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बिहार लोक सेवा आयोग (BPSC)

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मध्य विद्यालय शिक्षक (हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी)

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SIERRA INNOVATIONS

विषयसूची

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1 CHAPTER

Time and Tense (समय और काल)

Tense (काल) :- Tense किसी कार्य के समय एवं अवस्था को व्यक्त करता है ।

- Tense किसी भी वाक्य को structure प्रदान करता है। जबकि time से उसी वाक्य का समय के आधार पर उचित कार्य निकाला जाता है ।

Tense

- Present Tense
- Past Tense
- Future Tense

→ Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous

- **Verb** को व्यक्त करने का चिह्न :–

  V^1 = (Present Form) = Go

  V^2 = (Past Form) = Went

  V^3 = (Participle) = Gone

  V^4 = (V^1 + ing) = Going

  V^5 = (V^1 + s/es) = Goes

1. Present Tense

(1) Present Indefinite/Simple Present -

Sub + V^1/V^5 + Obj.

Use of present indefinite tense :-

(a) Habitual or regular or repeated action को express करने में

Eg :-

(1) I live at Jaipur.

(2) Sweta and Anshu are dancers.

(b) Universal truth तथा permanent activities में,

Eg :-

(1) The sun rises in the east.

(2) Man is mortal.

(c) fudV समय में fixed program तथा Fixed plan के संदर्भ में–

Eg :-

(1) The PM comes here tomorrow.

(2) The college reopens in October.

(d) आँखों देखा हाल का प्रसारण (मैच, आयोजन, कार्यक्रम, नाटक आदि) में–

Eg :-

(1) Ganguli runs after the ball.

(2) Virat hits a four.

(e) Author के statement को express करने के लिए–

Eg:-

(1) Keats says, "A thing of beauty is a jo forever".

(f) History की घटना को जीवंत या ताजा बनाकर दिखाने में–

Eg:-

At last, Ram kills Ravan.

(g) ऐसे वाक्य जिससे स्थायी कार्य (Permanent Activity) या स्वभाव (Nature) का बोध हो, तो चाहे वह किसी काल की बात करे, तो उसमें Present Indefinite का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex:-

(1) We work with our hand

(2) We hear with our ears.

(2) Present Continuous

Sub. + is/am/are + V^4 + Object.

Uses

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(a) ऐसे कार्यो के लिए जो बोलने के वक्त जारी हो–

Eg :-

(1) Mukesh is coming now.

(2) They are playing.

(b) निकट भविष्य के Fixed program of plan तथा जो future tense का बोध कराता हो–

Eg :-

(1) He is going to Chennai tonight.

(2) I am leaving for Patna next month.

(c) See, Hear, Smell, Notice, Recognize, Taste, Appear, Seem, Look, Love, Hate, Detest, Dislike, Hope, Doubt, Admit, Wish, Intend, Believe, Know, Have, Comprise, Include etc. के साथ Present Continuous नहीं बनता है ।

Eg :-

(1) She is knowing him very well. (×)

She knows him very well. (✓)

(2) He is owning a scooter. (×)

He owns a scooter. (✓)

(3) Present Perfect -

Sub. + has/have + V^3 + Object.

Uses

(a) ऐसे कार्यो के लिए जो तुरन्त समाप्त हुए है–

Eg :-

(1) She has written a letter.

(2) I have just bought a pen.

(b) जो कार्य Past में start हुए हो व अब भी जारी है ।

Eg :-

(1) I have lived in this house since 1999.

(2) She has been ill since Friday.

(c) इस Tense में निम्नलिखित Adverbs/Adverbial phrases का प्रयोग होता है –

Ever, Never, Always, Occasionally, Often, Several Times, Already, Yet, Just, Lately, Recently, So far, Up to now, Up to the present, Since, For etc.

Eg :-

(1) For → Period of time [for 4 days, for 3 months etc.]

(2) Since → Point of time [since Monday, since morning]

(4) Present Perfect Continuous

Subject + has/have + been + V^4 + obj. + For/since + time.

Uses -

(a) ऐसे कार्य जो Past में प्रारम्भ हुआ और अभी तक जारी है–

Eg :-

(1) She has been reading a novel since morning.

(2) I have been teaching in the school for five years.

2. Past Tense

(1) Past Indefinite/Simple past - Subject + V^2 + Object.

Uses

(a) जो कार्य किसी निश्चित समय में घटित हुआ या समाप्त हुआ हो–

Eg :-

(1) He went to Mumbai yesterday.

(2) The building was built in 1999.

Time expressing words- yesterday, The day before yesterday, The other day, Ago, Last morning, Last day, Last week, In march 1942 etc. प्रयोग होते है ।

(b) Past habitual actions को दर्शाने के लिए– Seldom, Always, Used to, Daily, etc. शब्द आते है ।

Eg :-

(1) He went on Sundays.

(2) In my childhood, I played cricket.

(3) Gandhiji used to spin in the afternoon.

(c) It is time, it is high time, It is about time etc. के बाद simple past का प्रयोग होता है ।

Eg :-

(1) It is time you studied.

(2) It is high time she left for the bus stop.

(d) Suppositional sentences :- प्रायः If, as if, as though, if only, I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish आदि से स्टार्ट होने वाले वाक्यों में Simple past का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Eg :-

(1) I wish I were the CM of Rajasthan.

(2) He talks as if he were my master.

(e) bl Tense से भूतकाल में कार्य करने की आदत का बोध होता है अर्थात् यह बोध होता है कि कोई कार्य बराबर होता था ।

Ex :-

(1) He always helped me.

(2) He never touched wine.

(2) Past Continuous - Subject + was/were + V^4 (V^1 + ing) + Obj.

Uses -

(a) Past में जारी कार्यो के लिए

Eg :-

(1) They were reading a notice.

(2) I was writing this book yesterday morning.

(b) tc दो कार्य Past में एक ही समय पर हो रहे हो तो दोनों के लिए Past Continuous का प्रयोग होता है ।

Eg :-

(1) While my brother was singing, I was sleeping.

(2) While I was writing this chapter, my wife was watching TV.

(c) Get, become, grow –verb किसी कार्य में दिनोंदिन वृद्धि या कमी दर्शाये तो Past Continuous tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Eg :-

(1) He was becoming poorer and poorer.

(2) It was getting darker and darker.

(3) Past Perfect - Sub. + had + V^3 + Obj.

Uses

(a) अगर दो कार्य Past में एक के बाद एक हो तो पहला कार्य past perfect में और दूसरा कार्य simple past में होगा–

Eg :-

(1) The bell had rung before I reached the school.

(2) When she reached there, the dinner had started.

(b) I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though … etc. के बाद काल्पनिक तथ्यों का वर्णन करने में–

Eg :-

(1) She wishes she had been born in 1948.

(2) She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry.

(c) Before and After का प्रयोग–

1st action	Before	2nd action
Past perfect		Simple past

2nd action	After	1st action
Simple past		Past Perfect

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Eg :-

(Past perfect)

(1) I had seen him before he stopped his car.
(Simple past)
(Simple perfect)

(2) I met him after I had finished my work.
(Simple past)

(d) Verbs- hope, expect, think, mean, intend, suppose, want आदि past में किसी कार्य के होने की उम्मीद की गयी पर पूरा न हुआ के अर्थ में आते हैं–

Eg :-

(1) I had hoped that he would come to see my daughter.

(2) He had wanted to see me but unfortunately he fell ill.

(4) Past perfect continuous :- Subject + had been + V^4 + obj. + For/since + time.

Uses -

(a) Past में जारी चल रहे किसी कार्य के लिए–

Eg :-

(1) I had been reading a novel since 2008.

(2) She had been singing a song.

3. Future Tense

(1) Future Indefinite/Simple future - Subject + Shall/will + V^1 + Obj.

Uses -

(a) सामान्य रूप से भविष्य में होने वाले कार्यो के लिए–

Ex :-

(1) He will help you.

(2) I Shall meet you.

(b) Future में होने वाले actions को express करने के लिए निम्नलिखित structure-

Sub. + has/have + infinitive.

Eg :-

(1) I have to pay the fees. (Future)

(2) He has to come in time. (Future)

Sub. + is/am/are + going + infinitive.

Eg :-

(1) I am going to write several books.

(2) He is going to buy a motorcycle tomorrow.

(2) Future Continuous : - Subject + shall/will + be + V^4 (V^1 + ing) + obj.

Uses -

(a) Future में जारी रहने वाले कार्यो के लिए–

Eg :-

(1) He will be playing cricket tomorrow morning.

(2) She will be staying there.

(3) Future Perfect :- Subject + shall/will + have + V^3 + Obj.

Uses -

(a) Future में किसी निर्धारित समय तक समाप्त होने वाले कार्यो के लिए–

Eg :-

(1) He will have finished his work before Monday.

(2) By this time next year I shall have watched the film.

(b) संभावना (likelihood) और अनुमान (inference)को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए–

Eg :-

(1) You will have heard the name of Mother Teresa.

(2) You will have read the Gita.

(4) Future perfect continuous :- Sub. + Shall/will + Have been +V^4 + Obj.

Uses -

(a) Future में किसी निश्चित समय तक जारी कार्यो के लिए–

Eg :-

(1) Lata will have been singing from morning.

(2) By the end of this month I shall have been teaching have for five year.

2 CHAPTER NOUN (संज्ञा)

- किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण, कार्य या अवस्था के नाम को Noun कहते है ।
- यह पाँच प्रकार की होती है –
  1. **Proper Noun** (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा) – जब व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान के नाम का बोध हो ।
     Eg:- Ram, Delhi, Gita etc.
  2. **Common Noun** (जातिवाचक संज्ञा) – जब एक वर्ग अथवा जाति के व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध हो ।
     Eg:- King, Boy, City, Girl etc.
  3. **Collective Noun** (समूहवाचक संज्ञा) – जब समूह का बोध हो है ।
     Eg:- Team, Herd, Committee, Army etc.
  4. **Material Noun** (द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा) – जब ऐसे पदार्थ का बोध हो जिससे दूसरी वस्तुएं बनायी जा सके ।
     Eg:- Gold, Silver, iron, wood etc.
  5. **Abstract Noun** (भाववाचक संज्ञा) – जब ऐसे गुण, भाव, क्रिया एवं अवस्था का बोध हो जिन्हे देखा व छुआ नहीं जा सके, केवल महसूस किया जा सकता है ।
     Eg:- Honesty, Virtue, Kindness, Jealous etc.

Important Point

1. कुछ Noun ऐसे होते है जो देखने में Plural लगते है, परंतु अर्थ में Singular होते है ।
   Such as - Civics, Mathematics, Ethics, Politics, Economics, Mumps, Billiards, Athletics etc.
   Eg:- Civics is a good subject.
2. कुछ Noun देखने में singular लगते है, लेकिन अर्थ में Plural होते है ।
   Such as - Cattle, Gentry, Peasantry (किसानी), Poultry (मुर्गीफॉर्म), Clergy (पादरी लोग) etc.
   Eg:- Cattle are grazing in the field.
3. कुछ शब्द जैसे– Committee, Audience, Police, team, mob (भीड) देखने में Singular लगते है but अर्थ में Plural होते है ।
4. कुछ Noun का Use Singular form में किया जाता है, ये Uncountable Noun होते है ।
   Such as - Scenery, Furniture, information, advice, poetry, luggage, luck, language, business, knowledge, money, Jewelry.
   Eg:- He gave me information's (information).
   I like Shakespeare's poetries (Poetry).
5. कुछ Noun Singular व Plural दोनों में Use होते है।
   Such as –
   Dear, Fish, Crew, Family, team, counsel (परामर्श)
6. यदि किसी Noun से पूर्व Preposition आता है तो वह Singular noun होता है ।
   Eg:- Ship after ship is coming.
7. कुछ noun ऐसे होते है जिनमें 'S' लगाने से उनका अर्थ बदल जाता है ।
   Such as -
   Water – Waters (समुद्र)
   People – Peoples (बहुत से राष्ट्र के लोग)
   Iron – irons (बेडिया)
   Physic (दवा) – Physics (भौतिकी)
   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 जैसा प्रयोग होता है अर्थात् Singular or Plural दोनो में प्रयोग होता है ।
   Eg:- I have bought two dozens (Dozen) pencils.
   I have bought dozens of Bananas.

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 है ।

Eg.:- My mathematics are not very good.

10. (i) Cloths – बिना सिले हुए
Clothes – सिले हुए

(ii) Cost - कीमत
Price – कीमत

- Cost का use amount of paid by the shopkeeper के अर्थ में होता है ।
- जबकि price का अर्थ Amount Paid by customer के रूप में होता है ।

Eg :- The price of production of automobile items has gone up. (The cost of)

Eg :- Sometimes buyers (खरीदने वाला) have to pay higher costs for items. (Higher price)

11. 'House' का प्रयोग A building to live in के अर्थ में करते है ।

Eg :- Quarters are homes allotted for a definite period. (×)

Quarters are houses allotted for a definite period. (✓)

12. कुछ Nouns का प्रयोग Plural form में ही होता है । इनके अंतिम में लगे 'S' को हटाकर singular नहीं बनाया जा सकता है ।

Scissors, tongs, pliers, trousers, plants, pajamas, shorts, gallus, 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

जैसे- teacher, student, child, clerk, advocate, worker, writer, leader, musician etc. dual gender noun होते है । इनके साथ सामान्य तथा he/his/him प्रयोग करते है ।

Eg :- Every leader should perform his duty.

A teacher should perform his duty sincerely.

15. कुछ nouns का प्रयोग लोग बोल-चाल की भाषा में करते है लेकिन वास्तव में उनका प्रयोग करना बिलकुल गलत होता है ।

Eg:-

	गलत प्रयोग	सही प्रयोग
1.	Cousin brother or cousin sister	Cousin
2.	Pickpocketer	Pickpocket
3.	Good name	Name
4.	Big/small blunder	Blunder (blunder का अर्थ होता है बडी भूल। अतः big का प्रयोग गलत है।)
5.	Strong breeze	Strong wind (Breeze हमेशा light एवं gentle होता है।)
6.	Bad dream	Nightmare

16. निम्नलिखित nouns में भी हमें confusion रहता है–

1.	Floor (फर्श)	Ground (जमीन)
2.	skill (सीख कर प्राप्त करते हैं)	Talent Inborn (जन्म से होता है ।)
3.	Envy (ईर्ष्या जो दूसरों की चीजों को देख कर होती है ।)	Jealousy (ईर्ष्या जो अपनी चीजों के खोने के डर से हाती है ।)

17. कुछ nouns के singular एवं plural forms के अर्थ पूर्णतया अलग होते हैं, अतः इनका प्रयोग सावधानीपूर्वक करना चाहिए ।

Eg :-

Singular	**Meaning**	**Plural**	**Meaning**
Air	(हवा)	Airs	(दिखावटी व्यवहार)
Return	(वापसी)	Returns	(आय का हिसाब)
Iron	(लोहा)	Irons	(जंजीरे)
Sand	(रेत)	Sands	(रेगिस्तान)
Wood	(लकडी)	Woods	(जंगल)
Abuse	(दुरूपयोग)	Abuses	(कुरूतियाँ)
Good (adj.)	(अच्छा)	Goods	(सामान)
Water	(पानी)	Waters	(समुद्र)
Work	(काम)	Works	(साहित्य लेख)
Fruit	(फल जैसे सेब इत्यादि)	Fruits	(नतीजा) (मेहनत इत्यादि का)
Wit	(वाक्पटुता)	Wits	(बुद्धिमता)

18. कुछ विदेशी भाषा के Nouns के Plural forms नीचे दिये गए हैं –

Singular	**Plural**
Agendum (कार्यक्रम)	Agenda
Erratum (छापेखाने की भूल)	Errata
Alumnus (विद्यार्थी)	Alumni
Axis (धुरी)	Axes
Analysis (विश्लेषण)	Analyses
Bacillus (हानिकारक कीटाणु)	Bacilli
bandit (लुटेरा)	Banditti (bandits)
Bacterium (कीटाणु)	Bacteria
Basis (आधार)	Bases
Criterion (कसौटी)	Criteria
Crisis (संकट)	Crises
Datum (जानी हुई बात)	Data
Dictum (सिद्धान्त)	Dicta
Formula (सूत्र)	Formulae/formulas
Memorandum (स्मृतिपत्र)	Memoranda
Sanatorium (स्वास्थ्यवर्द्धक स्थान)	Sanatoria
Phenomenon (घटना)	Phenomena
Thesis (अनुसंधानपूर्ण लेख)	Theses
Medium (माध्यम)	Media
Radius (त्रिज्या)	Radii
oasis (रेगिस्तान की हरी–भरी भूमि)	Oases
Series (क्रम)	Series
species (जाति)	Species
Apparatus (यंत्र)	Apparatus
Terminus (अंत)	Termini
Index (सूची)	Indices
Hypothesis (शर्त/उपकल्पना)	Hypotheses
Parenthesis (निक्षीप्त वाक्य)	Parentheses
Genius (विद्वान, प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति)	Genii/Geniuses
Metamorphosis (कायान्तरण)	Metamorphoses
Narcosis (बेहोशी)	Narcoses

Unleash the topper in you

Diagnosis (रोगी का निर्णय)	Diagnoses
Album (संग्रह पुस्तक)	Albums
Mausoleum (मकबरा/समाधि)	Mausoleums, Mausolea
Forum (मंच/न्यायालय)	Forums
Premium (किश्त)	Premiums
Museum (संग्रहालय)	Museums
Auditorium (श्रोताकक्ष)	Auditoriums
Aquarium (जल-जीवशाला)	Aquariums/Aquaria
Curriculum (पाठ्यक्रम)	Curriculums/Curricula
Stadium (स्टेडियम)	Stadiums
Harmonium (हारमोनियम)	Harmoniums
Gymnasium (व्यायामशाला)	Gymnasiums
Asylum (आश्रम)	Asylums

Some Important Collective Noun -

बाल का समूह	-	Turp of hair
गुथे बालों का समूह	-	Shock of hair
स्त्रोताओं की मण्डली	-	An assembly of listeners
न्यायाधीशो की मण्डली	-	A bench of Judges
कूड़े-कचरे का ढेर	-	heap of rubbish
मुर्गी के बच्चों का समूह	-	flock of chickens
सोने का ढेर	-	hoard of gold
राज्यों का संगठन	-	league of states
अनाजों का ढेर	-	A sheaf of corn
हथियारों का ढेर	-	Piles of arms
अध्ययन का पाठ्यक्रम	-	A syllabus of studies
सैनिकों का समूह	-	Regiment of soldiers
दीमकों का झुंड	-	A colony of termites

Collection of people -

A brigade of cavalry.	(घुड़सवार सैनिकों का दल)	A contingent of boy scouts.	(स्काऊट के लडकों का दल)
A brigade of infantry.	(पैदल सैनिकों का दल)	A corporation of people.	(लोगों की मंडली)
A brigade of artillery.	(आग्नेयास्त्र चलाने वाले सैनिकों का दल)	A corps of volunteers.	(स्वयंसेवकों का समूह)
A batch of pupils.	(शिष्यों का समूह)	A multitude of people.	(लोगों की भीड)
An assembly of representatives.	(प्रतिनिधियों की मंडली)	A muster of troops.	(सैनिकों का दल)
A caravan of pilgrims.	(तीर्थयात्रियों का काफिला)	A panel of judges.	(न्यायाधीशों का समुदाय)
A caravan of merchants.	(व्यापारियों का कारवाँ)	A panel of jurymen.	(अभिनिर्णायकों का समूह)

A bench of judges.	(न्यायाधीशों की मंडली)	A pack of fools.	(मूर्खों का झुंड)
A circle of friends.	(मित्रों की मंडली)	A pack of knaves.	(धूर्तो/पापियों/दुष्टों का झुंड)
A circle of acquaintances.	(परिचितों की मंडली)	A platoon of musketeers.	(बंदूक लिये हुए फौजियों का दल)
A clique of schemers.	(उपाय रचने वालों की मंडली)	A posse of policemen.	(सिपाहियों का सशक्त दल)
A colony of people.	(लोगों की नई बस्ती)	A procession of people.	(लोगों का जुलूस)
A company of actors.	(अभिनेताओं की मंडली)	A queue of people.	(लोगों की कतार/पंक्ति)
A company	A company	A senate of councilors.	(सभासदों की समिति)
of merchants.	of merchants.	A senate of university members.	(विश्वविद्यालय के सदस्यों की समिति)
(व्यापारियों की मंडली)	(व्यापारियों की मंडली)	A squad of soldiers drilling.	(ड्रील करने वाले सैनिकों का झुंड)
A concourse	A concourse	A staff of officials.	(अधिकारियों का समूह)
of people.	of people.	A staff of servants.	(नौकरों का समूह)
(लोगो का समूह)	(लोगो का समूह)	A stream of visitors.	(अभ्यागतों/भेंट करने वालों का समूह)
A conference of preachers.	A conference of preachers.	A string for coolies.	(कुलियों की पंक्ति)
A congress of delegates.	(प्रतिनिधियों की सभा)	A school of thinkers.	(विचारको का झुंड)
A contingent of army personnels.	(थल सैनिकों का दल)	A school of learned men.	(विद्वानों का समूह)

Collection of animals, birds and insects -

A troop of lions.	(शेरों का झुंड)	A swarm of flies.	(मक्खियों का झुंड)
A troop of monkeys.	(बंदरों का झुंड)	A swarm of bees.	(मधुमक्खियों का झुंड)
A train of donkeys.	(गधों का समूह)	A swarm of locusts.	(टिड्डों का झुंड)
A team of horses.	(घोडों का समूह)	A stud of ponies.	(छोटे घोडों का झुंड)
A team of oxen.	(बैलों का झुंड)	A stud of horses.	(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

Words Denoting Group -

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

Noun and Gender -

Gender

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

Masculine	**Feminine**
Tutor (नीति शिक्षक)	Governess (नीति शिक्षिका)
Nephew (भतीजा)	Niece (भतीजी)
Groom (दुल्हा)	Bride (दुल्हन)
Wizard (जादूगर)	Witch (जादुगरनी)
Lover (प्रेमी)	Beloved (प्रेमिका)
Lord (स्वामी)	Lady
Gander (हंस)	Goose (हंसीनी)

- कुछ शब्दों को Feminine मानते है अतः इनके साथ Pronoun Her, Hers, She या herself लगाते है।
  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 साथ He, his, him, himself का Use करते है।
  Eg :- Death lays her (his) icy hand or king.
- Everything, something, anything, nothing, indefinite pronoun है, ये neuter gender को प्रकट करते है ।
  Eg :- Everything should be kept in his (✗) /its (✓) order.
  This is Mohan's Pen. (यह मोहन का पेन है ।)
  This is the door of the house. (यह घर का दरवाजा है ।)
  This is Girl's college. (यह लडकियों का विद्यालय है ।)
- यदि दो noun and से जुडे हो तो उनके बीच close relation ना हो तो दोनों nouns के (अलग-अलग अधिकार के अर्थ में) साथ Apostrophe's का प्रयोग करते है।
  Eg:- Mohan's and Sohan's house. (मोहन का घर और सोहन का घर ।)

Note : - यदि सम्मिलित अधिकार की बात है तो last noun के साथ Apostrophe's लगाते है ।

Eg:- Mohan and Sohan's house.

3
CHAPTER

PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

- Noun के बदले प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को Pronoun कहते है ।
- Noun के repetition से बचने के लिए ही pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Pronoun के प्रकार

1. Personal Pronoun (पुरूषवाचक सर्वनाम)
   I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, etc.
2. Relative Pronoun (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)
   Who, whom, whose, which, that etc.
3. Interrogative Pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)
   Who, what, whom, whose, where, etc.
4. Reflexive Pronoun (निजवाचक सर्वनाम)
   Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, etc.
5. Emphatic Pronoun (दृढता वाचक सर्वनाम)
   Myself, yourself, himself, herself etc.
6. Demonstrative Pronoun(संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)
   This, that, these, those etc.
7. Reciprocal Pronoun (परस्पर सूचक सर्वनाम)
   Each other, one another etc.
8. Distributive Pronoun (विभागबोधक सर्वनाम)
   Each, either, neither, every, none etc.
9. Indefinite Pronoun (अनिश्चित सर्वनाम)
   Everybody, somebody, someone, no one, much, few, little etc.
10. Exclamatory Pronoun (विस्मयादिबोधक सर्वनाम) What! etc.
11. Possessive Pronoun (अधिकारवाचक सर्वनाम)
    Mine, ours, yours, his, hers etc.

- **Personal Pronoun** :- वे pronoun जो तीनों persons (1,2,3) में होते है ।

Persons	Subjective Case	Objective Case
1st person	I	Me
	We	Us
2nd person	You	You
3rd person	He	Him
	She	Her
	It	It
	They	Them

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

  Ex :- I met Veena, <u>who</u> was returning from school. **(R.P.)**
  he pen <u>that</u> my father gave writes well.

- **Interrogative Pronoun -** वे pronoun जो प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते है ।
  जैसे– (What, who, where, whose, which)
- **Reflexive Pronoun -** जब वाक्य में **'स्वयं'**, खुद ही, खुद को, अपने आप जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग हो तब Reflexive Pronoun का use होता है ।
  Ex :- The poor man poisoned himself and his children.
- **Emphatic Pronoun -** यदि sentence में प्रयुक्त verb से 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 परस्पर शब्द की अंग्रेजी – Each other

दो से अधिक के लिये – One Another

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

Four sons quarrel one another. (✓)

- **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 आभास न हो → 2 3 1

बुरी बात कही गयी हो → 1 2 3

Ex:- 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 ।

Ex:- 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

Ex:- He is as fast as I.

I run faster than he.

(iv) दो objective के बीच तुलना हो तो As/than के बाद objective case pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Ex:- I know you as much as him.

2. Possessive Pronoun

(i) इनका प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है।

Eg:- <u>Ours</u> school was closed for four days. (×)

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

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

Ex:- <u>Yours</u> is a new car.

<u>Hers</u> is a beautiful house.

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

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

(iv) Preposition के object के रूप में–

Ex:- I prefer your help to <u>hers</u>.

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

Ex:- <u>At his sight</u> the robbers fled. (×)

<u>At the sight of him</u> the robbers fled. (✓)

(vi) Gerund (V^1 + ing) के पहले possessive adjective का प्रयोग –

Ex.:- 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 –

Ex:- 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 नहीं–

Ex:- He hid himself in the room. (×)

He hid in the room. (✓)

4. Distributive Pronoun

(i) **Either** – दो में से कोई एक

Ex:- Either of these two pens is red.

(ii) **Neither** – दो में से कोई भी नही।

Ex:- Neither of those two girls is active.

5. Reciprocal Pronoun

(i) **Each other-** दो व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के लिए

(ii) **One another** - दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए

Ex:- 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–

Ex:- The boy <u>who</u> came here is a player.

(ii) And से जुडकर दो antecedent, जिनमें एक मनुष्य तथा दूसरा जानवर/वस्तु हो तो 'that' आयेगा।

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

(iii) Superlative degree + that

Ex:- Kabir is the most laborious man that I have ever seen.

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

All का प्रयोग वस्तु के लिए होने पर – that

All + singular uncountable noun – that

(v) The same + noun के बाद That

Ex:- This is the same man that deceived me.

7. Interrogative Pronoun

(i) Who – subject का पता

Whom – object का पता

Whose – मालिक का पता करने के लिए

Ex:- who is playing?

Whom has he invited?

Whose book is this?

(ii) जब दो या दो से अधिक में से एक का चुनाव करना हो– Which

Ex:- 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 – समीप की वस्तु/वस्तुओं के लिए

Ex:- This is a cat.

These are cats.

(ii) That/Those – दूर की वस्तु/वस्तुओं के लिए

Ex:- That is a book.

Those are book.

- Singular noun के repetition को रोकने के लिए - 'That of'

Plural noun के repetition को रोकने के लिए - 'Those of'

Ex:- 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 है। इसके साथ कभी–कभी verb के रूप में भी होता है ।

like and unlike preposition की तरह प्रयुक्त हो तो pronoun objective case में रहता है ।

Ex:- My daughter looks like I. (×)

My daughter looks like me. (✓)

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

Ex:- Let he go. (×)

Let him go. (✓)

(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. (✓)