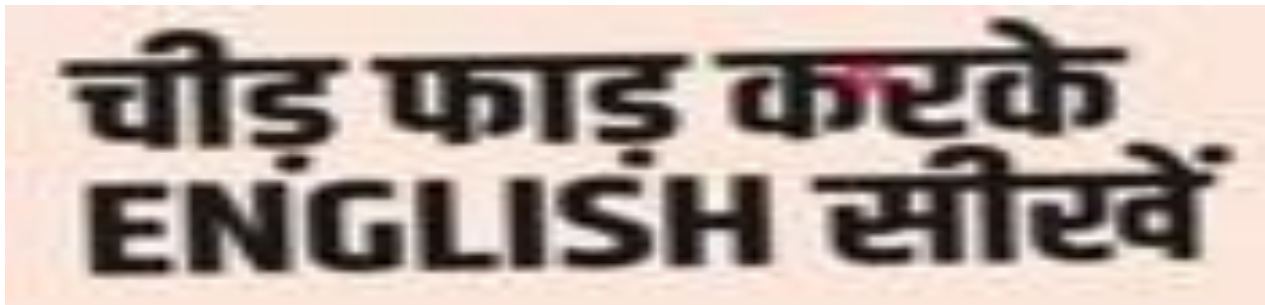


ENGLISH

BY :- DHIRAJ SIR

FOR:- 6th ,7th ,8th ,9th ,10th ,11TH , 12TH

ZERO TO HERO



BASIC ENGLISH

01

**CLIMAX COMPUTER & ENGLISH
CLASSES AMBA**

MOB:-7296078419

-:SYLLABUS:-

कोई भी बच्चा अंग्रेजी में मात्र 4 चीज सीखना चाहता है अंग्रेजी बोलना , अंग्रेजी लिखना , अंग्रेजी पढ़ना और अंग्रेजी को समझना ।

अंग्रेजी बोलने के लिए , अंग्रेजी को पढ़ने के लिए ,अंग्रेजी को लिखने के लिए ,और अंग्रेजी को समझने के लिए अंग्रेजी में मात्र एक चीज सीखना होता है वह है अंग्रेजी का वाक्य (sentence) । अगर किसी को अंग्रेजी में बोलना है तो वह एक वाक्य (sentence) बोलेगा , अगर अंग्रेजी को पढ़ना है तो वह एक वाक्य (sentence)पढ़ेगा ,अंग्रेजी लिखना है तो वह एक वाक्य (sentence)लिखेगा और अंग्रेजी को समझना है तो आपके पास अंग्रेजी के वाक्य (sentence)होंगे मतलब अगर अंग्रेजी के सिलेबस की बात करें तो केवल और केवल वाक्य (sentence)सीखना है । अगर आप वाक्य (sentence)सीख जाते है तो आप अच्छे से अंग्रेजी को सीख सकते हैं ।

ध्यान रखें आपको वाक्य सीखने से पहले आपको अंग्रेजी में letter ,word,phrase ,clause सबसे पहले सीखना होगा उसके बाद ही आप वाक्य (sentence) सीख सकते हैं । इसलिए हम अंग्रेजी की शुरुआत letter से कर रहे हैं लेटर के बाद हम word सीखेंगे ,word के बाद हम phrase सीखेंगे उसके बाद clause सीखेंगे उसके बाद अंत में हम वाक्य (sentence) सीखेंगे । जिस दिन आप वाक्य (sentence) को कंलीट कर लेंगे आपकी पूरी English आपकी मुट्ठी में होगी इसलिए अंग्रेजी की syllabus की बात करें तो केवल और केवल वाक्य (sentence)सीखना है ।

BASIC ENGLISH -01

LETTER

WORDS

PHRASE

CLAUSE

SENTENCE

-:LETTER (NOT SEQUENCE):-

A,D,M,S,T,P,Q,P,S,G,W,X,V,C,V,B

-:ALPHABET(IN SEQUENCE):-

A B C D E F G H I
J K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z
*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z*

-:WORDS:-01

-:-----CLASS WORK -----:-01

प्रत्येक छात्र के लिये उचित ढंग से पढना एक मत्वपूर्ण कार्य होता है। *To study properly is an important work for every students.* अतः बहुत से छात्र अपने घर छोड़कर अध्ययन के लिए नगरों या बड़े शहरों में आते हैं। *so, many students leave their homes and come to towns or big cities for studies.* सामान्यतया वे छात्रावासों में रहते हैं। *Generally, they live in hostels* छात्रावास छात्रों को एक आदर्श वातावरण उपलब्ध कराते हैं। *Hostels provide an ideal environment to students* कुछ छात्रावास बड़े और कुछ छोटे होते हैं। *some hostels are big and some are small* छात्रावास में प्रायः कई छात्र एक साथ रहते हैं। *Mostly, many students live together in a hostel.*

-:-----CLASS WORK -----:-02

QUESTION

- राम आम खाता है
- मोहित अपने मां और पापा के साथ करीब 2 वर्षों से धन कमाने के लिए अपने घर से बहुत दूर नदी के किनारे तारबूज का खेती कर रहा था

CONCEPT:-

We can categorize English words into 9 basic types called "parts of speech" or "word classes".

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adverb</i>
<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Preposition</i>
<i>Determiner</i>	<i>Conjunction</i>
<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Interjection</i>
<i>Verb</i>	

-:KEY POINT:-01

- अंग्रेजी ग्रांमर में सबसे पहला काम यह है कि आपको जो अंग्रेजी के वाक्य दिए जाते हैं उसमें सबसे पहले जितने सारे वर्ड उस वाक्य में दिए गए हैं उसका status पहचानना होगा यह *Noun* है, *Pronoun* है, *Adjective* है, *determiner* है, *Verb* है, *Adverb* है, *Preposition* है, *Conjunction* है, या *Interjection* है यानि वे *parts of speech* के किस भाग में है
- status पहचानने के बाद हमें उस वर्ड का नियत स्थान सीखना होगा मतलब वाक्य का यह *subject* है, *verb* है, *object* है या *complement* है या *adverb* या वह किसको *modify* कर रहा है मतलब वह किसका विशेषता बतला रहा है दूसरा हमें यह सीखना है कि यह वर्ड यहीं पर क्यों है यह दूसरे जगह वाक्य में क्यों नहीं लिखा हुआ है

-:SUBJECT+VERB+OBJECT/ COMPLEMENT + ADVERBIAL:-

अब हम अंग्रेजी की शुरुआत *noun* से करते हैं *noun* में हमें यहां पर *noun* में केवल दो चीज सीखना है पहला *noun* की पहचान और दूसरा उसका स्थान

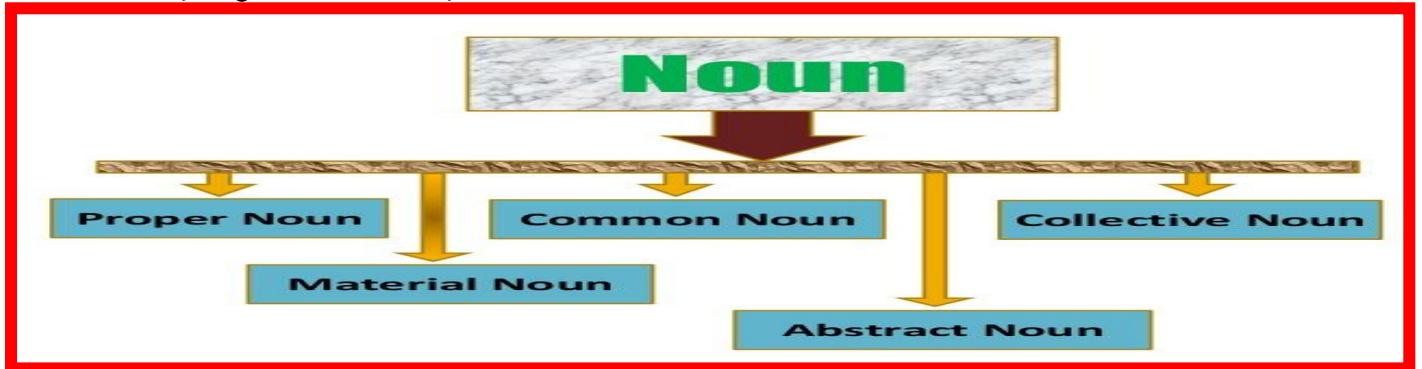
IDENTIFYING NOUNS:-

CONCEPT :- 01

TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS:-

Noun is the name of any person, place, any thing, quality and, condition किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु, गुण, दशा के नाम को Noun कहते हैं।

जैसे – Person (व्यक्ति) — Mukesh (मुकेश) Place (स्थान) — Patna (पटना) Thing (वस्तु) — Pen (कलम) Quality (गुण) — Honesty (ईमानदारी) Condition (दशा) — Illness (बीमारी)



PROPER NOUN:-

Names of people, books, places or organizations are proper noun.

Note :- proper noun always starts with a capital letter.

Ex:- Ram, Patna, Bible, Taj Mahal, etc.

COMMON NOUN:-

A noun that is the name of a group of similar things, such as "Table" or "Book" and not of a single person place or thing.

Ex:- Student, City, Book etc.

COLLECTIVE NOUN:-

Collective nouns are nouns used to describe a group of people, Animals, or things as one unit. Examples of Collective Noun: crowd (भीड़), navy (सेना), team (दल), circle of relatives (परिवार), committee (समिति), mob (भीड़), bunch (गुच्छा).

PROPER + COMMON + COLLECTIVE:-

Tendulkar ---proper noun

*Player – common noun *

A team of players –collective noun

CONCEPT

अगर किसी Common noun का plural फॉर्म दिया हुआ है तो वहां वह Common noun ही होगा collective noun नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर उस plural फॉर्म का नया word बना दिया जायेगा तो वह collective noun हो जायेगा

Common noun (singular)	Common noun (plural)	Collective noun (नया word)
Player	Players	Team
Judge	Judges	Jury

MATERIAL NOUN:-

जिस Noun से किसी द्रव्य पदार्थ का बोध होता है, जिसे मापा या तौला जाता है, किंतु गिना नहीं जाता है, जिससे विभिन्न वस्तुओं का निर्माण होता है, उसे Material Noun कहते हैं

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Example: water, milk, timber (लकड़ी), gold (सोना), iron (लोहा), stone (पत्थर), rice, sugar (चीनी), oil (तेल), paper (कागज),

-:ABSTRACT NOUN:-

उस गुण अवस्था, विचार या भाव के नाम को Abstract Noun कहते हैं जिसे देखा या छुआ नहीं जा सकता है, सिर्फ अनुभव किया जा सकता है ।

Example: goodness (अच्छाई), kindness (दयालुता), darkness (अंधेरापन), foolishness (मूर्खता), greatness (महानता), illness (बीमारी)

-:SUFFIX:-

-ment:-	Establishment, astonishment, refinement, enlistment, amazement
-tion:-	Education, Celebration, Explanation ,
-Ness:-	kindness, darkness, happiness, forgiveness, openness
-ship:-	championship, companionship, readership, scholarship,
-hood:-	motherhood, sisterhood, priesthood, childhood, neighborhood
-ity:-	purity, creativity, universality, abnormality
-ism:	Optimism, realism, socialism, patriotism, capitalism
-ance:	acceptance, resistance, attendance, guidance, performance
-dom:	kingdom, freedom, wisdom, boredom, martyrdom
-age:	courage, heritage, advantage, passage, marriage
-cy:	efficiency, presidency, delicacy, urgency, consistency
-ure:	culture, nature, adventure, literature, failure

⇒ Common noun, collective noun= countable

⇒ Material noun, abstract noun= uncountable noun

-:IDENTIFYING NOUNS:-

CONCEPT :- 02

-:NON -FINITE/NON PRINCIPAL VERB:-



01:-GERUND(VERBAL NOUN:-

Active form	Passive form
Gerund - V ⁴	Being + V ³
Walking	Being invited

Example :-

⇒ Playing cricket is good for health.

⇒ Swimming is a good exercise.

⇒ Being chosen for the team was a great honor.

⇒ Being invited to the wedding made her happy.

⇒ He enjoys being praised.

- ⇒ *She dislikes being ignored.*
- ⇒ *Her biggest fear is being misunderstood.*
- ⇒ *Swimming in the ocean is my favorite summer activity.*
- ⇒ *Reading mystery novels relaxes me.*

02. INFINITIVE (VERBAL NOUN/ADJECTIVE/ADVERB)

<i>Present Infinitive – to +V 1 to do, to go</i>	<i>to be +V 3 to be done</i>
<i>Continuous Infinitive - to be +V 4 to be doing</i>	-----
<i>Prefect Infinitive - to have +V 3 to have gone</i>	<i>to have been +V 3 to have been done</i>
<i>Prefect Continuous Infinitive – to have been+v4 :- to have been doing</i>	=====

- ⇒ *To learn is important for growth.*
- ⇒ *To swim in the ocean is my dream.*
- ⇒ *To travel around the world is her goal.*
- ⇒ *To be loved is a great feeling.*
- ⇒ *To be understood is important in any relationship.*
- ⇒ *To be appreciated for your work is rewarding.*
- ⇒ *Her goal is to be studying abroad next year.*
- ⇒ *His dream is to be traveling the world with his family.*
- ⇒ *Our plan is to be working on this project throughout the summer.*
- ⇒ *To have visited Delhi was a dream come true*
- ⇒ *Her goal was to have finished the project by the end of the week.*
- ⇒ *To have been studying all night was exhausting.*
- ⇒ *To have won the championship would be a great achievement.*
- ⇒ *Their excuse was to have been working on the project for week*

-:PARTICIPLE(VERBAL ADJECTIVE):-

<i>Present Participle - V⁴ Going, reading</i>	<i>Being+ V³ Being tired</i>
<i>Past Participle - V³ worked ,written,loved</i>	-----
<i>Perfect Participle - Having +V³ Having taken</i>	<i>Having been +V³ Having been read</i>

-: IDENTIFYING NOUNS:-

CONCEPT :- 03(PLACE)

- ☞ *Adjective +noun*
Ex- *developing country . Intelligent boy . Confused person. Disappointed boy*
- ☞ *Determiner +noun*
Ex- *i have a book. A boy,a country ,an organisation*
- ☞ *Determiner + adjective +noun*
Ex-*she is an intelligent girl.*
The developing country,the confused person,the disappointed boy
- ☞ *Adverb +adjective +noun*
Ex- *very intelligent girl.*

☞ *Determiner + adverb + adjective + noun*

Ex - she is a very intelligent girl.

☞ *Adverb + adverb + adjective + noun*

Ex- very fast developing country

☞ *Determiner + adverb + adverb + adjective + noun*

Ex- a very fast developing country

☞ *Determiner + determiner + adjective + noun*

Ex- my few good friends.

-:WORKING NOTES:-

-:(DETERMINER LIST):-

<i>a/an-</i> एक	<i>The -</i>	<i>My -</i> मेरा, मेरी, मेरे
<i>Our -</i> हमारा, हमारी, हमारे	<i>Your-</i> तुम्हारा, तुम्हारी, तुम्हारे	<i>His-</i> उसका, उसके
<i>Her -</i> उसकी, उसके	<i>Its-</i> इसका, इसके	<i>Their -</i> उनका, उनकी, उनके
<i>This-</i> यह	<i>That-</i> वह	<i>These-</i> ये
<i>Those-</i> वे	<i>Some-</i> कुछ	<i>Any-</i> कोई
<i>No-</i> कोई नहीं	<i>Many-</i> कई	<i>Much-</i> बहुत
<i>Few-</i> कोई नहीं	<i>Little-</i> थोड़ा भी नहीं	<i>Several-</i> कई
<i>A little-</i> थोड़ा	<i>Little-</i> थोड़ा जो	<i>Certain-</i> कुछ निश्चित (कुछ निश्चित मात्रा में)
<i>Many a -</i> कई एक	<i>A few-</i> कुछ, कम	<i>The few-</i> कुछ जो
<i>All-</i> सभी, सब	<i>Both-</i> दोनों	<i>Either-</i> या तो
<i>Each-</i> प्रत्येक	<i>Every-</i> हर, प्रत्येक	<i>Neither-</i> न तो
<i>Other -</i> अन्य	<i>Another-</i> एक और	<i>Such-</i> ऐसा
<i>Which-</i> कौन सा	<i>What-</i> क्या	<i>Whose-</i> किसका
<i>Half-</i> आधा	<i>Enough-</i> पर्याप्त (पर्याप्त मात्रा में)	<i>Most-</i> सबसे अधिक (अधिकतम मात्रा में)
<i>Less-</i> कम (कम मात्रा में)	<i>Own-</i> केवल (सिर्फ)	<i>More-</i> अधिक (अधिक मात्रा में)
<i>one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, / next, last, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth,</i>		
<i>What(so) ever-</i> जो भी	<i>Which(so)ever:-</i> जो सा भी	<i>Whose(so)ever:-</i> जिस किसी को भी

Many के स्थान पर

<i>A great many of</i>	<i>a great number of</i>
<i>great numbers of</i>	<i>plenty of</i>
<i>a lot of</i>	<i>lots of</i>
<i>Numerous</i>	<i>a large number of</i>
<i>large numbers of</i>	<i>enough of</i>
<i>A number of</i>	

Much के स्थान पर

<i>a great deal of</i>	<i>a good deal of,</i>
<i>The amount of</i>	<i>A large amount of</i>
<i>a large quantity of,</i>	<i>plenty of</i>
<i>enough of</i>	<i>a lot of</i>

-:ADJECTIVE LIST:- .

:ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY:-

➤ Adjective of quality "of what kind (किस प्रकार की) या कैसा प्रश्न के उत्तर में आता है।

He is an honest man-

India is a great country-

उपर के उदाहरणों में..

कैसा व्यक्ति का उत्तर मिलता है – honest

किस प्रकार का देश है India - great

इसलिए honest और great – Adjective of Quality हुए।

★ *New Delhi is a polluted city - New Delhi किस प्रकार का शहर है – polluted*

★ *He is an honest man- (वह कैसा आदमी है? – honest)*

-:PROPER ADJECTIVE :-

A Proper Adjective is a word that describes a Proper Noun. In other words, an adjective formed from a Proper Noun is called as Proper Adjective.

Ex- *British, Chinese, American, Indian, Russian.*

यह मलेशियाई हवाई जहाज था जो समुद्र में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया।

It was the Malaysian aeroplane that crashed into the sea. स्टेडियम के चारों ओर भारतीय झंडे थे।

There were Indian flags around the stadium.

-:ADVERB LIST:-

<i>Very</i>	<i>Fast</i>	<i>Adj+ly</i>
<i>Not</i>	<i>Also</i>	<i>Often</i>
<i>Too</i>	<i>Never</i>	<i>Always</i>
<i>Again</i>	<i>Ever</i>	

-:QUESTION:- (DETERMINER+ NOUN)

<i>My friend is coming to visit me.</i>	<i>The cat is sleeping on the mat.</i>
<i>Some people were waiting outside.</i>	<i>All students should attend the assembly</i>
<i>Both options are equally good.</i>	<i>Many people attended the seminar.</i>
<i>Several books were missing from the library.</i>	<i>Few students passed the exam with distinction.</i>
<i>Somebody left their umbrella here.</i>	<i>Each child received a gift on their birthday.</i>
<i>Both options have their pros and cons.</i>	<i>Several candidates have applied for the job.</i>
<i>Few students were absent today.</i>	<i>Most guests enjoyed the delicious food at the wedding.</i>
<i>His car broke down on the highway.</i>	<i>Which book are you reading these days?</i>
<i>That movie was released last year.</i>	<i>Neither idea seemed practical to the team.</i>
<i>Many people find solace in nature.</i>	<i>Several houses were damaged in the storm.</i>
<i>Few students scored above 90% in the exam.</i>	<i>Most people prefer to travel during the holiday season.</i>
<i>Any mistake should be corrected immediately.</i>	<i>Which restaurant did you visit last weekend?</i>

-:QUESTION:- (DETERMINER+DETERMINER+ NOUN)

<i>All the bright lights illuminated the stage.</i>	<i>All the bright stars twinkled in the night sky.</i>
<i>These two old books are worth a lot."</i>	<i>"The three little kittens played in the garden."</i>
<i>The three big dogs are in the park."</i>	<i>The little old house on the corner is for sale."</i>

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The several important papers are on the desk.

These many great opportunities should not be missed.”

-:QUESTION:- (DETERMINER +ADJECTIVE + NOUN)

“The bright stars lit up the night sky.”	She wore an old dress to the party.”
He enjoyed a delicious cake for dessert	The quiet room was perfect for studying.”
The cold wind howled through the trees.”	She bought a new jacket yesterday.”
“The old house is being renovated.”	They visited a beautiful garden.”
The tall building towers over the city.”	

-:QUESTION:- (DETERMINER +ADVERB +ADJECTIVE + NOUN) **(ADVERB +ADJECTIVE + NOUN)**

<input type="checkbox"/> “She sang beautifully sweet songs.”	“The beautifully designed garden was impressive.”
<input type="checkbox"/> The children played with the happily bouncy ball.”	The extremely loud music was distracting
<input type="checkbox"/> “He made a carefully crafted model.”	He bought a highly rated camera .”
<input type="checkbox"/> “The very old book was fascinating.”	They sat in the comfortably soft chairs .”
<input type="checkbox"/> “They enjoyed the deliciously spicy food.”	“She created a uniquely designed poster .”
<input type="checkbox"/> “She wore a brightly colored dress.”	

:- IDENTIFYING NOUNS:-

CONCEPT :- 04(PLACE)

➤ PREPOSITION + NOUN /PRONOUN

PREPOSITION LIST

Of = का (The bag of Ram)	At = to be good/bad at something.
At = Smaller or exact place (at the bus-stop)	In = अन्दर Inside (sit in the room; live in room)
Into = अन्दर with action (run into the room)	On = उपर + Contact (on the table)
Above = उपर + no contact (the sky above my head)	Over = उपर + no contact with a lot of difference
Under = नीचे (under the sofa, under my guidance)	During = दौरान (during summers)
Beside = बगल में (beside the river)	Since = Point of time (since January)
For = duration of time (for 2 months)	For = के लिए (for you)
Among/between = बीच में।	By = द्वारा – passive voice (arrested by the police)
By = जरीये – active (she succeeded by working hard)	With = से (write with a pen)
With = के साथ (come with me)	Within = दायरे के अन्दर (Stay within the houses; leave within 2 hours)
In-front of = सामने physically (A garden in front of my house)	Before = सामने हाजीर (समक्ष) (before the judge)
Before = पहले prior to (before covid)	After = बाद में Following (after Covid)
From = से (from India)	Till = तक (till afternoon)
Toward = की तरफ (toward his destination)	Beyond = सीमा के पार (Beyond the street)
Despite = बावजूद In-spite of	Because of = की वजह से (crying because of a pain)
On account of = की वजह से (crying on account of pain)	Due to = की वजह से (crying due to a pain)
Owing to = की वजह से (crying owing to a pain)	About = बारे में (asked about me)
Without = के बीना (without money/food)	In accordance with = के हिसाब से according to (in accordance with the law)
Against = खिलाफ (Against the law)	Near = नजदीक (near the river)
Nearby = नजदीक वाला।	About = के बारे में।

➤ <i>Double prepositions</i>	<i>Into, upon, onto, out of, from within.</i>
➤ <i>Compound prepositions</i>	<i>In addition to, on behalf of, in the middle of.</i>
➤ <i>Participle prepositions</i>	<i>Considering, during, concerning, provided.</i>

-:WORKING NOTES--PRONOUN:-

<i>I - मैं</i>	<i>Me - मुझे</i>	<i>Us - हमें</i>	<i>You- तुम, तुम्हें</i>
<i>He - वह</i>	<i>Him - उसे</i>	<i>She - वह</i>	<i>Her - उसे</i>
<i>It - यह</i>	<i>They - वे</i>	<i>Them - उन्हें</i>	<i>We- हम</i>
<i>Mine- मेरा</i>	<i>Ours - हमारा</i>	<i>Yours - तुम्हारा</i>	<i>His - उसका</i>
<i>Hers - उसका</i>	<i>Theirs - उनका</i>	<i>Each - प्रत्येक</i>	<i>Either - "दोनों में से कोई एक"</i>
<i>Neither - दोनों में से कोई नहीं</i>	<i>Each other- एक दूसरे</i>	<i>One another - एक दूसरे</i>	<i>This- यह-</i>
<i>That - वह</i>	<i>These - ये</i>	<i>Those - वे</i>	<i>Such - ऐसा</i>
<i>Myself - अपने आप</i>	<i>Yourself - अपने आप को</i>	<i>Yourselves- अपने आप को</i>	<i>Himself - 1. स्वयं आप</i>
<i>Ourselves हम स्वयं</i>	<i>Herself स्वयं</i>	<i>Itself - अपने आप</i>	<i>Themselves- खुद</i>
<i>Oneself - स्वयं</i>	<i>Everybody- प्रत्येक व्यक्ति</i>	<i>Somebody- कोई व्यक्ति</i>	<i>Anybody- कोई भी व्यक्ति</i>
<i>Everyone- प्रत्येक व्यक्ति</i>	<i>Someone- कोई व्यक्ति</i>	<i>No one - कोई भी नहीं</i>	<i>Anyone - कोई भी व्यक्ति</i>
<i>Everything - प्रत्येक वस्तु</i>	<i>Something - कोई चीज , कुछ</i>	<i>Nothing - कुछ नहीं</i>	<i>Anything - कोई भी वस्तु</i>
<i>One</i>	<i>All - सभी</i>	<i>Some - कुछ या थोड़ा</i>	<i>Any - कुछ या कोई</i>
<i>Much - अधिक या बहुत</i>	<i>Nobody - कोई नहीं</i>	<i>Many - अनेक या बहुत</i>	<i>Nobody - कोई भी नहीं</i>
<i>None - कोई नहीं</i>	<i>Most - ज्यादातर</i>	<i>Enough - पर्याप्त या काफी</i>	<i>few - कुछ या थोड़ा</i>
<i>Both- दोनों</i>	<i>Who - कौन</i>	<i>Whom - किसको -</i>	<i>Little /less- थोड़ा कम</i>
<i>Which - कौन</i>	<i>What - क्या</i>	<i>Another / other - एक और /अन्य</i>	<i>Several - अनेक या कई</i>
<i>Others - दूसरे</i>			

DETERMINER V/S PRONOUN

- *This is my car . - this(pronoun)*
- *I want this car .- this (determiner)*
- *These are rohan 's friend .- these (pronoun)*
- *Mohan has sent these gifts for you.- these – determiner*

Concept :- अगर नाउन के पहले आएगा तो determiner कहलायेगा और Noun के साथ न आकर सब्जेक्ट ऑब्जेक्ट के जगह पर आएगा तो pronoun कहलाएगा

-:IDENTIFY THE NOUN IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE:-

SET-01

1. *Ten kilometres is a long way to walk.*
2. *The council has chosen its president.*
3. *The cost of all these articles has risen.*
4. *All the students in our college learn English.*
5. *The quality of the mangoes was not good.*
6. *No news is good news.*
7. *Neither of the films was good.*
8. *The king with all his ministers was Present there.*
9. *The boy and the girl go to the same college.*
10. *The orator and the stateman have Arrived.*
11. *Many of the students have Failed in the examination.*
12. *Most of the students waste their time.*
13. *The arabian nights is a great favourite book.*
14. *Mathematics is an important subject.*
15. *The committee have chosen their chairman.*
16. *A hundred kilometres is a good distance.*

SET-02

1. *Neither of them is going to attend The party on 10th October.*
2. *None of the members of the family of Mr Dhiraj is a graudate.*
3. *The newly appointed members of the club working in the field of adult literacy in Amba are to meet today.*
4. *During the last three decades our country in the comity of developing nations has rapid progress.*
5. *After the advent of television and entertainment channels our life as social beings has become quite restricted.*
6. *The contents of any book on any subject give the width and depth of the coverage.*
7. *After apologising for coming in the party my friend on request of the present guests belted a nice song.*
8. *The high levels of enforcement required prohibition result in a severe drain on the state 's finances..*

SET-03

- | | |
|--|--|
| ⇒ <i>"The dog barked loudly."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The dog ran through the yard."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"She read a book on the couch."</i> | ⇒ <i>"She wore a blue dress to the wedding."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The sun set over the horizon."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The painting hung above the fireplace."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"They visited a museum yesterday."</i> | ⇒ <i>"They visited a historic castle."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The car broke down on the highway."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The baby smiled at the parent."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"He found a coin in the sand."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The lake shimmered under the moonlight."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The cat sat on the window sill."</i> | ⇒ <i>"He fixed the broken fence."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"She wore a hat to the party."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The teacher handed out the homework."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The children played in the park."</i> | ⇒ <i>"She bought a new phone yesterday."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The phone rang during the meeting."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The sky turned orange at dusk."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"He drank a glass of water."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The family had a picnic in the park."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The student answered the question correctly."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The baker made fresh bread."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The chef prepared a delicious meal."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The kids enjoyed the amusement park."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"She planted flowers in the garden."</i> | ⇒ <i>"She found a good book at the library."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The movie starts at seven o'clock."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The fish swam in the pond."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The bird flew over the lake."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The tourist visited a famous landmark."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"He bought a new laptop from the store."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The hotel had a large pool."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The teacher graded the exams."</i> | ⇒ <i>"He gave a gift to his friend."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"She saw a beautiful butterfly in the field."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The bridge spanned the river."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The engine roared as the car accelerated."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The guitarist played a great solo."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The doctor examined the patient."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The tree was covered in snow."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"He placed the bread on the table."</i> | ⇒ <i>"She wore a elegant necklace."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The football was kicked into the net."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The scientist made a new discovery."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"They walked through the forest."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The music filled the room."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The artist painted a portrait."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The shop sold many books."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The singer performed a new song."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The dog chased the ball."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The computer crashed during the presentation."</i> | ⇒ <i>"She enjoyed a hot cup of coffee."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"She wore a silk scarf."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The sky was clear and blue."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The train arrived at the station."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The plane landed at the airport."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"He read the newspaper over breakfast."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The doctor wrote a prescription."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The restaurant served excellent dinner."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The cake was decorated with flowers."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"She found a lost wallet on the sidewalk."</i> | ⇒ <i>"He wore a comfortable sweater."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The wind howled through the trees."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The students studied for their exams."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The chef cooked a wonderful dish."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The clock struck twelve at midnight."</i> |
| ⇒ <i>"The student completed the assignment."</i> | ⇒ <i>"The phone buzzed with a new message."</i> |
| | ⇒ <i>"She planted roses in the flowerbed."</i> |
| | ⇒ <i>"The bird built a nest in the tree."</i> |
| | ⇒ <i>"The sand was warm under her feet."</i> |

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|---|---|
| ⇒ "The park had a large playground." | ⇒ "The boat sailed on the calm sea." |
| ⇒ "He received a package in the mail." | ⇒ "The team won the championship." |
| ⇒ "The chef prepared a tasty dish." | ⇒ "The window was covered with frost." |
| ⇒ "She wore a bright hat in the sun." | ⇒ "The muse inspired a beautiful painting." |
| ⇒ "The game was exciting to the players." | ⇒ "She wore a warm jacket in the winter." |
| ⇒ "The scientist studied the samples." | ⇒ "The computer crashed during the presentation." |
| ⇒ "The dog barked at the mailman." | ⇒ "The actor performed in a new play." |
| ⇒ "He wrote a note on a sticky pad." | ⇒ "The library had many books." |
| ⇒ "The sun was setting behind the horizon." | ⇒ "He bought a large suitcase for his trip." |
| ⇒ "She read a mystery novel." | ⇒ "The students were excited for the field trip." |
| ⇒ "The classroom had new desks." | ⇒ "The museum had a fascinating exhibit." |
| ⇒ "He saw a beautiful sunrise." | ⇒ "The dog slept on the soft rug." |
| ⇒ "The restaurant had a cozy atmosphere." | |
| ⇒ "She found a rare coin in her pocket." | |

-:POSITION OF NOUN IN A SENTENCE :-99%

वैसा शब्द जो (Pronoun को को छोड़कर) subject, Object, Subject complement, Object complement, Object of a preposition, Object of a participle, Object of an infinitive, Object of gerund, Compound noun, Apposition to a noun के रूप में काम करता है उसे noun कहा जाता है

Subject	Object of verb
Object of a preposition	Subject complement
Object of an infinitive	Object complement
Object of gerund	Compound noun
Object of a participle	Apposition to a noun
Object of a preposition	Possessive Nouns

-:SUBJECT :-

English sentence :- Preposition के पहले आने वाले noun या pronoun वाक्य का subject होता है अगर preposition के पहले कोई noun या pronoun ना मिलें तो preposition के बाद के बाद आने वाले noun या pronoun वाक्य का subject होता है जिस वाक्य में preposition नहीं है वैसे वाक्य में शुरुआत वाले ही noun या Pronoun वाक्य का subject होता है

Hindi sentence :- जिसे हम कौन or किसने से पता करते हैं (Active sentence)

जिसे हम क्या से पता करते हैं (Passive sentence)

-:QUESTION :- HINDI SUBJECT

- प्रत्येक छात्र के लिये उचित ढंग से पढना एक मत्वपूर्ण कार्य होता है। *To study properly is an important work for every students.*
- अतः बहुत से छात्र अपने घर छोड़कर अध्ययन के लिए नगरों या बड़े शहरों में आते हैं। *so, many students leave their homes and come to towns or big cities for studies .*
- सामान्यतया वे छात्रावासों में रहते हैं। *Generally, they live in hostels*
- छात्रावास में प्रायः कई छात्र एक साथ रहते हैं। *Mostly, many students live together in a hostel.*
- कमरों के शुल्क (किराया) निर्धारित होते हैं। *the charge of rooms are fixed*
- छात्रावासों में भोजन भी उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं। *Meals are also provided in hostels.*
- भोजन सादा एवं पौष्टिक होता है। *The food is simple and nutritious.*

- छात्रावास-अधीक्षक छात्रावास के प्रशासन की देखरेख करते हैं *A hostel superintendent takes care of the administration of hostels.*

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| ⇒ "राहुल स्कूल जाता है।" | ⇒ "सूरज की किरणें गर्म होती हैं।" |
| ⇒ "सोनिया ने एक सुंदर चित्र बनाया।" | ⇒ "माँ ने मुझे फल दिए।" |
| ⇒ "कुत्ता पार्क में खेल रहा है।" | ⇒ "उसने मुझे एक चॉकलेट दी।" |
| ⇒ "माँ खाना बना रही है।" | ⇒ "बच्चे स्कूल में खेल रहे हैं।" |
| ⇒ "बच्चे खेल में व्यस्त हैं।" | ⇒ "सफेद रंग की बिल्ली बहुत प्यारी है।" |
| ⇒ "गगन जल्दी उठ गया।" | ⇒ "मेरे पास एक नई किताब है।" |
| ⇒ "वह पुस्तक पढ़ रहा है।" | ⇒ "गर्मियों में बहुत गर्मी होती है।" |
| ⇒ "पिता काम पर जा रहे हैं।" | ⇒ "पानी पीना बहुत जरूरी है।" |
| ⇒ "हम फिल्म देखने जाएंगे।" | ⇒ "वह जल्दी सोने जाता है।" |
| ⇒ "सूरज चमक रहा है।" | ⇒ "मुझे बहुत भूख लगी है।" |
| ⇒ "नदी में पानी बहुत साफ है।" | ⇒ "मुझे नया मोबाइल मिला है।" |
| ⇒ "मेरे दोस्त बहुत अच्छे हैं।" | ⇒ "खाना बहुत स्वादिष्ट था।" |
| ⇒ "रात को आसमान पर तारे चमकते हैं।" | ⇒ "मेरे दोस्त का नाम अजय है।" |
| ⇒ "उसने मुझे एक सुंदर तोहफा दिया।" | ⇒ "सूरज उग रहा है।" |
| ⇒ "मेरा घर बहुत सुंदर है।" | ⇒ "बाग में बहुत सारे रंग-बिरंगे फूल हैं।" |
| ⇒ "सपना ने एक नई किताब खरीदी।" | ⇒ "वह पढ़ाई में बहुत अच्छा है।" |
| ⇒ "डॉक्टर ने मरीज को जांचा।" | ⇒ "माँ ने मुझे एक प्यारी कहानी सुनाई।" |
| ⇒ "पैदल चलना सेहत के लिए अच्छा है।" | ⇒ "वह गाड़ी चला रहा है।" |
| ⇒ "शिव और राधा बाजार गए।" | ⇒ "पिताजी घर पर हैं।" |
| ⇒ "चाय बहुत स्वादिष्ट है।" | ⇒ "फूल बगीचे में खिले हुए हैं।" |
| ⇒ "वह गाना गा रही है।" | ⇒ "हम यात्रा पर जा रहे हैं।" |
| ⇒ "मेरे पालतू कुत्ते का नाम टोनी है।" | ⇒ "डॉक्टर ने दवाई दी।" |
| ⇒ "बगीचा में बहुत सारी फूल हैं।" | ⇒ "मेरे माता-पिता बहुत प्यारे हैं।" |
| ⇒ "रात को हम आकाशगंगा देख सकते हैं।" | ⇒ "आज मौसम अच्छा है।" |
| ⇒ "लोग मिलकर अच्छा काम करते हैं।" | ⇒ "वह बहुत समझदार है।" |
| ⇒ "मुझे पढ़ना पसंद है।" | ⇒ "कला एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।" |
| ⇒ "रात को चाँद बहुत सुंदर लगता है।" | ⇒ "मुझे आज बहुत खुशी है।" |
| ⇒ "टीचर ने हमें होमवर्क दिया।" | ⇒ "फिल्म बहुत मजेदार थी।" |
| ⇒ "सपना ने अपना जन्मदिन मनाया।" | ⇒ "उसने नया कपड़ा खरीदा।" |
| ⇒ "उनकी हंसी बहुत प्यारी है।" | ⇒ "मेरा घर बहुत बड़ा है।" |
| ⇒ "मैं अपनी किताब पढ़ रहा हूँ।" | ⇒ "ग्राम में बहुत शांति है।" |
| ⇒ "गाड़ी सड़क पर चल रही है।" | ⇒ "वे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त हैं।" |
| ⇒ "सपना ने नए कपड़े खरीदे।" | |
| ⇒ "पक्षी आकाश में उड़ रहे हैं।" | |

:-QUESTION :- ENGLISH SUBJECT:-

- *Neither of them is going to attend The party on 10th October.*
- *None of the members of the family of Mr Dhiraj is a graudate.*
- *In the morning, she enjoys a cup of coffee.*
- *At the park, children were playing and laughing.*
- *Under the bed, I found my missing sock.*
- *With great enthusiasm, he started his new job.*

- *For the project, we need to gather more data."*
- *The newly appointed members of the club working in the field of adult literacy in Amba are to meet today.*
- *During the last three decades our country in the comity of developing nations has rapid progress.*
- *After the advent of television and entertainment channels our life as social beings has become quite restricted.*
- *The contents of any book on any subject give the width and depth of the coverage.*
- *After apologising for coming in the party my friend on request of the present guests belted out a nice song.*
- *The high levels of enforcement required prohibition result in a severe drain on the state 's finances.*
- *To be rejected from the interviews is quite shocking .*
- *In front of the house, the children were playing in the yard."*
- *On top of the shelf, you 'll find the old photo album."*
- *Underneath the bridge, there was a hidden cave."*
- *Before the end of the day, we need to complete the report."*
- *With regard to the meeting, the agenda was revised last night.*
- *In front of and across from the old library, there is a charming little coffee shop.*
- *Between the tall buildings and near the busy street, there is a small park where children play."*
- *Alongside the path and through the dense forest, the hikers discovered a hidden waterfall."*
- *At the edge of the field and under the shade of the large oak tree, we set up our picnic.*
- *For the teacher to help the students was essential.*
- *In the plan she wanted to finish the project by the end of the month.*
- *By the manager to schedule the meeting before Friday is crucial.*
- *With the new policy they hope to reduce the expenses significantly.*
- *The teacher explained the new concept clearly to the students.*
- *Yesterday, the children played in the park until sunset.*
- *After the meeting, the manager reviewed the project report.*
- *The chef prepared a delicious meal for the guests.*
- *During the presentation, the speaker answered all the questions.*
- *The artist painted a beautiful mural on the school wall.*
- *Before the exam, the students studied diligently.*
- *The scientist discovered a new element in the experiment.*
- *The librarian organized the books in the new section of the library.*
- *The team won the championship after months of hard work.*

:-OBJECT :-

❖ <i>Object of a preposition</i>	❖ <i>Object of gerund</i>
❖ <i>Object of verb</i>	❖ <i>Object of a participle</i>
❖ <i>Object of an infinitive</i>	

1.OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

<i>Pre + noun / pronoun</i>	<i>Pre + gerund (noun)</i>
<i>Pre + infinitive(noun)</i>	

PRE + NOUN

1. *Neither of them is going to attend the party on 10th October.*
2. *"The cat slept under the table all afternoon-"*
3. *"She found her keys in the drawer near the kitchen-"*
4. *"We walked through the park on a sunny day-"*
5. *"He placed the book on the shelf in his room-"*
6. *"The children played in the backyard during summer vacation-"*
7. *"The letter was hidden underneath the pile of papers on the desk-"*
8. *"They enjoyed a picnic by the riverbank in the afternoon-"*
9. *"She decorated the room with bright colors for the party-"*
10. *"The restaurant is located across the street from the theater-"*
11. *"The dog ran around the garden chasing a butterfly-"*

PRE + INFINITIVE

1. *"He was excited about to start his new job"*
2. *"They were eager for to explore new opportunities-"*
3. *"We are grateful for to receive your support-"*
4. *"The manager is responsible for to oversee the project-"*
5. *"She is determined to to finish the marathon-"*
6. *"He was hesitant about to make the big decision-"*
7. *"They are interested in to learn new technologies-"*
8. *"We are excited about to travel to new places-"*

PRE + GERUND

1. *She is excited about starting her new job next week-"*
2. *They are interested in learning new languages-"*
3. *He is known for creating innovative solutions-"*
4. *We are committed to improving our customer service-"*
5. *She succeeded in finding a solution to the problem-"*
6. *He is worried about missing the important meeting-"*
7. *They are tired of waiting for the delayed flight-"*
8. *She is responsible for organizing the company event-"*
9. *We are looking forward to meeting the new team members-"*
10. *He was punished for breaking the school rules-"*

-:INFINITIVE+OBJECT:-

<i>Infinitive +object</i>	<i>Npv +complement +adverb</i>
<i>Infinitive +object +object</i>	<i>Npv +object +complement</i>
<i>Infinitive +adverb</i>	<i>Infinitive +complement</i>
<i>Infinitive +object +adverb</i>	<i>Infinitive +(pre +obj)</i>

INFINITIVE +OBJECT

- ⇒ *She wants to buy a new car.*
- ⇒ *He needs to find a solution.*

- ⇒ *They plan to visit their relatives.*
- ⇒ *We hope to finish the project by Friday.*
- ⇒ *I promised to bring the documents tomorrow.*
- ⇒ *She decided to take a different route.*

INFINITIVE +OBJECT+OBJECT

- ⇒ *She asked to give her a ride.*
- ⇒ *He promised to cook his family a nice dinner.*
- ⇒ *They offered to show us the way.*
- ⇒ *I need to send my friend a message.*
- ⇒ *We wanted to buy the kids some toys.*

INFINITIVE + (SIMPLE ADVERB)

- ⇒ *She decided to quickly finish her homework.*
- ⇒ *He plans to carefully review the report before submission.*
- ⇒ *They hope to eventually solve the mystery.*
- ⇒ *I need to urgently contact the client about the issue.*
- ⇒ *She promised to always support her friends.*
- ⇒ *We aim to efficiently manage our resources.*

INFINITIVE +OBJECT+ADVERB

- ⇒ *She promised to help her friend quickly-*
- ⇒ *He hopes to finish the project soon-*
- ⇒ *They plan to complete the task efficiently-*
- ⇒ *We want to make the presentation clearly-*
- ⇒ *She offered to explain the process thoroughly-*
- ⇒ *He asked to deliver the report promptly-*

INFINITIVE +COMPLEMENT

- ⇒ *Her goal is to become a successful entrepreneur.*
- ⇒ *His dream is to become an expert in artificial intelligence.*

INFINITIVE +(PRE +OBJ)

- ⇒ *She is eager to apply for the job.*
- ⇒ *He plans to prepare for the exam.*
- ⇒ *She needs to ask for advice from her mentor.*
- ⇒ *He was punished for breaking the school rules-*

:-GERUND+OBJECT:-

<i>Gerund +object</i>	
<i>Gerund +object +object</i>	
<i>Gerund +adverb</i>	
<i>Gerund +object +adverb</i>	
<i>Gerund +(pre +obj)</i>	
<i>Gerund +complement</i>	

GERUND +OBJECT

- ⇒ *"I enjoy reading books."*
- ⇒ *I avoided eating junk food.*

- ⇒ *She suggested visiting the museum.*
- ⇒ *They love watching movies.*
- ⇒ *We discussed starting a new project."*
- ⇒ *They discussed renovating the old building.*

GERUND +OBJECT+ OBJECT

- ⇒ *She enjoys their watching her perform.*
- ⇒ *He appreciated them showing him the correct method.*

GERUND +ADVERB

- ⇒ *I enjoy cooking deliciously.*
- ⇒ *They practiced speaking confidently in front of the class.*

GERUND +OBJECT +ADVERB

- ⇒ *She practiced playing the piano beautifully.*
- ⇒ *They practiced playing the guitar skillfully.*
- ⇒ *He missed finishing the project on time.*