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भाग - 4

अंग्रेजी एवं दैनिक विज्ञान



विषयसूची

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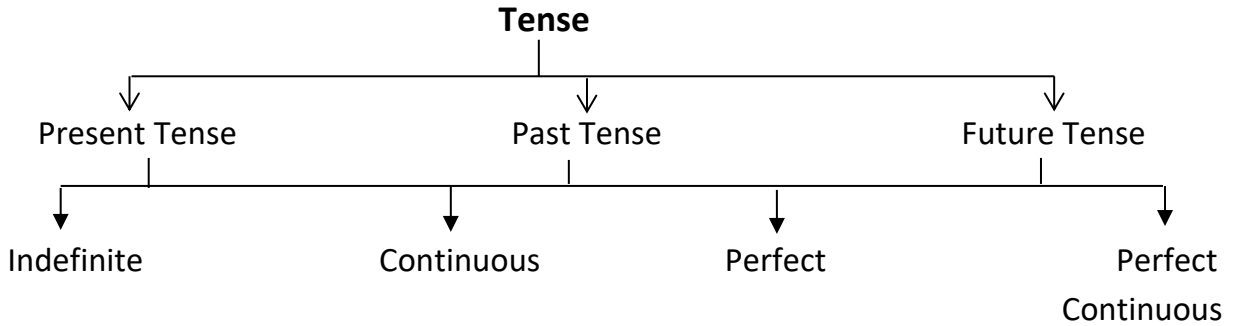
CHAPTER

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 ले उसी वाक्य का समय के आधार पर उचित कार्य निकाला जाता है।



- **Verb** को व्यक्त करने का चिह्न :-

$V^1 = (\text{Present Form}) = \text{Go}$

$V^2 = (\text{Past Form}) = \text{Went}$

$V^3 = (\text{Participle}) = \text{Gone}$

$V^4 = (V^1 + \text{ing}) = \text{Going}$

$V^5 = (V^1 + \text{s/es}) = \text{Goes}$

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) V^1 समय में fixed program तथा Fixed plan के संदर्भ में-

Eg :-

- (1) The PM comes here tomorrow.

- (2) The college reopens in October.

- (d) शौकों देखा हाल का प्रशासन (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 joy 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

(a) ऐसे कार्यों 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 + V³ + Object.

Uses

(a) ऐसे कार्यों के लिए जो तुरन्त समाप्त हुए हैं-

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 + V⁴ + 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 + V² + 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 हैं।

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

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 + V⁴ (V¹ + ing) + Obj.

Uses -

- (a) Past में जारी कार्यों 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 दर्शाने के लिए 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 + V³ + 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-

1 st action	Before	2 nd action
Past perfect		Simple past

2 nd action	After	1 st action
Simple past		Past Perfect

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 + V⁴ + 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 + V¹ + Obj.

Uses -

(a) सामान्य रूप से भविष्य में होने वाले कार्यों 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 + V⁴ (V¹ + ing) + obj.

Uses -

(a) Future में जारी रहने वाले कार्यों के लिए-

Eg :-

(1) He will be playing cricket tomorrow morning.

(2) She will be staying there.

(3) Future Perfect :- Subject + shall/will + have + V³ + Obj.

Uses -

(a) Future में किसी निर्धारित समय तक समाप्त होने वाले कार्यों 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 + V⁴ + Obj.

Uses -

(a) Future में किसी निश्चित समय तक जारी कार्यों 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

ARTICLE (लेख)



Article

Indefinite - A/An

Definite – The

Position of Article

1. Noun से पहले

जैसे –

He has an umbrella.

Noun

2. Adjective से पहले

जैसे –

Monika has a long stick.

Adjective

3. Adverb + Adjective + Noun से पहले

जैसे – She is a very beautiful girl.

Adv. Adj. N.

4. All/both + double + + Noun के बीच में

जैसे – All the girls.

Double the amount.

A and An का प्रयोग

- A/An का प्रयोग अनिश्चित Singular Noun से पूर्व करते हैं।

Eg:- I have a car.

This is an orange.

- यदि किसी शब्द के उच्चारण की प्रथम ध्वनि व्यंजन हो तो → A, एवं स्वर हो तो → An
जैसे –

An umbrella [word में प्रथम अक्षर Vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि स्वर की है।]

A union [word में प्रथम अक्षर Vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि व्यंजन की है।]

A one rupee note [vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि व्यंजन की है।]

An honest man [व्यंजन होने पर भी ध्वनि स्वर की है।]

- Vowel से प्रारम्भ होने वाले वाक्यों में an लगता है।

An inkpot

An apple

- जब u अक्षर 'यू' ही पढ़ा जाये तो a लगता है।

A European

A useful

A uniform

- जब o अक्षर को 'व' पढ़ा जाये तो a लगता है।

A one eyed boy

A one handed girl

- जब h अक्षर 'ह' पढ़ा जाये तो an लगता है।

An hair

An M.A.

An L.L.B

- जब किसी verb को noun के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं तो उससे पहले A या An लगता है।

Ex:- He goes for a walk.

She goes for a swim.

- जब Exclamatory sentence what या How से प्रारम्भ हो तो Singular countable noun से पूर्व A का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex:- What a hot day.

How find a day.

- Singular countable noun से पूर्व

Eg:- I have a pen.

Exclamatory वाक्यों में what/how के बाद

Eg:- What a grand building.

- कुछ गिनती बताने वाले शब्द जैसे - hundred, thousand, million, dozen, couple से पहले 'a' लगता है ।

Eg:- A dozen pencil were bought by her.

- Half से पूर्व 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Eg:- $2\frac{1}{2}$ meter two and a half merter.

- कुछ विशेष Phrases में A/An का प्रयोग
In a fix, in a hurry, in a nutshell, make a noise, make a foot, keep a secret, as a rule, at a stone's throw, a short while ago, at a loss, take a fancy to, take an interest in, take a liking, a pity, tell a lie.

Omission of A/An -

- (a) Plural noun से पूर्व नहीं किया जाता है ।

Eg:- A boys have come. (✗)

- (b) Uncountable noun से पूर्व

'The' का प्रयोग :-

(1)

Name of rivers	The Ganga
News papers	The Amar Ujala
Unique things (अद्वितीय)	The Earth, The Moon
Historical building	The Taj Mahal
Superlative degree	The best
Holy books	The Ramayan
Post	The Secretary, The D.M.
Nationality	The Indian
Ordinal Numbers	The First, The Second
Musical Instrument	The Tabla, The Flute
Mountain	The Himalyas

- (2) Cinema, Theatre, Circus, office, Picture, Station, bus stop से पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- My friend go to the theatre today.

- (3) जब Proper noun या common noun बनाया जाता है तो The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

- (4) The का use किसी देश के नाम से पूर्व नहीं होता है but यदि country के नाम के साथ Republic/Kingdom/States जुड़े हो तो इसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex: - He visited India and United states. (✗)

He visited India and the United states. (✓)

- (5) Sky, Moon, World, Sea, से पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- The sky is dark and the moon is shining.

- (6) जब Adjective का use noun की भाँति होता है तो उसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- Rich should help poor. (✗)
The Rich should the help poor. (✓)

- (7) जब Comparative degree से पूर्व कोई selection करना हो तो उसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- He is stronger of the two. (✗)
He is the stronger of the two. (✓)

- (8) जब कोई वस्तु Understood होती है तो उसके पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग होता है ।

E.g:- Kindly return the book. (That I gave you)
Can you turn off the lights ? (The light in the room)

(9) Ordinal से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। (First, second, third, ...)

E.g:- The second chapter of this book is very difficult.

(10) Adjective 'same' एवं 'whole' के पहले और 'all' एवं 'both' के बाद article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

Eg:- He is the same boy that met me in the market.

The whole period was wasted.

Omission of 'The'

(1) Name of games, Name of Subjects से पूर्व the article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- I play the cricket. (x)
I play cricket. (✓)

(2) Proper noun से पूर्व The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist. (✓)

(3) Before Material Noun

Ex:- Gold is the most Precious metal. (✓)

The Tea grows in India. (x)

Tea grows in India. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- The tea of Assam is very famous. (✓)

Ex:- Water of the Ganga is sacred. (x)

The Water of the Ganga is sacred. (✓)

(4) Before Abstract noun (भाववाचक संज्ञा)

Ex:- The virtue is its own reward. (x)

Virtue is its own reward. (✓)

Ex:- The love is a natural feeling. (x)

Love is a natural feeling. (✓)

Exception

Particular sense में

Ex:- Honesty of Ram cannot be doubted. (x)

Ex:- The honesty of Ram cannot be doubted. (✓)

He speaks the truth. (✓)

(5) Before languages :-

Ex:- The english is spoken all over the world. (x)

English is spoken all over the world. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- He knows the Sanskrit language.

(6) School, college, home, church, temple, sea, burnt, bed, table, hospital, market, prison, court के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- I go to the bed early. (x)

Ex:- I go to bed early. (✓)

(7) Name of disease के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- He died of the cholera. (x)

Ex:- He died of cholera. (✓)

Note:- But the rickets, the plague, the flu, the mumps, the measles are correct.

(8) Regular meals के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- I take the breakfast. (x)

Ex:- I take breakfast. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- The lunch that was served to the guests was delicious. (✓)

(9) Parts of body, mode of travel के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- The liver is the largest organ of human body. (✗)

Ex:- Liver is the largest organ of human body. (✓)

Ex:- He will go there by the bus. (✗)

Ex:- He will go there by bus. (✓)

(10) The name of relations के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Uncle/mother, father

Ex:- Father will go to Delhi tomorrow.



Toppernotes
Unleash the topper in you

3

CHAPTER

Conditional Sentences (सर्त वाक्य)



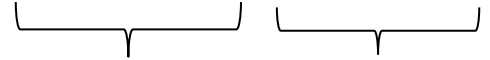
- जब एक कार्य का होना दूसरे, कार्य के होने पर निर्भर करे तब वाक्य conditional sentence कहलाता है ।
- Conditional Sentences में कुछ शर्तीयक शब्द अवश्य ही दिखते हैं :-
 - If
 - provided.....
 - As soon as, No sooner tha
 - When
 - Unless, Until

- Conditional Sentences के दो भाग होते हैं :-

- If clause
- Main clause

जैसे -

If I come to Jaipur, I will meet you.



If clause

Main clause

Conditional Sentence के प्रकार - ये मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित प्रकार के होते हैं-

Conditional Sentence type	Usage	If clause verb tense	Main clause verb tense
Zero	सामान्यतः सत्य कथन	Simple present	Simple present
Type - 1	संभावित स्थिति एवं संभावित परिणाम	Simple present	Simple future
Type - 2	एक काल्पनिक स्थिति और इसका संभावित परिणाम	Simple past	Present conditional or present continuous conditional
Type- 3	असत्य भूतकाल स्थिति और भूतकाल में इसका संभावित परिणाम	Past perfect	Perfect conditional
Mixed type	असत्य भूतकाल की स्थिति और वर्तमान में इसका संभावित परिणाम	Past perfect	Present conditional

- The zero conditional -** इसके अन्तर्गत सामान्यतः General Truth, Scientific facts आदि आते हैं । जैसे -

If clause

Main clause

If + simple Present

Simple Present.

If this thing happens

That thing happens.

If you heat ice

It melts.

If it rains

The grass gets wet.

Examples :-

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts if you heat it.

- When you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts when you heat it.
- If it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet if it rains.
- When it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet when it rains.

- Type-1 conditional -** ऐसे Conditional Sentence में 'If clause' Simple present में और 'Main clause' Simple future में होता है ।

If clause	Main clause
If + simple Present	Simple Future
If this thing happens	That thing will happen.
If you don't hurry	You will miss the train.
If it rains today	You will get wet.

Examples:-

- If it rains, you will get wet.
- You will get wet if it rains.
- If sally is late again, I will be mad.
- I will be mad if sally is late again.
- If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.
- You will miss the bus if you don't hurry.

3. Type-2 conditional - ऐसे वाक्य 'Improbability' व्यक्त करते हैं यानि 'If clause' में जिस कार्य का उल्लेख है वह नहीं हुआ होता है।

If clause Main clause

"If + simple Past"	"Present conditional or present continuous conditional"
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If this thing happened	That thing would happen. (but I'm not sure this thing will happen) or That thing would be happening.
If you went to bed earlier	You would not be so tired.
If it rained	You would get wet.
If I spoke Italian	I would be working in Italy.

Examples :-

- If it rained, you would get wet.
- You would get wet if it rained.
- If you went to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired.

- You wouldn't be so tired if you went to bed earlier.
- If she fell, she would hurt herself.
- She would hurt herself if she fell.
- I would be working in Italy if I spoke Italian. (But I don't speak Italian, so I am not working in Italy)
- She wouldn't be living with Jack if she lived with her parents. (But she is living with Jack and not with her parents.)
- `You wouldn't be smiling if you knew the truth. (But you are smiling because you don't know the truth.)

4. Type-3 conditional - ऐसे वाक्यों में 'If clause' में जिस कार्य का उल्लेख होता है उस कार्य का न होना दर्शाया जाता है।

If clause Main clause

"If + Past Perfect"	"PPerfect conditional or Perfect continuous conditional"
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If this thing had happened	That thing would have happened. (but neither of those things really happened) or That thing would have been happening.
If you had studied harder	You would have passed the exam.
If it had rained	You would have gotten wet.
If i had accepted that promotion	I would have been working in milan

Examples :-

- If it had rained, you would have gotten wet.
- You would have gotten wet if it had rained.

- You would have passed your exam if you had worked harder.
- If you had worked harder, you would have passed your exam.
- I would have believed you if you hadn't lied to me before.
- If you hadn't lied to me before, I would have believed you.

5. Mixed Type conditional - ऐसे वाक्य जो भूतकाल के किसी समय को दर्शाते हैं जिनका अस्तित्व वर्तमान में चल रहा है या कोई स्थिति अभी वर्तमान में संबंधित है।

If clause	Main clause
"If + Past perfect or simple past"	"Present conditional or Perfect conditional"
If this thing had happened	That thing would happen. (but this thing didn't happen so that thing isn't happening)
If I had worked harder at school	I would have a better job now.

If we had looked at the map	We wouldn't be lost.
If you weren't afraid of spiders	You would have picked it up and put it outside.

Examples :-

- If I had worked harder at school, I would have a better job now.
- I would have a better job now if I had worked harder at school.
- If we had looked at the map, we wouldn't be lost.
- We wouldn't be lost if we had looked at the map.
- If you had caught that plane, you would be dead now.
- You would be dead now if you had caught that plane.
- कुछ अन्य **conditional** वाक्य :-
(1) If + Subject + were, Subject + Would + V₁
Eg. :- if I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.
- काल्पनिक Past के लिए सभी Subjects के साथ 'were' का प्रयोग होता है।

Unleash the topper in you

4

CHAPTER

Subject-Verb Agreement

(कर्ता क्रिया अनुबंध)



- किसी भी Sentence में Subject के Number तथा Person के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग Subject-verb Agreement कहलाता है।
- Verb एवं Noun के बीच अंतर -
Noun + s/es → Plural Noun
Verb + s/es → Singular verb

Rules of Subject Verb Agreement

- दो subject को 'And' से जोड़ा जाए तो verb-Plural होती है।
E.g.:- Hari and Sohan are playing.
- यदि दो अलग-अलग Noun एक ही व्यक्ति/वस्तु को प्रदर्शित करें तो Singular verb होती है।
E.g.:- The poet and painter had died.
The clerk and counselor was present in the meeting.
- कुछ वाक्य ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें Singular subject होते हुए भी Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जब वाक्य में 'कल्पना' का भाव या प्रायः अशुभ शर्त का भाव प्रदर्शित होता है जैसे -
(a) I wish I were the Prime Minister.
(b) I wish I were a bird.
(c) Were he a king!
(d) Were she an eagle, she would fly to me.
(e) She ordered as if she were my mother
(f) If I were you, I would kill him.
- दो Noun, जो यद्यपि समानार्थक नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक Phrase की तरह प्रयुक्त होती हैं तो भी Verb-Singular लगती है। Actually ये दोनों Noun एक ही idea को व्यक्त करती हैं। जैसे-
(a) Bread and butter is a good breakfast.
(b) Slow and steady wins the race.
- जब दो या दो से अधिक Singular noun' or; Either... or, Neither ...nor से जोड़े गए हो तो Verb-Singular लगती है।
जैसे -

- (a) No man or woman was present there.
- (b) Either Sita or Ram was present in the party.
- (c) Neither he nor she is responsible for this loss.

- जब दो या दो से अधिक subjects; Either... or; Neither ...nor, Or से जोड़े गए हो तथा Different persons के हो तो verb अपने पास वाले Person के अनुसार ही लगती है। जैसे-
(a) Either you or I am to go there.
(b) Neither he nor you are to attend them.

- जब दो या दो से अधिक nouns अलग-अलग Number के हो (अर्थात् कोई Plural हो, कोई Singular हो) तो Plural number वाला Noun ही verb के साथ लगाना चाहिए एवं Verb भी Plural ही लगती है।

जैसे -

- (a) Neither the Principal nor the teachers were present in the function.
- (b) Either Ramesh or his friends have stolen the watch.

- जब एक Collective noun जैसे - Committee, Army, Crowd, Mob, Society, Assembly, Parliament, Council, Crew, Staff, Jury, Fleet, Majority इस तरह से प्रयुक्त होती है, जैसे एक Unit (इकाई) में हो तो verb singular लगती है।

जैसे -

- (a) The Parliament has passed the bill.
- (b) Army was deployed at the border.
- (c) The fleet has reached the port.

नोट - लेकिन यदि Collective noun, divided प्रतीत होती है या विलोम शब्दों में एकमत नहीं हो तो Plural verb लगाई जाती है।

- (a) The committee are divided over the proposal.
- (b) The jury are divided in opinion.

- यदि noun जो देखने में Plural लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में Singular होते हैं, ऐसे Noun के साथ Verb Singular लगती है। ऐसे Nouns निम्नलिखित हैं -

Physics, Mathematics, Economics, News, Gallows, Billiards, Innings, Wages, Alms etc.

- (a) No news is good news.
- (b) Physics/Economics/Math is a good subject.
- (c) Billiards is a game.
- (d) First innings was spoiled due to rain.

- यदि noun जो देखने में Singular लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में Plural होते हैं उनके साथ Verb भी Plural ही लगती है। ऐसे Nouns निम्नलिखित हैं -

Dozen, Hundred, Million, Cattle, People, Score, Thousand, Gentry, Peasantry, Company, Alphabet, Progeny, Offspring, Clergy, Infantry etc.

E.g.:-

- (a) The cattle are grazing in the field.
- (b) Not less than a dozen were injured.
- (c) The people were fully satisfied.

- जब दो Subject, Not only ... but also के साथ जुड़े हो तो Verb अपने पास वाले Subject के अनुसार लगाई जाती है।

जैसे -

- (a) Not only the principal but also the teachers were playing the match.
- (b) Not only the students but also the class teacher was also involved in the discussion.

- जब एक Subject के साथ beside, as well as, and not, in addition to, like, with, together with जैसे जोड़ने वाले Conjunctions से अन्य Subject या कोई शब्द जुड़े हुए हो तो Verb वाक्य में पहले आने वाले Subject के अनुसार लगाई जाती है।

जैसे -

- (a) Ram and not his friends was present there.

- (b) The house with all its belongings was sold.

- (c) The President as well as the members has come.

- जब किसी वाक्य में Other & Another के बाद कोई Noun आए तो ध्यान रखें other के बाद Plural Noun एवं Plural Verb लगती है तथा Another के बाद Singular Noun एवं Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे -

- (a) There are so many other hotels better than this.

- (b) There is another hotel near the Railway station.

The Poor, The rich, The disabled, The young, The old, The English, The French इत्यादि शब्द पूरी class को व्यक्त करते हैं। इनके साथ Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे -

- (a) The poor are trustworthy.
- (b) The rich are generally unkind to the poor.

- सामान्यतः All एवं Some के साथ यदि Countable noun आता है तो वह Noun भी Plural होगा एवं verb भी Plural लगाई जाएगी लेकिन यदि All के साथ कोई Uncountable noun आता है तो verb - Singular लगती है।

जैसे -

- (a) All the tigers are wild animals.
- (b) All the money was taken away by the thief.
- (c) Some animals are faithful.
- (d) Some milk is needed.

- Most of + Countable noun(plural) के साथ verb (plural) प्रयोग होता है।

Most of + Uncountable noun के साथ verb (singular) प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे -

- (a) Most of the persons are dishonest.
- (b) Most of apples are rotten.

- (c) Most of the milk was impure
 (d) Most of the sugar was wet with water.

- Half of + countable noun (plural) हो तो verb (plural) होगी ।

Half of + uncountable noun हो तो verb (singular) होगी ।

जैसे -

- (a) About half of the students were present there.
 (b) He said that half of the hostlers were absent.
 (c) Half of the milk was spoiled.
 (d) Half of the land was cultivated and half was uncultivable.

- कुछ nouns जैसे Furniture, Luggage, Information, advice, work, knowledge, equipment, behavior, scenery, traffic, fruit, electricity, music, progress, weather, nonsense, sense इत्यादि । Uncountable noun है । इनके साथ हमेशा Singular verb का प्रयोग होता है ।

जैसे -

- (a) Work is worship.
 (b) Knowledge is power.
 (c) His behavior was not proper.
 (d) His advice in the matter is trustworthy.
 (e) The scenery of Kashmir is indeed beautiful.

- The following एवं The undersigned का प्रयोग यदि Singular subject के लिए हुआ हो तो Verb-Singular होगी, अन्यथा Verb-Plural का प्रयोग होगा ।

जैसे -

- (a) The following are the new prices of the items.
 (b) Undersigned has taken a decision.
 S.K. jain

- (c) We, The undersigned request the pleasure of your company, S.K jain and P.K. jain

- (d) The following is the summary of the discussions held in the meeting.

- कई वाक्यों में Singular noun का Repetition, preposition के बाद होता है, ऐसे वाक्यों में Singular Verb लगती है ।

जैसे -

- (a) Man after man was coming there.
 (b) Ship after ship is arriving regularly.

- कुछ nouns जो दिखने में भी Plural लगती हैं तथा दो भागों में बनी होती हैं । जैसे - Scissors, pants, trousers, binoculars, tongs, spectacles, shorts, breeches, shoes, scales, glasses, goggles इत्यादि । इनके साथ Plural verb का प्रयोग होता है ।

जैसे -

- (a) My shoes are new.
 (b) Her spectacles are beautiful.
 (c) The scissors are blunt.

- More than one + noun हो तो verb (singular) का प्रयोग होता है ।

जैसे -

- (a) More than one worker was absent.
 (b) More than one student was killed.

- **Structure** - noun + preposition + noun ऐसे वाक्यों में verb, preposition से पहले आने वाले noun के अनुसार लगती है ।

जैसे -

- (a) The quality of these goods is well known.
 (b) Financial help from all the countries was received.
 (c) The colour of this shirt is liked by all.

- जब वाक्य में निम्न phrases का प्रयोग होता है ।

जैसे - a number of, lots of, a lot of, plenty of, a quarter, parts of, percent of, proportion, none of, remainder of, two-third, most of, some of, majority of, much

of, many of, a good deal of, a great deal of, heaps of इत्यादि हो तो verb, of के बाद आने वाले noun के श्रुशार लगाई जाती हैं। यदि of के बाद आने वाला noun plural है तो verb भी plural लगेगी।

जैसे -

- (a) Plenty of sugar is required.
- (b) Plenty of chairs have been purchased.
- (c) A lot of books were destroyed in fire.
- (d) A lot of milk was sent there.

- The number of + singular verb [The number का अर्थ होता है 'बहुत' (many)] तथा A number of + plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे -

- (a) The number of students opted English in Administrative Services is generally small.
- (b) The number of candidate appeared in SSC this year was very large.
- (c) A number of English books are available in library.
- (d) There were a number of students waiting for their turn.

- यदि किसी वाक्य का Subject, कोई Relative pronoun जैसे - who, which, that हो, तो verb, इस Relative Pronoun के Antecedent के श्रुशार लगती है। (Antecedent का अर्थ पहले आने वाला होता है।)

जैसे -

- (a) It is I who have telephoned you.

(b) It is he who is responsible for this loss.

(c) The book that is here is mine.

(d) The books that are here are mine.

- दि दो Singular nouns के पहले 'No' का प्रयोग हो तो Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे -

(a) No boy and no girl was present in the party.

(b) No man and no woman was swimming at that time.

- जब अंकगणितिय figures, and से जोड़े जाते हैं, तो Singular verb भी हो सकती है और plural verb भी हो सकती है।

जैसे -

(a) Four and four is eight.

(b) Four and four are eight.

- Everyone, Everybody, Nobody, Somebody, No one, Each one, Someone के साथ singular verb लगेगी

जैसे -

(a) Everyone was happy to get this news.

(b) Somebody is coming here.

(c) Each one was given a gift.

- Each of, Either of, Neither of + Noun (plural) हो तो verb (singular) आएगी।

जैसे -

(a) Each of the students was given a gift.

(b) Either of the magazines is useful.

(c) Neither of the books is cheap.