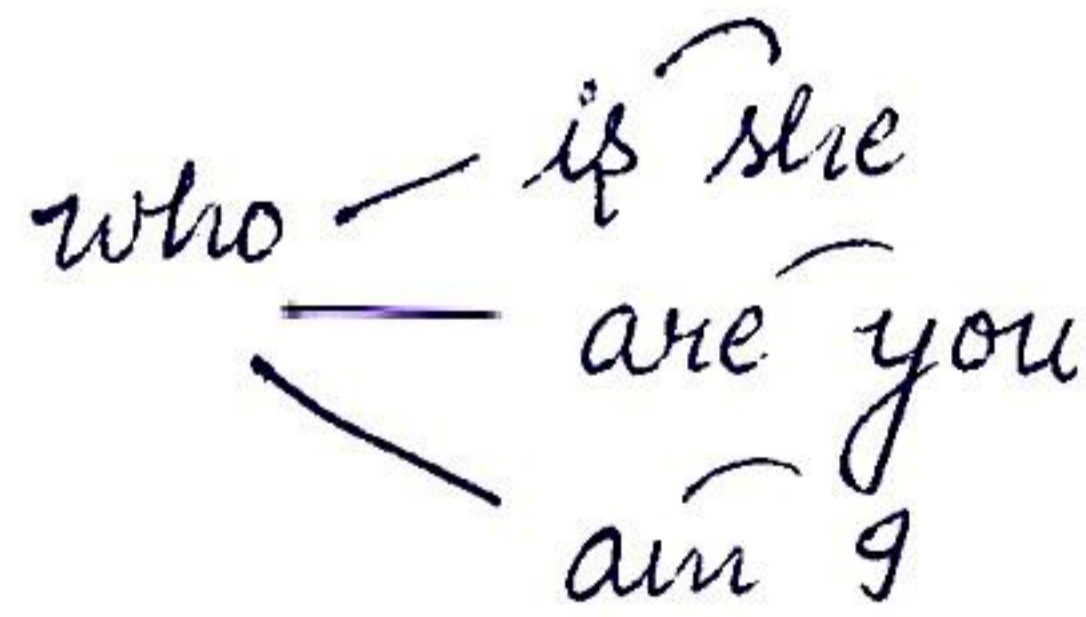
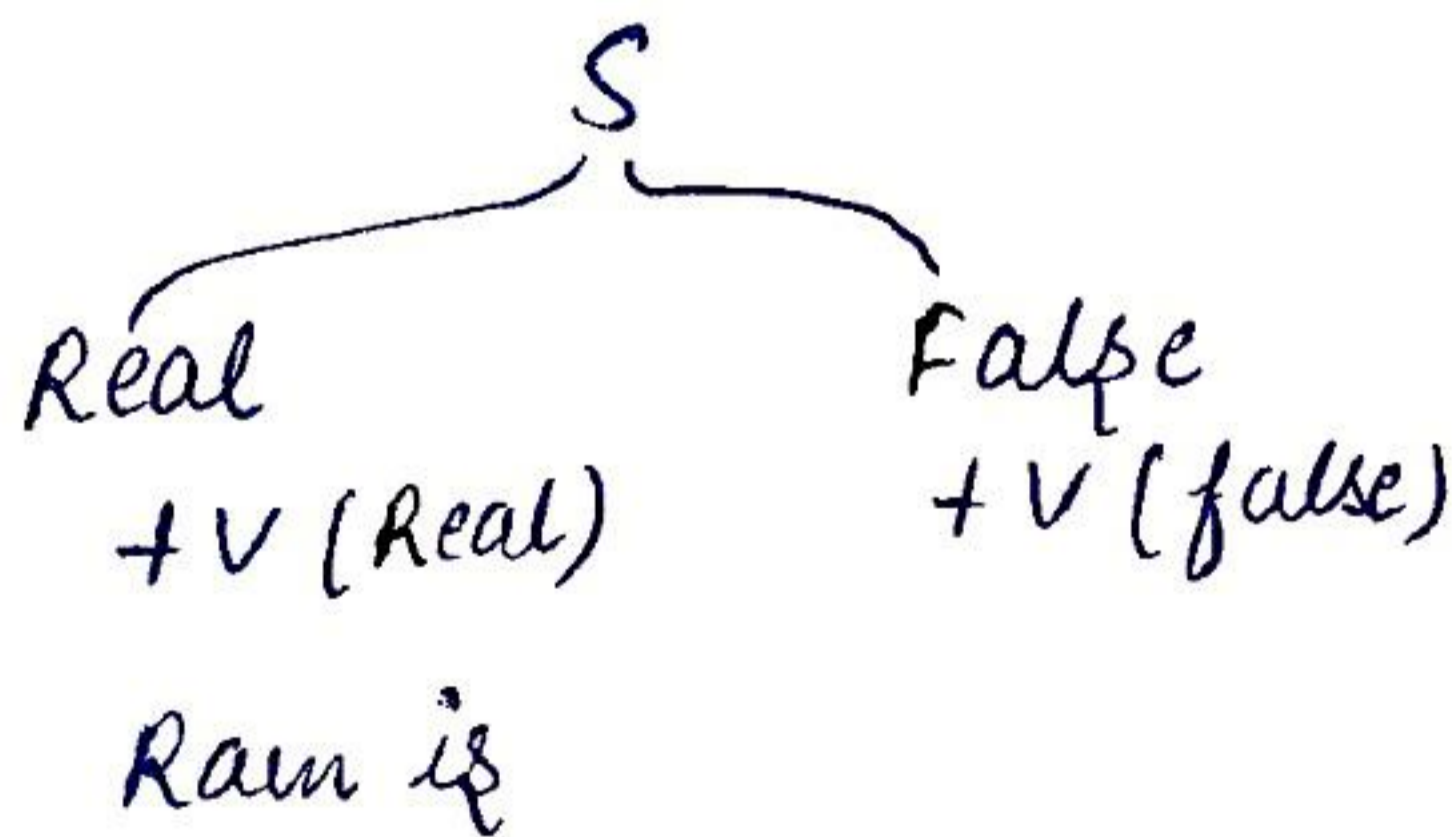
The possessive pronoun is used without noun. if we use with noun the sentence becomes wrong.

Ex: That house is hers (✓)

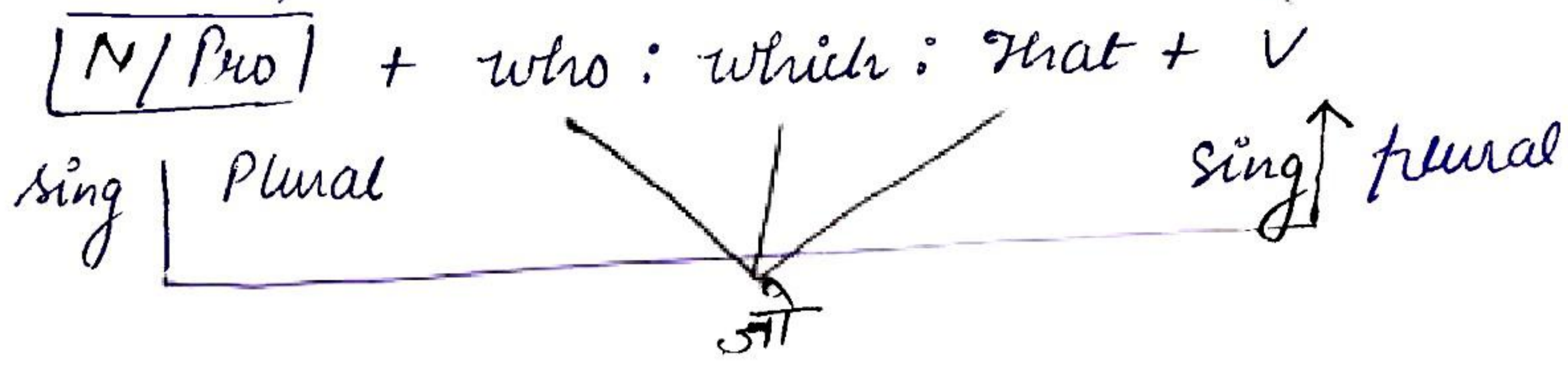
This school is theirs (✓)

## Relative Pronoun

who, which and that are called relative pronoun



Ex: You are the boy who  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{has } (\checkmark) \\ \text{have } (X) \end{array} \right\}$  won the match



Ex: (i) The books that I bought yesterday was costly (x) <sup>were</sup>

(ii) I am going to buy the car which was my dream

- (a) which (b) who (c) that (d) what

non-living के लिए - which is used

living के लिए - who is used

non-living & living के लिए - that is used

(iii) This is the building which was build in a single month

- (a) which (b) who (c) that (d) what

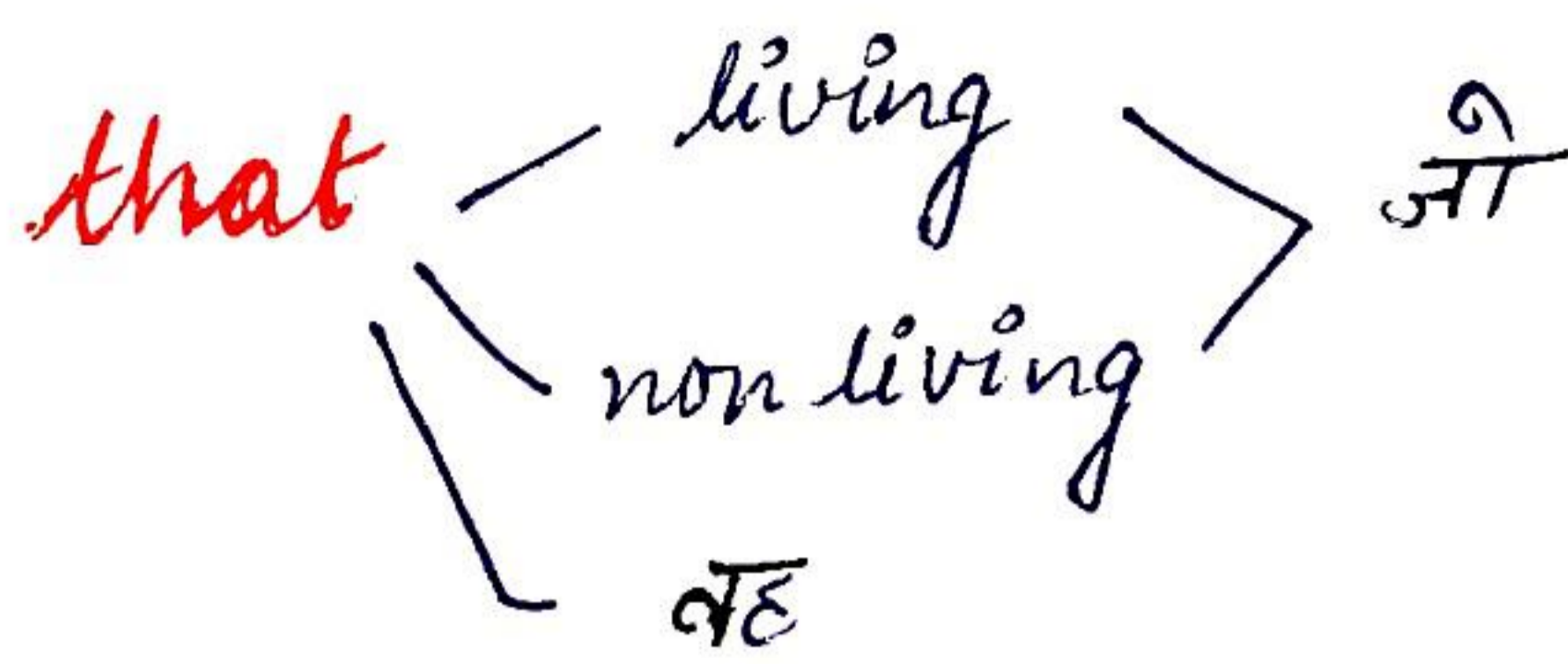
(iv) She is one of those doctors who <sup>do</sup> does not help the poor (x)

**who** : use for living  
 Relative pronoun (जो)  
 Subject (कौन)  
 Subject की तलाश

**whom** : <sup>me</sup> किसको  
 Object की तलाश

my **whose** : possessor  
 किसका  
 जिसका

**which** : Relative pronoun  
 non living - जो  
 selection or choice - कौन सा  
 living + nonliving



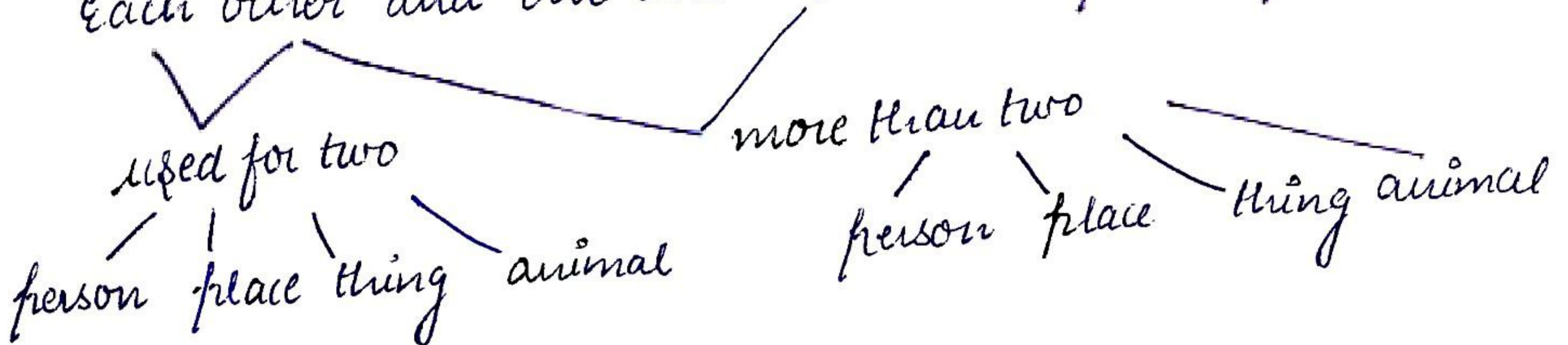
Ex: whom do you like most  
 किसको तुम

The boys whose parents are abroad, are staying with us

- (a) who      (b) whom      (c) whose      (d) which

## Reciprocal Pronoun:

each other and one another are reciprocal pronouns



Ex: (1) We are made for each other

(2) The 5 sisters love one another

## Distributive Pronoun:

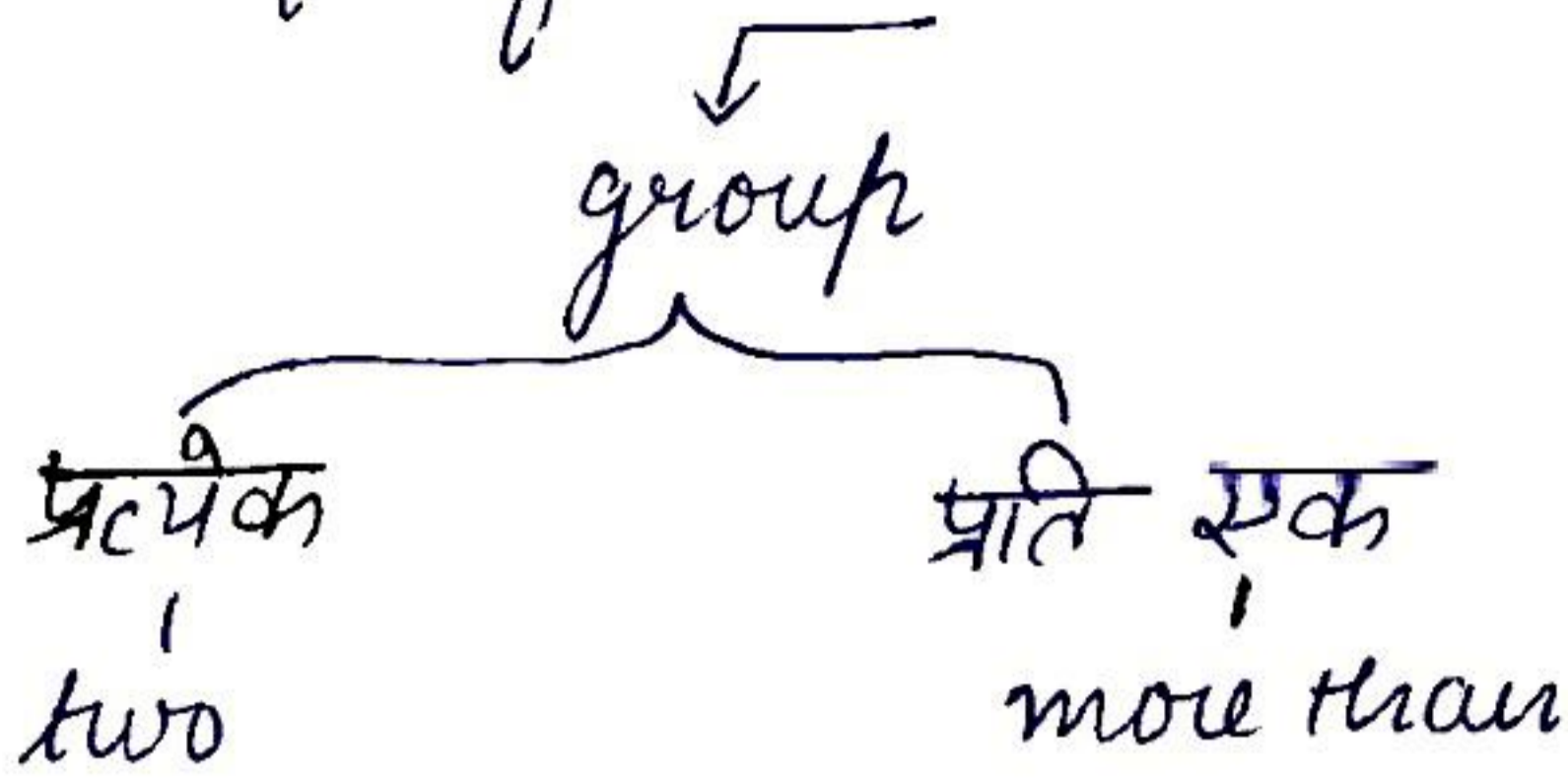
Each; either; neither are called distributive pronoun

but every is adjective only  
 each; every; either; neither + N

distributive Adjective

## Each

Used for two



## Every

प्रत्येक

More than two



## Either

दो या दोनों  
मे से कोई एक

Ex: (i) Each is happy (✓)  
pronoun V (sing)

(ii) Each boys are happy (X)

(iii) Each boy is happy (✓)

(iv) every is happy (X)  
pure Adjective needs noun

(v) every boys are happy (X)

(vi) every boy is happy (✓)

## Neither

दोनों मे से कोई नहीं

## Common Errors

Rule 1: Each / Every / Either / neither are always used as singular and take singular verb.

⇒ Each + N + and + Each + N → V (sing)  
Every + N → V (sing)  
No

⇒ Each  
Every + N + and + N → V (sing)  
No

⇒ Each  
Everyone + of + the + N (plural) + V (sing)  
Either  
neither

⇒ We  
you } + each + V (plural)  
they }  
s

- (i) Each boy and each girl is going to cinema (✓)  
(ii) Each of the officers are honest. (X)  
(iii) Each of the officer is honest (X)  
(iv) Each of the officers is honest (✓)  
(v) We each have advised him to give up smoking  
(a) has (b) have (c) are (d) none of these

Reflexive  
Emphatic > Self Pronoun

Myself; ourselves; yourself; yourselves; himself;  
herself; themselves are called self pronoun



=  $S + V + \overset{\text{Reflexive}}{\text{Self Pronoun}}$

=  $S + \text{Self Pronoun} + V$      Ex:  $\overset{S}{\text{she}} \overset{V}{\text{killed}} \text{himself}$   
Emphatic     I hurt myself

He himself killed the tiger  
Emphatic

3/Jan/2017

## Common Errors

Ex: I myself am Ankit (✓)  
I myself is Ankit (X)  
I myself are Ankit (X)  
myself Ankit (X)

Rule 1: Self pronoun is never used as a subject in a sentence.

Ex: One should not waste his time (X)  
One should not waste one's time (✓)

Rule 2: अगर subject one ही तो इसका फ़ोर्सेविवे one's हीगा

Ex: Everyone is the master of one's fate <sup>(पर्सन)</sup> (X)  
Everyone is the master of his fate (✓)

Rule 3: Someone, somebody, noone, nobody, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody followed by a pronoun

His / her not one's

↓                    ↓  
99%                1%

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious student / one / ones / one's

(ii) there are five industrious students and two lazy ones / ones / one's

Rule 4: Singular के Repeation से बचने के लिए → One  
plural → Repeat → ones

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious one. (✓)

(ii) There are five industrious student and two lazy ones (✓)

(iii) I have a black pen besides these Red pens / ones (✓)

Ex: (i) → Mr. Sharma prides on the result of his son (X)  
Mr. Sharma prides himself on the result of his son (✓)

Rule 5:

employ, guide, agent, absent, introduce, busy, avail, address, hymn

(for and mean) etc are followed by reflexive pronoun.

Example: Ram and I got this picture (x)

Example: Ram and me got this picture (✓)

(subject) (object)

Let Ram and I get this picture, let Ram and I get this picture, let Ram and I get this picture.

Rule 6:

Structure: let + objective case + let + 0 + v' + 0w

note:

Let + subject / object + same thing

Rule 7:

Preposition of the subject of the main clause.

Objective case is used

Example: Gurita laughed at you and I/me (x) ✓  
but here subject of the object is 'you and I/me' and the subject of the main clause is 'Gurita'.

There is a conflict between 'you and me' and 'I/me'.

Preposition

Rule 8: But or except के बाद हमेशा objective case आयेगा।

Ex: everyone attends the meeting except him (✓)

Ex: Mukesh is as fat as I/me (✓) (x)

I run faster than he/him (✓) (x)

Rule 9: As के बाद हमेशा positive degree आता है + as + subjective

⇒ as / then के बाद हमेशा subjective case का use

That:

Rule 1: (1) After superlative degree that is used

Ex: she is the wisest girl ... that I know

(a) that (b) who (c) which (d) nobody

Rule 2: that is used after the word all/some, any, none, only, nothing, everything, anything

Ex: I have told you all that I know

Rule 3: It के बाद is/was + subjective case + who/that

Ex: it was priya who/that bought this book

4/Jan/2017

# Adjective

Pronunciation - Adjective

⇒ Adjective is a word which adds something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun

## Use of Adjective

Attributive Adjective

Predicative Adjective

### (i) Attributive Adjective

When an adjective is used before a noun in a sentence it is called attributive adjective

Ex: India has a big Army  
attributive adj.      noun

She was a laborious girl  
attributive adj      noun

### (ii) Predicative Adjective

When an adjective is used after the noun it is called predicative adjective

Ex: He was industrious (मेहनती)  
pronoun      predicative adj

Lata is intelligent  
noun      predicative adj

# Kind of Adjective

- o Adjective of quality / qualitative adjective
  - o Adjective of quantity / quantitative adjective
  - o Adjective of number / numeral adjective
  - o Demonstrative Adjective
  - o possessive adjective
  - o Interrogative adjective
  - o Distributive adjective
  - o proper adjective
- } Pronominal adjective

## (1) Adjective of quality / quantity adjective

That adjective that deals with the quality of a noun or pronoun it is called adjective of quality.

Ex: Good, bad, red, black, blue, short, beautiful, ugly... etc

(i) He is a foolish student  
adjective of quality

(ii) Suman is a tall girl.  
adjective of quality

## (2) Quantitative Adjective

The adjective that expresses the quantity of a noun or pronoun.

Ex: some, any, much, a lot of, lots of, whole, all enough, sufficient, little, a little, the little

(i) there is a little water in the glass.

## (3) Adjective of number / numeral

The adjective that shows the no of a noun or pronoun

Ex: One, two, three, four, next, last, first, second, third, some, many, the few, few, a lot of, lots of, all, enough, sufficient, no, none, most, certain, a certain etc....

Ex: (i) Many criminals were killed

(ii) I have 3 rooms

## (4) Demonstrative adjective

When the word this, that, these and those are used before the noun it is called demonstrative adjective.

Ex: (i) These boys are making a noise.

(ii) This doll is very attractive.

## (5) Possessive Adjective

My, our, your, his, her, there are used before the noun it is called possessive adjective.

Ex: These are our chairs  
That is your doll.

## (6) Interrogative Adjective

When 'WH' word is used before the noun it is called interrogative adjective.

Ex: Which car do you like  
What book do you want to read.

## (7) Distributive Adjective

When the word each, every, either, neither are used before the noun it is called distributive adjective.

Ex: Each boy has a new car  
Neither pen writes well

Note: ये चारों adjective (pronomial adjective) pronoun chapter से (dsl notes) मिलाकर के पढा जाना चाहिए।



## (8) Proper adjective

proper adjective is derived from proper noun.

Proper Noun → Proper adjective

India



Indian

America



American

Patna



Patnite

Delhi



Delhiite

Punjab



Punjabi

Haryana



Haryanvi

Holland



Dutch

Britain



British

France



French

Bihar



Bihari

+ S

→ Plural  
Common  
Noun

5 | Jan | 2017

# Degree

Degree is nothing it's the level of comparison

Ex: Mukesh is as tall as Suresh (✓)

Mukesh is as taller as Suresh (X)

Mukesh is a tall boy (✓)

as + positive + as

Mukesh is taller than Suresh (✓)

Note: दुनिया के सारे adjective positive होते हैं। Comparative और Superlative हम लोग अपनी सुविधा के लिए बनाते हैं।

⇒ There are 3 types of Degree

- Positive Degree
- Comparative Degree
- Superlative Degree

## Positive Degree:

When no comparison is introduced positive degree is used  
Ex: wise, tall, lazy, sad, red, hot... etc

## Comparative Degree:

When comparison is introduced between two persons, places, animals or things Comparative degree is used

positive + r/er + than = Comparative

Ram is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wiser than} \\ \text{taller than} \end{array} \right\}$  Mohan

## Superlative Degree or higher degree:

When comparison is introduced among 3 or more than 3 the superlative degree is used. It refers to highest degree

⇒ The + positive + st/est

Wise → the wisest

Tall → the tallest.

Ex: Tripathi was the oldest man in the village.

## Formation of Degree

Syllable (शब्दांश)

Book Concept Monosyllable

एक

किसी word में एक

Vowel

ex = man

Di-syllable

दो

किसी word में

दो vowel

ex: woman

Polly syllable

दो से ज्यादा

किसी word में दो

से ज्यादा vowel

ex: Abdoman

DSL Concept

किसी शब्द के pronunciation के मुख द्वार पर जितनी वार बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। वह उतने ही letter का syllable कहा जाता है।

Monosyllable  
r/er - Comparative  
st/es - Superlative

wise  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \\ st \end{array} \right.$   
tall  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} er \\ est \end{array} \right.$

Di-syllable  
More - Comparative  
Most - Superlative

More  $\left\{ \right.$  Beautiful  
most

List 1:

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Rich

Richer

Richest

tall

taller

tallest

Small

Smaller

Smallest

Sweet

Sweeter

Sweetest

Dark

Darker

Darkest

Poor

Poorer

Poorest

Clever

Cleverer

Cleverest

Slow

Slower

Slowest

Bright

Brighter

Brightest

Great

Greater

Greatest

Dear

Dearer

Dearest

Cheap

Cheaper

Cheapest

Long

Longer

Longest

thick	thicker	thickest
white	whiter	whitest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
wise	wiser	wisest
wide	wider	widest
Able	abler	ablest

List 2:

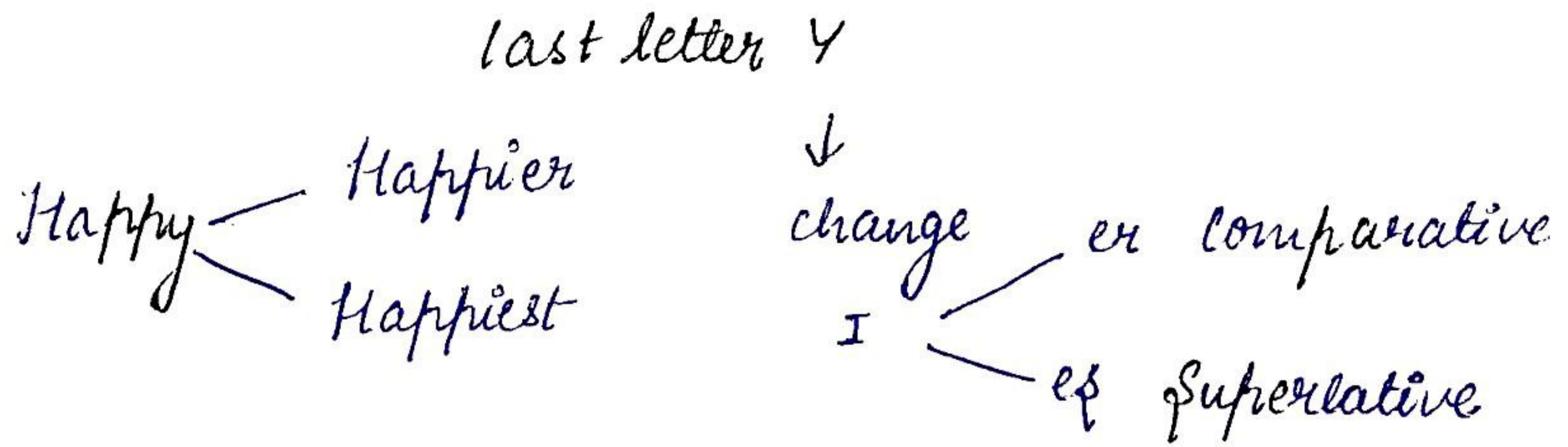
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more Beautiful	most beautiful
Handsome	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Useful	more useful	most useful
Interesting	more interesting	most interesting
Industrious	more industrious	most industrious
Innocent	more innocent	most innocent
Expensive	more expensive	most expensive
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous

Imp Rule :

Some of the adjectives which end in consonant letter and preceded by vowel letter form their Comparative & Superlative after doubling the last consonant letter.

Ex:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Red	Redder	Reddest
	Big	bigger	biggest
	Fat	fatter	fattish
	Sad	sadder	saddest
	Thin	thinner	thinnest
	Top	topper	toppest
	glad	gladder	gladdest
	hot	hotter	hottest
	fit	fitter	fittest
	dim	dimmer	dimnest
	slim	slimmer	slimmest
	wet	wetter	wettest

6/Jan/2017



Ex:	happy	happier	happiest
	silly	sillier	silliest
	easy	easier	easiest
	dry	dryer x	driest x
	wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
	healthy	healthier	healthiest
	dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
	pretty	prettier	prettiest
	naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
	lazy	lazier	laziest

Rule: Some of the adjectives form their comparative superlative irregularly.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	best

well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
evil	worse	worst
Much	more	most
many	more	most
little	less/lesser	least
late <	later	latest-
	latter	last
old <	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
fore (सामने)	further	furthest
up	upper	uppermost/ upmost
Out <	Outer	utmost / outermost
	utter	/ uttermost
Far	Farther	farthest



कुछ ऐसे शब्द हैं जिसे Latin से लिखा गया है।  
इनके degree नहीं बनाए जाते, इनके शब्दों का अंत 'or'  
से होता है। इसकी संख्या 12 है।

List 1: Interior, Exterior, ulterior (गुप्त), major, minor

note: These 5 are used in positive degree these are not  
used in comparative and superlative

Ex: (i) The interior wall of this house is made of wood

(ii) it is a major operation

(iii) it is a minor operation

List 2:

Inferior

superior

prior

anterior (पहले वाला)

posterior

senior

junior

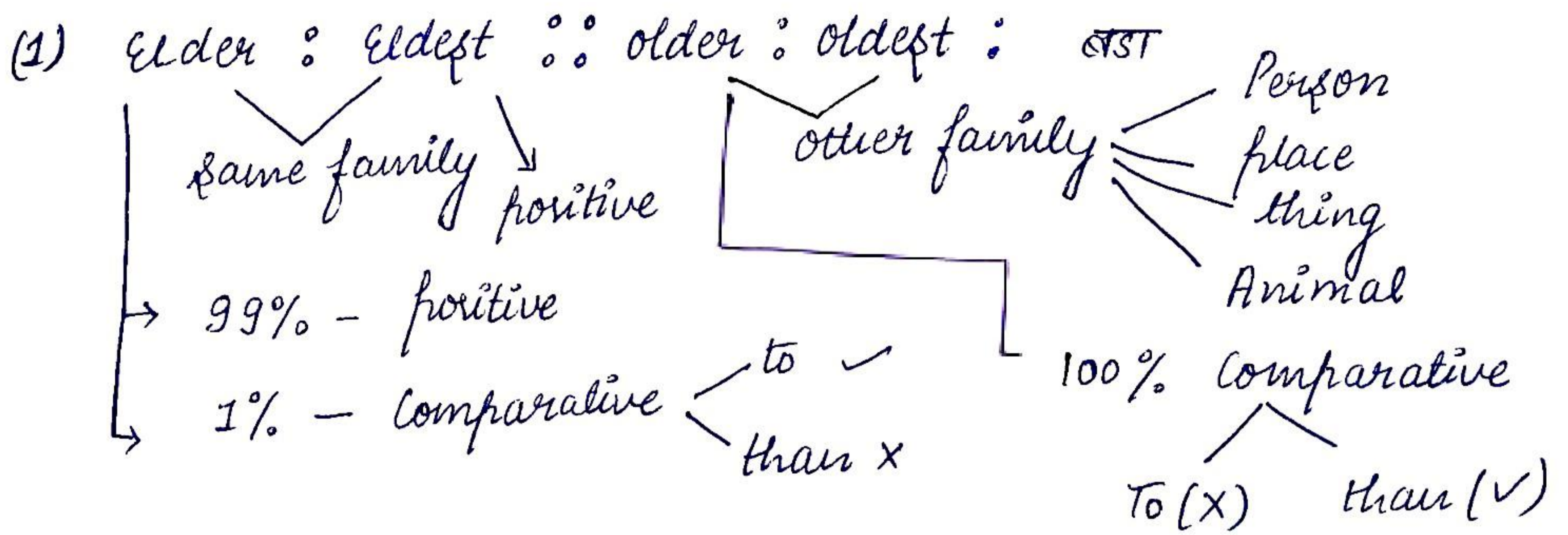
} + to

These 7 are used in comparative adjective these always  
take 'to' not 'them'

note: these are not used in positive & superlative

Ex: American goods are superior to Nepali's goods.

# HOT TIPS



Ex: (1) His elder brother went to America last year

(2) Her eldest son lives in America

(3) My brother Ram is elder to me

(4) Radha is older than Meena

(5) This building is older than that

(6) This is the oldest temple in the village.

Uncountable  
sing + v (sing)

little

a little

The little

थोडा / कम

Countable

plural + v (plural)

Few

a few

the few

⇒ **little** (ना के बराबर)

little is a negative word. It never takes no, not and never

Ex: (i) I am little sorry (ii) There is little water in the glass

9/January/2017

**A little** (positive word) थोडा

Ex: I am a little sorry

There is a little water in the jug

**The little** (थोडा में सब) group को दिखाता है।

Ex: I drank the little water there in the bottle

**Few** (नकारण) negative word it never takes No not or never.

Ex: Few boys are absent today (✓)

Few boy is absent today (X)

**A few** (थोडा) A few is a positive word

Ex: I need a few pens

**The few** (जो थोडा सब)

Ex: The few boys who came today were going to their village

I have lost the few pens which bought yesterday.

Rule: later, latter, latest, last

↓ (बाद में) late in time compr. → than	↓ next (अगला) ↓ positive	↓ current (हाल-फिलहाल का) positive sense	→ final in position अंतिम positive
--	-----------------------------------	---	---

Ex: what is your latter program  
 what is the latest news  
 who came later than you  
 who came last

Rule: former (पहले)      latter (बाद में / अगला)

Note: Former or latter का प्रयोग यदि एक साथ किया जाए तो दोनों के पहले Article 'the' जरूर लगाया जाता है।

Ex: Reena and Veena are good friends but the first is better than the last (X)  
 Reena and Veena are good friends but the former is better than the latter (✓)

Rule: further (अगला)      farther (उपार्ध दूर / more distance)

→ used in two degree      ↳ used in Comparative degree

Ex: ① Further discussion will be held in the office  
 ② Gaya is farther from Hazipur than Patna

Rule: Nearest (सबसे नजदीक) Next (अगला)

Ex: (i) who will be the next C.M. of Delhi

(ii) which is the nearest police station

Rule: Mutual (पारस्परिक) Common (जो बढ़ती से संबंध रखता है)  
↓  
एक दूसरे से संबंधित

Ex: (i) the mutual friendship between Sarika and Sarita is growing day-by-day

(ii) Suresh is my common friend

Rule: First, foremost can be used together

Ex: (i) Mahatma Gandhi was the first and foremost leader of his time

(ii) Our first and foremost duty is to serve our motherland

Rule: Oral (मौखिक) Verbal (शब्दिक)  
↓  
By word of mouth

Ex: (i) This is an oral examination

(ii) This is an oral medicine

(iii) You have done some verbal mistake in your notebook

Rule:

Cool (आरामदायक)  
↓  
pleasant  
ठंडा

Cold (दुखदायी ठंड)  
↓  
painfull

Ex: Air is cold in January

Rule:

warm (आरामदायक)

hot (दुखदायी)

Ex: Heater is hot in June, July

Heater is warm in January

10/Jan/2017

## Common Errors in the use of Adjectives

Ex: She studied the whole day (✓)

She studied whole day (x)

She studied whole the day (x)

Rule

The + whole + of + N + . . . . . proper N

(1) The whole of nation mourned the death of APT Abdul Kalam

Rule

Prefer and preferable are always followed by to not by than

(1) Priya prefer Limca than pepsi (x)

(2) Priya prefers Limca to pepsi (✓)

S + prefer + N + to + N

S + prefer + v<sup>4</sup> + to + v<sup>4</sup>

Ex: I prefer reading to writing.

Rule:

Ordinal Adjective + Cardinal Adjective

Order  
/ \  
first last

Count  
/ \  
One, two, three . . . .

Rule:

Than - Compare

Then - तब

Than is followed by a pronoun in the subjective case as well as objective case when comparison is introduced between 2 subject / 2 object

You are better than me (X)

You are better than I (✓)

You are better than  $\begin{matrix} \text{I (s)} & \checkmark \\ \text{me} & \times \end{matrix}$

He likes you more than  $\begin{matrix} \text{me} & \checkmark \\ \text{I} & \times \end{matrix}$

He likes you more than I do ✓

## Rule: That of / those of

- Ex: The climate of Patna is better than Delhi (X)
- (2) The climate of Patna is better than the climate of Delhi (X)
  - (3) The climate of Patna is better than that of Delhi (✓)
  - (4) The people of India are more laborious than those of America (✓)

जब दो समान वस्तुओं की तुलना की गी singular noun के repetition से बचने के लिए that of और plural noun से बचने के लिए those of use करते हैं,

## Rule: Any other / all other

- (1) Mumbai is busier than any other city of India (✓)
- (2) Mumbai is busier than any other cities of India (X)
- (3) Mumbai is busier than any city of India (X)
- (4) Mumbai is busier than all other cities of India (✓)

Any + other + N (sing)

All + other + N (Plural)

## Rule: Ex: (1) Ram is wiser than strong (X)

- (2) Ram is wiser than shyam (✓)
- (3) Ram is more wise than shyam (X)



(4) Ram is more wise than strong (✓)

(person) P, Ram  
(quality) Q<sub>1</sub> more wise than strong Q<sub>2</sub>  
different quality of same person  
how to compare

Q, wise  
Ram is wiser than shyam  
Comparative degree

So use more wise than strong

⇒ when comparison of 2 qualities of the same person  
more is used instead of 'er'

En: Kolkata is older than populous (आवादी)

Kolkata is more old than populous (✓)

Rule Double Comparative and Superlative should not be used together

En: She is more wiser than her brother (X)

She is wiser than her brother (✓)

Rule when 2 adjectives refers to the same person both of them should be in the same degree

En: (i) She is old and beautiful girl in the class (✓)

(ii) She is older and beautiful girl in the class (X)

(iii) She is older and more beautiful girl in the class (✓)

Rule Gradually increasing/decreasing is followed by double Comparative.

Ex: My friend is getting fatter and fatter day by day

Rule The + Comparative + s + <sup>v+</sup>ow, + the + Comparative + s + v + ow  
(in hindi) जितना ... उतना

Ex: The higher you go the cooler you feel.

Rule when two or more Comparative / Superlative are joined by 'and' they must be in the same degree.

Ex: (1) Denial was one of the wisest and learned man of the world (X)

(2) Denial was one of the wisest and most learned man of the world. (✓)

Rule Comparatively / relatively is followed by positive degree not comparative

Ex: The patient is comparatively good today (✓)

The patient is comparatively better today (X)

Rule Adjective of size > adjective of quality > age > shape > colour > origin > material.

Ex: She has black long hair (X) (ii) She has long black hair (✓)

size = long, small, short, big etc

quality = good, bad, well fire etc

age = young, old, modern, ancient etc

colour = black, red, blue etc

Origin = Indian, American etc

material = iron, gold, steel etc.

13/Jan/2017

# VERB

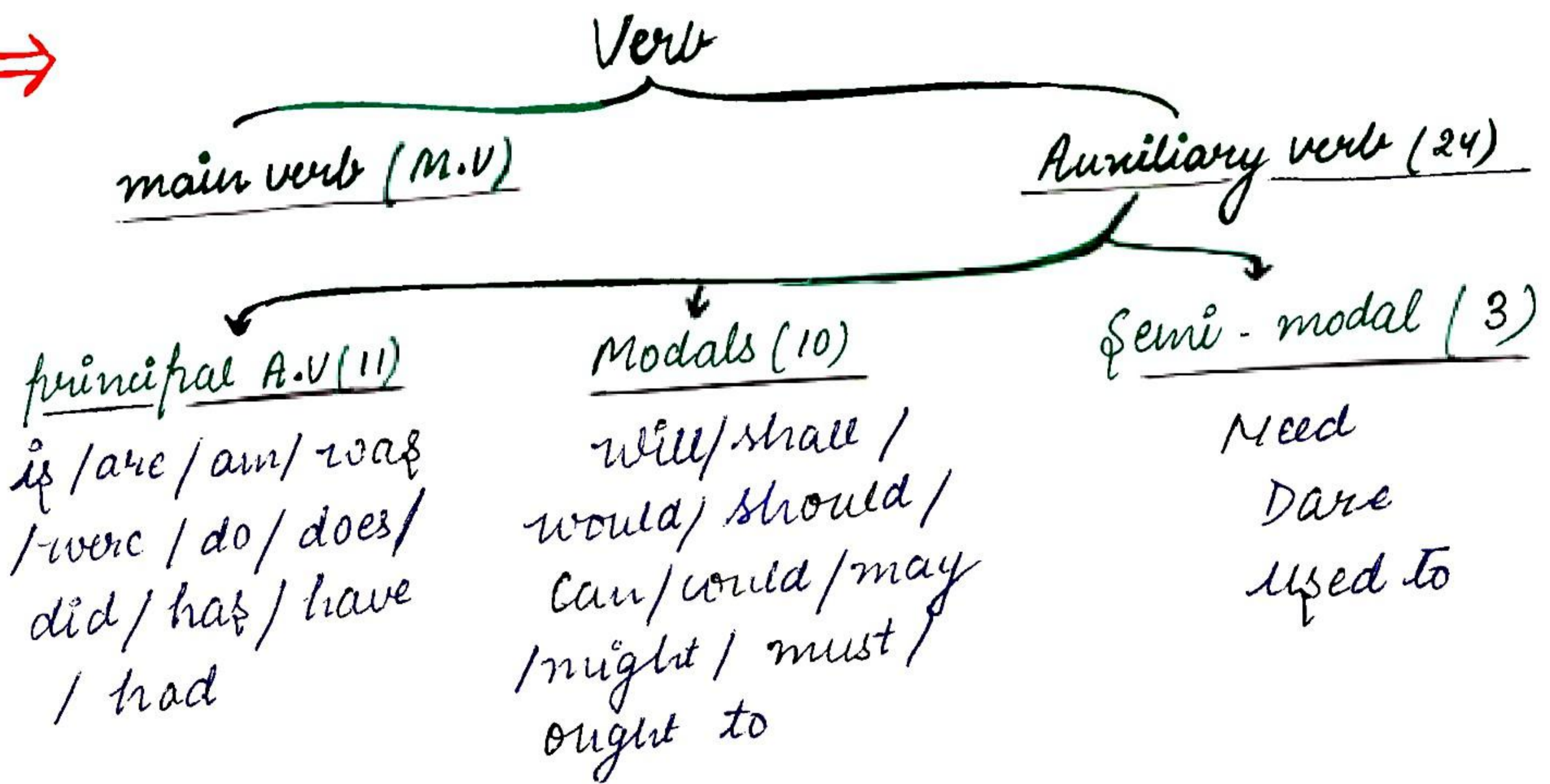
⇒ Verb shows an action or state

⇒ A word that stands for doing or being something is called verb.

He reads a novel      Verb (doing)

He is a student      being (verb)

⇒



## Main Verb

(A) (i) transitive  
(ii) intransitive

(B) (i) Regular  
(ii) Irregular

(C) (i) finite  
(ii) Infinitive

There are 5 types of main verb

plural present  
↓  
V<sup>1</sup>

past  
↑  
V<sup>2</sup>

perfect  
↑  
V<sup>3</sup>

Continuous  
↑  
V<sup>4</sup>

Present  
↑  
V<sup>5</sup>

Regular Verb ⇒ eat ate eaten eats

Irregular ⇒ cut cut cut cutting cuts

list of irregular verb : cut, put, hit, bid (बौल्ले, लगाना)  
set, wet (ओगाना), bet (शर्त लगाना), let (कियारे पर देना),  
cast (बाँचा), lost, Read, spread (फैलाना), burst,  
burst (फटना), etc

### Transitive or intransitive Verb

⇒ S + V + OW  
                  ↑                  ↓  
                  Intrans    Object

⇒ S + V + OW  
                  ↑                  ↓  
                  Surpass    Complement / otherword

Ex: He eats a mango  
          S                                  ↑ O

(2) She goes to Delhi OW  
          S                                  ↑ O

(3) She laughs at night OW  
          S                                  ↑ O

(4) She laughs at you OW  
          S                                  ↑ O

V → Object taken Ex: eat  
          transitive verb का ही P.V बनता है।

V → non object taken Ex: go  
          intransitive verb का P.V नहीं बनता है।

16, Jan, 2017

## Finite and infinite verb

⇒ ऐसा कोई भी verb जिस पर subject का शासन हो, तो finite verb कहलाता है।

⇒ ऐसा कोई भी verb जिस पर subject का शासन नहीं हो, तो वो infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 1: यदि किसी sentence के subject का number और person बदलने से verb के form में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है, तो वह verb finite verb कहलाता है।

ऐसा करने से यदि verb के form में कोई परिवर्तन ना हो तो वह verb infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 2: यदि किसी sentence के tense को बदलने से verb के form में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है, तो वह verb finite कहलाता है और ऐसा करने से यदि verb के form में कोई परिवर्तन ना हो तो वह verb infinite verb कहलाता है।

Ex: He goes to market to buy some books

I go to market to buy some books

He went to market to buy some books

## Non-finite form of the verb

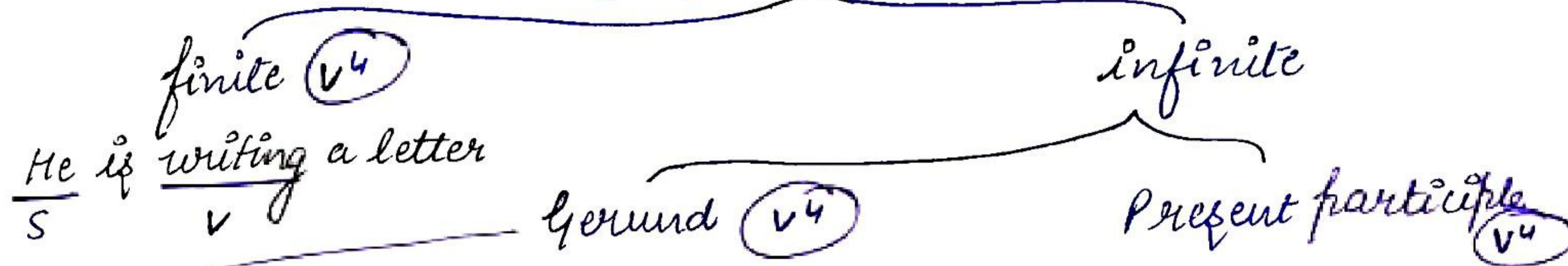
There are 3 members in the family of non finite form of the verb.

• Infinitives =  $T_0 + V'$

• Gerund =  $V' + \text{ing} = V^4$

• Participle  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present participle} = V' + \text{ing} = V^4 \\ \text{Past participle} = V^3 \\ \text{Perfect participle} = \text{Having} + V^3 \end{array} \right.$

⇒ A structural survey of  $V + \text{ing} = V^4$



when  $V' + \text{ing}$  is used as a noun (subject + object) it is called Gerund  
S + V + O

(1) Writing is an art

(2) Walking is good for health

(3) Smoking is injurious to health

⇒ when  $V + \text{ing}$  is used as an adjective in a sentence, it is called present participle it shows an infinite action

I saw a boy in the hall  
finite N

I saw a smoking boy in the hall  
adjective N  
present participle  
infinite

17, Jan 2017

⇒ A structural survey of  $V^3$

$V^3$

finite  $V^3$  infinite

Ram has written a letter  
 $V^3$

She gave a written statement before the judge  
Adj  $V^3$  statement  
N

## Uses of non-finite verbs

(i) infinitives (to +  $V'$ )

Rule 1 To +  $V'$  is used as a subject in a sentence. It is used as singular and takes singular verb.

To +  $V'$  =  $\delta T$

Ex: To sleep is necessary to life  
To steal is a crime.

Rule 2 It may be used as an object.

Ex: Everybody fears to die.

Rule 3 It may be used as an adjective/adverb

Ex: English is easy to learn  
N Adj adverb

Ex: He has no money to buy  
N Adj

## Common errors in the use of infinitives

Ex: I requested / to go him / at once / no error  
I requested him to go at once.

(ii) She forbade her daughter / that she should / go out at night / no error.  
She forbade her daughter to go out at night

Rule Subject + allow / advise / compel / show / urge / teach / warn / tell / request / persuade / permit / order / oblige / invite / instruct / force / forbid / expect / encourage + object + to + v' + ow

Ex: The situation compelled him to leave the city

Ex for next Rule: (i) I glad to meet you (x)  
I am glad to meet you

(ii) I happy to see you here (x)  
I am happy to see you here.

(iii) I glad meet you (x)

Structure: S + is / am / are / was / were + glad / unable / able / surprised / lucky / right / wrong / stupid / delight / disappointed / anxious / happy / pleased / shocked / likely / fit / angry etc + to + v'

Ex: He is unable to do anything for you

You are surprised to see me here.

Rule: Structure: Subject + try / refuse / proceed / pretend / prepare / prefer / plan / after / neglect / mean / regret / seem / manage / learn / intend / hesitate / begin / beg / choose / forget + to + v' + ow



- (i) I planned to visit the Taj Mahal
- (ii) He hesitates to speak English
- (iii) He forget to learn the lesson.

**Remember.** You should to go there (X)  
I will to read English (X)

**Rule:** After modal 'to' is not used

- (i) You should go there
- (ii) I will read English

**Rule:** Had better / had sooner / had rather / would rather / would sooner के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता

Ex: (i) You had better to come now (X)

You had better come now

(ii) He would sooner / rather die than tell a lie (✓)

**Ex for next Rule**

- (i) let me to go (X)
- (ii) let me go (✓)

**Structure:** let + object + v' + O/W

**Rule:** Make का use यदि Active voice में ही तो 'to' का use नहीं होता और यदि passive voice में ही तो 'to' लगाना पड़ता है।

Ex: They made me cry  
She was made to cry

# GERUND (v' + ing)

Rule Gerund is used as a subject in a sentence  
it is used as singular and takes singular verb

Ex: Swimming is good for health  
gerund

Rule: It may be used as an object

Ex: She likes dancing gerund

He enjoyed drinking gerund

## Common Error

Rule:

Ex: (i) He doesn't mind to wait here (X)

(ii) He doesn't mind to waiting here (X)

(iii) He doesn't mind waiting here (✓)

⇒ Gerund may be used after these words: -  
avoid, enjoy, mind, hate, worth etc  
We should avoid smoking

Rule: structure: S + is / am / are / was / were + used to

+ 

accustomed to	}	+ v <sup>4</sup> + to
addicted to		
habituated to		

(i) Mr Sharma is used to working at night

(ii) Are you addicted to gambling

Rule:

S + is/am/ was/were +

confident of  
desirous of  
hopeful of  
tired of

+ v<sup>4</sup> + ow

Ex: We are hopeful of winning the match

Rule:

Gerund may be used after preposition

Ex: (1) Mohan is fond of eating

(2) He saved his brother from drowning

Rule: Gerund may be used after possessive:

my / our / your / his / her / their / kata's / Mohan's

+ v<sup>4</sup>

Ex: (i) You should not mind his coming late

(ii) He postponed his wife's going to Delhi

## Present Participle (v' + ing)

When v' + ing is used as an adjective in a sentence, it is called present participle → it shows an unfinished action

Structure: S + see / find / catch / leave / hear / feel / smell / listen / notice / watch + O + v' + ing + ow

Ex: I saw a running horse in the forest

I saw a horse running in the forest

I caught him stealing my books

## Ex for next Rule:

- (i) She is busy to prepare for the UPSC examination (X)  
(ii) She is busy preparing for the UPSC examination (✓)

## Structure:

S + is/am/are/was/were + busy + v' + ing

Rule: when और while के बाद present participle का use किया जाता है,

Ex: Komal saw a deer while walking in the zoo  
Be careful when crossing the road

## Past Participle (v<sup>3</sup>)

when v<sup>3</sup> is used as an adjective in a sentence it is called past participle

Ex: He was carrying a loaded gun

(ii) I made a . . . . . girl

(a) disappoint

(c) disappointed (✓)

(b) disappointing

## Perfect Participle (Having + v<sup>3</sup>)

वह अपना खाना खा कर ऑफिस गया

Having  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{taken} \\ \text{had} \\ \text{eaten} \end{array} \right.$  his meal, He went to office

Ex: having finished my work, I went to house

Having + v<sup>3</sup> + ow, S + v<sup>2</sup> + ow

# Auxiliary Verbs

## Principal auxiliary verbs:

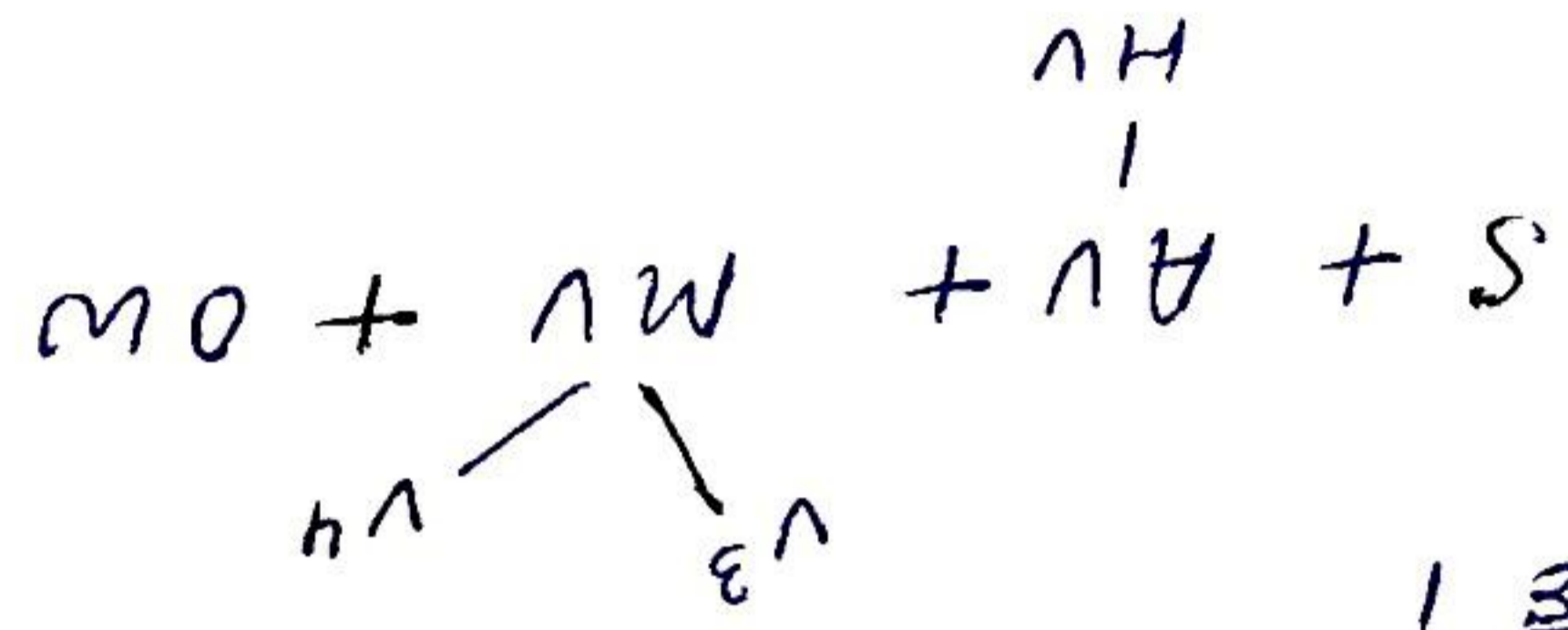
Present V5 - Sing as	V1 - Verbs to be am / are was / were do did was / were were / were	V2 - Present am / are was / were were / were	V3 - Past was / were were / were	V4 - Continuous being doing having needing doing writing	V5 - Sing as does has needs does will
	V1 - Verbs to be am / are was / were were / were	V2 - Present am / are was / were were / were	V3 - Past was / were were / were	V4 - Continuous being doing having needing doing writing	V5 - Sing as does has needs does will

Note:

Ex: My mother has a beautiful umbrella

auxiliary verb and main verb of the sentence

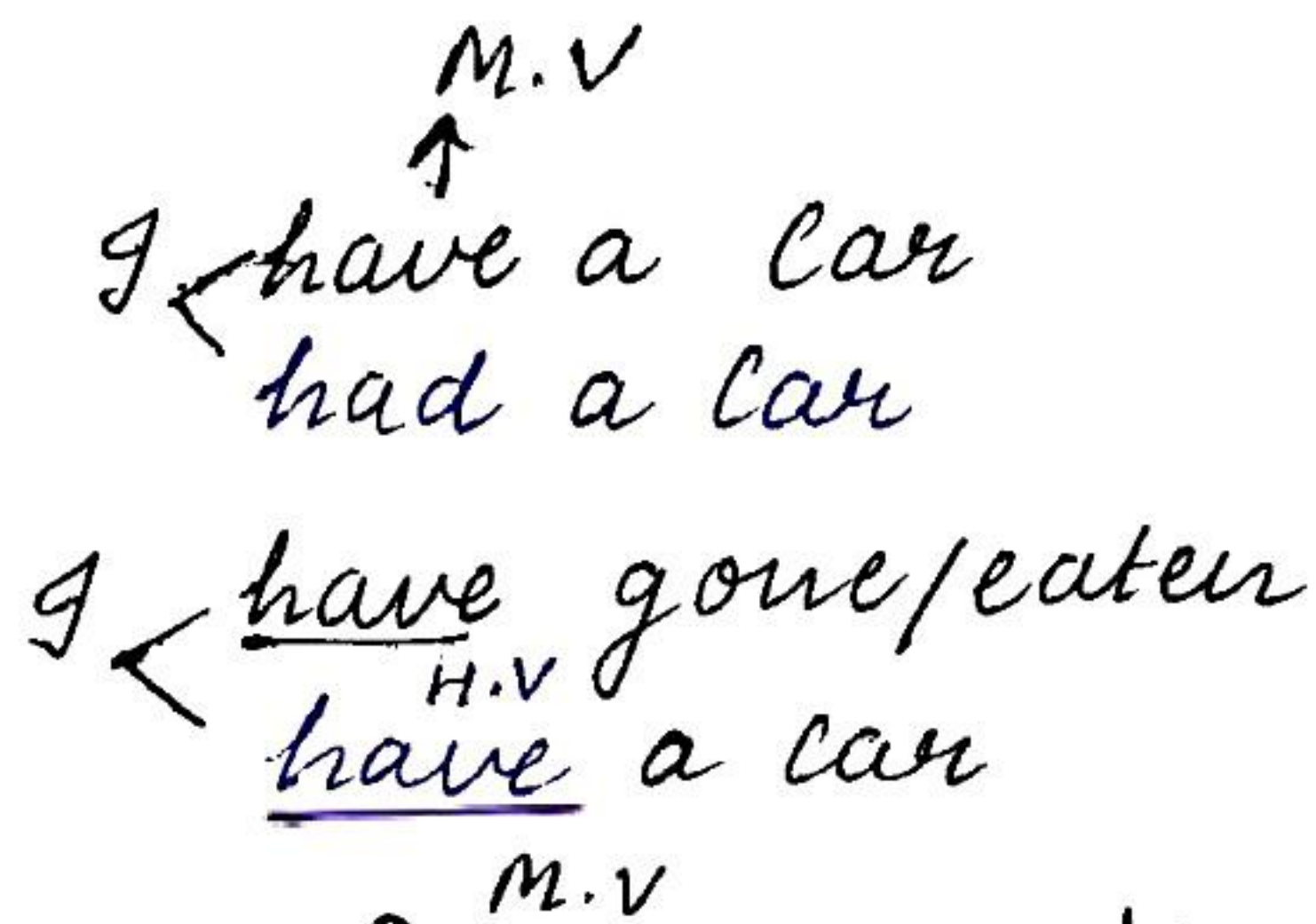
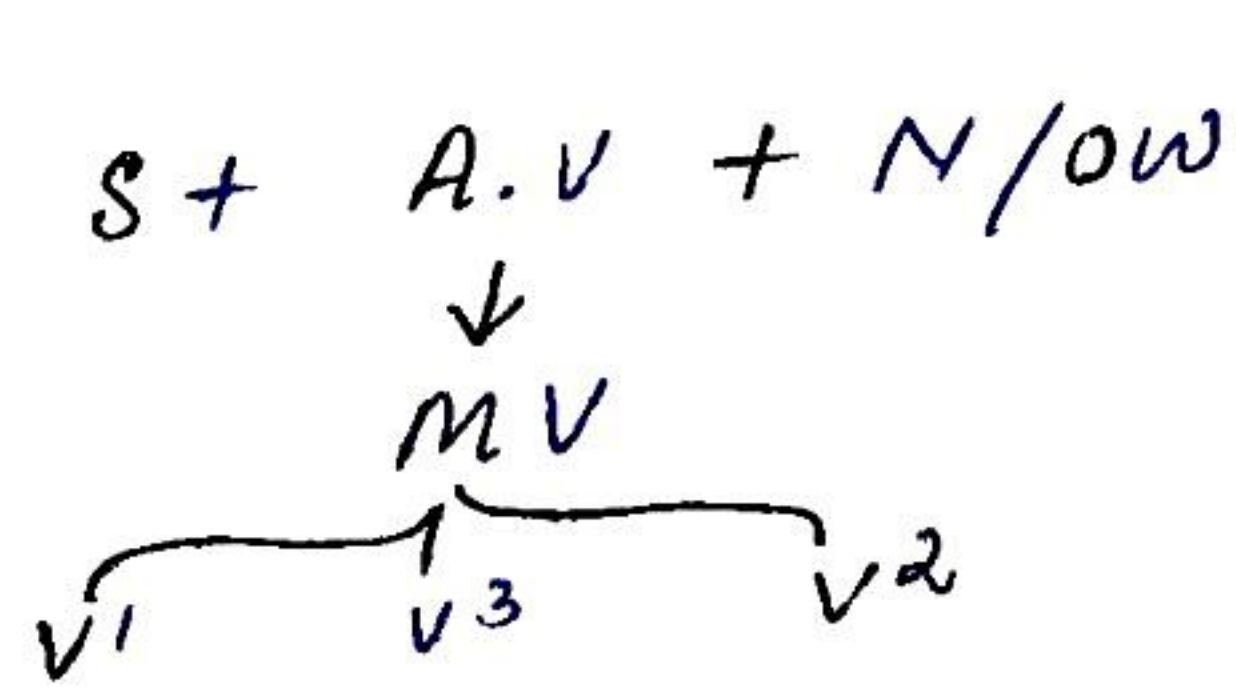
auxiliary verb and main verb of the sentence



He gave → He has gone

auxiliary verb and main verb of the sentence

auxiliary verb and main verb of the sentence



note: H.V के साथ 'not' का use किया जाता है,  
 जबकि M.V के साथ 'not' का use नहीं किया जाता है।

Neg. Ex. So my mother doesn't have a beautiful umbrella.

## Modals

Can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must and ought to these are the modals.

## Common Errors:

The modals are used in different ways. If the sense of the sentence is ability, possibility, duty and suggestion

Ex: I can this work (X)

You should there (X)

Modals are always used with the help of main verb

## Structure:

⇒ S + modals + V' + OW

① S + modals + V' + OW - active voice  
 S + modals + be + V<sub>3</sub> + OW - passive voice } present

② S + modals + have + v<sup>3</sup> + OW - A.V  
 S + modals + have + been + v<sup>3</sup> + by + O - P.V } past tense

Ex: • She should write a letter

⇒ A letter should be written by her

• She should have written a letter

⇒ A letter should have been written by her

Modals are used with conditional sentences.

Rule 1:

(1) S + will + v' + OW <sup>conj</sup> + S + v<sup>1/5</sup> + OW  
 shall  
 can  
 must

(2) S + would + v' + OW <sup>conj</sup> + S + v<sup>2</sup> + OW  
 could  
 might

(3) S + would + have + v<sup>3</sup> + OW, <sup>conj</sup> + S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + OW  
 could  
 might

Ex: (i) If you come to me I will help you

(ii) If you came to me I would help you

(iii) If you had come to me I would have helped you.

Rule 2: Ex: (i) I will to go there (X)

(ii) You should to read English (X)

⇒ After Modals 'to' is not used

Rule 3: Ex: (i) You should must go there (X)

(ii) You should and must go there (✓)

⇒ Double modals should not be used together

note: यदि and से जुड़ा हो तो एक साथ हो सकता है।

## Uses of Modals

(1) Can - Rule 1: Can is used with the sense of ability, power and capacity.

S + can + V' + OW

Ex: I can beat you

S + has/have +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{power to} \\ \text{ability to} + V' + OW \\ \text{Capacity to} \end{array} \right.$

S + is/am/are + able to + V' + OW

Rule 2: Can is used with the sense of possibility

S + can + be + N/OW — 60%

Ex: She can be a nurse

You can be a teacher

Rule 3: Can is used to express habit/nature

Ex: A deceitful person <sup>can</sup> deceive us.

(धोखेवाज आदमी धोखा दे सकता है।)



Rule 4: Can is used with the sense of rough permission

Permission

- Formal → May + S + V' + OW + ?
- Informal → Can + S + V' + OW + ?
- Rough
- Polite →
  - Could + S + V' + OW + please + ?
  - would + S + please + V' + OW + ?

Ex:  
Formal

• May I come in Sir?

Informal

• Can I come in?

• Can I talk with you?

• Can I come in Sir? (X) Sir is formal so no use of 'can'

Polite

• Would you please help me?

Could : Rule 1: could is used with the sense of polite request / permission

Ex: Could you help me?

Could you lend me 5000 rupees please?

Rule 2:

could is used with the sense of past power, ability and capacity

when + S + was / were + N / OW, S + could + V' + OW

Ex: when I was young, I could run 2 miles at a stretch.

Rule 3:

could is used with past tense of can in indirect speech.

Ex: He said that he could beat me in the race.

Rule 4: Could is used with the sense of unreal situation in possibility.

< If + S + V' + OW, S + could + V' + OW unreal  
S + could + be + N/OW - possibility - 1%

Ex: If I had money I could start some business  
It could be a bomb.

Rule 5:

Could

सका / नहीं सका

S + could + V' + OW

S + couldn't + V' + OW

कर सकता था, पर किया नहीं

S + could + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW

Ex: I could have beaten him

I could have spoken English

(3) May

Rule 1:

May is used with the sense of formal permission (give & take)

Ex: May + S + V' + OW + ?  
May I come in Sir?  
May I use your pen?

Rule 2:

May is used with the sense of possibility (but not sure) 50%. S + May + V' + OW - 50%

Ex: It may rain today  
She may come today

Rule 3: May is used with the sense of bless / curse / wish / pray.

May + S + V' + OW +  
भावात करे

Ex: May you be an IAS officer

May you have a happy and long life.

Rule 4: May is used with the sense of purpose

S + V' + OW <sup>long</sup> S + May + V' + OW  
(that, so that, in order that)

purpose

Ex: we obey our parents so that we may prosper in our life.

Might: Rule 1: might is used with the sense of less probability

S + might + V' + OW } present → 10-15%  
S + might + be + N/Adj } शक्यता (probability)

S + might + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW - past sense  
शक्यता - 10-15%

Ex: It might rain today

Jacky might love Sofiya

She might have left her job

She might be there

Rule 2: Might is used with the past of may in indirect speech

Ex: She said that she might go

Rule 3: Might is used with conditional sentences

It + S + v<sup>2</sup> + OW, S + might + v' + OW.

I wish (चाहता), S + might + have + v<sup>3</sup> + OW.

It + S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + OW, S + might + have + v<sup>3</sup> + OW

Ex: I wish you might have met Obama

• If he had left his notebook there, somebody might have stolen that

• If he worked hard, he might succeed.

Would: Rule 1: would is used with the past of will in indirect speech.

Ex: She said that she would go there

Rule 2: would is used with the sense of polite request

Ex: (1) would you lend me 5000 rupee?

(2) would you please help me?

Rule 3: would is used with the sense of would like to  
चाहूँगा

(S + would like to + v' + OW)

Ex: I would like to love you from dur to dawl (साइन सवरे)

I would like to meet you tomorrow.

Rule 4: would is used with the sense of choice and preferences after adding 'rather'

(would + rather + v' + than)

Ex: He would rather die than beg औरत मांगना  
 she would rather go than stay

Rule 5: would is used to express wish

would that, S + were + N/Adj

↓  
I wish

Ex: would that I were a bird

Rule 6: would is used with conditional sentences

- if + S + V<sup>2</sup> + O/W, S + would + V' + O/W
- if + S + had + V<sup>3</sup> + O/W, S + would + have + V<sup>3</sup> + O/W
- had + S + V<sup>3</sup> + O/W, S + would + have + V<sup>3</sup> + O/W
- if + S + were + N/O/W, S + would + V' + O/W

Ex: (•) if you come to me, I would give you a lot of money

- (•) if she had come here I would have helped her
- (•) if I were a bird, I would fly in the sky
- (•) Had the police come a little before, the criminals would not have ran away

Rule 7: would is used with the sense of past habit

past habit किया करता था

Used to	Sometime	would
S + used to + V' + O/W	often	S + would + V' + O/W
	usually	
	seldom	
	daily	last में use
	everyday	
	rarely	
	never	

Ex: I would go to temple daily

when + S + was/were + N/OW +  $\begin{cases} S + \text{used to} + V^2 + OW \\ S + \text{would} + V^1 + OW \\ S + V^2 + OW \end{cases}$

Ex: when I was in Delhi, I used to watch movie

when I was in Delhi, I would sometimes watch movie

when I was in Delhi, I watched movie.

**Should** : Rule 1: should is used with the past of shall in indirect speech

Ex: He asked me, if I should help him.

Rule 2: should is used with the sense of give and take advice.

S + should + V<sup>1</sup> + OW → present (चाहिए)

S + should + be + N/Adj → चाहिए frivility

S + should + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW → चाहिए वा  
पहनावा

Ex: You should not laugh at his mistake

You should have gone his home

I should have joined the English class

Rule 3: should is used with the sense of duty/moral obligation (नैतिक बाधेरा)

Ex: One should love one's country

Rule 4: should is used with the sense of formal information / notice

Ex: Candidates should answer all the questions

Rule 5: Should is used with the sense of less probability

If + S + should + V' + OW . . .

If + should + S + V' + OW -

Ex: If he should come, ask him to wait for one

(उसके आने की संभावना कम है यदि फिर भी वह आना है तो उससे कहना मेरा इंतजार करे।)

Rule 6: Should is used with the word lest

lest - should - कहीं ऐसा ना हो कि

└ sentence start x

└ negative word

↳ not/NO(x)

S + V + OW, lest + S + should + V' + OW

Ex: (1) He works hard, lest he should fail

(2) Hurry up lest it should be evening.

23/Jan/2017

Ought to: ought to is used with the sense of moral duty / moral advice.

ought to = should

∴ - S + ought to + V' + OW → neg S + ought + not to + . . . . .  
└ present  
    आएँ

∴ - S + ought to + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW ← आएँ वा  
    past.

Ex: (1) You ought to respect your teacher

(2) You ought to have respected your teacher

**Must**: Rule 1: Must is used with the sense of compulsion / necessity / certainty and strong determination

- S + must + v' + ow - present
- S + must + be + N/ow < probability 80% } जरूर / अवश्य चाहिए
- S + must + have + v<sup>3</sup> + ow < probability चाहिए था

Ex: (1) Soldiers must obey their commander (✓)

(2) Soldiers should obey their commander (X)  
(Compulsion है इसलिए should नहीं)

(3) She must have left her job (✓)

(4) You must be there (✓)

(5) You must have studied English (✓)

**Shall**: Rule 1: Shall is used with 1<sup>st</sup> person to explain any future event.

- S + shall + v' + ow

Ex: (1) I shall buy a car next month.

Rule 2: Shall is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat and strong determination. (passive voice)

- S + shall + be + v<sup>3</sup> + ow

Ex: (1) You shall be dismissed

(2) She shall be appointed



**Will** : Rule 1: will is used with II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> person to explain any future event.

• S + will + v' + OW

Ex: (1) She will marry Mohan next month

(2) You will go to Delhi tomorrow

Rule 2: will is used with I<sup>st</sup> person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat, and strong determination.

• S + will + v' + OW

Ex: I will kill you if you do it again

If you come to me I will give you a lot of money

Rule 3: will is used with I<sup>st</sup>, II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> person if the sentence refers to assertion (और देकर कहना)

Ex: (1) I will meet you tomorrow

## Semi-Modals (defective verbs)

Need / Dare

as an Auxiliary verb

(X) To

as an Main verb

To (✓)

Negative

Interrogative

I needn't go to America

dono ki hindi pane

neg.

I need to go to America

dare

I don't need to go to America

dare

Need I go to America?

Int.

Do I need to go to America?

dare

dono ki hindi pane

Note: need और dare में यदि not लगा है तो not लगे लागते & vice versa