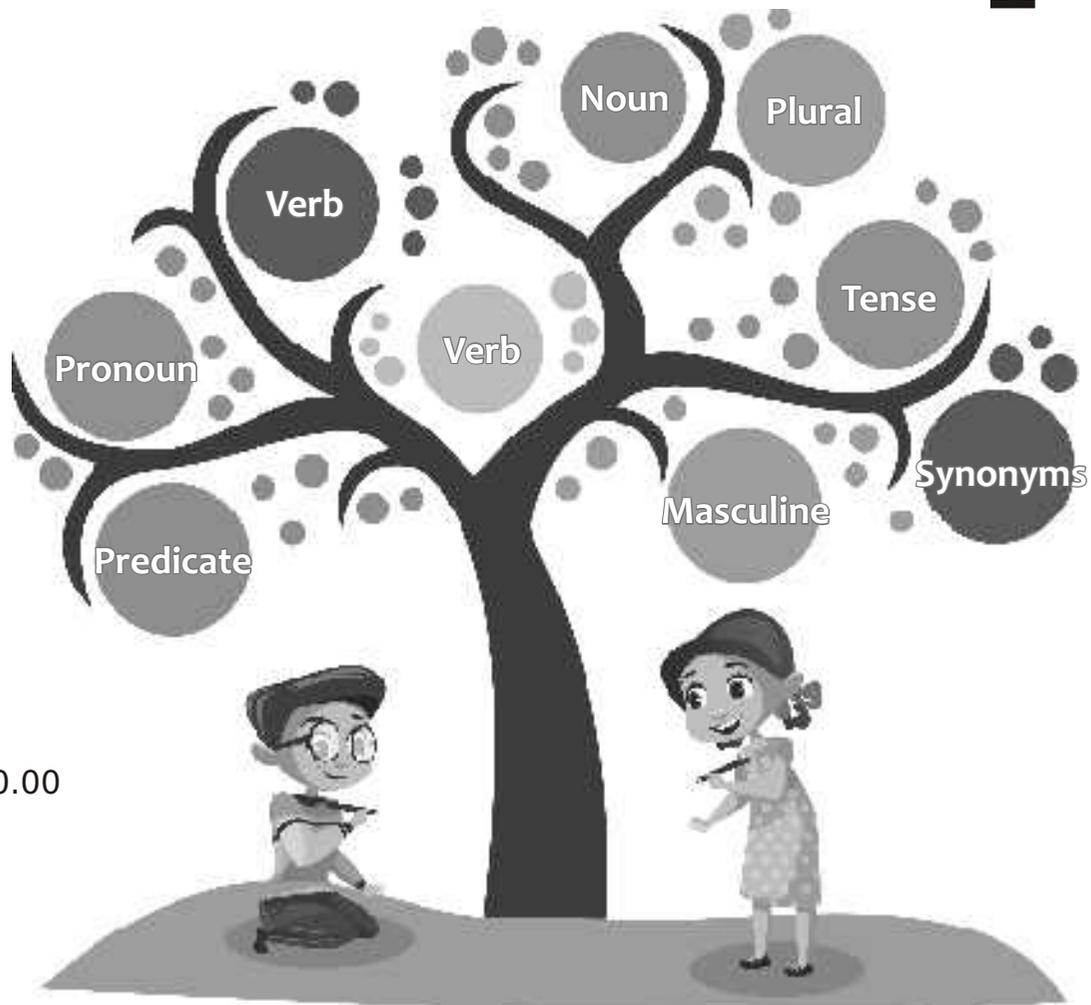


GRAMMAR TREE

Teacher's Manual

1-8



₹ 100.00

1. The Alphabet

- A. 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
- B. 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
- C. ten fan peg net cup pot cat hen son
- D. BUS HAND BAT ZOO HORSE DOG JUG
DRUM MEN MOP CAR EYE

2. Vowels and Consonants

- A. There are five vowels : a, e, i, o, u
- B. Do yourself.

3. Names of Things

- A. Knife, Lock, Thread, Spoon, Scissors, Tongs,
Tin, Needle, Comb, Axe
- B. किताब, तौलिया, तिपाई, दवात, टोपी, कूड़ेदान, ब्रुश,
खिड़की
- C. Soap—साबुन Gun—बंदूक Scissors—कैंची
Candle—मोमबत्ती Necklace—हार Chair—कुर्सी
Key—चाबी Dustbin—कूड़ेदान Tongs—चिमटा
Mat—चटाई
- D. u, o, f, c, w, m, s, o, (s;t), d, (n;o), (s;s)

4. Names of Persons

- A. Words which are used as the names of person
are called Nouns.
- B. Tailor, Driver, Shopkeeper, Barber, Milkman,
Potter
- C. Do yourself.

5. Names of Animals and Birds

- A. Words which are used as the names of the
animals are called Nouns.
- B. Words which are used as the names of the
birds are called Nouns.
- C. Ox, Fox, Buffalo, Tiger, Camel, Deer

- D. Eagle, Woodpecker, Vulture, Kite, Crow,
Sparrow

6. Names of Places

- A. Words which are used as the names of places
are called Nouns.
- B. h, (t;p), l, o, p, (r;e), (c;l), (s;i), H
- C. Garden, Well, Temple, Church, Hut, Zoo,
Hospital, House
- D. **English** : House, Temple, Road, Park, School
हिन्दी : मकान, मन्दिर, सड़क, पार्क, विद्यालय
- E. विद्यालय, दुकान, मस्जिद, सड़क, पार्क, शहर, कुँआ,
गली

7. Names of Fruits and Vegetables

- A. **English** : Tomato, Peas, Potato, Onion, Brinjal
हिन्दी : टमाटर, मटर, आलू, प्याज, बैंगन
- B. Pear, Papaya, Watermelon, Grapes, Orange,
Banana
- C. Brinjal, Spinach, Onion, Lady's finger, Peas,
Cauliflower, Jackfruit, Carrot

8. Nouns

- A. A noun is the name of person, animal, bird,
place or thing.
- B. **Persons** : friend, brother, uncle, king, aunt,
mother **Animals** : duck, goat, wolf, cow, calf,
ox **Places** : temple, hospital, school, city,
house, market **Things** : cot, shoes, chair, book,
bell, soap
- C. Cow, Rabbit, Horse, Donkey, Giraffe, Fox
- D. Peacock, Sparrow, Eagle, Ostrich, Cock, Duck
- E. a. Banana b. milk c. Ice cream d. Tree

9. Number

- A. **Singular Number** : window, mice, half,
temple, boy, table, thief, beach, church

Plural Number : bottles, children, teeth, branches, men

B. Animals, Girls, Kites, Scooters, Rats, Benches

10. Adjective

A. black, blue, five, big, poor

B. Tasty food, Easy question, Happy man, White shirt

C. He is my big brother., Sita is very happy today., Tea is too hot., Ice cream is cold., My shirt is black.

D. **Adjective** : clever, blue, wise intelligent, yellow

Noun/Pronoun : boy, sky, He, Tina, cloth

11. Use of 'A' and 'An'

a, a, a, a,

an, a, an, a,

a, a, a, a,

a, an, an, a

12. Use of 'He' and 'She'

A. S, S, H, H,

S, H, H, S

B. daughter, queen, princess, aunt, actress, cow, wife, sister

C. brother, uncle, cock, horse, dog, ox, lion, boy

13. Verb

A. knock, knit, smell, fly, stand, eat

B. 1. eats 2. goes 3. barks

C. 1. drinks 2. shines 3. sells 4. goes

14. Use of 'This' and 'That'

A. This chair, This elephant, This bag, This car

B. यह आदमी, यह कमीज, यह मुर्गी, यह मोर, यह नाक, यह औरत

C. That fruit, That peacock, That table, That pen,

That sofa, That door, That cloud, That monkey

B. वह चाबी, वह हाथी, वह कमीज, वह जैकेट, वह आदमी, वह लड़का, वह कुत्ता, वह खिलौना

15. Use of 'These' and 'Those'

A. 1. Those new coats. 2. Those naughty boys. 3. Those green leaves. 4. These sweet apples. 5. Those sour mangoes. 6. These old shoes.

B. 1. ये बड़ी रेलें 2. वे फूलदान 3. वे छोटे जानवर 4. वे बुरे छात्र 5. ये मीठे संतरे

C. ये छाते—These umbrellas, वे पुस्तकें—Those books, वे इमारतें—Those buildings, ये फल—These fruits, ये पेड़— These trees

16. Use of 'Is', 'Am' and 'Are'

A. 1. That is a house. 2. Radha is beautiful. 3. They are peons. 4. This is a parrot. 5. We are five brothers. 6. They are students. 7. Water is cold. 8. He is a doctor. 9. That is a flower. 10. This is a player.

B. 1. मैं एक अच्छा खिलाड़ी हूँ। 2. वह एक शैतान लड़की नहीं है। 3. उसके चाचा एक वकील हैं। 4. ये मेरे कपड़े हैं। 5. यह एक सुंदर चिड़िया है। 6. तुम मेरे भाई नहीं हो। 7. मेरे पिता एक सिपाही हैं। 8. यह तुम्हारी कमीज है। 9. मैं एक लड़की हूँ।

17. Use of 'Was' and 'Were'

A. 1. He was poor. 2. My shirt was blue. 3. I was not happy. 4. Sita was not poor. 5. I was not ill. 6. He was intelligent.

B. 1. वह एक अच्छी नृतिका नहीं थी। 2. मैं एक अच्छा खिलाड़ी था। 3. भिखारी लँगड़ा था। 4. वे शरारती लड़कियाँ थीं। 5. कपड़े गंदे नहीं थे।

C. 1. He was not going. 2. She was not reading. 3. They were not running. 4. You were not coming.

Part 2 : Composition

Do yourself.

1. The Alphabet

- A. **i.** r s t x y z **ii.** a b c d e t **iii.** bell, pea, pig, tea, zoo **iv.** arm, duck, pear, ply **v.** book, kite, sit, ten, uncle
- B. **ii.** busy, bulk **iii.** carry, cow **iv.** dog, doll **v.** kite, king **vi.** lion, like **vii.** man, mad **viii.** nose, net
- C. C—S, n V—u; C—C, w V—o; C—n, t V—A; C—B, g V—a
- D. a, e e, u, i

2. Noun : Naming Words

- A. Doctor, Tailor, Nurse, Soldier, Postman, Carpenter, Potter, Barber
- B. **a.** iii **b.** iv **c.** i **d.** ii

3. Noun : Animals and Birds

- A. Crocodile, Rat, Snake, Dog, Hen, Parrot, Frog, Rabbit
- B. **a.** iii **b.** ii **c.** iv **d.** i

4. Noun : Places and Things

- A. **a.** bus stand **b.** playground **c.** hall **d.** post office **e.** forest
- B. **a.** cycle, wheels **b.** pencil **c.** pot, rice **d.** books, shelf **e.** fan
- C. Ram, Village, Table, Mango, Cow, Cap, Kite, Sunil, Train, Cup, Head, Woman

5. Common and Proper Nouns

- A. Common names show the simple form of Common Nouns. Example : Man
- B. The particular names show the Proper Nouns. Example : Sumit
- C. **Proper Nouns** : Peter, Shyam, Ram, Ravi, Meenakshi, Shimla

Common Nouns : Goat, Uncle, Aunt, City, Mountain, Sea, River

6. Pronouns

- A. **a.** She, her **b.** me **c.** She, me
- B. **a.** Cow is an animal. It gives us milk. **b.** Ravinder is a good boy. He reads in class IInd. **c.** Renu is a singer. She sings well.

7. Adjectives

- A. An Adjective is a word which qualifies a noun or a pronoun.
- B. **a.** big **b.** red **c.** elder **d.** hot **e.** long
- C. **a.** pink **b.** little **c.** young. **d.** cute **e.** beautiful
- D. **a.** Sweet **b.** Tall **c.** Blue **d.** Naughty **e.** Yellow **f.** Black

8. Singular and Plural

- A. **Singular Number** : Noun stands for one person, place or thing is called to be Singular Number.
- Plural Number** : Noun stands for more than one person, place or thing is called to be Plural Number.
- B. Bees, Wives, Copies, Families
- C. Foot, Tree, Body, Child

9. Gender

- A. Neuter Gender, Feminine Gender, Feminine Gender, Neuter Gender
- B. **Prince** : Masculine Gender, **Friend** : Common Gender, **Aunt** : Feminine Gender, **Uncle** : Masculine Gender, **Hen** : Feminine Gender, **Son** : Masculine Gender
- C. Boy, Peacock, God, bridegroom

10. Doing Words : Verbs

- A. **a.** eats **b.** smell **c.** builds **d.** flies **e.** smiles
- B. **a.** is **b.** are **c.** is **d.** is **e.** is **f.** is
- C. **a.** writes **b.** speak **c.** cut **d.** bite **e.** read

11. Use of This Is/These Are

- A. a. These are girls. b. These are students. c. This is a mango. d. This is an inkpot. e. This is a school.
- B. a. ये अंगूर हैं। b. यह एक लड़का है। c. यह एक नदी है। d. ये अच्छे मित्र हैं। e. ये नक्शे हैं।
- C. a. This is not purse. b. This is not horse. c. These are not mangoes. d. These are not clothes. e. This is not school. f. This is not orange.
- D. a. यह मेरा घर नहीं है। b. यह तुम्हारी साइकिल नहीं है। c. ये तितलियाँ नहीं हैं। d. ये अच्छी लड़कियाँ नहीं हैं। e. ये बंदर नहीं हैं। f. ये तुम्हारी कारें नहीं हैं।
- E. a. Is this a pen? b. Are these pigeons? c. Are these players? d. Is this a shirt? e. Are these not horses? f. Are these teachers? g. Is this an egg?
- F. a. क्या यह एक झील है? b. क्या ये काले डिब्बे नहीं हैं? c. क्या यह एक झोंपड़ी नहीं है? d. क्या यह एक बगीचा नहीं है? e. क्या ये तुम्हारी पसंदीदा किताबें हैं? f. क्या ये मेरे कपड़े नहीं हैं? g. क्या यह तुम्हारा अच्छा मित्र है? h. क्या ये अच्छे खिलाड़ी हैं?

12. Use of Is, Am and Are

- A. a. This apple is sweet. b. You are tall. c. I am a good girl. d. They are horses.
- B. a. यह एक मुर्गी है। b. ये तुम्हारे कुत्ते हैं। c. यह आम खट्टा है। d. वह एक प्यारा फूल है।
- C. a. This is not a cow. b. That is not crow. c. I am not thirsty. d. Ram is not a washerman.
- D. a. ये कुत्ते नहीं हैं। b. वह मेरी कुर्सी नहीं है। c. यह एक कुल्हाड़ी नहीं है। d. वो तुम्हारी कलमें नहीं हैं।
- E. a. Is this my table? b. Is that his shoe? c. Is this cat white? d. Is this an inkpot?
- F. a. क्या यह एक बच्चा है? b. क्या यह एक मूली है? c. क्या वो ऊँट हैं? d. क्या यह एक मेज है?

13. Use of Was and Were

- A. a. He was poor. b. Lion was hungry. c. Boxes were large. d. Animals were hungry. e. We were his friends. f. You were sad. g. Farmer was happy. h. My uncle was honest.
- B. a. यह हमारा कुत्ता था। b. अशोक एक महान राजा था। c. यह एक सुंदर मेज थी। d. मैं एक खिलाड़ी था। e. रेनू तुम्हारी मित्र थी। f. वे अच्छे मित्र थे। g. मेरी कार एक पुल के नीचे थी। h. सोहन एक छोटा लड़का था। i. वह एक भेड़िया था।
- C. a. Fruits were not fresh. b. Apple was not sweet. c. Boy was not lame. d. Door was not close. e. We were not at home. f. Those were not five pens. g. Your sister was not ill.
- D. a. श्याम अनुपस्थित नहीं था। b. शीला सुंदर नहीं थी। c. वे अच्छे मित्र नहीं थे। d. चाकू तेज नहीं था। e. वे मेरे साथ नहीं थे।
- E. a. Was it dog? b. Was your pen black? c. Were they good girls? d. Was Raju a magician? e. Were they present? f. Where was she? g. Were guavas not sweet? h. Was Meena happy? i. When were you ill? j. Was in she trouble?
- F. a. क्या मोहन मूर्ख था? b. क्या दुकानदार एक अच्छा आदमी था? c. क्या तुम्हारे पिता गरीब थे? d. क्या आम पके हुए थे? e. वह क्यों क्रोधित था? f. क्या वे कक्षा में थे? g. क्या तुम्हारी बहन लालची थी? h. क्या अनु एक अच्छी विद्यार्थी नहीं थी? i. क्या वह एक पुलिसवाला था? j. क्या आसमान में बादल थे?

14. Use of Has and Have

- A. a. Ram has a dog. b. We have a cow. c. He has five rupees. d. I have five hundred rupees. e. They have an ox. f. Sita has a purse. g. My brother has a Motorcycle.
- B. a. मेरे पास एक छाता है। b. उसके पास एक कार है। c. ईशान के पास एक केला है। d. राजा के पास एक फूल है। e. तुम्हारे पिता के पास एक कोट है। f. रीना के पास एक ब्रुश है। g. माधुरी के पास एक सुंदर कार है। h. तुम्हारे पास दो चॉकलेट हैं।

15. Use of Had

- A.** a. I had two shirts. b. He had a doll. c. He had many houses. d. Ramu had two balls. e. Cat had two children. f. Children had no clothes. g. Akbar had an elephant. h. They had five kites. i. I had a cycle. j. You had a jeep. k. He had many ox.
- B.** a. मेरे पास दो बल्ले थे। b. शीला के पास एक अंगूठी थी। c. मीना के पास दो गुड़ियाँ थीं। d. इस कमरे में तीन दरवाजे थे। e. माताजी के पास दो बच्चे थे। f. कुत्ते के पास दो बच्चे थे। g. राम के पास दो कारें थीं। h. उनके पास एक बस थी। i. तुम्हारे पास एक साइकिल थी। j. मेरे पास एक इमारत थी। k. सीमा के पास कई फ्रॉके थीं।

Part 2 : Composition

Do yourself.

Grammar Book-3

1. The Alphabet

- A.** 1. Sohan is my brother. 2. Sonu is a boy. 3. Sania is a naughty girl. 4. This is an apple. 5. Ramesh is a teacher. 6. She has a pen. 7. This flower is yellow. 8. We have five rupees. 9. This is my cat. 10. Shyam is an honest man.
- B. Subject :** 1. She 2. I 3. Rose. 4. Renu 5. Delhi 6. They 7. The girl 8. He 9. The ganga 10. My father

Predicate: 1. has a doll 2. am a girl 3. is red 4. has a frock 5. is a big city 6. go for a walk daily 7. broke the toy 8. writes a letter 9. is a holy river 10. reads a book.

2. Noun

- A.** 1. Mumbai 2. Sonu 3. boy 4. brother 5. mother 6. bird 7. Shalu 8. Delhi 9. ball 10. bag 11. kites 12. doll 13. Amrit 14. Lucknow 15. iron 16. India 17. library 18. book 19. army 20. Ram, King
- B.** 1. bat 2. juice 3. animal 4. playing 5. sky 6. Sugar 7. crowd 8. player 9. pain 10. Jawaharlal Nehru

3. Kinds of Noun

- A.** 1. Proper Noun 2. Common Noun 3. Collective Noun 4. Material Noun 5. Abstract Noun
- B.** The name of a particular person, animal, day, month, place or thing is called Proper Noun. Example : Raju, Mumbai, Qutub Minar, etc.
- C.** The names of a group of places, persons or things are called Collective Noun. Example : Army, Crowd etc.
- D. Table :** Common Noun, **Geeta :** Proper Noun, **Aunty :** Common Noun, **Class :** Common Noun, **India :** Proper Noun, **Tent :** Common Noun, **Sita :** Proper Noun, **Delhi :** Proper Noun, **Boy :** Common Noun, **Uttar Pradesh :** Proper Noun, **School :** Common Noun, **Kolkata :** Proper Noun
- E. Proper Noun :** Gandhiji, Sita, Kolkata, Delhi America, Ram **Common Noun :** girl, dog, cow, city, orange clothes, **Collective Noun :** army, class, bunch, crowd **Material Noun :** silver, milk, curd, water **Abstract Noun :** beauty, love, death, truth

4. Noun : Number

- A.** The Noun or Pronoun which stands for more than one person, place or thing is called Plural Number : Example : legs, bats, girls, etc.
- B.** 1. Dogs 2. Foxes 3. Mountains 4. Cows 5. Calves 6. Deer 7. Oxen 8. Women 9. Stories 10. Gases 11. Churches 12. Fish
- C.** 1. Goose 2. Woman 3. Fly 4. Life 5. Deer 6. Half 7. Foot 8. Fly 9. Key 10. Hero 11. Mosquito 12. baby

5. Noun : Gender

- A. Picture :** Neuter Gender **Aunt :** Feminine Gender **Table :** Neuter Gender **Baby :** Common Gender **Niece :** Feminine Gender **Student :** Common Gender **Bull :** Masculine Gender **Friend :** Common Gender **God :** Masculine Gender **Book :** Neuter Gender

Horse : Masculine Gender **Parent** : Common Gender

- B. Washerwoman, Peahen, Tigress, She-goat, Wife, Huntress, Lioness, Mother-in-law, Actress, Milk-maid, Grandmother, Hen
- C. Hero, Nephew, He-goat, Peacock, Horse, Uncle, Prince, Groom, Dog, Son
- D. Goddess, Poetess, Hostess, Giantess, Princess, Heiress, Huntress, Empress, Tigress, Actress

6. Pronoun

- A. A word used in place of noun is called Pronoun.
- B. 1. He 2. She, me 3. They 4. theirs 5. his
- C. 1. I know Sheela. I like her. 2. He came by bus. It came late. 3. Neetu was intelligent. I like her. 4. Seema gave me a doll. It was beautiful. 5. We saw the dogs. They were barking.
- D. 1. He learns his lesson. 2. She will come today. 3. They play football. 4. She sang a song. 5. They play with toys.

7. Verb

- A. 1. is 2. flow 3. kicked 4. is 5. reads
- B. 2, 4, 5
- C. 1. **plays** : Transitive Verb 2. **plays** : Intransitive Verb 3. **shot** : Transitive Verb 4. **catches** : Transitive Verb 5. **bought** : Transitive Verb
- D. 1. water 2. nests 3. glass 4. table 5. book
- E. 1. was 2. is 3. was 4. is 5. Do

8. Verb : Tense

- A. A word which denotes an action or existence of a person, place or thing is called verb. Example: He **has** a football.
- B. काल को तीन भागों में बाँटा गया है— 1. वर्तमान काल (Present Tense) 2. भूतकाल (Past Tense) 3. भविष्यत् काल (Future Tense)
- C. begged, solved, swam, walked, cried, rang, fell, punished, abused, knew

- D. **Present** : ask, cry, ring **Past** : sat, returned, slept **Past Participle** : cried, returned, slept, rung **Present Participle** : asking, crying, sitting, returning, sleeping, ringing

9. Adjective

- A. 1. some 2. black 3. clever 4. brave 5. small 6. hot 7. black 8. little 9. many 10. young
- B. **Adjective** (✓) : sweet, fast, smooth, rich, night, early, high, poor, tall, yellow, sweet (×) height, tie, Gopal, apple

10. Sentence

- A. A group of words that makes complete sense is called Sentence.
- B. वाक्य मुख्यतः पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं— 1. Assertive Sentence 2. Interrogative Sentence 3. Imperative Sentence 4. Optative Sentence 5. Exclamatory Sentence
- C. 1. Interrogative Sentence 2. Affirmative Sentence 3. Imperative Sentence 4. Exclamatory Sentence 5. Imperative Sentence 6. Negative Sentence 7. Affirmative Sentence 8. Imperative Sentence 9. Exclamatory Sentence 10. Imperative Sentence

11. Punctuation

- A. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य के अन्त में (?) का चिह्न लगाते हैं। इसको Mark of Interrogation कहते हैं।
- B. एक ही Parts of Speech के एक से अधिक शब्दों को पृथक् करने के लिए Comma का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- C. प्रत्येक वाक्य के पहले अक्षर में, Proper Noun के पहले अक्षर में, God का पहला अक्षर और मैं (I) में सदा Capital Letter का प्रयोग होता है।
- D. 1. May I come in? 2. What a beautiful rose! 3. Hurrah! we have won. 4. May God bless you! 5. Delhi is the capital of India. 6. It is Monday today. 7. A man murdered Mahatma Gandhi. 8. Alas! Aunty is so weak.

12. Use of Is, Am, Are, Was, Were

- A. 1. This is a dog. 2. That is a house. 3. Girls are in the garden. 4. Raju was in school. 5. I am your sister. 6. You are my friend. 7. Kishore is honest. 8. Gopi is rich. 9. You are dishonest. 10. Ashok is poor.
- B. 1. This is not child. 2. Pen is not on the table. 3. Cat is not thirsty. 4. It was not Wednesday yesterday. 5. You were not in 4th class. 6. Girls were not in house. 7. They are not poor. 8. I was not thief. 9. He was not your brother. 10. It is not new house.
- C. 1. Why are you sad? 2. Are you happy? 3. Where was Rani? 4. Where am I? 5. Are your brother fool? 6. Were they in house? 7. Why were they not alert? 8. Who are you? 9. What was he? 10. Were they not our friend? 11. Was Ramesh honest? 12. Was he not ill? 13. Was the lake deep? 14. Was it a new house? 15. Were you my friend? 16. Will we not go to play?

13. Use of Has, Have and Had

- A. 1. You had a cow. 2. They had some money. 3. King had a cat. 4. He had headache. 5. Garden had many trees.
- B. 1. Queen has no clothes. 2. Shyamlal has not four sons. 3. He has no new bicycle. 4. Farmers have no oxen. 5. He had no old shoes. 6. There have not 30 days in February. 7. Children have no bats.
- C. 1. Had any temple in the village? 2. Has swan wings? 3. Why had Rekha not purse? 4. Have you not any box? 5. Has cow have long tail?
- D. 1. क्या उसकी दो पुत्री नहीं हैं? 2. क्या हाथी की आँखें छोटी हैं? 3. क्या हमारे पास बिजली के पंखे थे? 4. क्या तुम्हारे पास कोई नौकर नहीं हैं? 5. क्या तुम्हारे पास तुम्हारा दोपहर का खाना था?

Part 2 : Composition

Do yourself.

Grammar Book-4

1. The Sentence

- A. 1. Sumit 2. Ram 3. We 4. I 5. Tea 6. Lata 7. Students 8. Rita 9. Kamla 10. My father
- B. 1. am five years old 2. walk 3. is young 4. work hard 5. is a lovely frock 6. goes to school 7. laughs 8. bird flew away 9. is writing 10. is dead

2. Kind of Sentences

- A. 1. Imperative Sentence 2. Optative Sentence 3. Interrogative Sentence 4. Positive Sentence 5. Interrogative Sentence 6. Positive Sentence 7. Imperative Sentence 8. Optative Sentence 9. Imperative Sentence 10. Positive Sentence
- B. 1. जिन वाक्यों में किसी तथ्य, घटना या कार्य के प्रकट होने का बोध होता है, वे Assertive Sentences कहलाते हैं। Example : The Earth revolves on its axis.
2. जो वाक्य प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं, वे प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य (Interrogative Sentences) कहलाते हैं। Example : What is your name?
3. Imperative Sentences : इन Sentences का प्रयोग आज्ञा या आदेश, सलाह या प्रस्ताव, प्रार्थना आदि दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है। इन वाक्यों में You छिपा हुआ तथा ज्ञात होता है। Example : Always speak the truth. (advice)
4. जिन वाक्यों द्वारा हृदय में उठने वाले विस्मय, आश्चर्य, घृणा आदि के भाव प्रकट हों, वे विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य (Exclamatory Sentences) कहलाते हैं। Example : How clever you are!
5. जो वाक्य इच्छा, कामना, प्रार्थना या अभिशाप को व्यक्त करते हैं वे इच्छावाचक वाक्य (Optative Sentences) कहलाते हैं। Example : May you live long! (blessing)

3. Noun

- A. 1. boy 2. sun 3. horse 4. brother 5. Shalu
- B. 1. coffee 2. animal 3. home 4. grass 5. ball

6. Taj Mahal

4. Kinds of Noun

- A. Noun को निम्नलिखित पाँच भागों में बाँटा गया है— 1. Proper Noun 2. Common Noun 3. Collective Noun 4. Material Noun 5. Abstract Noun
- B. जो वाक्य किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, जानवर, दिन, महीना, स्थान या वस्तु के नाम का बोध कराता है। उन्हें व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (Proper Noun) कहते हैं।
- C. 1. Mercury 2. gold 3. wool 4. copper 5. plastic
- D. 1. brother 2. Sunday 3. Delhi 4. Dog; Moti 5. book 6. Taj Mahal 7. February 8. Saturday

5. Noun : Gender

- A. Gender, Noun के पुरुष, स्त्री, दोनों (स्त्री-पुरुष) तथा निर्जीव होने का बोध कराता है।
- B. Gender के चार प्रकार होते हैं— 1. Masculine Gender 2. Feminine Gender 3. Common Gender 4. Neuter Gender
- C. **Book** : Neuter Gender, **Bull** : Masculine Gender, **Poet** : Masculine Gender, **Stool** : Neuter Gender, **Picture** : Neuter Gender, **Horse** : Masculine Gender, **Table** : Neuter Gender, **Niece** : Feminine Gender, **Pupil** : Common Gender, **Paper** : Neuter Gender, **God** : Masculine Gender **Parent** : Common Gender
- D. Prince, Peacock, Horse, Brother, Dog, Fox, He-goat, Uncle, Hero, Groom
- E. Tigress, Milk-maid, Wife, Huntress, Actress, Hen, Lioness, Peahen, Grandmother, Heiress, Empress, Land-lady

6. Pronoun

- A. Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun to indicate someone or something already mentioned or known.
- B. Personal Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns including I, me, you, we, she, he, it, him, her, it, us, they and them.

There are three types of Personal Pronoun :

1. First Person 2. Second Person 3. Third Person

- C. 1. They climbed the hill. 2. She sang a pretty song. 3. It is sweet. 4. He is taller than Amit. 5. He is watching a movie.
- D. 1. They 2. I 3. They 4. We 5. He 6. We 7. It 8. He 9. It 10. She
- E. 1. You 2. You 3. He 4. me

7. Adjective

- A. An Adjective is a word that qualifies a Noun or Pronoun.
- B. 1. much 2. mortal 3. highest 4. few 5. beautiful 6. hot 7. silver 8. big 9. great 10. wise
- C. सुन्दर, प्रसिद्ध, कुछ, बहादुर, ईमादार, बुद्धिमान, थोड़ा, बहुत सारी, महान, गन्दा, सस्ता, आसान

8. Verb

- A. A Verb is a word which denotes an action or existence of a subject.
- B. Verb के चार भेद होते हैं— 1. Transitive Verb 2. Intransitive Verb 3. Linking Verb 4. Auxiliary Verb
- C. **Transitive Verb** is a verb that expresses an action directed toward a person, a place, a thing or an idea.
- Intransitive Verb** expresses an action without the action being passed to a receiver or it tells something about the subject.
- D. 1. chair 2. English 3. rules 4. milk 5. nest 6. the gate
- E. 1. gives 2. like 3. wrote 4. is writing 5. cooks 6. like
- F. 1. is 2. was 3. is learning 4. go 5. live 6. teaches 7. climbed 8. stopped 9. were 10. pray
- G. 1. was 2. are 3. is 4. was 5. Do
- H. **Main Verb** : 1. cooking 2. go 3. writing 4. barking **Auxiliary Verb** : 1. is 3. is

4. are

9. Verb : Tense

- A. Tense is the form of a verb that shows the time it happened.
- B. There are three types of tense : 1. Present Tense 2. Past Tense 3. Future Tense
- C. 1. Past Tense 2. Present Tense 3. Present Tense 4. Future Tense 5. Present Tense
- D. **Present** : return, join, gather, place, refuse
Past : thought, tore, joined, placed
Past participle : joined, torn, gathered, refused
Present Participle : returning, thinking, tearing, gathering, joining, placing, refusing

10. Present Indefinite Tense

- A. 1. Cow gives milk. 2. Rani buys fruits. 3. He flies kite. 4. Potter makes utensils. 5. You can go to home.
- B. 1. राजा गाना गाता है। 2. लड़कियाँ शेर मचाती हैं। 3. वह नाच सकता है। 4. राम एक पुस्तक पढ़ता है। 5. वह फूल तोड़ती है।
- C. 1. The gardener does not pluck the flower. 2. Gopal does not write a letter. 3. Mohan does not tell a lie. 4. Raju does not do his work. 5. Radha does not speak truth.
- D. 1. वे बाजार नहीं जाते हैं। 2. लड़के यहाँ नहीं बैठते हैं। 3. सोना गीत नहीं गाती है। 4. राधा स्कूल नहीं जाती है। 5. करन पढ़ाई नहीं करता है।
- E. 1. Does Sita cook the food? 2. When does the cow give milk? 3. Do I read a letter? 4. Why do you not go to market? 5. Why do they not help him? 6. Does the goat eat grass? 7. Who does make a noise? 8. Does Mohit do exercise?
- F. 1. क्या मैं पत्र लिखता हूँ? 2. क्या वह पुस्तक पढ़ता है? 3. क्या वह कभी नहीं रोती है? 4. क्या मैं चाय नहीं पीता हूँ? 5. क्या तुम मेरी मदद करते हो? 6. क्या वह आइसक्रीम नहीं पसंद करती है? 7. क्या राधा सत्य नहीं बोलती है? 8. क्या लड़के यहाँ बैठते हैं?

11. Past Indefinite Tense

- A. 1. Peon rang the bell. 2. Grandmother told story to me. 3. He read Hindi. 4. He came to our home. 5. You went to home on feet.
- B. 1. वह मेरी मदद कर सका। 2. उसने अच्छे अंक प्राप्त किए। 3. रवि ने चिड़ियाघर देखा। 4. सीता घर गई। 5. उसने नई कार खरीदी।
- C. 1. You did not help me. 2. He did not write a letter. 3. You did not drink milk. 4. We did not learn lesson. 5. He did not complete his work.
- D. 1. कल तुम मंदिर नहीं गए। 2. उसने क्रिकेट नहीं खेला। 3. करण फूल नहीं तोड़ सका। 4. वे स्टेशन नहीं पहुँच सके। 5. मोहित बाजार नहीं गया।
- E. 1. Did Ramu go to market? 2. Did peacock in the forest? 3. Did you see the monkeys? 4. Did you sell the horse? 5. Where did he catch the fish? 6. Could the bird fly? 7. What did he do? 8. Who did break the cup? 9. Did they pluck the flowers? 10. Where did you live?
- F. 1. क्या उसने कार खरीदी? 2. क्या वे स्कूल गए? 3. क्या वह गीत नहीं गा सकी? 4. क्या वे खड़े नहीं हुए? 5. क्या लड़की ने फूल नहीं तोड़ा? 6. कौन खेला? 7. वह कहाँ सोया? 8. क्या तुम घर पहुँच सके? 9. वह कहाँ गया? 10. क्या वह वहाँ जा सका? 11. क्या उन्होंने घर खरीदे? 12. क्या उसने तुम्हें कभी गाली नहीं दी?

12. Future Indefinite Tense

- A. 1. I will go with you. 2. Mala will drink tea. 3. Ramlal will teach you tomorrow. 4. I will go to Lucknow. 5. Ram and Kishan will play football.
- B. 1. लड़के मैदान में दौड़ेंगे। 2. कुत्ते कल भौंकेंगे। 3. हम नदी में तैरेंगे। 4. मैं कल चिड़ियाघर जाऊँगा। 5. वे पार्क में आनंद लेंगे।
- C. 1. They will not write letters. 2. I shall not forget Nehru ji. 3. Ram will not teach you tomorrow. 4. I shall not go to school today. 5. Sita will not dance.
- D. 1. हम तुम्हारा काम नहीं करेंगे। 2. मेहमान चाय नहीं पिएँगे।

3. किसान पौधे नहीं काटेंगे। 4. आज वर्षा नहीं होगी। 5. वह आज नहीं जाएगा।

E. 1. Will Mohit drink milk? 2. Will Principal punish him? 3. When will he come? 4. When will they open the door? 5. Who will pluck the flower?

F. 1. तुम कहाँ ठहरोगे? 2. क्या हम नदी में नहाएँगे? 3. वह तुम्हारे साथ कहाँ जाएगा? 4. क्या वे क्रिकेट खेलेंगे? 5. क्या किसान खेत जोतेगे?

13. Present Continuous Tense

A. 1. Shyam is going to school. 2. We are doing hard work. 3. Radha is preparing tea. 4. Rani is reading. 5. I am learning my lesson. 6. They are solving questions.

B. 1. हम नाच रहे हैं। 2. वह अपनी किताब नहीं पढ़ रहा है। 3. मैं क्रिकेट नहीं खेल रहा हूँ। 4. तुम खा रहे हो। 5. पिताजी मैदान में घूम रहे हैं।

C. 1. Dog is not barking. 2. Carpenter is not making chair. 3. Gardener is not watering plants. 4. I am not writing letter. 5. We are not going to walk.

D. 1. वह सो नहीं रही है। 2. तुम नृत्य नहीं कर रहे हो। 3. मैं नहीं खेल रहा हूँ। 4. हम नॉवेल नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं। 5. तुम फल नहीं खा रहे हो।

E. 1. Why are people shouting? 2. Where are children going? 3. Why are you not eating fruits? 4. Why is Sita making noise? 5. Are they playing cricket?

F. 1. क्या राजू एक तस्वीर बना रहा है? 2. क्या तुम कॉफी बना रहे हो? 3. रवि अपना पाठ क्यों नहीं याद कर रहा है? 4. क्या तुम सो रही हो? 5. क्या मैं अपना काम नहीं कर रहा हूँ?

14. Past Continuous Tense

A. 1. Monkey was jumping. 2. Dog was running. 3. Raj was drinking milk. 4. We were drinking tea. 5. Farmer was ploughing field.

B. 1. लोग झगड़ रहे थे। 2. मछुवारा मछली पकड़ रहा था।

3. शेर पिंजरे में दहाड़ रहा था। 4. मैं भोजन खा रहा था। 5. वे खेत जोत रहे थे।

C. 1. They were not writing a letter. 2. I was not cleaning the room. 3. Dog was not sleeping. 4. They were not in the room. 5. Gardener was not plucking fruit.

D. 1. रेनू नहीं खेल रही थी। 2. वे नहीं टहल रहे थे। 3. बड़ई मेज नहीं बना रहा था। 4. कनिका नहीं रो रही थी। 5. मिताली चिड़ियाघर नहीं जा रही थी।

E. 1. Was patient not sleeping? 2. Was tiger climbing on the tree? 3. Why was he not taking rest? 4. Where were children playing? 5. Was the sun setting?

F. 1. क्या वह एक चोर था? 2. क्या मोर नाच रहा था? 3. क्या वह छाता नहीं खरीद रहा था? 4. शोर कौन मचा रहा था? 5. क्या वे फल नहीं खा रहे थे?

15. Use of Is, Am, Are, Was and Were

A. 1. That is a cat. 2. Boys are in the river. 3. This is a chair. 4. Ram was in the class. 5. I am your brother.

B. 1. वह एक पार्क था। 2. बंदर भूखा था। 3. चिड़ियाँ उड़ रही थी। 4. कुत्ता एक पालतू जानवर है। 5. मैं शतरंज खेलने में अच्छा हूँ।

C. 1. Rakesh is not my friend. 2. Boy was not hungry. 3. You were not in class 4th. 4. Boys were not in the field. 5. You are not fool.

D. 1. मैं दुखी नहीं हूँ। 2. वे मोची नहीं हैं। 3. मोहन कंजूस नहीं था। 4. हम सिनेमा हॉल में नहीं थे। 5. वह एक ईमानदार लड़की है।

E. 1. Why was he not happy? 2. Where am I? 3. Why were they not alert? 4. Where are they? 5. Is he a thief?

F. 1. क्या मैं एक विद्यार्थी हूँ? 2. तुम क्या कर रहे हो? 3. क्या वे खिलाड़ी नहीं हैं? 4. क्या तुम एक अच्छे लड़के नहीं हो? 5. वे कहाँ थे?

16. Use of Has, Have and Had

- A. 1. He had some clothes. 2. I have ten rupees note. 3. Ramu has a book. 4. Car has four wheels. 5. There had many trees in garden.
- B. 1. उसके सिर में दर्द है। 2. तुम्हारे पास एक घर है। 3. श्वेता के पास एक सुंदर फ्रॉक है। 4. मेरे दो पैर हैं। 5. फरवरी में 28 दिन होते हैं। 6. राधा के पास दो किताबें थीं।
- C. 1. Radha had no money. 2. He had no old clothes. 3. March has not 28 days. 4. Ram has not four sons. 5. I had not a knife.
- D. 1. बच्चों के पास गेंद नहीं हैं। 2. किसानों के पास बैल नहीं हैं। 3. राहुल के पास एक कुत्ता नहीं था। 4. उसके पास ताला नहीं था। 5. उनके पास कार नहीं थी।
- E. 1. Had any one sick in our house? 2. Had Ram wallet in his pocket? 3. Have you any pen? 4. Have the duck wings? 5. Have you money? 6. Why had Shalu not ring? 7. What the Gopi has? 8. Have players bats? 9. Has a cow have long tail? 10. Had Raju your friend? 11. Have they horses? 12. Had he not plate? 13. Have you some money? 14. Had he two sons?
- F. 1. क्या उसके पास एक छाता है? 2. क्या उसके पास घोड़े हैं? 3. क्या मेरे पास पेन नहीं है? 4. क्या तुम्हारे पास बन्दूक नहीं है? 5. क्या राम के पास कार नहीं थी? 6. क्या उसके पास एक टी वी है? 7. क्या तुम्हारे पास एक किताब है? 8. क्या हमारे पास एक घड़ी नहीं थी? 9. क्या किसान के पास एक बैल था? 10. क्या तुम्हारे पास एक कमीज है? 11. अमित के पास थैले क्यों थे? 12. क्या हमारे पास एक सफेद कुत्ता है? 13. क्या मेरे पास खिलौने हैं? 14. क्या उसके पास सामान नहीं था?

17. Imperative Sentences

- A. 1. कृपया इस पत्र को पोस्ट कर दो। 2. जियो और जीने दो। 3. कभी झूठ मत बोलो। 4. शोर मत मचाओ। 5. बिजली बन्द कर दो। 6. भगवान में विश्वास रखो। 7. ध्यान से गाड़ी चलाइए। 8. गरीब की मदद करो। 9. बाहर चले जाओ। 10. लाइट बन्द कर दो। 11. मुझे एक गिलास पानी दो। 12. यहाँ आओ।
- B. 1. Call the doctor. 2. Do not be greedy. 3. Don't

ring the bell. 4. Help the poor. 5. Please open the door. 6. Brush your teeth. 7. Bring a cup of tea. 8. Come in. 9. Respect you elder. 10. Don't waste your time. 11. Don't run on the road. 12. Follow traffic rules.

18. Comprehension Passage

1. 1. An emperor loved clothes. 2. An emperor always wanted new clothes. 3. Emperor's called his tailor one day.
2. 1. The old man was passing through a street. 2. The old man heard a sweet song. 3. He stood outside the house.
3. 1. The young man name was Androcles. 2. His master was a cruel man. 3. One day he went to the forest.

Part 2 : Composition

Do yourself.

Grammar Book-5

1. The Sentence : Kinds

- A. A group of arranged words that gives a complete sense is called a Sentence.
- B. वाक्य मुख्यतः पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं- 1. Assertive Sentence 2. Interrogative Sentence 3. Imperative Sentence 4. Exclamatory Sentence 5. Optative Sentence
- C. 1. a. You are not my brother. b. You are not going to temple.
2. a. Are they happy today? b. Did he play a match?
3. a. Hurray! we have passed the exam. b. Wow! that is great news.
4. a. May God help us! b. God bless you!
5. a. You are a good boy. b. He is a singer.
- D. 1. Exclamatory Sentence 2. Imperative Sentence 3. Exclamatory Sentence 4. Affirmative Sentence 5. Optative Sentence 6. Imperative Sentence 7. Interrogative

2. Subject and Predicate

- A. 1. The person or thing we speak about is called the Subject. Example : **Dogs** bark.
2. The part of a sentence which says something about the Subject is called the Predicate. Example : Raju **plays**.
- B. **Subject** : 1. She 2. Rohan 3. We 4. I 5. Peon
6. They 7. Meena 8. You
- Predicate** : 1. gave me a pen. 2. broke the glass. 3. eat mangoes. 4. have two rupees. 5. will shut the door. 6. were present in the class. 7. is a good girl. 8. go to school.
- C. 1. went to the market. 2. barking. 3. are best friend. 4. missed the train. 5. a letter. 6. is a big city. 7. is a doctor.

3. Noun : Kinds

- A. The name of person, place, animal and thing are called Noun.
There are five kinds of Noun : 1. Proper Noun
2. Common Noun 3. Collective Noun
4. Material Noun 5. Abstract Noun
- B. A **Collective Noun** is the name of a group of persons, places or thing. Example : team, crowd, etc.
A **Material Noun** is the name of matter. Example : sugar, cotton, silver, etc.
- C. 1. class 2. bunch of 3. wisdom 4. gold 5. father
- D. **Noun** : 1. milk, cow 2. wisdom, strength
3. dog, thief 4. sister, rupees 5. Delhi, India
6. lion, zoo 7. father 8. women 9. Butter, milk
10. proud, country 11. ring, gold 12. Ganga, river
- Kind of Noun** : 1. Material, Common
2. Abstract 3. Common 4. Common 5. Proper
6. Common 7. Common 8. Common
9. Material 10. Abstract, Common
11. Common, Material 12. Proper, Common

4. The Noun : Number

- A. A Noun which stands for more than one person, place or thing is called Plural Number. Example : boys, men, books, cities, etc.
- B. A Noun which stands for only one person, place or thing is called Singular Number. Example : boy, man, book, city, etc.
- C. pony, potato, carrot, copy, nest, church, factory, army, ox, proof, monkey, student, village, chief, tooth, game, brush, thief, lady, country, student, buffalo, gas, wife
- D. griefs, gases, deer, roofs, keys, eggs, families, benches, feet, stories, mangoes, children, brushes, calves, women, feet
- E. 1. Wolf killed the sheep. 2. Monkey can climb up the tree. 3. This table is made of wood. 4. Leaf is in the garden. 5. Foot is clean. 6. Tooth is dirty.
- F. 1. These boys are my friends. 2. Have the babies any sister? 3. The horses run very fast. 4. Those girls are my sisters. 5. These are my feet.
- G. **Singular** : Mango, Sheep, City, Knife, Story, Hen, Country
Plural : Babies, Teeth, Fans, Women, Cities, News, Leaves, Thieves, Schools

5. Noun : Gender

- A. 1. Gender tells us whether a noun belongs to the male, female common or neuter.
2. A word that denotes male is called masculine gender. Example : man, horse, lion boy, etc.
3. A word that denotes female is called feminine gender. Example : mother, hen cow, girl, etc.
4. A word that denotes both male and female is called common gender. Example : friend, enemy, doctor, child etc.
5. A word that denotes the non-living thing is called neuter gender. Example : TV, chair,

table, car, etc.

- B.** prince, duke, peacock, poet, dog, tiger, brother, director, nephew, bridegroom, uncle, landlord
- C.** Cow, Landlady, Queen, Wife, Hen, Maid, Washerwoman, Lady, Milkmaid, Aunt, Heiress, Bitch, Huntress, Madam
- D.** **doctor** : Common Gender, **car** : Neuter gender, **spoon** : Neuter Gender, **room** : Neuter gender, **table** : Neuter Gender, **friend** : Common gender, **baby** : Common gender, **enemy** : Common Gender
- E.** 1. The bride was riding a horse. 2. He saw a bitch and a tigress. 3. The princess played the part of a heroine. 4. He is going to the market with his brother.

6. The Pronoun : Kinds

- A.** 1. I 2. I, it, 3. × 4. We 5. They 6. You 7. I 8. She
- B.** 1. She 2. They 3. She 4. They 5. He 6. you 7. It 8. He 9. It 10. We
- C.** 1. which 2. which 3. whom 4. whose
- D.** 1. This is a pen. It is black. I bought it yesterday. 2. Rita is a nurse. We know her. 3. The boys played games. They played cricket.
- E.** 1. ourselves 2. yourselves 3. myself 4. herself 5. myself
- F.** 1. this, yours : Demonstrative, Possessive pronoun 2. All : Indefinite pronoun 3. What, your : Interrogative, Possessive pronoun 4. who : Relative pronoun 5. Each : Indefinite pronoun

7. The Adjective

- A.** 1. Interrogative Adjective 2. Adjective of number 3. Adjective of Quality 4. Interrogative Adjective 5. Demonstrative Adjective 6. Adjective of Quantity 7. Demonstrative Adjective 8. Adjective of Quantity 9. Adjective of Quality 10. Proper Adjective

- B.** 1. blue 2. white 3. new 4. our 5. my 6. strong 7. many 8. kind 9. cold 10. two
- C.** Blue sky, Big city, Brown bird, Large building, Narrow street, Hot milk, Cold water, Beautiful girl, Sweet smell, Pink doll, Short rope, Black coat, Blue earth, Long hair
- D.** 1. Which 2. tall 3. his 4. much 5. pretty, beautiful
- E.** 1. darker, darkest 2. holier, holiest 3. whiter, whitest 4. drier, driest 5. more beautiful, most beautiful 6. smaller, smallest 7. colder, coldest 8. worse, worst 9. easier, easiest 10. higher, highest 11. prettier, prettiest 12. thinner, thinnest 13. deeper, deepest
- F.** narrow street, black hair, strong man, golden ring, green grass, sharp brain, faithful person, easy paper, big car, round ball, cold day, bright moon

8. Articles

- A.** 1. The cow gives us milk. 2. The horse is a useful animal. 3. The Taj Mahal is in Agra. 4. I saw a lion in the forest. 5. The rich are not always happy. 6. The dog is a faithful animal. 7. This is a chair. 8. The sun sets in west. 9. The rose smells sweet. 10. Delhi is the capital of India.
- B.** 1. an 2. an 3. The, the 4. a 5. The 6. a 7. an 8. the 9. The 10. The
- C.** 1. Rahul brought a shirt. 2. I saw a bird. 3. I took a banana. 4. Gopi had a ball. 5. He saw a tiger. 6. A horse can run. 7. They wrote a answer.
- D.** 1. I have an idea. 2. She is a great writer. 3. Nile is the longest river in the world. 4. They were playing in the garden. 5. The dog is a faithful animal.

9. Verb

- A.** 1. Word which denotes an action or existence of a person, place or thing are called verbs. Example : Reading, Dancing, etc.

पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं था। 7. मछुवारे के पास एक जाल था। 8. मेरे अंकल के पास एक कुत्ता है। 9. उनके पास एक बड़ी कार थी। 10. तुम्हारे पास एक सुन्दर तस्वीर क्यों नहीं है?

14. Use of Shall Be and Will Be

- A. 1. Girl will be naughty. 2. We shall be in zoo. 3. Lion will be in cage. 4. We shall be on the roof. 5. They shall be in the home. 6. Sita will be sad. 7. Elephants will be mad. 8. We shall be with father. 9. They will be angry. 10. We shall be ready. 11. They shall be poor. 12. You will be in a hurry. 13. Parrot will be in cage. 14. He will be your classmate. 15. We shall be in fair.
- B. 2. Sita will not be sad. 3. Elephants will not be mad. 4. They shall not be angry. 5. We shall not be ready. 6. They will not be poor. 7. Parrot will not be in cage. 8. He will not be your classmate.
- C. 2. Shall we be in the forest? 3. Will they be in the class? 4. Will they be poor? 5. Will you be rich? 6. Shall I be happy? 7. Shall we be in the garden? 8. Will you be healthy? 9. Will they be go tomorrow? 10. Shall I be pass?

15. Imperative Sentences

- A. 1. Sit down. 2. Please don't pluck the flower. 3. Never abuse. 4. Don't give up. 5. Don't be greedy. 6. Always keep left. 7. Please bring the water. 8. Close the door. 9. Tell me your address. 10. Give me something to eat.
- B. 1. बिजली को चालू करो। 2. वहाँ खेलो। 3. मुझे अपना गृह कार्य दिखाओ। 4. बूढ़े व्यक्ति को बैठने दो। 5. शान्त रहो। 6. मूर्खता मत करो। 7. अपने दाँत साफ करो। 8. हमेशा व्यायाम करो। 9. यहाँ आओ। 10. कृपया मुझे दो रुपये दो।

16. Present Indefinite Tense

- A. 1. Mohit lives in this house. 2. You do exercise daily. 3. Sita can ring the bell. 4. My father buys

newspaper. 5. Meena's brother does not go to school daily. 6. Why does he abuse? 7. He never tell a lie. 8. Does he play? 9. What do they do in the day? 10. Carpenter makes table. 11. Does Rohan go to market. 12. They can walk.

- B. 1. मैं दिल्ली जाना चाहता हूँ। 2. वे भोजन के लिए नहीं रोते हैं। 3. मैं कभी किसी को गाली नहीं देता हूँ। 4. रोहन अपने माता-पिता की आज्ञा का पालन करता है। 5. वह क्यों झगड़ती है? 6. तुम्हें कौन बुलाता है? 7. वह एक पत्र पढ़ता है। 8. मैं एक किताब नहीं लिखता हूँ। 9. क्या वह काम करता है? 10. वह अच्छा नृत्य करती है।

17. Past Indefinite Tense

- A. 1. My brother studied in this school. 2. Dog could run. 3. He did not work at time. 4. When did Sita come here. 5. You did not help me. 6. He came here yesterday. 7. I punished him. 8. He did not teach me English. 9. Why did they not go to Mussoorie yesterday? 10. Why did child weep? 11. How did you solve this question? 12. It did not rain yesterday? 13. The peon rang the bell. 14. The judge punished the culprit. 15. Did washerman wash clothes?
- B. 1. मैंने तुम्हारी अंगूठी नहीं चुराई। 2. उसके पिताजी दिल्ली गए। 3. उन्होंने अपना काम शीघ्रता से पूरा किया। 4. बच्चा जोर से क्यों रोया? 5. उसने कभी झूठ नहीं बोला। 6. मैंने उसे पाँच रुपये दिए। 7. वे अपने विद्यालय नहीं गए। 8. राधा ने जोर से पढ़ा। 9. मैंने अपनी उँगलियाँ काटी। 10. वह नहीं खा सका। 11. उसने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया। 12. उसने एक गाना गया। 13. वह विद्यालय जाना चाहता था। 14. मैं कल विद्यालय गया था। 15. तुमने इस कमीज को कहाँ खरीदा?

Part 2 : Composition

Do yourself.

Part-I : Grammar

1. Introduction

A. 1. व्याकरण- अंग्रेजी भाषा के उन नियमों (Rules) का संग्रह जो हमें शुद्ध बोलने, पढ़ने और लिखने का ज्ञान कराए, व्याकरण (Grammar) कहलाता है। 2. अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में कुल 26 (Letters) अक्षर होते हैं, ये निम्न प्रकार हैं- 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 3. स्वर (Vowels)- जिन अक्षरों को बोलने में किसी अन्य letter की सहायता नहीं ली जाती, वे स्वर कहलाते हैं। ये संख्या में 5 होते हैं- a, e, i, o, u। व्यंजन (Consonants)- जिन अक्षरों को बोलने में किसी स्वर की सहायता ली जाती है, वे व्यंजन कहलाते हैं। ये संख्या में 21 हैं- b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z। 4. शब्द (Word)- वर्णों का वह समूह जिसका कोई अर्थ होता है, शब्द कहलाता है। जैसे- cow, cat, pen, ant आदि।

B. a, i, a, a, u e a, o, o, u

C. sheep, cot, met, zip, not

D. hear, table, goat, phone, below, pant

2. The Sentence

A. **Subject** : 1. Mohan 2. Kalidas, the great poet 3. The sick boy 4. A man **Predicate** : 1. reads 2. wrote many novels 3. is coming here 4. was in the field

B. 1. Affirmative Sentence 2. Negative Sentence 3. Exclamatory Sentence 4. Interrogative Sentence

C. 1. The boys make a noise. 2. Please help the poor. 3. He plays in the field. 4. You may go now.

D. 1. Where are you going? 2. Open the door. 3. Hurrah! We have won the match. 4. May God bless you.

3. The Noun

A. 1. A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or quality.

Kinds of noun : Proper Noun (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा), Common Noun (जातिवाचक संज्ञा), Collective Noun (समूहवाचक संज्ञा), Material Noun (द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा), Abstract Noun (भाववाचक संज्ञा)

2. The name of some particular person, place or thing is called a Proper Noun. **Example** : Jaipur is a pink city.

B. 1. Shweta ; Proper noun 2. ring; Material noun 3. tiger; Common noun 4. crowd; Collective noun 5. girls; Common noun

C. **Countable Nouns** : boy, chair, table, kite, girl, book, pen, knife **Uncountable Nouns** : gold, honesty, army, silver, water, wood, class, beauty

4. The Noun : Number

A. 1. A noun that denotes its own quantity is called number. Example : Woman-Women, boy-boys etc.

2. वचन दो प्रकार के होते हैं- 1. एकवचन (Singular Number) 2. बहुवचन (Plural Number)

B. monkeys, women, feet, scooters, pitches, teeth, loaves, geese, stars, rivers

C. elf, leaf, story, wife, hoof, daisy, car, ape, belief, man

D. 1. The women were in the house. 2. They saw a deer. 3. We can do this work. 4. The dogs eat the meat. 5. Boys sing songs. 6. Kite flies in the sky. 7. Lion roars in the forest. 8. Kings are organizing a meeting.

5. The Noun : Gender

A. 1. A noun that shows the name of males or females is called gender. Example : king-queen, girl-boy, mother-father etc.

लिंग चार प्रकार के होते हैं- 1. पुल्लिंग (Masculine

Gender) 2. स्त्रीलिंग (Feminine Gender)
3. उभयलिंग (Common Gender) 4. नपुंसकलिंग (Neuter Gender)

- B.** cow, baby, she goat, land lady, she wolf, king, mother, princess, heroine, sir, mare, calf, lioness, sister, cow, dog, actress, tigress, woman, poetess, cock, goddess
- C.** 1. She learnt her lesson. 2. The cow is in the field. 3. He has a man-servant. 4. Mam, may I come in? 5. My mother goes to the field in the morning. 6. She is flying kite in the sky. 7. My father is making tea for me. 8. Grandfather was singing yesterday.
- D. Masculine Gender :** Milkman, King
Feminine Gender : Grandmother, Bitch, Daughter
Common Gender : Doctor, Author, Child, Baby
Neuter Gender : Computer, Window, Shoes

6. The Pronoun

- A.** 1. Pronoun is a word which is used in place of a noun. Example : I, we, my, mine, you, your, they, their, them, he, him, his, she, her, etc.
Example : **She** is Reema.
- B. Pronoun :** 1. We 2. Her 3. They 4. It 5. I
Person : 1. Third 2. Third 3. Third 4. Third 5. First

7. The Adjective

- A.** The words which describe the quality of a noun or pronoun are called adjectives. Example : cold, hot, tall, short, white, fine, etc.
- B.** 1. hotter 2. highest 3. taller 4. biggest 5. faithful
- C.** 1. beautiful 2. intelligent 3. old 4. thirsty 5. pink 6. beautiful

8. Verb

- A.** A word used to express an action or state is called a verb. Example : 1. Rahul **ate** a mango

2. Paras will **go** to Mumbai.

- B. Transitive Verb (सकर्मक क्रिया) :** वह verb जो अर्थ पूरा करने के लिए object की आवश्यकता रखती है अर्थात् उसका प्रभाव object पर पड़ता है, Transitive Verb कहलाती है। Example : 1. Sarita **makes** a beautiful doll. 2. Praveen **saw** an elephant.

Intransitive Verb (अकर्मक क्रिया) : जिस क्रिया के साथ कर्म नहीं होता और वाक्य पूर्णभाव प्रकट करे, तो उसे Intransitive Verb कहते हैं। Example : 1. She **spoke**. 2. The stars **shine**.

- C.** 1. **doing** : Transitive Verb 2. **play** : Intransitive Verb 3. **reading** : Intransitive Verb 4. **gave** : Transitive Verb 5. **sleeps** : Intransitive Verb
- D.** 1. spoke, spoken 2. did, done 3. wept, wept 4. laughed, laughed 5. came, come 6. knit, knit

9. Tense

- A.** Tense indicates the time of the action expressed by the verb.
क्रिया (Action) हो रहा है, होता हो, हो गया, बीत गया या भविष्य में होने वाला हो, के आधार पर Tense तीन प्रकार के होते हैं- Present Tense (वर्तमान काल), Past Tense (भूत काल), Future Tense (भविष्यत् काल)
- B.** 1. It will be Monday tomorrow. 2. The teacher sang a song. 3. I will eat mangoes. 4. The shirt were new. 5. We are in the room.
- C.** 1. We get five rupees. 2. The monkey jumps into the river. 3. The boy eat the food. 4. The mango falls down. 5. He goes to Kolkata.
- D.** 1. A tiger ran after a deer. 2. She spoke English fluently. 3. Hari wrote a letter. 4. The Sun shone in the sky. 5. The cobbler mended my shoes.

10. The Adverb

- A.** An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Example : 1. Rahul eats **slowly**. 2. They went to Agra **yesterday**.

- B. 1. loudly 2. wisely 3. today 4. slowly 5. tomorrow
6. never 7. again 8. very 9. always 10. often

11. The Preposition

- A. A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with other noun or pronoun. Example : 1. Sachin plays cricket **in** the field.
- B. 1. in 2. by 3. into 4. to 5. with 6. in 7. on 8. over
9. with 10. by

12. The Conjunction

- A. A conjunction is a word which joins two words or sentences with each other. Example : Rohit **and** Sachin are step brother.
- B. 1. or 2. that 3. otherwise 4. but 5. Although; yet
- C. 1. but 2. therefore 3. and 4. if 5. till

13. The Interjection

- A. An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feelings or emotions. Example : Ah! Have they gone from here.
- B. 1. Alas 2. Hurrah 3. Phoooh 4. Oh 5. What
6. Alas 7. Hurrah

14. Punctuation And Use of Capital Letters

- How old is Sita?
- Are you not going to Mumbai?
- Who says so?
- You can go there.
- The Ganga is a holy river.
- Let me sleep now.
- Do not sit here.
- Who is reading the Ramayana?
- I saw a monkey in the forest.
- You saw the Red Fort.
- The apple is very sweet.
- Are you a doctor?
- How beautiful the rain is!
- Kindly help Abhishek.
- They live in London.

Part-II : Translation

1. Use of Verb : To Be (Is, Am, Are)

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

- Pigeon is on the tree.
- The fox is under the tree.
- I am beautiful.
- Rama is a fat woman.
- Mountain is very high.
- This is a pond.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- I am not ill.
- Farmer is not in the field.
- He is not a snake-charmer.
- Monkey is not on the branch of tree.
- Fruits are not fresh.
- Snake is not in the hole.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

- Am I your friend?
- Where is Red Fort?
- Is she queen?
- Are birds thirsty?
- Is vulture in the sky?
- Who is in hut?

Miscellaneous Exercise

- This is my home.
- Udaipur is a beautiful city.
- They are on the footpath.
- Monkeys are not on the tree.
- They are not lazy.
- Guavas are not sweet.
- This is a ship.
- Is girl not ill?
- The girls are not brilliant.
- India is a great country.

2. Use of Verb : To Be (Was, Were)

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

- Akbar was an emperor.
- Gardener was in the garden.
- They were my relatives.
- His eyes was blue.
- Dolphin was very beautiful.
- Fox was clever.
- Crow was on the tree.
- Fish were in the pond.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- Monkey was not naughty.
- He was not a blind man.
- They were not miser.
- Rana Pratap was not coward.
- Horse was not in the stable.
- Boy was not foolish.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

- Was the tea cold?
- What was in the bag?
- Was water not fresh?
- Was bagger hungry?
- When was scorpion here?
- Was the elephant small?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Why was she not happy? 2. Were they mad?
3. Was Prerna not in the school? 4. Shiva ji was brave king. 5. Ghafoor was in the mosque.
6. Were they terrorists? 7. Mona was on the bank of lake. 8. Kanchan was my pupil. 9. Were girls not absent? 10. Who were culprits?

3. Use of Has, Have and Had

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. The hunter had a gun. 2. They have a garden. 3. We have a car. 4. The robbers had guns. 5. Mohit has new shoes.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. They have not socks. 2. Teacher have no time. 3. You had no wealth. 4. The ship has not two engines. 5. I have no sister. 6. Rani Laxmibai had no son.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Had robbers rifles? 2. Had their two sisters?
3. Had Meena shampoo? 4. Has Wasim a cap?
5. Why had Rajan no car? 6. Had queen no child?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Arti has no mobile. 2. We have no money. 3. He has a ball. 4. I have a puppy. 5. Had they a bedsheet? 6. How many frocks your sister have? 7. Farmer had four sons. 8. Robber had no gun. 9. How many pens he has? 10. How many toys Sarla has?

4. Use of Introductory 'It' And 'There'

USE OF 'IT'

1. It is raining heavily. 2. It is five o'clock by my watch. 3. It is Autumn. 4. It's not cold today. 5. It was night. 6. It was very cold last year in November. 7. Was holiday yesterday? 8. It is Wednesday today. 9. It was dark night yesterday.

10. It was summer season.

USE OF 'THERE'

1. Are there stars in the sky? 2. There were two trains at the station. 3. Will there be no class in our school? 4. There are no policeman in the fair. 5. There are seven days in a week. 6. There was a beautiful watch on his wrist. 7. There are five monkeys on the tree. 8. There are five peons in our school. 9. There are no servant in this shop. 10. There will be no meeting in our village tomorrow.

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Where did it rain yesterday? 2. There is a garden in front of my home. 3. Yesterday was Saturday. 4. Was there a lion in the cave? 5. Where is this ant? 6. There are lots of fish in this pond. 7. It is 7 o'clock. 8. It is rainy season today. 9. There is a temple in my village. 10. Are there 20 boys in our class?

5. Present Indefinite Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Suresh goes to market. 2. Pigeons fly in the sky. 3. Himanshu takes breakfast. 4. Girls play in ground. 5. The Moon shines in the night. 6. The peon rings the bell. 7. We go for a walk in the evening.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. We do not fly the kite. 2. Peacock does not dance in the garden. 3. Boys do not play football. 4. Father does not go to fair. 5. The wind does not blow fast. 6. Malini does not make coffee. 7. You do not read history.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. How do those people go for picnic? 2. Does Aman do exercise in the morning? 3. When does he take bath? 4. Do they read the book? 5. Why does she look at moon? 6. Do you get up in the morning. 7. How does the cat run?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. We do not quarrel.
2. The peon does not ring the bell.
3. When does he read the book?
4. Does the gardener pluck the flower?
5. Does the cuckoo sing the melodious song?
6. The dogs bark at night.
7. Does he buy the mango?
8. The goat grazes in the field.
9. Where does she sleep at night?
10. Does Paras read newspaper?

6. Past Indefinite Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Dogs barked at strangers.
2. The lion lived in the den.
3. I saw a wolf.
4. He ate peaches.
5. Mansi read the Ramayana.
6. I invited him for party.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. The police did not catch the thief.
2. You did not take part in the competition.
3. The peon did not ring the bell.
4. Seema did not go to church.
5. Juhi did not pluck plums.
6. I never saw the tiger.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Did they take a bath?
2. What did you eat in breakfast?
3. When did Gaurav go to school?
4. Did India win the toss?
5. Why did you not go to the temple?
6. Did you eat guavas?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. You gave me a gift.
2. He did not buy goods from the market.
3. Why did you not wake him up?
4. Did he get ready for school?
5. What did the writer write?
6. Why did you not drink *shikanji*?
7. Where did they go yesterday?
8. Ganguli did not play hockey.
9. The robber lived in the forest.
10. When did Mohini go to Kanpur?

7. Future Indefinite Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. I will go to Meghalaya.
2. They will bath in

- the pond.
3. Pervinder will go to Gurudwara.
4. The children will listen story.
5. The gardener will pluck flowers in the garden.
6. The farmers will plough the field today.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Shyama will not fetch the toy.
2. We will not play in the park.
3. Exam will not start tomorrow.
4. Guruji will not teach today.
5. The jackal will not come at night.
6. Sarika will not go to school on foot.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Will Saloni come tomorrow?
2. Will the beggar sit in the temple?
3. Why will washerman not wash the clothes?
4. How will you go to school?
5. Why will children play in the field?
6. Why will boys not bring vegetables?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. The doctor will not come to the hospital tomorrow.
2. Nandani will recite a poem in the class tomorrow.
3. The servant will not clean the outside tomorrow.
4. Why will milkman not give milk?
5. Savita will do exercise in the park.
6. I shall not watch the movie.
7. When will they go to market?
8. The Sun will set in the west.
9. The lion will sleep in the den.
10. Will Hari pluck the flower in the garden?

8. Present Continuous Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. They are eating *laddoos*.
2. He is flying the kite.
3. Birds are flying in the sky.
4. Cobbler is mending the shoes.
5. Bear is drinking honey.
6. Puppies are crying.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Shekhar is not boating.
2. Pigeons are not flying in the sky.
3. Servant is not making tea.
4. Students are not reading books.
5. Meeta is not boiling milk.
6. Girls are not making a noise.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Why is the train arriving the station late?
2. Is the dog shouting?
3. Are the cranes flying?
4. Why are they smiling?
5. Why are they not drinking coffee?
6. Is Hari playing in the park?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. The mountaineers are climbing on Everest.
2. I am suffering from fever.
3. Where is the peacock dancing?
4. How are they playing badminton?
5. Why is Mahima drinking tea?
6. What is the servant doing?
7. Are the donkeys braying?
8. I am not cooking the food.
9. They are not calling you.
10. Grandmother is reading the Ramayana.

9. Past Continuous Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Renu was knitting sweater.
2. The lion was roaring in the forest.
3. Ram and Sita were going to the forest.
4. The cattle were grazing grass.
5. The farmer was cutting the crop.
6. The girls were dancing in the hall.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. The carpenter was not making the table.
2. The boatman was not sailing ship.
3. Thieves were not quarreling.
4. He was not abusing.
5. We were not watching the circus.
6. Cat was not eating rats.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. What was your brother doing?
2. Was blacksmith building spade?
3. Why was Radha crying?
4. Was Abhishek flying a kite?
5. Were you eating peanuts?
6. Was teacher writing a letter?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. The birds were chirping in the garden.
2. The sun was shining in the sky.
3. Was Razia reading Namaz?
4. Writer was not writing a book.
5. Why was Mamta weeping?
6. Were

boys playing drama? 7. Were the robbers robbing passengers? 8. Who was beating them? 9. I was not washing my clothes. 10. Was the lion running behind the deer?

10. Future Continuous Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. The queen will be sleeping in the palace.
2. The cowherd will be drinking the milk.
3. Peacock will be dancing in the garden.
4. Teacher will be teaching the lesson.
5. Children shall be playing cricket.
6. You will be eating food.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Kavita will not be writing essay.
2. You will not be eating pizza.
3. Gardener will not be planting brinjal in the field.
4. Crocodiles will not be swimming in the pond.
5. Elephants will not be breaking the branches of trees.
6. The train will not be coming late.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Will swans be flying?
2. Will butcher be cutting goat?
3. Will you be rowing boat?
4. Where will Arti be living?
5. Whom shall we be beating?
6. Will peacock be dancing on the roof?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Shweta will be drawing.
2. Farmer will be ploughing.
3. He will not be going to the library.
4. Vaishali will not be knitting sweater.
5. Where will deer be grazing?
6. Who will be calling you?
7. Raunak will be sleeping.
8. Will the boys be cheating?
9. On which talk will Sonu be laughing?
10. Where shall we be playing cricket?

11. Imperative Sentences

Let तथा Let Us का प्रयोग

1. Please help us.
2. Let us walk in the park.
3. Do not walk on pole.
4. Do not kill animals.

5. Always wake up early in the morning. 6. Do not tease the poor. 7. Always eat clean food. 8. Do your work. 9. Do not waste your time. 10. Stand up.

Part-III : Elementary Knowledge

1. Vocabulary

- A. काला, आडू, दर्जी, लोमड़ी (मादा), शिमला मिर्च, पगड़ी, मूली, पेट, भूरा, बृहस्पतिवार, उत्तर, गर्मी, भेड़िया, पतझड़, घुटना, माता-पिता, गौरैया, भतीजा
- B. Grapes, Spring-season, Yellow, Lion, Kettle, Rabbit, Chair, Socks, Daughter, Door, Shoes, Tuesday, October, South, Rainy-season

2. Antonyms and Synonyms

- A. Ugly, Sad, Lose, Dirty, Gentle, Fresh, Unlock, Pleasure, War, Senior, Rise, Mar, Rich, Sour, Old, False, Wild, Open
- B. Offence, Top, Hare, Lifeless, Uncivil, Weak, Foe, Famous, Zeal, Quiet, Holy, Deadly, Ill, Fear, Attain, Admit, Purpose, Dead

Part-IV : Composition

Do yourself.

Grammar Book-7

Part-I : Grammar

1. The Sentence

- A. **Subject** : 1. I 2. A tall boy 3. He 4. A boy 5. Barking dogs 6. We 7. They 8. A fox 9. A bunch of grapes 10. Raman

Predicate : 1. am doing study here 2. was running in the field 3. was a good doctor 4. was in the field 5. seldom bite 6. sleep 7. play in the evening daily 8. was under the tree 9. is under the table 10. is making tea for mother

- B. 1. Affirmative 2. Optative 3. Exclamatory 4. Imperative 5. Interrogative 6. Imperative 7. Negative 8. Interrogative 9. Negative 10. Imperative 11. Interrogative 12. Interrogative 13. Imperative 14. Optative

2. The Noun and Its Kinds

- A. **Nouns** : 1. Jaipur 2. Paras 3. Crowd 4. Gold 5. Teak 6. Honesty 7. Book 8. Silver

Kinds : 1. Proper noun 2. Proper noun 3. Collective noun 4. Material noun 5. Proper noun 6. Abstract noun 7. Common noun 8. Material noun

- B. **Countable Noun** : 2. books 4. books 5. cattle 6. pen 7. bear 8. cats

Uncountable Noun : 1. milk 3. silver 7. honey

3. The Noun : Number

- A. toys, children, promises, babies, sheep, studios, roads, oxen, girls, proofs
- B. calf, belief, duty, hoof, fox, dwarf, wife, gulf

4. The Noun : Gender

- A. Gender qualifies a noun as a male, female or lifeless object.

Gender ये चार प्रकार के होते हैं- 1. Masculine Gender (पुल्लिंग) 2. Feminine Gender (स्त्रीलिंग) 3. Common Gender (उभयलिंग) 4. Neuter Gender (नपुंसकलिंग)

- B. Lioness, Tigress, Girl, Milk-maid, princess, washerwoman

- C. 1. The bitch ran through the bush. 2. He does not tell a lie. 3. My father does not speak English. 4. My husband is very handsome. 5. She has three sons.

5. The Pronoun

1. what 2. whom 3. who 4. whose 5. which

6. The Adjective

- A. The words which describe the quality of a noun or pronoun are called Adjectives. Examples : cold, hot, tall, short, white, fine etc.
- B. 1. Adjective of number—two 2. Adjective of quality— strong, alert 3. Adjective of quality— hot 4. Adjective of quality— black and beautiful 5. Adjective of quality— cool.
- C. 1. Every 2. Indian 3. beautiful 4. A little 5. some

7. The Verb, Its Kinds and Forms

- A. A word used to express an action or state is called a verb. Example : Ramesh went to Agra.
- B. **Transitive Verb** : वे verbs जिन्हें अपना अर्थ पूरा करने के लिए object की आवश्यकता होती है Transitive Verb कहलाती है। Example : Mrs Kavita **teaches** us.
- Intransitive Verb** : जिस क्रिया के साथ कर्म नहीं होता और वाक्य पूर्णभाव प्रकट करें, तो उसे Intransitive Verb कहते हैं। Example : The sun **shines**.
- C. 1. sang— Intransitive Verb 2. gives— Transitive Verb 3. shines— Intransitive Verb 4. washed— Transitive Verb 5. quarrel— Intransitive Verb
- D. **Linking Verb** : 1. is 2. were 3. is 4. is 5. was
- Complement Verb** : 1. old beggar 2. happy 3. good teacher 4. my friend 5. a dramatist
- E. 1. appeared 2. brought 3. begged 4. copied 5. drank 6. saved 7. got 8. wept 9. refused 10. loved 11. won 12. took 13. replied 14. rang
- F. 1. arisen 2. begun 3. come 4. done 5. driven 6. fallen 7. spoken 8. written 9. traveled 10. thrown 11. swum 12. won
- G. 1. asking 2. begging 3. cutting 4. dividing 5. eating 6. failing 7. knowing 8. hating 9. jumping 10. throwing

8. The Verb : Tense

- A. 1. does 2. goes 3. singing 4. shines 5. writing 6.

lives

- B. 1. learning 2. called 3. weeping 4. broke 5. sold 6. saw
- C. 1. will be sleeping 2. will return 3. will; telling 4. shall buy 5. will; walking 6. will; going

9. The Adverb

- A. **Adverbs** : 1. very 2. do not 3. tomorrow 4. daily 5. never **Kinds** : 1. Adverb of Degree 2. Adverb of Negation 3. Adverb of time 4. Adverb of time 5. Adverb of negation
- B. 1. do not 2. slow 3. too 4. Where 5. never

10. The Preposition

- A. 1. into 2. for 3. from 4. on 5. over
- B. 1. I live at Dasna village. 2. Shweta lives in Shimla 3. The book is on the table. 4. The bridge is over the river. 5. He will return in two hours.

11. The Conjunction

- A. A conjunction is a word which joins two words or sentences with each other.
- Examples : 1. Himanshu **and** Aagam are brothers. 2. Prerna is strong **but** she is not king.
- B. 1. both 2. when 3. either 4. before 5. where 6. that 7. till 8. therefore 9. or 10. and 11. because 12. that

12. The Interjection

- A. An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feelings or emotions.
- Examples : 1. Alas ! Saurabh is dead. 2. Hello ! How is your mother now?
- B. 1. Alas 2. Oh 3. What 4. Hurrah 5. Phoooh 6. Ho 7. Alas 8. Hello

13. Punctuation and Use of Capital Letters

1. He shot a tiger.
2. Sandeep has four horses.
3. Delhi is the capital of India.
4. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the Himalayas.
5. John said "lucky is coming".
6. How terrible!
7. Alas! He is dead.
8. Akbar, the great king, ruled at Agra.
9. Why did you not go to school?
10. I have a beautiful dress.

Part-II : Translation

1. Use of Verb : To Be (Is, Are, Am)

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. We are very hungry.
2. Dowry is curse.
3. I am a teacher.
4. Water is life.
5. He is a magician.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. I am not a blacksmith.
2. Cattles are not in the field.
3. He is not a painter.
4. Guavas are not sweet.
5. This is not your bag.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Is pulse not clean?
2. Are you blind?
3. Where are the travelers now?
4. Are we thieves?
5. Is the chimney high?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Ram is an artist.
2. He is not fool.
3. Why is rhinoceros in forest?
4. Are they all dancers?
5. Are they not thirsty?
6. He is our MLA.
7. Ganga is a holy river.
8. Butterflies are beautiful.
9. Hariya is in boat.
10. Is patient well?
11. Why is Ayush happy?
12. Is he clever?
13. Where do you live?
14. He is very good student.
15. India is a silent nation.

2. Use of Was, Were

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. They were skilled orator.
2. Bheem was very powerful.
3. Well was very deep.
4. Golu was a

deaf boy.

5. Padmani was very beautiful queen.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Rana Pratap was not coward.
2. Sehdev was not weak.
3. Cattles were not hungry.
4. The crow was not ill.
5. Young ladies were not on the well.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Were they militant?
2. Was the mountain cold?
3. Why was tea cold?
4. Was the cow not in shed?
5. Was he a beggar?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. The cat was in the house.
2. Were they not good singers?
3. He was not strong.
4. Was Harish Chandra honest?
5. Laxmibai was the queen of Jhansi.
6. Was he an acentric man?
7. Where was Megha yesterday?
8. Savitri was a faithful wife.
9. They were not in the room.
10. He was a hardworking labourer.
11. Sachin was good player.
12. Thief was not in the garden.
13. Why were you go there?
14. Swami Vivekananda was a great person.
15. Lion was not in the forest.

3. Use of Has, Have and Had

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Ashoka had three queens.
2. Varun had a pistol.
3. King Janak had no son.
4. Has Reeta a new suite?
5. He has hundred rupees.
6. I have no sister.
7. I have a cow.
8. Milkman had no milk.
9. Savita had a handkerchief.
10. Have I not any car?
11. Anjali had a jacket.
12. Had farmer no fertilizer and seeds?
13. Donkey has no horns.
14. Had gardener flowers?
15. Had players gloves?
16. Have you any bike?
17. You have no time.
18. A king had three daughters.
19. Has Geeta ticket?
20. He had no child.

4. Present Indefinite Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Bhavna cooks the food.
2. The moon shines

in the night. **3.** The sun sets in the west. **4.** We travels by train. **5.** The cow gives fresh milk.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Sameer does not open the door. **2.** Mother does not go to temple daily. **3.** Snake charmer does not play the flute. **4.** Owls do not speak in the day. **5.** They do not drink wine.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Why do the dogs bark at night? **2.** Why does barber not cut the hair? **3.** Do children catch the birds? **4.** Why does he not go to school daily? **5.** Does Priyanka write a letter?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. You play football daily. **2.** Tribals live in the forest. **3.** Aeroplane flies high. **4.** Postman does not come in this street. **5.** Why do I not go there? **6.** Do stars shine in the night? **7.** Where does lioness sleep? **8.** Saint lives in hut. **9.** What do you make on a drawing sheet? **10.** We go to mosque daily.

5. Past Indefinite Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Thieves wondered in the night. **2.** He sang a song. **3.** Writer wrote a poem. **4.** Cook made breakfast. **5.** Goldsmith made the ring. **6.** Ravi ate the food.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. We did not see Qutub Minar. **2.** Police did not arrest the thief. **3.** Grandmother did not tell us the story. **4.** Geeta never ate the fruits. **5.** Guests did not drink milk.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Did servant clean the room? **2.** Did Rana Pratap fight bravely in the war? **3.** Why did peon not ring the bell? **4.** Did boys buy new clothes? **5.** When did he teach me geography?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. We went to Bengaluru last year. **2.** Surdas did not write the Ramayana. **3.** When did the soldier catch the thief? **4.** What did you see in Red Fort? **5.** Why did Rinku not fly the kite? **6.** Did the farmer give water in the field? **7.** We saw a bear in the forest. **8.** We did not insult the elders. **9.** Crow did not fly in the sky. **10.** Did you obey us?

6. Future Indefinite Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Priest will pray in the temple. **2.** I shall see the Ramleela today. **3.** Shopkeeper will sell cheap sugar. **4.** India will win one day match. **5.** They will celebrate picnic at beach.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. The clerk will not give the certificate of transfer. **2.** Children will not pluck flower from beds. **3.** Guests will not drink cold tea. **4.** Thieves will not hide in the garden. **5.** She will not sleep on the terrace at night.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Will you not drink wine? **2.** When will father take me to the fair? **3.** Will pigeons pick up grains? **4.** Will the pilgrims take bath in Ganga? **5.** How shall I go to attend the exam?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Vishesh will help you. **2.** I will see cinema today. **3.** Girls will not dance. **4.** Will you not play? **5.** He will never go there. **6.** When will Meeta cook the food? **7.** We will distribute the blankets to the poor. **8.** She will clean her wardrobe. **9.** Fish will not eat worms. **10.** Cobbler will repair shoes. **11.** Why shall I go to school? **12.** Will you read books tomorrow? **13.** I shall see cinema tomorrow. **14.** Will the school closed tomorrow? **15.** Ram will write an essay.

7. Present Continuous Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Pup is drinking milk. 2. They are celebrating picnic at the bank of river. 3. You are eating pizza. 4. Dacoits are hiding in the forest. 5. I am bathing.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. The kite is not flying in the sky. 2. My mother is not cooking pudding. 3. Farmers are not ploughing field. 4. Lion is not running behind the deer. 5. I am not going to Hyderabad.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Why are they not drinking whey? 2. Are your brother going to Mumbai? 3. Why are you beating a dog? 4. Is he sleeping in deep sleep? 5. Where is the sun setting?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Farmers are ploughing. 2. Cobbler is making shoes. 3. Peacock is not dancing in the forest. 4. Camels are not running on the road. 5. Where are you reading nowadays? 6. Why is she learning computer? 7. Why are you not swimming in the river? 8. Netaji is holding an election meeting. 9. Principal is teaching children. 10. The hawk is flying behind the peacock. 11. Why are you not eating the food? 12. Why is aeroplane not flying? 13. Who is driving the car? 14. Children are flying the kite. 15. Where are you going?

8. Past Continuous Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Gopi was making pot. 2. Women were singing movie song. 3. Blacksmith was making sickle. 4. She was wearing clothes. 5. Baby was crying loudly.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Rickshaw puller was not carrying the

passengers. 2. He was not picking up the phone. 3. We were not playing cricket. 4. Doctor was not diagnosing the patients. 5. Rani was not sewing frock.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Who was doing this work? 2. When were you going in the fair? 3. Were they going to church? 4. Was Prashant eating grapes? 5. Was Sandhya reading the book?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Tailor was stitching clothes. 2. The sun was hiding in the clouds. 3. Was Janta Express running fast? 4. Ankit was not drinking milk. 5. You were not writing a story. 6. Why was Suman not playing today. 7. Giraffe was roaming in the forest. 8. Robbers were robbing the passengers. 9. Was the boatman sowing boat? 10. Netaji was giving speech. 11. Sachin was playing football. 12. The thief was stealing. 13. Why was Sonu weeping? 14. Where were you going yesterday? 15. Manoj was sleeping at morning.

9. Future Continuous Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Saleem will be catching the fish. 2. Dolphin will be showing feats. 3. I shall be writing a letter. 4. Rehana will be grinding spices. 5. You will be sleeping under the tree.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. We shall not be traveling in winter. 2. I shall not be drinking soup. 3. Cowherd will not be selling milk. 4. They will not be selling radish. 5. Mare will not be eating grass.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Why will Ram and Shyam be fighting? 2. Will clergyman be reading Bible? 3. Why children be playing in the field? 4. Will stars be shining in the sky? 5. What will Swarna be doing?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Sudha will be making a picture.
2. Teacher will be teaching.
3. Monkey will not be breaking mangoes from the tree.
4. Will peon not be ringing the bell?
5. The postman will not be delivering letters.
6. Will boys be making noise in the classroom?
7. The pilgrim will be swimming in the sangam.
8. Who will be teasing you?
9. Why will Mala be beating her son?
10. Will the soldiers be petrolling on the border?
11. Mother will be cooking food.
12. Will you be singing a song?
13. Asha will not be reading.
14. Students will be sleeping.

10. Present Perfect Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. The hunter has killed the deer.
2. The peon has rung the bell.
3. Kids have slept.
4. Girls have read the lesson.
5. The sun has set.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. We have not helped the beggar.
2. I have not seen the Taj Mahal yet.
3. He has not returned from school.
4. The snake has not swallowed frog yet.
5. We have not bathed today.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Has It morning?
2. How have robbers run?
3. Has he failed this time too?
4. Who has seen the wind?
5. Have we bought the fruits?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Vipin has written the stories.
2. He has closed the shop.
3. We have not seen Jantar Mantar.
4. Has Pakistan lost the match.
5. The thief has not ran till now.
6. Has teacher come in the classroom?
7. The dog has bitten the child.
8. Has he done his work?
9. Why has he gone out?
10. Circus has started in our city.
11. Shopkeeper has not sold books.
12. Have you eaten the food?
13. I have eaten the food.
14. You have learnt your lesson.
15. Sri Lanka has lost the match.

11. Past Perfect Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Dacoits had looted the village.
2. Tourist had visited the Red Fort.
3. Girls had danced.
4. We had climbed at peak of Everest.
5. Gardener had sold his cow.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. They had not played in the garden.
2. Manorama had not prepared the breakfast.
3. She had not eaten the food.
4. Cat had not killed the rat.
5. Sweepers had not cleaned the room.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Had Naresh sat on the bike?
2. How had crow drunk water?
3. Had birds flown from trees?
4. Had fox eaten the grapes?
5. Why had students slept?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Players had come out from the field.
2. He had bought a car.
3. Nidhi had not returned from Kashmir.
4. Doctor had not gone to hospital.
5. Had sun risen in the sky?
6. What had Rohan read there?
7. Why had you come before time?
8. Had father gone to the office?
9. Tourist had eaten the food.
10. Owl had left ruins.
11. I had solved the questions.
12. Dog had not eaten bread.
13. I had played chess.
14. Had you reached the school?
15. Aman had not eaten the food.

12. Future Perfect Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

1. Sachin will have scored century.
2. Geeta will have read Ramayana.
3. We shall have eat pomegranate.
4. Kite will have flown in the sky.
5. The tortoise will have won the bet.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

1. The contractor will not have made the road.

2. You will not have played volleyball. 3. Shalini will not have bathed in the Ganga. 4. Ship will not have reached at harbour. 5. Patient will not have gone to hospital.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. How will he have reached Mumbai? 2. Where will players have reached? 3. Why will servant has cooked the food? 4. Is author have written the history? 5. Will Maria have prayed in the Church?

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. He will have reached Delhi yesterday. 2. Shyam will have finished his work. 3. Grandmother will not have gone to the temple. 4. Uncle will not have read the magazine. 5. Will the patient have died? 6. Himanshu will have fight with Amit. 7. Will Sudha not have cooked the food? 8. Snowfall will have happened on the mountains. 9. My mother will have come form office. 10. Flower will not have bloomed. 11. Will carpenter have built cot? 12. Will father have gone to office? 13. Hunter will not have killed the lion. 14. Teacher will have taught. 15. Will you have visited Shimla?

13. Imperative Sentences

1. Respect your teachers. 2. Please bring a glass of water. 3. Let the patient sleep. 4. Don't ever abuse. 5. Do not keep quiet. 6. Do not condemn anyone. 7. Let us bring the milk. 8. Please do no spit here. 9. Bring a glass of cold milk. 10. Come, let us eat something. 11. Do not torture the poors. 12. Do not waste precious time. 13. Please do not kill this bird. 14. Stand up. 15. Close this window. 16. Do not throw the garbage on the road. 17. Do not make a noise. 18. Obey your parents. 19. Do bath daily. 20. Close the door.

14. Use of 'Can' and 'May'

1. When can you come? 2. It may rain today.

3. God bless you. 4. May you live long. 5. They can do this task. 6. Gyanendra can read Latin. 7. I can write the letter in English. 8. He may cross the river by swimming. 9. May I sit here? 10. Can you climb on this tree? 11. I can fly an aeroplane. 12. It may rain today. 13. You can do this work. 14. May God give you wisdom.

Part-III : Elementary Knowledge

1. Vocabulary

- A. 1. Quilt 2. Honey bee 3. Blanket 4. Bed-bug 5. Cardigan 6. Centipede 7. Peacock 8. Pillow 9. Camel 10. Socks 11. Jackal 12. Wolf 13. Mirror 14. Oven 15. Broom 16. Pitcher
- B. 1. बाल; खरगोश 2. भोजना; रेत 3. सामान रखने के लिए बोटल; योग्य 4. सुंदर/ मेला; किराया 5. फर्श; आटा 6. जाति; फेंकना 7. रेफरी; साम्राज्य 8. खोना; ढीला
- C. Pleasure, Dead, Spendthrift, Wild, Dirty, Hell, Light, Good, Spend, Rise, Shame, Recovery, Win, True, Hot, Fail, Night, End
- D. Misuse, Advising, Permit, Occupy, Brutal, Avoid, Wish, Weak, Delight, Sorrow, Rabbit, Ability, Lazy, Fight, Attempt, Home, Well known, Strength, House, Library, Perceive

Part-IV : Composition

Do yourself.

Grammar Book-8

Part-I : Grammar

1. The Sentence And Its Kinds

- A. 1. Affirmative Sentence 2. Exclamatory Sentence 3. Negative Sentence 4. Interrogative Sentence 5. Optative Sentence 6. Exclamatory Sentence 7. Imperative Sentence 8. Interrogative Sentence

- B.** There are five kinds of sentence : 1. Assertive Sentence 2. Interrogative Sentence 3. Imperative Sentence 4. Exclamatory Sentence 5. Optative Sentence

1. Assertive Sentence (साधारण वाक्य) : A sentence which describes things of report of an event is called an Assertive Sentence. There are two types of Assertive Sentence :

(i) Affirmative Sentence : जिन वाक्यों से किसी तथ्य, घटना या अन्य किसी कथन की स्वीकृति का ज्ञान होता है, उन्हें Affirmative Sentence कहते हैं। जैसे—

- I write a letter.
- Kalidas was a great poet.

(ii) Negative Sentence : जिन वाक्यों से किसी तथ्य, घटना या अन्य किसी कथन की अस्वीकृति का ज्ञान होता है, उन्हें Negative Sentence कहते हैं। जैसे—

- She does not sing a song.
- Sheela was not a nurse.

2. Interrogative Sentence (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य) : A sentence which asks a question is called an Interrogative Sentence. Examples :

- Where is your sister?
- What are you doing?

- C. Sentence :** A group of words, which makes a complete sense is called a sentence.

Example : Sahil lives in a hut.

2. Parts of The Sentence

- A.** 1. A tall boy 2. An blue eyed girl 3. An old two tusks elephant 4. The hungry beggar in the corner 5. The black bird in the tree 6. A good boy 7. My elder brother 8. The girl in my class 9. My old friend 10. My best friend
- B.** 1. teaches me maths 2. did this work 3. writes a letter 4. gave me a book 5. likes dancing 6. was a great king 7. was in the class 8. do not miss their class 9. did not obey his parents 10. do not like games

3. The Noun And Its Functions

- A. Noun :** 1. Indira Gandhi 2. Truth 3. Delhi 4. Honesty **Kind :** 1. Proper noun 2. Abstract noun 3. Proper noun 4. Abstract noun
- B. Kindness Darkness Unable Unhappy Equality Impure Imbalance Freedom Kingdom Friendship Deepness Strongness Properness**
- C. Countable :** people, book, banana, vegetable, polythene, school, house, street, crop, mobile **Uncountable :** death, poverty, gold, wood, honey, plastic, jewels, milk, kerosine, petrol, cotton

4. The Noun : Number

- A.** children, oxen, sheep, pianos, tables, houses, stomachs, questions, rays, feet, wives, stories, coolies, radiuses, profits, juries, cries, hair, dozen, leaves, safes, geese, bangles, men, innings, students, donkeys, chiefs, teeth, photos, keys, joy, diaries

5. The Noun : Gender

- A.** lioness, queen, bitch, hen, huts, lass, tailor, tutor, mother, she-goat, heiress, mayoress
- B.** man, bull, servant, husband, lad, cock, emperor, prince, horse, king

6. The Pronoun

- A. Noun :** A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or quality. Example : **Manju** is writing a letter.

Pronoun : A pronoun is a word that is used in place of noun. Examples : I, we, my, mine, you, you, they, them, their, he, him, his, she, he आदि।

- B. Pronouns :** 1. herself 2. my 3. your 4. This 5. which **Kinds :** 1. Reflexive Pronoun 2. Personal Pronoun 3. Personal Pronoun 4. Demonstrative Pronoun 5. Relative Pronoun

7. The Adjective And Its Degrees

A. **Adjective** : The words which describe the quality of a noun or pronoun are called Adjectives. Examples : Fat, white, good, cold, etc.

Kinds of Adjective :

1. **Adjective of Quality** : Words which describe the merit, demerit, colour, etc of a noun or pronoun are called Adjectives of quality. Examples : 1. Maharana Pratap was **brave** king. 2. Baby is playing with **white** ball.

2. **Adjective of Quantity** : Words which describe the quantity of a noun or pronoun are called Adjective of Quantity. Example : Ria has lost **all** her money.

3. **Adjective of Number** : Words which describe the number or pronoun are called Adjective of Number. Example : A **few** figs are ripe.

4. **Demonstrative Adjective** : Words denoting towards the powers or things are called Demonstrative Adjectives. Example : **These** books are cheap.

5. **Proper Adjective** : Adjective formed by Proper Nouns are called Proper Adjectives. Example : **Bengalis** love to eat fish.

6. **Distributive Adjective** : जो शब्द किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को अलग-अलग दर्शाएँ, तब वे Distributive Adjective कहलाते हैं। ये चार हैं— each, every, either, neither। Example : **Every** player got the prize.

7. **Interrogative Adjective** : जो शब्द Noun से तुरंत पहले आकर उनके सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछते हैं, Interrogative Adjective कहलाते हैं। Example : **What** thing is this?

B. 1. big – Adjective of quality 2. much – Adjective of quantity 3. very – Adjective of quality 4. most – Adjective of quantity 5. whose – Interrogative Adjective 6. this – Demonstrative Adjective

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

A. cleverer; cleverest younger; youngest
purer; purest happier; happiest
hotter; hottest

B. 1. tall 2. colder 3. few 4. costlier 5. wisest
6. greatest

8. The Tense

A. 1. Present Indefinite Tense 2. Future Indefinite Tense 3. Past Continuous Tense 4. Present Perfect Tense 5. Future Continuous Tense 6. Present Perfect Tense 7. Present Continuous Tense 8. Past Indefinite Tense 9. Present Perfect Continuous Tense 10. Present Continuous Tense

B. 1. He is running in the park. 2. The guest will not have come before it rained. 3. Yash will be singing a song. 4. They were playing cricket in the evening. 5. I have been reading for an hour. 6. She will have done her work. 7. The gardener had plucked flowers. 8. The boy will go to school. 9. We shall go on picnic every month. 10. I shall be doing my work.

9. Interchange of Sentences

Change the following sentences into Negative sentences :

1. I do not go to my school. 2. Monika does not cook the food. 3. Amit did not go the zoo. 4. You are not a good boy. 5. She is not going to temple. 6. We never speak the truth. 7. He has not gone from here. 8. Don't open the window. 9. You never obey your parents. 10. He could not do it. 11. He has not bought a flat. 12. She will not sing a song.

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को साधारण वाक्यों में बदलिए—

1. Raman will be talking. 2. Mona had drunk pepsi. 3. Tell a lie. 4. He plays cricket. 5. They have bought a car. 6. You should waste your time.

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को **Interrogative** वाक्यों में बदलिए-

1. Is Rakesh a doctor?
2. Will he be in the park?
3. Did Surbhi go to her school?
4. Did the cow sit on the grass?
5. Were the birds flying high?
6. Did we take the test?
7. Must she be a good singer?
8. Had they left the room?

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को साधारण वाक्यों में बदलिए-

1. I shall give you money.
2. You will obey your teachers.
3. The tiger eats meat.
4. You study regularly.
5. The monkey was naughty.
6. You can lift this box.
7. You have ever seen the Red Fort.
8. They must be ready.
9. He had gone to Agra.
10. You are flying a kite.

10. The Adverb

- A. Adverb :** An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Example : We shall go to school **tomorrow**.

Kinds of Adverb :

- A. Simple Adverb :** 1. Adverb of Time
2. Adverb of Place 3. Adverb of Number
4. Adverb of Degree 5. Adverb of Manner
6. Adverb of Affirmation 7. Adverb of Negation

B. Relative Adverb

C. Interrogative Adverb

- B.** 1. after : Adverb of Place 2. hard : Adverb of Manner 3. in : Adverb of place 4. well : Adverb of Manner 5. certainly : Adverb of Affirmation 6. tomorrow : Adverb of Time 7. out : Adverb of Place 8. morning : Adverb of time 9. never : Adverb of Negation 10. too : Adverb of Degree

11. The Preposition

- A.** 1. to 2. of 3. until 4. to 5. at 6. in 7. before 8. by 9. behind 10. over 11. after 12. on 13. onto 14. in 15. since
- B.** 1. by 2. behind 3. over 4. between 5. in 6. at

7. from 8. on 9. till 10. by 11. among 12. of 13. into 14. at 15. on 16. in

12. The Conjunction

- A.** 1. Make haste otherwise you will be late for movie. 2. He ran fast but he missed the train. 3. I went out and saw a snake. 4. He did not work hard yet he stood first. 5. I went to Agra and saw the Taj Mahal. 6. He is rich yet he is very sad. 7. Sit down or get out. 8. If you work hard, you will pass. 9. Radha is singing and her friend is dancing. 10. I went to him but he was not there.
- B.** 1. otherwise 2. otherwise 3. otherwise 4. but 5. that 6. and 7. because 8. or 9. yet 10. therefore

13. The Interjection

1. Bravo 2. Hush 3. Hurrah 4. Ho 5. Alas 6. What 7. Hark 8. Oh god

14. Punctuation And Use of Capital Letters

1. The teacher said, "I shall teach you maths today." 2. Why is Khushi sleeping in the open? 3. Australian team won the match. 4. The beggar said, "I am hungry and thirsty." 5. When will you go to Kanpur? 6. She said, "Please give me your pen." 7. The Bible, the Ramayana and the Geeta are religious books. 8. Was I not in the class yesterday? 9. Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh are three Hindu Gods. 10. We saw tigers, leopards, giraffes and wolves in an Indian zoo. 11. Hurrah! We have won the match. 12. Alas! The man is dead. 13. Hari, Ravi and Mahesh went to see the Taj. 14. Mt. Everest is the highest peak of the world. 15. The saint read the Ramayana. 16. I went to market with my friend. 17. She did not help her friend. 18. I hate fake, liar people. 19. People are watching match. 20. Mrs Shweta is teaching English.

15. Formation of Questions And Answers

1. Yes, I can lift this box. 2. Yes, he must obey his parents. 3. I am a teacher. 4. There are seven days in a week. 5. December is the last month of this year. 6. Yes, I am a student. 7. Yes, she is a teacher. 8. Yes, Come in.

16. Active and Passive Voice

- A. 1. The lion was not killed by the hunter. 2. Had a song been sung by her? 3. A lesson will not be learnt by her. 4. Did you teach them? 5. The poor will not have been helped by him. 6. Why is the boy beaten by Madhur? 7. Was the grass being grazed by cow? 8. A house had been bought by my mother. 9. You are ordered not to waste your time. 10. The deer was killed by a lion. 11. Is the English spoken by you? 12. A lie is not told by him. 13. A letter will be written by us. 14. You are ordered to come here soon. 15. Many thieves were arrested by the police. 16. You are requested to help me. 17. Their fields will have been sold by them. 18. His work was being done by him. 19. By whom you were helped last year? 20. Her work has been done by Reena.

17. Direct And Indirect Speech

- A. 1. Tanu said that she should write an essay. 2. The students told me that they had not been present in the class the previous day. 3. Gita told Sita that she was her real sister. 4. Jyotsana told him that she had gone to Delhi last month. 5. Saras said that Mt. Everest is the highest peak of the world. 6. Saumya told me that she was going to school then. 7. She told Hari that the peacock had been in the garden. 8. Piyush said that the Janta Express did not stop at this station. 9. He told her that she had not completed her work. 10. The boys said that they had done their work well. 11. Krishna told Arjuna that he should fight against his

enemies. 12. She will say that she was not in the class. 13. David told John that he should not go to church that day. 14. Ruby said that Delhi is the capital of India. 15. Salman told them that they had not gone to Agra. 16. The teacher said that Lotus is our national flower. 17. The student told teacher that Rohan had not come the previous day. 18. They said that they should work hard. 19. Mahima said that two and two make four. 20. The teacher said that Rame is not the capital of India. 21. He told me that the girl had won the prize. 22. Aalia told Riya that they were not friends then. 23. We said that they had been present in the class. 24. She told Sana that should do her work. 25. Mayank told Tarun that the moon had been shining brightly. 26. Ruchi ordered Gunjan to do her work daily.

Part-II : Translation

1. Use of Is, Am, Are

1. We are with you. 2. Rama is my friend. 3. Lata is a brave girl. 4. Gardener is in the garden. 5. The crow is on the tree. 6. He is not lazy. 7. The beggar is not hungry. 8. The girl is not in the park. 9. Is Mahesh in the field? 10. Are robbers in the forest?

2. Use of Was, Were

1. Indira Gandhi was a great leader. 2. They were brilliant students. 3. The fish were in the pond. 4. The students were not in the class. 5. The nurse was not with the doctor. 6. The farmer was not in the field. 7. Was Rama in the kitchen? 8. Where were you yesterday? 9. Why were they not in the school yesterday? 10. When were you with me?

3. Use of Has, Have, Had

1. The dog has a tail. 2. India has many mountains. 3. The hunters had many guns. 4. The elephant has not horns. 5. Akbar had no

daughters. **6.** Had the king have four queens? **7.** Have you got twenty rupees? **8.** Why had Nadeem no house?

4. Use of 'There' And 'It'

1. There is an old palace in our village. **2.** There was a wolf in the forest. **3.** There is no jackal in this field. **4.** It is very hot today. **5.** There are twelve crocodiles in the pond. **6.** There were no travelers in the coach. **7.** It is very cold in room **8.** It is Sunday today. **9.** It will rain tomorrow. **10.** It was autumn season.

5. Present Indefinite Tense

1. Gardeners pluck the flowers. **2.** Tiger runs fast. **3.** Why does he live in the forest? **4.** The sun rises in the east. **5.** The traveler do not go village on foot. **6.** Does she not eat pulse? **7.** Does he speak truth? **8.** They do not go to the bank of the Ganga everyday. **9.** Why do the birds sit on the wall? **10.** What do you do now? **11.** Why do you write on the book? **12.** Where does the rabbit live? **13.** The fish gives us oil. **14.** Why does patient not sleep now? **15.** She sleeps in an A.C. **16.** Why does she not go to school daily? **17.** We learn computer. **18.** When do children walk in the park? **19.** The boys fly kite. **20.** The peon rings the bell. **21.** Boys do not play football. **22.** Does this buffalo not give milk? **23.** The lions do not live on trees. **24.** Does the sun shine in the night? **25.** The girls do not go to market. **26.** Does Suhani sleep in courtyard?

6. Past Indefinite Tense

1. Mayank saw a beautiful swan. **2.** Goat gave milk. **3.** I saw a crocodile in the water. **4.** The hunter did not kill the tiger. **5.** Shweta wrote a poem. **6.** We did not see the tiger in the forest. **7.** Children did not eat mangoes. **8.** Teacher did not teach the lesson. **9.** Did you get my mobile? **10.** Did the bear climb up the tree? **11.** Did Babar win the war? **12.** Scientist did

not do experiment. **13.** We did not read the newspaper. **14.** Children played in the park. **15.** Grandmother did not tell us story. **16.** Dogs did not bark at the last night. **17.** Prabha did not go to London. **18.** Did he live in city? **19.** Where did you go yesterday. **20.** Did cow not give the milk? **21.** Did the king die? **22.** We read in the night. **23.** Did the farmer plough the field? **24.** Police did not catch the thieves. **25.** Kejriwal did not leave the politics. **26.** Why did children sing sweet songs?

7. Future Indefinite Tense

1. The train will depart the station at 5 o'clock. **2.** You will go to the fair tomorrow. **3.** The boy will not practice. **4.** Rockets will not go into the sky. **5.** Shall we watch the match? **6.** How will the boys cross the river? **7.** The boys will play cricket in the field. **8.** We shall not go to circus. **9.** Why will Sahil not read the Quran? **10.** She will not come to school by the car. **11.** We Shall buy the sugar from the market. **12.** When will you deposit school tuition fees? **13.** They will not tell a lie. **14.** Waseem will catch the fish. **15.** I shall not climb up on this bridge. **16.** How shall I go to school? **17.** When will Sapna purchase the ring? **18.** The milkman will not come today. **19.** The doctor will treat the patients. **20.** They will do their work. **21.** Ravina will not sing the song. **22.** The guests will not drink the soup. **23.** Will he go to school tomorrow? **24.** We shall see the exhibition tomorrow. **25.** The servant will not work today. **26.** Where will you go tomorrow?

8. Present Continuous Tense

1. Where is Priyanka staying? **2.** Why are children weeping? **3.** The goats are grazing leaves. **4.** Baby is sleeping in the cradle. **5.** The owls are speaking on the tree. **6.** Why are you making drawing? **7.** To whom is he calling? **8.** Why is she not singing the song? **9.** Is hippopotamus swimming in the river?

10. The minister is sleeping in the palace. 11. Dogs are barking on strangers. 12. The lion is running behind the deer. 13. The soldiers are fighting in the war. 14. Sweeper is not brooming. 15. Haj passengers are going to Macca by ship. 16. I am waiting for you. 17. Where are you living? 18. Why are they not eating food? 19. Girls are playing football. 20. The train is not running fast. 21. Am I drinking lemon water? 22. Sun is not shining today. 23. You are not going by train. 24. Are leaders roaming in the park? 25. Am I not playing hockey? 26. Where is your father going?

9. Past Continuous Tense

1. Payal was doing exercise in the park. 2. The farmers were not sowing seeds in the field. 3. The cattle were eating hay. 4. Sapna was singing a filmy song. 5. Where were the soldiers fighting? 6. Was he going to village? 7. You were making talk. 8. Milkmaid was not fetching milk. 9. He was not abusing the robbers. 10. The pilgrims were bathing in Pushkar taal. 11. Maid was not working. 12. Were you not appearing in the exam? 13. Why were dogs not barking? 14. Some people were waiting for us. 15. The washerman was not washing the clothes. 16. Where were you going yesterday? 17. We were obeying the guru ji's command. 18. The deer was stuffing in the forest. 19. The cows were not grazing in the field. 20. The child was not catching butterflies. 21. I was making the drawing. 22. Girls were not talking to each other. 23. Why were girls quarreling? 24. Some traders were not collecting the tax. 25. When were you watching the Taj Mahal? 26. Joker was not making happy to the audience.

10. Future Continuous Tense

1. We shall be running in the field. 2. I shall not be having breakfast. 3. Will tourist be seeing the Taj Mahal? 4. Will they be sharing food to

beggars? 5. We shall be submitting electricity bill on time. 6. Pilgrims will not be bathing in the Ganga. 7. You will be doing your work. 8. Vani will not be learning to type on the computer. 9. Why will chicken not be giving eggs? 10. Will he be going to school? 11. Leader will be delivering the speech. 12. Scientists will not be leaving the missiles. 13. Will the police be running behind the dacoits? 14. Children will be drinking water on the platform. 15. Karim will not be ploughing the field. 16. What will you be doing tomorrow? 17. They will not be eating rice and fish. 18. Peacock will be dancing in the forest. 19. Shall we not be going to Maa Vaishno Devi? 20. Why will servant be making coffee? 21. They will be watching circus. 22. We will not be eating food.

11. Present Perfect Tense

1. We have seen the Qutub Minar. 2. The sun has not shone today. 3. Have guests not come yet? 4. They have not bathed in the Ganga. 5. I have watched this serial already. 6. Radha has gone to school. 7. The peon has not rung the bell yet. 8. Have you bought a bike? 9. They have not taken my exam. 10. The lion has killed the deer. 11. The train has not come at the station yet. 12. You have not helped the beggar. 13. Where has he gone in such a dark night? 14. Why has the police not arrested the thief? 15. Have I not helped you? 16. Rashid has not passed this year. 17. We have bought the car. 18. The sun has hidden behind the clouds. 19. Teacher has not taught the lesson. 20. We have drunk the coffee. 21. We have visited Mussoorie. 22. Has the doctor gone to the hospital? 23. Has the lion slept in his den? 24. Where have the thieves run away? 25. Has anyone seen the wind? 26. Which leader has come in Mumbai Today?

12. Past Perfect Tense

1. Children had gone to school. 2. Ashok had won the war. 3. We had reached the home before the sunset. 4. The lion ran toward the forest after the hunter had shooted. 5. Had she reached the school before it rained? 6. Army had reached at the border before the sunrise. 7. We had eaten the food before it rained. 8. We had reached Agra. 9. He went to school after I had come. 10. The patient had died before the doctor came. 11. We had not reached the school before it rained. 12. The cobbler had mend the shoes. 13. The train had left before they came to station. 14. We had reached the station before the train came. 15. Why had the boys not practiced before the boys played. 16. We had plucked the fruits. 17. The carpenter had made the table. 18. The father had bathed before the sun rose. 19. They had not gone to office. 20. Had he slept before I came.

13. Future Perfect Tense

1. We shall have gone from home after it rains. 2. Geeta will not have cooked the food before it rains. 3. Will robber have run away before the police come? 4. Will the soldiers have conquered a post before the sunsets? 5. They will not have eaten sweets. 6. The passengers will not have reached at the station before train leaves. 7. The children will have slept in their beds till now. 8. We shall have reached the school after peon rings the bell. 9. We shall not have reached the school before the bell rings. 10. The girls will have reached the school. 11. Will the farmer have ploughed the field before the sun rises? 12. The government will not have made the house empty before Tsunami comes. 13. Will the guests have come after the wedding party. 14. We shall have reached the school before the exam starts. 15. The thief will have stolen mangoes before the gardener comes. 16. My brother will not have

come from Chennai to Delhi. 17. They will have sung a sweet song. 18. He will have reached the home before night. 19. I shall not have read the book. 20. Will Mohit have written a letter.

14. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

1. The washerman has been washing the clothes since morning. 2. They have not been living in this house for two months. 3. Has Ravi been suffering from fever for three days? 4. They have been living in this city since 2012. 5. She has not been going to office for two months. 6. Have players been playing cricket since 5 o'clock? 7. I have been reading since 5 o'clock. 8. Why have you not been sleeping for two days? 9. She has been reading in this school for 2 years. 10. I have not been writing a letter for one hour. 11. What has Archana been doing for two years? 12. Have teachers been teaching to students since morning? 13. We have been waiting for you since morning. 14. It has been raining since morning. 15. We have been living in this city since February. 16. Why has patient been crying since morning? 17. The boys have been eating mid-day meal for 2 hours. 18. Why have you been waiting for him since 8 o'clock?

15. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

1. Bhawna had been learning her lesson since morning. 2. We had not been living in this house since 2015. 3. The passenger had been waiting for train since 3 o'clock. 4. The father had not been waiting for you since noon. 5. You had been playing cricket for two hours. 6. Doctor had been treating patients since morning. 7. Farmers had not been harvesting crop since morning. 8. What had you mother been doing for two hours? 9. Had pigeons been flying in the sky for an hour? 10. Gagan and Dhoni had been playing cricket for 2 hours.

11. Peacock had been dancing in the garden for 2 hours. **12.** Had teacher not been coming in the class for three days? **13.** Monkey had been breaking coconuts for 3 hours. **14.** I had not been drinking tea since childhood. **15.** The poet had been reading poem since 3 o'clock. **16.** Mother had not been preparing breakfast for an hour. **17.** Why had he not been living in this flat for 2 years? **18.** It had been raining for 2 hours. **19.** Suman had not been doing her homework for 2 days. **20.** Had Neha been teaching Hindi since 2 o'clock?

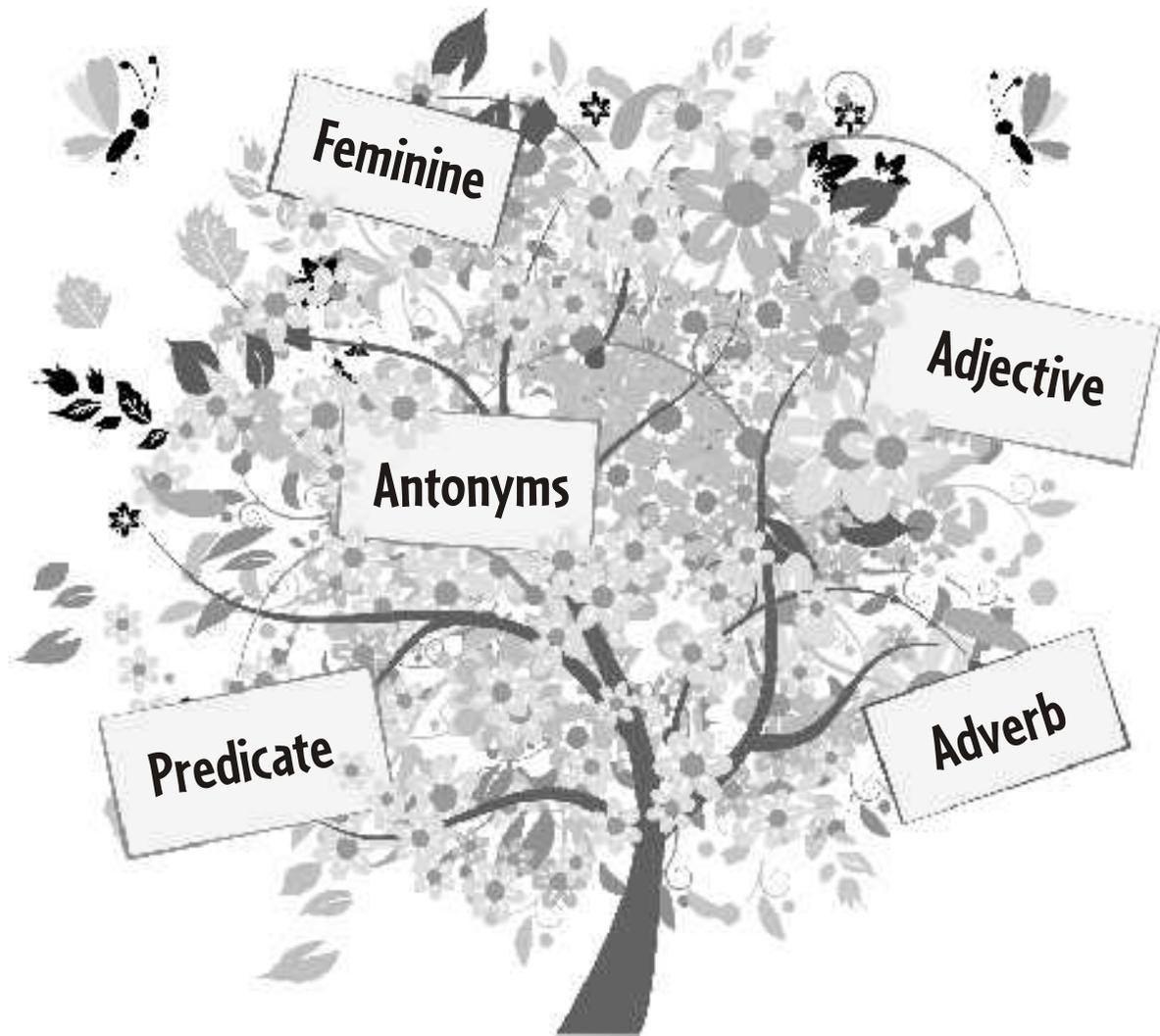
16. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

1. Shweta will have been learning computer for two hours. **2.** My father will have been taking tea without sugar for three years. **3.** Seema will not have been plucking plums from shrub since morning. **4.** Why will the milkman have been coming in the morning for two days? **5.** Anand will not have been watching movie since 2 o'clock. **6.** Will she have been living in this city since September? **7.** The priest will have been worshipping since 6 o'clock. **8.** We shall have not been eating pumpkin since one year. **9.** Why will Prerna have not been taking

tea for two months? **10.** Donkeys will have been braying for one and half hours. **11.** You will have not been working hard for last week. **12.** Bats will have been flying in the sky since evening. **13.** Why will Ketki have not been coming to school for four days? **14.** My grandmother will have been telling a story about Akbar Birbal to us since 2 o'clock. **15.** Why will you have not been playing cricket for four days? **16.** Gujraties will have been visiting zoo since 10 o'clock.

17. Imperative Sentences

1. Come here. **2.** Do not let the baby cry. **3.** Don't shout. **4.** Don't tease the weak people. **5.** Let's play in the park. **6.** Go to school at time. **7.** Let us speak at least. **8.** Let's go to home. **9.** Don't jump in the pond. **10.** Let's have a picnic. **11.** Please have pity on the poor. **12.** Let's drink the soup. **13.** Never steal things. **14.** Please give me a pen. **15.** Let me remember the lesson. **16.** Let me sing now. **17.** Let the children sleep. **18.** Please take you ticket. **19.** Don't do dirty here. **20.** Don't make a noise. **21.** Don't throw garbage on the road. **22.** Don't come late. **23.** Never fly a kite. **24.** Don't come home late. **25.** Don't run fast.



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