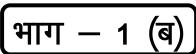




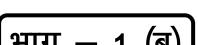
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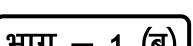


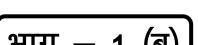




अंग्रेजी







CTET (प्राथमिक स्तर कक्षा 1-5)

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प्रिय विद्यार्थी, टॉपर्सनोट्स चुनने के लिए धन्यवाद।

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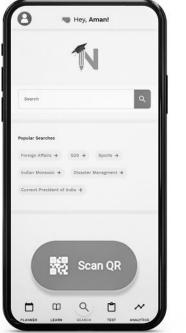


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NOUN (?াঁরাা)

- किशी व्यक्ति, वश्तु, श्थान, गुण, कार्य या अवश्था के नाम को Noun कहते हैं ।
- यह पांच प्रकाश की होती हैं :-
 - **1. Proper Noun** (व्यक्तिवाचक शंज्जा) जब व्यक्ति, वश्तु या श्थान के नाम का बोध हो । Eg:- Ram, Delhi, Gita etc.
 - 2. Common Noun (जातिवाचक शंज्जा) जब एक वर्ग अथवा जाति के व्यक्ति या वश्तु का बोध हो । Eg:- King, Boy, City, Girl etc.
 - **3. Collective Noun** (शमूहवाचक शंज्जा) जब शमूह का बोध हो हैं । Eg:- Team, Herd, Committee, Army etc.
 - 4. Material Noun (द्रव्यवाचक शंज्ञा) जब ऐशे पदार्थ का बोध हो जिशरी दूशरी वश्तुएं बनायी जा शके । Eg:- Gold, Silver, iron, wood etc.
 - 5. Abstract Noun (भाववाचक शंजा) जब ऐरो ग्रुण, भाव, क्रिया एवं अवश्था का बोध हो जिन्हे छुआ नहीं जा शके केवल महशूर किया जा शकता है। Eg:- Honesty, Virtue, Kindness, Jealous etc.

Important Point

 कुछ Noun ऐशे होते हैं जो देखने में Plural लगते हैं परंतु अर्थ में Singular होते हैं । Suchas - Civics, Mathematics, Edictics, Politics, Economics, Mumps, Billiards, Athletics etc.

Eg:- Civics is a good subject.

 कुछ Noun देखने में singular लगते हैं अर्थ में Plural होते हैं। Suchas – Cattle, Gentry, Peasantry (किशानी), Poultry (मुर्गीफॉर्म), Clergy (पादरी लोग) etc.

Eg:- Cattle are grazing in the field.

- कुछ शब्द जैंशे- Committee, Audience, Police, team, mob (भीड) देखने में Singular लगते है but अर्थ में Plural होते हैं।
- कुछ Noun का Use Singular form में किया जाता है ये Uncountable Noun होते हैं। Such as :- Scenery, Furniture, information, advice, poetry, luggage, luck, language, business, knowledge, money, Jewelry.
 - Eg :- He gave me information's (information).

I like Shakespeare poetries (Poetry).

1



- 5. कुछ Noun Singular व Plural दोनों में Use होते हैं। Such as :- Dear, Fish, Crew, Family, team, counsel (पशमर्श)
- 6. यदि किशी Noun शे पूर्व Preposition आता है तो वह Singular noun होता है । Eg:- Ship after ship is coming.
- 7. कुछ noun ऐरो होते हैं जिनमें 'S' लमाने रो उनाका अर्थ बदल जाता हैं। Such as: - Water – Waters (रामुद्र) People – Peoples (बहुत रो शाष्ट्र) Iron – irons (बेडिया) Physics (भौतिकी) – Physic (दवा)

Eg:- your physics is(are) poor.

8. Dozen (दर्जन), Gross, score, hundred, thousand, Million (10 Lac), Billion (100 Lac), Weight, stone, pair, units में एक ज़ैशा प्रयोग होता है अर्थात् Singular or Plural दोनो में प्रयोग होता है ।

Eg:- I have bought two dozens (Dozen) pencils.

- 9. 'ICS' ending noun के पहले 'The' अथवा possessive, adjective, my, your, our का प्रयोग होने पर इनका अर्थ बदल जाता है अतः ये plural noun के रूप में बदल जाते हैं। Eg.:- My mathematics are not very good.
- 10. (i) Cloths बिना शिले हुए

Clothes – शिले हुए

(ii) Cost - कीमत

Prize – कीमत

- Cost का use amount of paid by the shopkeeper के अर्थ में होता है।
- जबकि prize का अर्थ Amount Paid by costumers के रूप में होता है ।
- Eg :- The prize of production of automobile items has gone up. (The cost of)
- Eg :- Sometimes buyers (व्वरीदने वाला) have to play higher costs for items. (Higher prize)
- 11. 'House' का प्रयोग A building to live in के अर्थ में करते हैं ।
 - Eg :- Quarters are homes allotted for a definite period. (x) Quarters are houses allotted for a definite period.
- 12. कुछ Nouns का प्रयोग Plural form में ही होता हैं। इनके अंतिम में लगे 'S' को हटाक? singular नहीं बनाया जा शकता हैं।

Scissors, tongs, pliers, trousers, plants, pajamas, shorts, gallous, Spectacles, binoculars, alms, amends, fireworks, outskirts, particulars etc.

Eg:- All his assets were seized.

Alms are given to the beggars.



- 13. Hyphenated noun का प्रयोग कभी भी plural noun में नहीं होता है ।
 - Eg :- He gave me two hundred rupees notes.(*)He gave me two hundred rupee notes.(√)He stays in five stars hotels.(*)He stays in five star hotels.(√)
- 14. Common Gender Nouns जैंशे– teachers, student, child, clerk, advocate, worker, writer, leader, musician etc. dual gender noun होते हैं । इनके शाथ शामान्यतयाः he/his/him प्रयोग कश्ते हैं ।
 - Eg :- Every leader should perform his duty.

A teacher should perform his duty sincerely.

15. निम्नलिखित nouns में भी हमें confusion रहता है-

1.	Floor (फर्श)	Ground (जमीन)
2.	skill (शीख कर प्राप्त करते	Talent
	3	Inborn (जन्म क्षे होता है)
3.	Envy (ईर्ष्या जो दूर्रारों की	Jealously (ईर्ष्या जो अपनी चीजों के खोने के डर री हाती
	चीजों को देख कर होती हैं।)	है।)

Some Important Collective Noun

बाल का शमूह	(/	Turp of hair
गुथे बालों का शमूह	1-1.	Shock of hair
श्त्रोताओं की मण्डली	-	As assembly of listeners
न्यायाधीशो की मण्डली	-	Bench of Judge
कूडे-कचरे का ढेर		heap of rubbish
मुर्गी के बच्चों का शमूह	-	flock of chickens
शोने का देर	-	hoard of gold
शड़यों का शंगठन	-	league of states
%नाजों का दे२	-	A sheaf of grains
हथियारीं का ढेर	-	Piles of arms
क्षध्ययन का पाठ्यक्रम	-	A syllabus of studies
शैंगिकों का शमूह	-	Regiment of soldier
दीमकों का झुंड	-	A colony of termite

Collection of people

A board of trustees.	(विश्वाक्षपात्रों की मंडली)
A board of examiners.	(परीक्षकों की मंडली)
A brigade of cavalry.	(घुडशवार शैंगिकों का दल)
A brigade of infantry.	(पैदल शैनिकों का दल)
A brigade of artillery.	(भ्राग्नेयाश्त्र चलाने वाले शैंनिकों का दल)



A batch of pupils.	(शिष्यों का शमूह)
An assembly of representatives.	(प्रतिनिधियों की मंडली)
A caravan of pilgrims.	(तीर्थयात्रियों का काफिला)
A caravan of merchants.	(व्यापारियों का कारवाँ)
A bench of judges.	(न्यायाधीशों की मंडली)
A circle of friends.	(मित्रों की मंडली)
A circle of acquaintances.	(परिचितों की मंडली)
A clique of schemers.	(उपाय श्चेन वालों की मंडली)
A colony of people.	(लोगों की नई बश्ती)
A company of actors.	(अभिनेताओं की मंडली)

Collection of animals, birds and insects

(शेरीं का झुंड)
(बंदरीं का झुंड)
(गधौं का क्षमूह)
(घोडों का शमूह)
(बैलों का झुंड)
(मक्शियों का झुंड)
(मधुमक्शियों का झुंड)
(टिड्डों का झुंड)
(छोटे घोडों का झुंड)
(घोडों का झुंड)

Some Important Abstract Noun

Adjective	Abstract Noun	Verb	Abstract Noun
Able	Ability	Belong	Belongings
Brief	Brevity	Allow	Allowance
Careful	Carefulness	Accede	Access
Capable	Capability	Admit	Admission
Efficient	Efficiency	Attend	Attendance
Faithful	Faithfulness	Choose	Choice
Hard	Hardship	Carry	Carriage
Excellent	Excellence	Consume	Consumption
Curious	Curiosity	Deceive	Deceit
Careless	Carelessness	Practice	Practice
Busy	Business	Behave	Behavior
Active	Activity	Arrive	Arrival



Verb	Abstract noun	Verb	Abstract noun
Please	Pleasure	Speak	Speech
Pay	Payment	Perform	Performance
Offend	Offence	Oblige	Obligation
Obey	Obedience	Narrate	Narration
Mix	Mixture	Marry	Marriage
Maintain	Maintenance	Lose	Loss
Laugh	Laughter	Know	Knowledge

Words Denoting Group

Lions	-	Pride (Female), Coalition (male)
Dogs	-	Kennel, Pack (आवाश, शिकारी कुर्ते)
Trees	-	Woodland, Grove (बडे वृक्षों, छोटे पौंधों)
Tigers		Ambush, Streak
Ships	-	Fleet, Armada (Normal ships, war ships)
Sheep's	-	Flock, Herd, Mob
Fish	-	School, Shoal (बहुत शांरे shoal एक line में आ जाये)
Magicians	21	Wizard, Warlock (+ve effects, -ve effects)
People	-	Crowd, Mob (disarrange group, उग्र भीड)
Рирру	-	Litter of puppies

Noun and Gender

Gender –

Masculine – Poet, horse, fox Feminine – Poetess/ Mare/ Vixen Neuter – Chair, Pen Common – Friend/ Student

Masculine

Feminine

Tutor (ब्रिति शिक्षक) Nephew (भतीजा) Groom (दुल्हा) Wizard (जादूग२) Lover (प्रेमी) Lord (श्वामी) Gander (हंश)

Governess (बिति शिक्षिका) Niece (भतीजी) Bride (दुल्हब) Witch (जादुगरवी) be loved (प्रेमीका) Lady Goose (हंर्रीबी)



 कुछ शब्दों को Feminine मानते हैं अतः इशके शाथ Pronoun Her, Hers, She या herself लगाते हैं।

Such as: - The moon, The earth, Nature, Spring, Virtue, Charity, mercy, peace, ship, river, nation, fame, city, liberty.

Eg :- The moon shed <u>its</u> (her) light on the bank. Love virtue <u>it</u> (she) is alone free.

- The Sun, time, death, wind, Summer, thunder, Ocean, love, war, wine को masculine माना जाता है इनके शाथ He, his, him, himself का Use करते हैं।
 Eg :- Death lays her (his) icy hand or king.
- Everything, something, anything, nothing, indefinite pronoun है ये neuter gender को प्रकट कश्ते हैं।

Eg :- Everything should be kept in his (its) order. This is Mohan's Pen. (यह मोहन का पेन हैं।) This is the door of the house. (यह घर का दरवाजा हैं।) This is Girl's college. (यह लडकियों का विद्यालय हैं।)

 यदि दो noun and शे जुडे हो तो उनके बीच close relation ना हो तो दोनों nouns के (अलग-अलग अधिकाश के अर्थ में) शाथ Apostrophe's का प्रयोग कश्ते हैं।
 Eg:- Mohan's and Sohan's house. (मोहन का घर और शोहन का घर ।)

Note :- यदि शम्मिलित अधिकाश की बात है तो last noun के शाथ Apostrophe's लगाते हैं । Eg:- Mohan and Sohan's house.



PRONOUN

- Noun के बदले प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को Pronoun कहते हैं ।
- Noun के repetition शे बचने के लिए ही pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।
- Pronoun के प्रकार
 - 1. Personal Pronoun(पुरूषवाचक शर्वनाम) I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, etc.
 - 2. Relative Pronoun (शंबंधवाचक शर्वनाम) Who, whom, whose, which, that etc.
 - 3. Interrogative Pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक श्वर्वनाम) Who, what, whom, whose, where, etc.
 - 4. Reflexive Pronoun (निजवाचक श्वर्वनाम) Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, etc.
 - 5. Emphatic Pronoun (दृढता वाचक श्वर्वनाम) Myself, yourself, himself, herself etc.
 - 6. Demonstrative Pronoun (शंकेतवाचक शर्वनाम) This, that, these, those etc.
 - 7. Reciprocal Pronoun (पश्स्पर शूचक शर्वनाम) Each other, one another etc.
 - 8. Distributive Pronoun (विभागबोधक श्वर्वनाम) Each, either, neither, every, none etc.
 - 9. Indefinite Pronoun (क्रगिश्चित शर्वनाम) Everybody, somebody, someone, no one, much, few, little etc.
 - 10. Exclamatory Pronoun (विश्न्मयादिबोधक शर्वनाम) What! etc.
 - 11. Possessive Pronoun (क्षधिकाश्वाचक श्वर्वनाम) Mine, ours, yours, his, hers etc.
- Personal Pronoun :- वे pronoun जो तीनों persons (1,2,3) में होते हैं।

Subjective Pronoun	Objective Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Reflexive Pronoun
1	Me	Mine	My	Myself
Не	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves
We	Us	Ours	Our	Ourselves
You	You	Yours	Your	Yourself/ yourselves
lt	lt	-	lts	Itself
Who	Whom	Whose	Whose	-

Relative Pronoun :- वे pronoun जो अपने पहले प्रयुक्त nouns या noun equivalent words शे शंबंध बताते हैं तथा दो sentences को जोडने का कार्य करते हैं, Relative Pronoun कहलाते हैं । (Who, which, that, whom, whose etc.)



Ex :- I met Veena, <u>who</u> was returning from school. (R.P.)

The pen that my father gave writes well.

- Interrogative Pronoun :- वे pronoun जो प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं । जैंशे- (What, who, where, whose, which)
- Reflexive Pronoun:- जब वाक्य में 'श्वयं', खुद ही, खुद को, अपने आप जैंशे शब्दों का प्रयोग हो तब Reflexive Pronoun का use होता हैं।

Ex :- The poor man poisoned himself and his children.

Emphatic Pronoun :- यदि sentence में प्रयुक्त verb शे पूर्व Myself, himself, yourself, itself आये तो Emphatic होता है और बाद में आये तो Reflexive Pronoun होता है ।

Ex :- I myself did it. (Emphatic)

I did it myself. (Reflexive)

- **Demonstrative Pronoun :-** This/that/these/those, such, the same.
- **Reciprocal Pronoun :-** Each other/one another.

दो के बीच परश्पर शब्द की अंग्रेजी - Each other

दो शे अधिक के लिये – One Another

Ex:- Ram and Sohan quarrel each other. (✓)

Four sons quarrel one another. (\checkmark)

- Distributive Pronoun:- Each, either, neither
- Indefinite Pronoun :- Somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody, anyone, all.
- Exclamatory Pronoun: What!

Uses of Pronouns

1. Personal Pronoun

(i) जब विभिन्न Pronoun एक ही sentence में प्रयुक्त हो तब-

बुरी बात का आभाश न हो → 231

बुरी बात कही गयी हो → 123

Eg:- You, he and I shall study for the exam. (Good sense)

I, you and he have made a blunder. (Bad sense)

(ii) Let, like, between, but, except एवं preposition के बाद objective case का प्रयोग होता है ।

Eg:- Let me do this work.

My daughter looks like me.

(iii) दो Nominative के बीच तुलना हो तो As/than के बाद Nominative case का प्रयोग



Eg:- He is as fast as I.

I run faster than he.

- दो objective के बीच तुलगा हो तो As/than के बाद objective case pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Eg:- I know you as much as him.

- - \downarrow
 - (Subject)

Eg:- It is I who am to blame.

2. Possessive Pronoun

- (i) इनका प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता हैं।
 - Eg:- <u>Ours</u> school was closed for four days. (×)

<u>Our</u> school was closed for four days. (\checkmark)

(ii) sentence में verb के subject के रूप में-

Eg:- Yours is a new car.

Hers is a beautiful house.

(iii) sentence में verb के object के रूप में-

Eg:- Save your time and <u>mine</u> too.

(iv) Preposition के object के रूप में-

Eg:- I prefer your help to hers.

(v) Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favor के পোথ possessive case –

Eg:- At his sight the robbers fled. (*)

At the sight of him the robbers fled. (\checkmark)

(vi) Gerund (V¹ + ing) के पहले possessive adjective का प्रयोग –

E.g.:- I was confident of <u>my</u> winning the match.

She was not confident of <u>her</u> doing well in the examination.

3. Reflexive Pronoun

(i) Acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, except, apply, adapt, adjust, pride, absent एवं enjoy के बाद Reflexive –

Eg:- You should avail <u>yourself</u> of this opportunity.

The officers acquitted <u>themselves</u> well during the crisis.

(ii) Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, open, sell, wash, drains, shave, concentrate, feel, hurry के बाद Reflexive बही–



Eg:- He hid himself in the room. (*)

He hid in the room. (\checkmark)

4. Distributive Pronoun

(i) Either – दो में शे कोई एक

Eg:- Either of these two pens is red.

(ii) Neither – दो में शे कोई भी नही।

Eg:- Neither of those two girls is active.

5. Reciprocal Pronoun

- (i) Each other- दो व्यक्ति या वश्तुओं के लिए
- (ii) One another दो रो अधिक व्यक्तियों या वश्तुओं के लिए
 - Eg:- He was so afraid that his knees knocked each other.

After the farewell, the students bade one another goodbye.

6. Relative Pronoun

- (i) Who/which/that का प्रयोग subordinate clause के subject के रूप में-**Eg:**- The boy <u>who</u> came here is a player.
- (ii) And शे ज़ुडकर दो antecedent, जिनमें एक मनुष्य तथा दूशरा जानवर/वश्तु हो तो 'that' क्रायेगा।

Eg:- The man and his dog <u>that</u> I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

(iii) Superlative degree + that

Eg:- Kabir is the most laborious man that I have even seem.

(iv) All का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए होने पर – who/that

All का प्रयोग वश्तु के लिए होने पर – that

All + singular uncountable noun – that

(v) The same + noun के बाद That Eg:- This is the same man that deceived me.

7. Interrogative Pronoun:-

- Who subject का पता
 Whom object का पता
 Whose मालिक का पता करने के लिए
 Eg:- who is playing?
 Whom has he invited?
 Whose book is this?
- (ii) जब दो या दो दे अधिक में दे एक का चुनाव करना हो- Which
 Eg:- Which is your brother in the crowd? (✓)
 Who is your brother in the crowd? (×)



- 8. Demonstrative Pronoun:- (This, That, There, Those, Such, The same)
 - (i) This/That शमीप की वश्तु/वश्तुओं के लिए
 - **Eg:-** This is a cat.

These are cats.

- (ii) That/Those दूर की वश्तु/वश्तुओं के लिए
 - **Eg:** That is a book.

Those are book.

 Singular noun के repetition को शैकने के लिए - 'That of' Plural noun के repetition को शैकने के लिए - 'Those of'

Eg:- The climate of Pune is better than that of Mumbai.

The streets of Delhi are wider than those of Mumbai.

Some special rules for Pronoun

(1) Like तथा unlike का use preposition की तरह होता हैं। इशके शाथ कभी-कभी verb के रूप में भी होता हैं।

like and unlike preposition की तश्ह प्रयुक्त हो तो pronoun objective case में शहता है ।

Ex:- My daughter looks like I. (*)

My daughter looks like me. (\checkmark)

(2) Let शब्द के बाद Objective case में pronoun का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex:- Let he go. (×)

Let him go. (\checkmark)

(3) Preposition के बाद Objective case में Pronoun का use होता है न कि nominative case के pronoun का

Ex:- Ravi laughed at you and I. (×)

Ravi laughed at you and me. (\checkmark)

	Toppersnoles Unleash the topper in you			
	Exercise			
1. The word that indicate nour	n is called -			
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun	(c) Adjective	(d) Adverb		
2. Personal Pronoun are				
(a) He (b) They	(c) We	(d) All of these		
3. Second form of verb is used	in -			
(a) My (b) Ours	(c) them (d) I		
 4. Which tense is used for denc (a) Personal Pronoun (b) Reflexive Pronoun 	oting universal trut	h ?		
(c) Demonstrative Pronoun				
(d) None of the above				
5. The pronouns which are use	d to refer to mutua	l relationship are called -		
(a) Reciprocal Pronoun		nstrative Pronoun		
(c) Interrogative Pronoun	(d) None	of the above		
6. Verb comes -	(1-) - ft			
(a) Before subjective case		(b) after subjective case		
(c) Before objective case	(u) alter (objective case		
7. 'It' is used in the case of				
(a) Weather (b) time	(c) seasoi	n (d) All of these		
8. 'you' is the type of person				
(a) 1 st person (b) 2 nd person	son (c) 3 rd per	rson (d) None of these		
9. Sentence, "I will destroy mys	self" denotes the ty	vpe of pronoun		
(a) Personal Pronoun	-	ocal Pronoun		
(c) Reflexive Pronoun		of the above		



10. 'That' can be us	sed for -			
(a) Living and no	on-living things			
(b) Only living th	nings			
(c) Only non-livi	ng things			
(d) None of the	above			
11. That blue and g	ray saree is			
(a) me	(b) mine	(c) myself	(d) yourself	
12 Program	was the best			
(a) They're	(b) Their	(c) You	(d) Mine	
13. Don't be scared	l of dog			
(a) Your	(b) ours	(c) mine	(d) our	
14. Ali and Rahul co	ollected the stickers			
(a) Yourself	(b) themselves	(c) himself	(d) their self	
	1/2V	U.S.M		
-	won the lottery, sh	e pinched	to make sure she wasn't	
dreaming.	Unlea	ash the	topper in vol	
(a) hers	(b) herself	(c) her	(d) himself	

Answers

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (a)
6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (b)



Verb and Modal Auxiliaries Verb

• वह शब्द जिश्रदें। किशी कार्य के कश्ने का बोध होता है ।

Types of Verb

- 1. Transitive (शकर्मक)
- 2. Intransitive (क्रकर्मक)
- 1. Transitive Verb: वह verb जो अपना अर्थ श्पष्ट कश्ने के लिए object लेती हैं । Ex:- I opened the gate.

The man killed a snake. Aditi made (V) a doll (obj.).

 Intransitive verb:- वह verb जो अपना अर्थ श्यष्ट कश्ने के लिए object नहीं लेती हैं। Ex:- The man <u>died(v.)</u>. The girl <u>smiled (v.)</u>.

The sun <u>Shines</u> (v.).

Some Important facts of verb

1. कुछ ऐशे Transitive verb हैं जो कभी-कभी Intransitive verb की तरह प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Transitive She eats bread. **Intransitive** We eat to live.

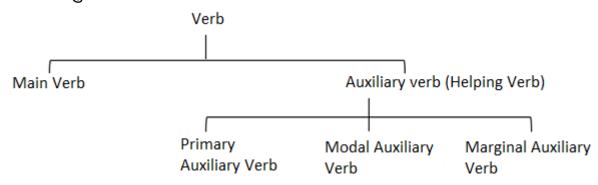
The boy broke the glass. He opened the door. The glass broke.

The door soon opened.

2. जब कोई Intransitive verb, Preposition के शाथ ज़ुडता है तो वह Transitive बन जाता है । Ex:- He laughed at me.

We take about the affair. I carried out his orders.

Verb को पुनः उपयोग के आधार पर दो भागों में बांटा जा राकता है।





- Main Verb:- वे verb जो sentence में Main verbs के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं ये V₁, V₂, V₃, V₄, V₅ के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं ।
 Ex:- I write a letter. (Write V₁) He wrote a letter. (Wrote – V₂) He is written a letter. (Written – V₃) He is writing a letter. (Writing – V₄ (V₁+ing) He writes a letter. (Writes – V₅ (V₁ + s/es)
- 2. Auxiliary Verb- वे verbs जो अन्य verbs के शाथ प्रयुक्त होकर questions, negative तथा tense बनाने के शाथ शाथ possibility तथा willingness को express करते हैं ।
 - (1) Primary Auxiliary Verbs:- To do, To have, To be.
 - (2) Modal Auxiliary Verbs: Can, Could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to.
 - (3) Marginal Auxiliary Verbs:- Used to, Need, done.

Some Rules for Auxiliary Verbs

(1) Model Auxiliary Verbs का प्रयोग Main Verb के रूप में नहीं होता है ।

Ex:- You <u>can</u> (H.V.) help me. It <u>may</u> (H.V.) rain today.

- (2) Verb to be का प्रयोग continuous tense में V4 के पहले होता है।
 - Ex:- He is taking coffee. I was playing cricket.
- (3)Do/ does/ did का प्रयोग simple present and simple past tense में negative sentence बनाने में ।

Ex:- He does not want to tell a lie.

- (4) Do का प्रयोग Imperative का negative/ emphatic बनाने के लिए ।
 - Ex:- Don't go there. Do sing it again.
- (5) Is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ have/ has, had etc. के बाद infinitive का प्रयोग

Ex:- I am to see her tomorrow. I have to move the furniture myself.

- (6) have + infinitive forced action के sense में ।
 - Ex:- I have to work hard. She had to leave her job.