

**A COMPREHENSIVE  
GUIDE ON**

# General English

**Banking, SSC, Management Entrance Exams,  
Law Entrance Exams, Railways, LIC, Defence  
Entrance Exams and Other Competitive Exams**

## **KEY FEATURES**

- ✓ *In-depth explanation of concepts in bilingual medium*
- ✓ *Thorough coverage of all important topics*
- ✓ *Exhaustive variety of exercises for practice, along with the answer key and explanations*
- ✓ *Revision test for self-assessment.*

**NEELAM MALKANI**

High-Score Series<sup>+</sup>

A COMPREHENSIVE  
GUIDE ON

# General English

by

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The cover of this book has been designed using resources from Freepik.com

# Contents

Preface	3	<b>Revision Test 4</b>	195
E-mail Etiquettes	4	20. Direct and Indirect Speech	200
<b>SECTION A</b>		21. Parallelism	212
<b>GRAMMAR</b>		22. Question Tags	220
1. Parts of Speech	5	23. Punctuation	225
2. Noun	7	<b>Revision Test 5</b>	232
3. Pronoun	19	24. Types of Grammar based Questions	
4. Adjective	38	A. Spotting the Errors	237
5. Adverb	48	B. Phrase Replacement	245
<b>Revision Test 1</b>	58	<b>SECTION B</b>	
6. Conjunction	62	<b>VOCABULARY</b>	
7. Preposition	70	25. Vocabulary Building Techniques	253
8. Articles	79	26. Synonyms	260
9. Verb	90	27. Antonyms	299
<b>Revision Test 2</b>	97	28. Confusing Words	323
10. Modals	102	29. One word Substitution	334
11. Verbals	110	30. Fill in the Blanks	346
12. Modifiers	119	31. Cloze Test	358
13. Analysis of Sentences	126	32. Analogy	373
<b>Revision Test 3</b>	136	33. Phrasal Verbs	383
14. Subject-Verb Agreement	142	34. Idioms and Proverbs	398
15. Present Tense	154	<b>SECTION C</b>	
16. Past Tense	163	<b>READING COMPREHENSION</b>	
17. Future Tense	169	35. Basics of Reading comprehension	430
18. Conditional Sentences	174		
19. Active and Passive Voice	182		

**Edition :** 2019

**Price :** ₹317

**ISBN :** 978-93-88623-90-2

**Printed at :** Upkar Printing Unit, Agra

# Preface

A Comprehensive Guide on General English is an ideal learning resource for the aspirants of competitive examinations. By using bilingual medium of explanation, we have tried to make learning of English grammar easier, especially for those who come from the Hindi heartland of India. This guidebook is an all-inclusive piece of work on verbal ability with relevant rules, explanations, examples, exceptions and practice exercises. Keeping in mind the dynamic nature of exams such as Bank PO and CAT, we have incorporated all the novel varieties of questions that are trending in the recent exams.

## **This book is divided into three major sections :**

- 1. Grammar :** This section covers all the elemental topics of grammar, including some of the advanced concepts namely Modifiers, Parallelism and Conditionals, which have appeared in the recent competitive exams. Numerous exercises, coupled with periodic revision tests, will help you gain a firm grip on these fundamental concepts.
- 2. Vocabulary :** This part of the book deals with all kinds of vocabulary-based questions, followed by plenty of exercises to give you a competitive edge on the most challenging section of grammar learning. The nuances of vocabulary building have been explained thoroughly by their correct usage, collocations and connotations.
- 3. Reading Comprehension :** This part of the book teaches the Reading comprehension section in detail. It outlines the fundamental techniques on how to approach and solve these questions in minimal time. The compilation of practice passages, incorporating various types of questions, is enough to give you a solid command over this segment of English language learning.

Meticulous care has been taken to make the content of this book lucid and error-free. However, queries, complaints and/or suggestions are welcome from our readers' community.

With more than a decade of experience in English language teaching, Neelam Malkani is a name to be reckoned with in competitive examination training. She has developed an unparalleled authority on the verbal ability and verbal reasoning section of CAT, GRE, GMAT, SAT and CLAT. She has been associated with British Council, Endeavor Careers, Career Launcher, PT Education, Legal Edge and Top Rankers.

**–Publisher**

## Acknowledgement

Writing this book was more challenging than I had thought but it turned to be more rewarding than I could have ever imagined. For this accomplishment, firstly, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my English teacher Mr Khalid Syed Hassan, Director, Applied English Academy, whose profound understanding of English and inimitable style of teaching have been a constant source of inspiration for me to excel in life. Unconditional support of my family, colleagues and friends, especially Divya Narain, Anusha Narain, Prerna Sharma, Anju Khare, Shajleen Hussain and Sweetie Khatri was also instrumental in conceiving and materialising this book. I would also like to acknowledge the entire team of Oswal Publishers for realising this ambitious project.

**–Neelam Malkani**



# E-mail Etiquettes

When you are writing an e-mail, pause for a moment and ponder on the purpose of your mail—is it formal or informal? An e-mail is **formal** when you're writing a cover letter for a job or requesting an internship from your future boss and it is **informal** when you could have sent the same message through a text or over a casual conversation. In case you're unsure where your relationship with the recipient stands, it

is better to compose a formal e-mail that will help you to present a metaphorical sharp-suited image on the reader.

The **subject line** is as crucial to a mail as the title is to a chapter. It gives a rough idea to the reader what your mail is about. Writing a contextually-relevant subject line will also help the recipient to draw references from the previous trail of mails.

**Salutation** is another part of a mail that is generally mistaken. It might come as a surprise to you but Hey Tom, style of greeting is technically erroneous; Dear Tom, or Hey, Tom is the correct way to go.

Make sure to proofread your e-mail before you hit the send button. You can now thank Gmail for the 'undo' option that allows you to correct and resend an error-ridden mail. However, you can follow the given tips to write an impeccable mail in the first go.

- Use bullet points wherever possible.
- Change paragraphs when a trail of thoughts ends and another one starts.
- Use **bold** text to emphasize on a point of importance.
- Avoid using informal abbreviations and shorthand spellings.
- Use proper punctuation marks and capitalisation.
- Do not overdo the ellipsis or the three dots that often trail off into Neverland.

It is important to **sign off** your mail in a tone that compliments the style in which it is written. A mail that begins with Respected Ma'am, will certainly not close with XOXO. Ensure that you mention your name and contact details in the signature so that the recipient can contact you further, if need be.

# Parts of Speech

English language में 8 parts of speech होते हैं। English के सभी words इन्हीं में से किसी एक category के होते हैं। Parts of speech किसी word के meaning तथा उसके किसी sentence में function को determine करता है।

इस chapter में हम parts of speech की basic definition तथा उनके examples को समझेंगे। आगे chapters में इन सभी को detail में समझाया गया है। Modern English में interjection की limited applicability की वजह से उसके स्थान पर articles को importance ज्यादा दिया जाता है। अतः interjection की जगह आगे के chapters में article को explain किया है।

## Noun

जैसा कि आपने पहले भी पढ़ा होगा noun किसी भी नाम को represent करता है। A noun is a naming word. It can name anything : a person, animal, place, thing, quality, feeling, and idea.

*Rahul is a choreographer*

*India is a diverse country.*

## Pronoun

Pronouns वो words होते हैं जो noun की जगह use होते हैं। A pronoun is a word that stands for a name or a noun.

*He is also a singer.* (He replaces noun Rahul)

*It is also a democratic nation.* (It replaces noun India)

## Adjective

Adjectives words की वो category होते हैं जो noun या pronoun को describe करते हैं अर्थात् वो noun or pronoun की quality को highlight करते हैं। Adjectives are the words describing noun or pronoun.

*Rahul is a versatile man.* (Defining noun Man)

*He is electrifying on stage.* (Defining Pronoun He)

*India is a secular country.* (Describing noun Country)

## Verb

Verb basically वो part of speech है जिसके बिना किसी sentence का formation नहीं हो सकता। यह किसी sentence में action, state and possessions show करता है।

*Rahul dances and sings to make living.* (action)

*India is home to a number of religions.* (state)

*India has 600 million young people.* (possession)

## Adverb

Adverbs किसी sentence में verb, adjective या किसी अन्य adverb को modify करते हैं अर्थात् ये वो words हैं जो अन्य parts of speech के meaning को प्रभावित करते हैं।

*He sings melodiously.* (defining verb "sings")

*He is truly a versatile man.* (defining adjective "versatile")

*He dances very gracefully.* (defining another adverb "gracefully")

## Preposition

Prepositions mainly वो words होते हैं जो किसी noun या pronoun के पहले आते हैं एवं sentence में different parts के बीच relationship को establish करते हैं।

*Rahul always comes on stage on time and feels confident of his ability to mesmerize his audience. He is good at all forms of contemporary dance and takes delight in entertaining the viewers.*

(इसमें सभी boldfaced word prepositions है जो relationship को express कर रहे हैं।)

## Conjunction

Conjunction का basic function किसी दो words को या दो clauses को जोड़ना होता है।

*Rahul is hardworking and dedicated.* (joining two words)

*Rahul likes performing solo because people are really crazy about him.* (Joining two clauses)

## Interjection

*Hurrah! I won the lottery!* (Expression of joy)

*Alas! I failed the test!* (Expression of sorrow)

*Oh! I forgot my keys!* (Expression of sorrow)

*Ouch! It is painful!* (Expression of pain)

*Yahoo! I got a job!* (Expression of joy)

Nouns एवं adjectives भी कई बार interjection की तरह use होते हैं।

*Great! You assisted the man in need!* (Adjective)

*Nice! You have written really well!* (Adjective)

*Good! We can now go ahead* (Adjective)

*Man! Where were you all my life?* (Noun)

**Note :** English में कई बार words एक part of speech की तरह categorized नहीं होते हैं बल्कि sentence में वह किस तरह से use होता है वह उसका part of speech decide करता है।

Look at these sentences and see how the same word is used as different parts of speech:

*Man is mortal.* (Noun)

*You should buy a leather man bag to hold a laptop.* (used as an adjective defining bag)

*Soldiers manned barricades around the city.* (used as a verb)

*Man, that was great!* (used as an exclamation)

Parts of speech का पता होना word के सही meaning एवं usage का पता लगाने के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होता है

Look at these sentences :

*Both films have been a big box-office success.* (noun)

*She's been trying to pass her driving test for six years and she has finally succeeded.* (Verb)

*She runs a very successful computer business.* (Adjective)

*A number of patients have been successfully treated with the new drug.* (Adverb)

### Exercise 1

Identify the boldfaced parts of speech in the given sentences :

1. **Ram** can play the **trumpet**.
2. They **listen to music** every day.
3. **She** is an **old lady**.
4. The **group** went climbing in the **mountains**.
5. This is a **fast car**.
6. He did **well** in the **test**.
7. My **mother** drives **carefully**.
8. Has your **father** ever been to **Australia**?
9. The **play** was **fantastic**.
10. **Ouch!** This is **bitter**.

### Answers

- |            |   |              |
|------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Ram     | – | Noun         |
| trumpet    | – | Noun         |
| 2. Listen  | – | Verb         |
| to         | – | Preposition  |
| music      | – | Noun         |
| 3. She     | – | Pronoun      |
| old        | – | Adjective    |
| lady       | – | Noun         |
| 4. group   | – | Noun         |
| mountain   | – | Noun         |
| 5. fast    | – | Adjective    |
| car        | – | Noun         |
| 6. well    | – | Adverb       |
| 7. mother  | – | Noun         |
| carefully  | – | Adverb       |
| 8. father  | – | Noun         |
| Australia  | – | Noun         |
| 9. play    | – | Noun         |
| fantastic  | – | Adjective    |
| 10. Ouch ! | – | Interjection |
| Bitter     | – | Adjective    |

# Noun

Noun वो शब्द हैं जो निम्नलिखित को identify करते हैं :

**A person** (woman, boy, doctor, neighbour)

**A thing** (dog, building, tree, country)

**An idea, quality, or state** (truth, danger, birth, happiness).

किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, animal या जगह के नाम को हम noun कहते हैं जैसे कि,

*Rahul is an intelligent man.*

(यहाँ Rahul एक व्यक्ति का नाम है इसलिए यह एक noun है।)

*Mumbai is an alluring city.*

(यहाँ Mumbai एक जगह का नाम है इसलिए यह एक noun है।)

*Lion is a ferocious animal.*

(यहाँ lion एक animal है इसलिए एक noun है।)

*A carpenter made this table.*

(यहाँ table एक वस्तु का नाम है इसलिए यह एक noun है।)

## Kinds of Noun

Noun को समझने के बाद अब देखते हैं उसके विभिन्न प्रकार :

Common Noun

Proper Noun

Collective Noun

Material Noun

Abstract Noun

### 1. Common Noun

वह noun जो हर व्यक्ति, जगह या चीज के लिए common है, उसे common noun कहते हैं। जैसे—

*The boys are shouting.*

*Mary is a girl.*

*She is a good teacher.*

*Animals should be treated with kindness.*

*Fruits should be included in our diet.*

### 2. Proper Noun

किसी विशिष्ट या particular व्यक्ति, चीज या जगह के नाम proper noun होते हैं, जैसे—

*Mohan lives in New Delhi.*

*Akbar ruled Agra.*

*Samsung is a Korean company.*

*London is the capital of Britain.*

Proper nouns हमेशा capital letters से ही start होते हैं।

### 3. Collective Noun

यह वो noun होते हैं जो कि एक समान तरह के persons या things के समूह को दर्शाते हैं। जैसे—

*The class is making a noise.*

(यहाँ class एक collective noun है जिसका मतलब है छात्रों का समूह)

*The army is ready for the war.*

(यहाँ army एक collective noun है जिसका मतलब है सैनिकों का समूह)

इसी तरह के कुछ और collective nouns हैं :

**People** : board, choir, committee, family, group, jury, panel, staff

**Animals** : flock, herd, pod, swarm, colony, caravan

**Things** : bunch, collection, fleet, flotilla, pack, set

### 4. Material Noun

वह substance या material जिससे चीजें बनती हैं material noun होता है, जैसे—

*Iron and copper are very useful metals.*

*Furniture is made of wood.*

*Gold is a precious metal.*

*Jute is useful for making bags.*

### 5. Abstract Noun

किसी quality, idea, and concept या state का नाम abstract-noun होता है। Abstract nouns को हम महसूस कर सकते हैं पर देख नहीं सकते। यह mainly चार चीजों को दर्शाता है :

(a) **Quality** : truth, honesty, kindness, humility, bravery, wisdom, foolishness etc.

(b) **Action** : hatred, mischief, theft etc.

(c) **State** : childhood, boyhood, adolescence, youth, freedom, slavery, sleep, sickness, death etc.

(d) **Names of various arts, sciences, and professions** : Economics, politics, physics, chemistry, botany, history, anthropology, pharmacy etc.

*He looked at me with intense hatred.*

*There is no truth in the rumors.*

*She regrets that she spent her youth travelling and not studying.*

*He studied politics and economics at Yale.*

इस classification के अलावा nouns को एक और तरह classify किया जाता है: countable and uncountable nouns.



### 1. Countable Nouns

जिन nouns को हम count कर सकते हैं उन्हें countable nouns कहते हैं, इनके singular एवं plural दोनों forms होते हैं, जैसे कि,

book/books, pen/pens, pencil/ pencils, cat/cats, woman/women; country/countries

जब वो singular form में use होते हैं उनके आगे indefinite article A/ AN लगता है।

*A book is kept on the table.*

*I need a pen to sign.*

हम इन सभी को गिन सकते हैं इसलिए ये countable nouns के उदाहरण हैं।

### 2. Uncountable Nouns

जिन nouns को हम count नहीं कर सकते हैं उन्हें uncountable nouns कहते हैं, जैसे कि, rice, water, sugar, milk, rain, flour, earth, wine, or wood. इनके आगे indefinite article A/ AN नहीं आता है परन्तु special cases में definite article THE आता है। सभी abstract and material noun generally uncountable होते हैं।

कुछ cases में uncountable nouns को countable की तरह भी use किया जाता है।

<i>Would you like some coffee?</i>	uncountable, ये एक पेय पदार्थ को indicate कर रहा है।
<i>He ordered a coffee.</i>	countable, यहाँ ये एक a cup of coffee को indicate कर रहा है।
<i>There's no truth in the rumors.</i>	uncountable, यहाँ वो state of being true को express कर रहा है।
<i>The fundamental truths about human nature.</i>	countable, यहाँ वो facts or beliefs को express कर रहा है।

कुछ words हैं जो सिर्फ countable noun के साथ use होते हैं एवं कुछ word ऐसे हैं जो सिर्फ uncountable nouns के साथ use होते हैं। Please follow them carefully :

	With countable noun?	With un-countable noun?	Examples
few, fewer	✓	×	fewer students; few cars
little, less, least	×	✓	less food; little time
many, several	✓	×	several books; many changes
Much	×	✓	much pleasure; much sleep

### Some important rules of nouns :

**Rule 1:** कई बार proper nouns को common nouns की तरह use किया जाता है, जैसे कि,  
*He is considered as the Birbal (the wisest man) of our class.*

Birbal एक proper noun है लेकिन उसके पहले definite article THE लगाया गया है क्योंकि इस sentence में इसे common noun की तरह use किया गया है : वो Birbal की तरह है।

*We need more Dhonis to win the world cup again.*

Proper nouns को plural नहीं लिखा जाता है परन्तु इस case में हम Mahendra Singh Dhoni की तरह के players की बात कर रहे हैं।

*It takes a Gandhi to win a war without any bloodshed.*

Gandhi एक proper noun है लेकिन उसके पहले indefinite article A लगाया गया है क्योंकि इस sentence में इसे common noun की तरह use किया गया है : Gandhi की तरह एक leader.

जब proper nouns को common nouns की तरह use किया जाता है, उस स्थिति में भी यह capital letter से ही start होते हैं। जैसे कि,

*Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.*

*Ritesh is the Newton of our class.*

*Munshi Prem Chand is the Charles Dickens of India.*

**Rule 2:** English में कुछ words हमेशा uncountable होते हैं। इन words को please note करें क्योंकि exams में प्रायः इन्हीं words पर based questions पूछे जाते हैं। इनमें से किसी को भी हम गिन नहीं सकते इसलिए यह uncountable nouns के उदाहरण हैं।

Advice, information, furniture, hair, word (in the sense of promise, message or discussion), mischief, bread, scenery, abuse, vacation, evidence, employment, alphabet, poetry, fuel, food, furniture, baggage, paper, machinery etc.

इन सभी words का plural form नहीं होगा एवं इन words के आगे indefinite article A/ AN नहीं लगेगा।

*The child was punished for committing mischiefs.*

(Incorrect)

*The child was punished for committing mischief.*

(Correct)

*They give advices to people with HIV and AIDS.*

(Incorrect)

*They give advice to people with HIV and AIDS.*

(Correct)

*I approached my counselor for an information.*

(Incorrect)

*I approached my counselor for a piece of information.*

(Correct)

*I approached my counselor for some information.*

**Rule 3 :** जब material noun एक general sense में use होते हैं तब कोई article नहीं लगता है :

**Brass** is an alloy of **copper** and **zinc**.

Chemical analysis revealed a high content of **copper**.

The earth's core is a hot, molten mix of **iron and nickel**.

**Water** is an essential nutrient for the body.

परन्तु जब इन्हें particular sense में use किया जाता है तब

उनके पहले article (the) का उपयोग होता है, जैसे कि,

**The iron** imported from China is of inferior quality.

**The water** of this well is cool.

**The cotton** growing in this field has been sprayed with insecticides.

**The gold** of that mine is of a very high quality.

पहले वाक्य में, 'iron' general sense में इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है बल्कि यहाँ उस 'iron' की बात हो रही है जो China से import हुआ है इसलिए 'iron' के पहले definite article 'the' लगाएंगे। इसी तरह दूसरे वाक्य में 'water' general sense में use नहीं हुआ है इसलिए 'water' के पहले definite article 'the' लगाएंगे। इसी तरह 'cotton' and 'gold' के पहले भी definite article 'the' लगाएंगे।

**Rule 4 :** सामान्यतः हम abstract noun के साथ कोई articles use नहीं करते, जैसे—

*She's in her third year of studying **economics** at New York University.*

*Both their children graduated with degrees in **economics**.*

*I was a fairly good football player in my **youth**.*

**Honesty** is the best policy.

**Note :** पर जब हम abstract nouns को specify या particularise करते हैं तब हम इसके साथ definite article 'the' का use करते हैं।

*I appreciate **the honesty** he displayed despite having so much financial risk.*

*He had **the honesty** to admit he was wrong.*

इन दोनों sentence में specific act of honesty की बात हो रही है।

**Note :** पर जब हम abstract nouns को different reference में use करते हैं तो उनके पहले indefinite article A/ AN भी लगता है।

*She had been **a beauty** in her day.*

*That last goal was **a beauty!***

यहाँ beauty का अर्थ एक person or चीज़ जो beautiful है।

**Note :** Economics एक abstract noun है परन्तु इन sentences को देखिये:

**The economics** of the project **are** very encouraging (Countable)

**The economics** of maintaining a safe environment are not just the concern of the government.

यहाँ economics का अर्थ expenses है इसलिए verb plural (ARE) है।

Youth एक abstract noun है परन्तु इस sentence को देखिये :

*The fight was started by a gang of **youths**.*

(Countable )

यहाँ Youths का अर्थ young men है इसलिए abstract noun को countable की तरह plural में लिखा गया है।

**Some more examples :**

**Childhood** is a care-free period.

**The childhood** of Raman was full of misery.

पहले वाक्य में abstract noun 'Childhood' के साथ कोई article use नहीं हुआ because 'Childhood' general sense में इस्तेमाल हुआ है, परन्तु दूसरे वाक्य में 'The childhood of Raman' का जिक्र है इसलिए यह एक विशिष्ट case है और यहाँ हम definite article 'the' का इस्तेमाल childhood के पहले करेंगे।

**Unity** is strength.

**The unity** of our country depends on communal harmony.

(Here it refers to the unity of our country)

पहले वाक्य में abstract noun 'Unity' के साथ कोई article use नहीं हुआ because 'Unity' general sense में इस्तेमाल हुआ है।

परन्तु दूसरे वाक्य में 'The unity of our country' का जिक्र है इसलिए यह एक विशिष्ट case है और यहाँ हम definite article 'the' का इस्तेमाल करेंगे 'unity' के पहले।

**Rule 5 :** Uncountable nouns के पहले संख्या या संख्यात्मक phrases का use भी नहीं होता, because हम इन्हें count नहीं कर सकते।

*The poet wrote **four poetries**.* (Incorrect)

*The poet wrote **four poems**.* (Correct)

***A number of poetry** by nationalist poet Dinkar were recited.* (Incorrect)

***A number of poems** by nationalist poet Dinkar were recited.* (Correct)

Poetry एक uncountable noun है इसके पहले number का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

**Note :** इसी तरह Uncountable nouns के साथ 'many' का उपयोग भी गलत है क्योंकि 'many' शब्द संख्या को दर्शाता है या उस स्थिति को दर्शाता है जिसको हम गिन या count कर सकते हैं।

*We left **many luggages** unattended.* (Incorrect)

*We left **some luggage** unattended.* (Correct)

(ये वाक्य गलत है because 'luggage' एक uncountable noun है जो कि plural form में इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता और इसके पहले हम 'many' शब्द का इस्तेमाल भी नहीं कर सकते।

*His friend presened him **many furnitures**.* (Incorrect)

*His friend presented him **many articles of furniture**.* (Correct)

**Some more examples :**

*He gave me **two breads**.* (Incorrect)

*He gave me **two pieces/loaves of bread**.* (Correct)

**Note :** यहाँ table में कुछ words दिए गए हैं जो countable and uncountable nouns दोनों के साथ use होते हैं :

Words	Countable	Uncountable
<b>All</b>	All oranges / All mobiles	All information
<b>More</b>	More men / More students	More luggage
<b>Most</b>	Most People	Most music
<b>Enough</b>	Enough plants	Enough confidence
<b>Some</b>	Some men	Some experience
<b>None</b>	None of the players	None of the music

**Rule 6 :** कुछ nouns के आखिरी में 's' या 'es' नहीं होता परन्तु इनका अर्थ plural में ही express होता है, अतः इन nouns के बाद plural verb ही use होती है, जैसे-

Cattle, gentry, peasantry, poultry, clergy, people, folk

*Cattle is grazing in the field.* (Incorrect)

*Cattle are grazing in the field.* (Correct)

*All the local clergy were asked to attend the ceremony.*

*Poultry are domesticated birds kept by humans for their eggs.*

### Exercise 1

Fill in the blank with the appropriate option.

- Rohan is \_\_\_\_\_ of our class.  
(Newton/ the Newton)
- A bevy of girls \_\_\_\_\_ just entered the room.  
(has/ have)
- The Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ divided in their final support to the bill.  
(was/ were)
- The ship sank and the crew \_\_\_\_\_ missing .  
(was/ were)
- Mistake after mistake \_\_\_\_\_ made by us.  
(was/ were)
- A book is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(paper/ papers)
- The building is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(stone and brick/ stones and bricks)
- Give me \_\_\_\_\_ paper. (piece of/ a piece of)
- The Earth with \_\_\_\_\_ bountifulness has always been generous to the mankind. (her/ his)
- The baby is playing with \_\_\_\_\_ colorful toys.  
(its/ his)
- Wave upon wave \_\_\_\_\_ rising, but the sailor managed to control the boat. (was/ were)
- He is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ who work very hard.  
(student/ students)
- A number of books \_\_\_\_\_ been written on this subject. (have/ has)
- The rich should help \_\_\_\_\_ . (the poor/ poor)

- \_\_\_\_\_ were admitted to the nearby government hospital. (The injured/ injured)
- \_\_\_\_\_ are being dispatched today by goods train. (The goods/ Goods)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of directors meets once in a week.  
(board/ bench)
- The teams \_\_\_\_\_ fighting over who should be their next captain. (are/ is)
- The poultry \_\_\_\_\_ ready for sale. (are/ is)
- Three years \_\_\_\_\_ too long a time to wait.  
(are/ is)

### Answers

- the Newton

**Explanation :** Sometimes the proper noun is used as a common noun, and in this case 'the' is added before the proper noun to make it common noun. So, it would be 'the Newton' .

- has

**Explanation :** The collective noun 'bevy' means a group of girls, and it is taken as a single group, unit or body, so a singular verb is to be used.

- were

**Explanation :** The collective noun 'Parliament' is not taken as a group, rather its persons are referred to here. These persons seem to be in disagreement.

- were

**Explanation :** The collective noun 'crew' is not used to represent a group of sailors, but the sailors are talked about who drowned.

- was

**Explanation :** When the same noun comes both before and after a preposition, then the noun is in singular form at both the places and the verb used is also singular, so it should be 'Mistake after mistake'.

- paper

**Explanation :** 'Paper' here is an uncountable noun, so its plural form is not required.

- stone and brick

**Explanation :** 'stone and brick' here is an uncountable noun, so its plural form is not required.

- a piece of

**Explanation :** It should be 'Give me a piece of paper'.

- her

**Explanation :** When the natural objects are personified, then the ones indicating softness, gentleness, warmth and beauty are considered feminine and the pronoun 'her' is used for them.

- its

**Explanation :** For inanimate things, time, animals, young babies we use neuter gender.

11. was

**Explanation :** When the same noun comes both before and after a preposition, then the noun is in singular form at both the places and the verb used is also singular, so it should be 'Wave upon wave'.

12. students

**Explanation :** The phrase one of the is followed by plural noun.

13. have

**Explanation :** 'A number of' means many, and after it a plural verb is required.  
(The number of' is followed by singular verb)

14. the poor

**Explanation :** When an adjective is preceded by the definite article 'the' then it becomes a noun. So, here 'the poor' means a class comprising poor people.

15. The injured

**Explanation :** When an adjective is preceded by the definite article 'the' then it becomes a noun. So, here 'the injured' means a 'all the injured people' at a particular point of time.

16. The goods

**Explanation :** 'the goods' means all the things.

17. board

**Explanation :** The board of directors is the correct collective noun.

The collective noun 'bench' is used for Judges/Magistrates.

18. are

**Explanation :** The collective noun 'team' here refers to the 'persons' fighting over an issue. So, a plural verb will be required.

19. are

**Explanation :** The collective noun 'cattle, gentry, peasantry, poultry, clergy, majority, people, folk' are used with plural verb.

20. is

**Explanation :** 'Three years' is taken as a single unit of time, so a singular verb is required.

**Rule 7:** कुछ collective nouns हैं जिनका प्रयोग दोनों singular और plural verbs के साथ होता है, जैसे –

Committee, jury, ministry, house, family, mob, crowd, audience, police, team, number, board, staff, public.

इन nouns का उपयोग जब एक group या consolidated body के तौर पर किया जाता है तब हम इनके साथ singular verb का उपयोग करते हैं पर जब इनका उपयोग विभिन्न सदस्यों या लोगों को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है तब इनके साथ हम plural verb का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जैसे –

Collective noun 'committee' का उपयोग दोनों तरह से किया जाता है।

*The committee is in agreement on this issue.*

(यहाँ 'committee' शब्द का उपयोग एक group या body के रूप में किया गया है इसलिए इसके साथ singular verb का इस्तेमाल हुआ है।)

*The committee are divided and there is a conflict among the members.*

(यहाँ 'committee' शब्द का तात्पर्य उसके सदस्यों से है इसलिए इसके साथ plural verb का इस्तेमाल हुआ है) इसी तरह :

*The team is at the top.* (Correct)

(यह वाक्य सही है because noun 'team' का उपयोग यहाँ एक group की तरह हुआ है)

*The team are full of high spirits.* (Correct)

(यह वाक्य सही है because noun 'team' का उपयोग यहाँ उसके players की spirit को दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है)

*The jury has given this decision unanimously.*

(यहाँ Jury एक singular noun की तरह use किया गया है क्योंकि सभी jury members decision पर agree करते हैं)

*The jury are voting to come to a consensus.*

(यहाँ Jury को plural noun की तरह use किया गया है क्योंकि यहाँ jury members के individual action-voting की बात की गयी है)

**Rule 8:** निम्नलिखित nouns plural हैं और इनके साथ plural verbs का ही इस्तेमाल होता है, जैसे–

Trousers, breeches, jeans, scissors, spectacles, shears, scales, alms, thanks, proceeds, riches, contents, credentials, orders, refreshments, requirements, customs, rations, archives, annals, ashes, arrears, assets, stairs, spirits, quarters, earnings, manners, outskirts, savings, auspices, surroundings...

*The goods are being dispatched today by goods train.*

*The office premises are mortgaged in the bank.*

*My old trousers are now used by my younger brother.*

*My scissors are not very sharp.*

*His spectacles are very costly.*

*Orders for his transfer have been issued.*

*The proceeds of the magic show are to be given to the fund for soldier's welfare.*

**Please look at the given sentences :**

*Trousers are preferred to jeans for a formal occasion.*

*The pair of trousers he chose to wear for the interview was not appropriate.*

Second sentence में verb singular है because उसमें subject plural trousers नहीं बल्कि **The pair of trousers** हैं और वो singular हैं।

*Two pairs of trousers are bought to keep options.*

इस sentence में verb plural (are) हैं क्योंकि plural subject **Two pairs of trousers** है।

**Rule 9:** ऐसे कई noun हैं जिनके आखिरी में 's' या 'es' आता है पर उनके साथ singular verb का ही उपयोग होता है, जैसे – Physics, mathematics, politics, mumps, measles, rickets, innings, series, news, summons, billiards,

aquatics, gymnastics, athletics....

*Physics is an interesting subject.*

*The measles has broken out in the town.*

*Politics is a dirty game.*

*The summons has been served on him.*

## Exercise 2

### Spot the errors in the given sentences :

- The committee (a) is divided (b) and there is a lot of hostility and rancor (c) among the members. (d) No error (e)
- The police (a) was posted (b) all over (c) the long routes. (d) No error (e)
- My elder brother gave me (a) many advices (b) on how to score (c) maximum marks in an exam. (d) No error (e)
- Our landlord (a) has bought (b) many furnitures (c) from the grand sale.(d) No error (e)
- The farmers (a) have purchased (b) many lands in (c) the posh urban areas.(d) No error (e)
- The owner (a) of the firm has sold (b) all the furnitures that were (c) of no use .(d) No error (e)
- There are (a) twenty- six (b) alphabet in (c) English language.(d) No error (e)
- Scientists have warned (a) that the use of growth hormones (b) to making cattles grow more quickly (c) may result in a health risk for consumers. (d) No error (e)
- The proceeds (a) of the charity show (b) is to be to be given to (c) the fund for women's welfare .(d) No error (e)
- The team (a) was cheering (b) and laughing, (c) even screaming.(d) No error (e)
- We haven't yet (a) managed to find (b) new premises that is (c) suitable for our purposes. (d) No error (e)
- The audience was (a) clearly delighted (b) with the performance (c) of the main lead actress. (d) No error(e)
- A majority (a) of ten thousand indicates (b) his popularity (c) in the local constituency. (d) No error (e)
- Two-thirds of (a) the final list have been (b) forwarded by (c) the final authority.(d) No error (e)
- The majority (a) of men (b) have hair (c) on their chest. (d) No error(e)
- Kalidas is (a) often called (b) the Shakespeare (c) of India. (d) No error (e)
- The committee (a) was not (b) in agreement (c) on the action to be taken.(d) No error (e)
- There are (a) no means of (b) tracing the debt (c) at all. (d) No error (e)
- The student (a) made less mistakes (b) in his (c) final examination today. (d) No error (e)
- A group of (a) boys and girls are (b) making noise (c) outside the class. (d) No error (e)
- This pair of trousers (a) is too expensive (b) to be afforded by him (c) at this moment.(d) No error(e)
- Cotton (a) growing in (b) this field has been(c) sprayed with insecticides. (d) No error (e)
- The rice (a) is the staple food (b) of most of the (c) people of the world. (d) No error (e)
- The unity (a) of our country (b) depends on (c) communal harmony. (d) No error(e)
- A childhood (a) of the unfortunate boy (b) was full of (c) hardships and miseries.(d) No error (e)
- Attempt after attempts (a) was made (b) by the contestant, (c) but no success could be achieved. (d) No error (e)
- What is (a) his opinion (b) about our (c) home and foreign policy?(d) No error (e)
- A large number of (a) deers died (b) due to intake of (c) polluted water. (d) No error (e)
- Many cattles (a) were (b) grazing in (c) the nearby field (d) No error (e)
- No cricket (a) innings are (b) scheduled for (c) this week. (d) No error (e)

## Answers

- (b)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'The committee are divided and there is a lot of hostility and rancor among the members', as the collective noun 'committee' is used with a singular verb when it is used as a body or group but when its members or persons are referred to, in a sentence, then a plural verb is required.
- (b)  
**Explanation :** It should be the 'The police were posted all over the long routes, as the collective noun 'police' is used with a singular verb when it is used as a body or group but when its members or persons are referred to, in a sentence, then a plural verb 'were' is required.
- (b)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'many pieces of advice' or 'much advice' but not 'many advices' as advice is an uncountable noun and its plural form is incorrect.
- (c)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'many items of furniture'; furniture is an uncountable noun so its plural form is incorrect. Besides, the use of 'many' which denotes number is also inappropriate.
- (c)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'many plots of land', lands or land is also uncountable, so to make it grammatically correct it can be rewritten as many plots of land.

6. (c)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'sold all the furniture'  
Some nouns like 'hair, issue, advice, information, luggage, furniture, scenery, etc are always used in singular form with singular verbs.
7. (c)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'alphabets in'  
There are some collective nouns, which are singular in form, but are used in the plural sense and always take a plural verb, and alphabet is one among them.
8. (c)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'to make cattle grow more quickly', as the noun 'cattles' is incorrect, and 'to' is followed by first form of verb 'make (infinitive).
9. (c)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'are to be given to'  
For nouns like proceeds, credentials, premises, goods etc, which have no singular form, a plural verb is required.
10. (b)  
**Explanation :** It should be the 'The team were cheering and laughing, even screaming', as the collective noun 'team' is used with a singular verb when it is used as a body or group but when its members or persons are referred to, in a sentence, then a plural verb 'were' is required.
11. (c)  
**Explanation :** It should be, 'new premises that are suitable for our purpose'.  
The word premises is always plural, whether you're referring to the whole of the land and the buildings upon it or just a part of it. So, a plural verb is required.
12. (a)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'The audience were clearly delighted with the performance of the main lead actress', as audience here refers to the 'persons' and not the group as a whole.
13. (e)  
**Explanation :** After the phrases like one-half of, two-thirds of, a part of, a majority of, we use a singular verb if a singular noun follows the 'of'.
14. (b)  
**Explanation :** After the phrases like one-half of, two-thirds of, a part of, a majority of, we use a singular verb if a singular noun follows the of.
15. (e)  
**Explanation :** The collective noun cattle, gentry, peasantry, poultry, clergy people, majority, folk are used with plural verb, so the sentence is grammatically correct.
16. (c)  
**Explanation :** It should be, 'the Shakespeare', here 'the Shakespeare' means the greatest dramatist of India.  
Sometimes the Proper Nouns are used as Common Nouns, and in such a case the definite article 'the' is used before it, for example :  
He was the Birbal of his age. (Birbal here means 'the wisest man').
17. (b)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'The committee were not in agreement on the action to be taken', as the collective noun 'committee' is used with a singular verb when it is used as a body or group but when its members or persons are referred to, in a sentence, then a plural verb is required.
18. (a)  
**Explanation :** It should be, "There is no means of tracing the debt at all".  
'Means' here means 'a method' or 'a way of doing something'.
19. (b)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'fewer mistakes' as 'less' and 'more' are used for quantity, while 'few' and 'many' are used for number.
20. (b)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'A group of boys and girls is..'  
as group, preceded by indefinite article 'a' is considered as a single group, and so a singular verb is required.
21. (e)
22. (a)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'The cotton growing in this field...'  
When a material noun is used in a particular sense, then the definite article 'the' is added before it.
23. (a)  
**Explanation :** It should be 'Rice is the staple food of most of the people of the world.'  
The definite article 'the' would not be added before rice, as the material noun when it is used in general sense does not require the definite article 'the'.
24. (e)  
**Explanation :** Generally no articles are used before abstract nouns, but when it is specified or particularized, as in this case, then the sentence construction is correct.
25. (a)  
**Explanation :** It should be ' The childhood of the unfortunate boy was full of hardships and miseries.  
Generally no articles are used before abstract nouns, but when it is specified or particularized, as in this case, we make use of definite article 'the' to make the sentence construction correct.
26. (a)  
**Explanation :** When the same noun comes both before and after a preposition, then the noun is in singular form at both the places and the verb

used is also singular, so it should be 'Attempt after attempt'.

27. (d)

**Explanation :** It should be 'What is his opinion about our home policy and foreign policy?'

If a noun is used twice and is compounded with two different adjectives, it must be used twice.

28. (b)

**Explanation :** It should be 'A large number of deer died due to intake of polluted water'.

Nouns like deer, sheep, fish, etc are used in the singular and plural form alike. 's' is not added to them.

29. (a)

**Explanation :** It should be 'Many cattle were grazing in the nearby field'.

The nouns like cattle, poultry, peasantry etc are singular in form but are used as plurals.

30. (b)

**Explanation :** No cricket innings is scheduled for this week.

The nouns such as innings, news etc are plural in form but are used as singular.

**Rule 10 :** कुछ nouns अपने singular and plural form में same होते हैं अर्थात् उनके singular form अपने plural form से अलग नहीं होते हैं :

Deer, sheep, Spacecraft, Aircraft, Fish

*A deer is grazing in the field.*

*The deer were divided in two groups depending on the climatic characteristics of the sites.*

*Several large fish live in the pond.*

'fishes' भी English में सही है, पर 'fishes' का मतलब होता है अलग-अलग तरह और प्रजाति की मछलियाँ।

**Rule 11 :** English में कुछ nouns अपने singular form में अपने plural form से बिल्कुल अलग होते हैं इसलिए sentence formation में इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

SINGULAR	PLURAL
criterion	criteria
stratum	strata
phenomenon	phenomena
caucus	caucuses
hiatus	hiatuses
prospectus	prospectuses
sinus	sinuses
virus	viruses
aquarium	aquariums or aquaria
gymnasium	gymnasiums or gymnasia
maximum	maximums or maxima
memorandum	memorandums or memoranda

minimum	minimums or minima
moratorium	moratoriums or moratoria
referendum	referendums or referenda

*The main criterion is value for money.* (Singular)

*What criteria are used for assessing a student's ability?* (Plural)

*They claimed the depletion of the ozone layer was primarily a natural phenomenon.* (Singular)

*The research sets out to explain few social phenomena in modern urban areas.* (Plural)

**Rule 12 :** अगर nouns संख्या या number को दर्शाते हैं और उनके साथ कोई number या numerical adjective आता है उन्हें singular form में ही प्रयोग करते हैं, जैसे—

*He gave me two hundreds rupees.* (Incorrect)

*He gave me two hundred rupees.* (correct)

*I gave him five dozens pencils.* (Incorrect)

*I gave him five dozen pencils.* (correct)

**Note :** पर अगर इनके पहले number या संख्या का उपयोग adjective या विशेषण के तौर पर नहीं होता तब इनका plural form भी सही है, जैसे कि,

*There were hundreds of partially built houses in that locality.*

*There were thousands of unemployed men and women in the country.*

**Rule 13 :** जो nouns non-living things को denote करते हैं, उसके साथ apostrophe with s ('s) का उपयोग possession show करने के लिए नहीं किया जाता। Apostrophe के साथ 's' का उपयोग सिर्फ उन्हीं nouns के लिए किया जाता है जो time, weight, distance, amount, living things या personified nouns को दर्शाते हैं, जैसे— Boy's face, Time's march, a rupee's worth, a meter's length, a week's holiday, a night's journey, Nature's law.

जबकि The table's leg या The table's wood का उपयोग गलत है, इसकी जगह 'the leg of the table' या 'the wood of the table' का उपयोग सही होगा।

**Rule 14 :** Compound nouns, जो दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर बनते हैं, जैसे— Mother-in law, Father-in law, Maid-servant, Looker-on, Passer-by etc. में possession दर्शाने के लिए compound noun के आखिरी शब्द में ('s) लगता है, जैसे कि,

*My mother-in law's affectionate nature.* (Mother-in law का प्यार भरा स्वभाव)

*Father-in law's anger.* (Father-in law का गुस्सा)

*Maid-servant's absence.* (Maid-servant की अनुपस्थिति)

**Rule 15 :** जिन nouns के end में 's' आता है, या जो plural nouns होते हैं, उनमें possession को दर्शाने के लिए सिर्फ 'apostrophe' का उपयोग होता है, न कि apostrophe plus 's' जैसे—

Girls' hostel / Boys' hostel / John Keats' poetry / poems / Charles Dickens' books / Teachers' staffroom.

**Rule 16 :** Compound noun को plural बनाने के लिए उनके end में 's' या 'es' नहीं लगाते बल्कि मुख्य या chief word में 's' लगाते हैं, कुछ महत्वपूर्ण compound noun एवं उनके plural forms को note करें। जैसे-

Singular Form	Plural Form
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Attorney General	Attorney General
Major General	Major Generals
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by
Coat-of-mail	Coats-of-mail
Son-in-Law	Sons-in-law
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Step-son	Step-sons
Step-daughter	Step-daughters
Maid-servant	Maid-servants
man-servant	Men-servants
Man-of-war	Men-of-war

**Some more examples of compound nouns :**

- One-word compound nouns:** keyboard, notebook, makeup, doorknob, bookmark, firefly, softball, greenhouse, necklace. इसके अंत में -s/es लगाकर इनका plural बनाया जा सकता है - necklaces, fireflies, doorknobs.
- Hyphenated compound nouns :** runner-up, age-group, paperclip, great-grandmother, mother-in-law-इनके chief या important word में S/ES लगाकर इन्हें plural बनाया जा सकता है- age-groups, runners-up, great-grandmothers, paper-clips.
- Compound nouns of two or more words:** vegetable vendor, fish monger, motion picture, dining room. इनके chief या important word में -s/es लगाकर इन्हें plural बनाया जा सकता है- vegetable vendors, fish mongers, motion pictures, dining rooms.

**Rule 17 :** कुछ ऐसे nouns हैं जिनका singular form में अलग मतलब होता है और plural form में अलग meaning होता है, जैसे-

Sand का मतलब होता है रेत/पर 'sands' का मतलब होता है रेगिस्तान।

Wood का मतलब होता है लकड़ी/पर 'woods' का मतलब होता है forest.

Water का मतलब होता है पानी/पर 'waters' का मतलब होता है sea.

Iron का मतलब होता है लोहा/पर 'irons' का मतलब होता है fetters या बेड़ीयाँ)

Custom का मतलब होता है आदत या habit /पर 'customs' का मतलब होता है 'tax'.

**Rule 18 :** कुछ nouns ऐसे हैं जो length, measure, money, weight या number को दर्शाते हैं जब इनके पहले एक numeral आता है तब इनका form change नहीं होता। ऐसे nouns हैं : Foot, meter, pair, score, dozen, year, hundred, thousand, million.

*It is a three-years degree course.* (Incorrect)

*It is a three-year degree course.* (Correct)

*It is a ten-miles race.* (Incorrect)

*It is a ten-mile race.* (Correct)

*He is a ten-years old boy.* (Incorrect)

*He is a ten-year old boy.* (Correct)

*It is a five-rupees note.* (Incorrect)

*It is a five-rupee note.* (Correct)

*It is a ten-days tour.* (Incorrect)

*It is a ten-day tour.* (Correct)

*It is a five-foots long poem.* (Incorrect)

*It is a five-foot long poem.* (Correct)

**Rule 19 :** बहुत सारे abstract nouns adjectives एवं verb में convert हो सकते हैं, जैसे-

Noun	Adjective
Anger	Angry
Anxiety	Anxious
Beauty	Beautiful
Bravery	Brave
Chaos	Chaotic
Compassion	Compassionate
Courage	Courageous
Economic	Economical

*He needs to control his anger.*

*He is an angry man.*

*Beauty lies in the eyes of beholder.*

*She is a beautiful woman.*

Noun	Verb
Obedience	Obey
Life	Live
Expectation	Expect
Excellence	Excel
Knowledge	Know
Belief	Believe
Hatred	Hate
Strength	Strengthen



He has acted in **obedience** to the law.

We all must **obey** law of the land.

Our **belief** system dictates our lives.

People used to **believe** that the earth was flat.

### Exercise 3

Choose the correct option out of the given options in the bracket :

- The government's \_\_\_\_\_ policies have led us into the worst recession in past few years (economics, economic, economical)
- The country is in the midst of an \_\_\_\_\_ crisis. (economics, economic, economical)
- Members of the clergy \_\_\_\_\_ been invited to participate in an interfaith service. (has, have, were)
- Each of the \_\_\_\_\_ supports a local charity. (company, company's, companies)
- Each and every one of the \_\_\_\_\_ has its own colour and smell. (flower, flowers, flower's)
- None of my \_\_\_\_\_ has blonde hair. (classmate, classmates, classmate's)
- I have a \_\_\_\_\_ things to do before we go away. (thousand, thousands, thousand's)
- \_\_\_\_\_ every day is excellent for health. (A two-mile walk, A two-miles walk, A two-mile's walk)
- They paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the house. (three hundred thousand, three hundreds thousand, three hundred's thousand)
- The tourists visited Kashmir and found the natural \_\_\_\_\_ to be exquisite. (scenery, sceneries, scenery's)

### Answers

- economic  
**Explanation :** before the word 'policies', which is itself a noun, another noun cannot be used so 'economics' would be incorrect. An adjective would be used, so 'economic', which means related to money would be correct. 'Economical' which means 'thrifty' or 'frugal' would be incorrect.
- economic  
**Explanation :** economic crisis would be apt.
- have  
**Explanation :** The collective noun cattle, gentry, peasantry, poultry, clergy, majority, people, folk are used with plural verb. So, 'have been' would be correct.
- companies  
**Explanation :** After the phrases One of the, Each of the, Some of the, Either of the, Neither of the, Any of the, None of the etc a plural noun is required.
- flowers  
**Explanation :** After the phrases One of the, Each of the, Some of the, Either of the, Neither of the, Any of the, None of the etc a plural noun is required.

- classmates

**Explanation :** After the phrases One of the, Each of the, Some of the, Either of the, Neither of the, Any of the, None of the etc a plural noun is required.

- thousand

**Explanation :** a thousand things would be correct as after 'a' singular would be required.

- A two-mile walk.

**Explanation :** In a compound noun when after a numeral we have a unit of measurement we do not use it in plural form.

- three hundred thousand

**Explanation :** before 'hundred, thousand, lakh' if we have any number, then 's' is not added to it.

- scenery

**Explanation :** with 'scenery' we do not use 's' or 'es'.

### Exercise 4

Choose the correct option out of the given two sentences :

- (a) The pride of lions spend most of its time sleeping.  
(b) The pride of lions spends most of its time sleeping.
- (a) The jury have still not arrived at verdict.  
(b) The jury has still not arrived at a verdict.
- (a) The French army were defeated at Waterloo.  
(b) The French army was defeated at Waterloo.
- (a) A committee of seven was appointed.  
(b) A committee of seven were appointed.
- (a) The sun sheds his beams on rich and poor alike.  
(b) The sun sheds her beams on rich and poor alike.
- (a) India won by an innings and three runs.  
(b) India won by an inning and three runs.
- (a) Her means are small, but she has incurred no debt.  
(b) Her means is small, but she has incurred no debt.
- (a) Vermin destroy our property and carry disease.  
(b) Vermin destroys our property and carry disease.
- (a) The magazine's cover is torn on both the sides.  
(b) The cover of the magazine is torn on both the sides.
- (a) The house's roof is about to fall.  
(b) The roof of the house is about to fall.
- (a) I have spoken to him dozen of times, but I still do not know his name.  
(b) I have spoken to him dozens of times, but I still do not know his name.

12. (a) The riot left four people dead and several dozen injured.  
(b) The riot left four people dead and several dozens injured.
13. (a) The actor got eight million dollars for a guest appearance in that controversial movie.  
(b) The actor got eight millions dollars for a guest appearance in that controversial movie.
14. (a) The wheat is a staple crop for millions of people across the world.  
(b) Wheat is a staple crop for millions of people across the world.
15. (a) The ethics of journalism are much debated.  
(b) The ethics of journalism is much debated.
16. (a) Wild red deer have been hunted for both sport and food for centuries.  
(b) Wild red deers have been hunted for both sport and food for centuries.
17. (a) The love for your country should not translate into hostility towards others.  
(b) Love for your country should not translate into hostility towards others.
18. (a) Most office buildings have dozens of air ducts and vents.  
(b) Most office buildings have dozen of air ducts and vents.
19. (a) The team is confident of performing well in the upcoming one day matches.  
(b) The team are confident of performing well in the upcoming one day matches.
20. (a) The lady had only a few coppers in her purse.  
(b) The lady had only a few copper in her purse.
21. (a) Rickets is a disease that children get when their food does not contain enough vitamin D.  
(b) Rickets are a disease that children get when their food does not contain enough vitamin D.
22. (a) The country has been in a very poor economic state ever since the decline of its two major industries.  
(b) The country has been in a very poor economics state ever since the decline of its two major industries.
23. (a) Neither of the restaurants we went to was expensive.  
(b) Neither of the restaurant we went to was expensive.
24. (a) Today you can buy hundreds of flavours of ice creams.  
(b) Today you can buy hundred of flavours of ice creams.
25. (a) The spectacles that he was wearing were really nice.  
(b) The spectacle that he was wearing were really nice.
26. (a) The famous brand paid lakhs of rupees to the actor for promoting their product.  
(b) The famous brand paid lakh of rupees to the actor for promoting their product.
27. (a) My sister-in-laws who live in Punjab have come to stay with us.  
(b) My sisters-in-law who live in Punjab have come to stay with us.
28. (a) The boy gave a hundred rupees note to the green grocer.  
(b) The boy gave a hundred rupee note to the green grocer.
29. (a) The passengers left their luggages at the airport.  
(b) The passengers left their luggage at the airport.
30. (a) The storm destroyed dozen of houses and buildings.  
(b) The storm destroyed dozens of houses and buildings.

### Answers

1. (b)  
**Explanation :** The collective noun 'pride', takes the singular verb 'spends' and the singular pronoun 'its'.
2. (b)  
**Explanation :** A collective noun is a noun having a group of things, animals or persons. Even though it is possible to count the individual members of the group, we usually think of the group as one unit. So, when it is used as a unit, a singular verb is used with it.
3. (b)  
**Explanation :** The collective noun is the name of a number (or collection) of persons or things taken together and spoken of as a whole. So, a singular verb will be used.
4. (a)  
**Explanation :** The collective noun 'committee' is used here as a single unit or group or body, so a singular verb will be used.
5. (a)  
**Explanation :** When the natural objects are personified and they are suggestive of power, strength, then they are categorized under masculine gender and the pronoun 'his' is used.
6. (a)  
**Explanation :** Some nouns are used in plural form only, like 'innings' ( but are used with singular verb)
7. (a)  
**Explanation :** 'means' is used either as singular or plural. But when it has the meaning of 'wealth' it is always plural.
8. (a)  
**Explanation :** The collective nouns like poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry etc are singular in form but are always used as plurals.
9. (b)  
**Explanation :** Apostrophe with 's' is not used in case of inanimate or non-living things.

10. (b)  
**Explanation :** Apostrophe with 's' is not used in case of inanimate or non-living things.
11. (b)  
**Explanation :** when 'dozen, thousand, hundred' do not have a number before them, then with them 's' is added.
12. (a)  
**Explanation :** several dozens would be incorrect.
13. (a)  
**Explanation :** Before 'hundred, thousand, lakh, million' if we have any number, then 's' is not added to it.
14. (b)  
**Explanation :** When a material noun is used in general sense then the definite article 'the' is not added before it.
15. (a)  
**Explanation :** 'ethics' means the moral principles that govern a person's behavior or the conducting of an activity. It requires a plural verb.
16. (a)  
**Explanation :** 'deers' is incorrect. The plural form of 'deer', like 'fish' is not 'deers'.
17. (a)  
**Explanation :** Generally no articles are used before abstract nouns, but when it is specified or particularized, as in this case, we make use of definite article 'the' to make the sentence construction correct.
18. (a)  
**Explanation :** when 'dozen, thousand, hundred' do not have a number before them, then with them 's' is added.
19. (a)  
**Explanation :** The collective noun 'team' is referred to here as a single unit or body, so the use of singular verb is correct.
20. (a)  
**Explanation :** 'copper' means 'metal'  
'Coppers' means 'coins'
21. (a)  
**Explanation :** The diseases like 'Measles, Mumps, Rickets' are singular.
22. (a)  
**Explanation :** 'economic' is an adjective, which is required before the noun 'state'.
23. (a)  
**Explanation :** The phrase neither of/either of/any of/one of are followed by plural noun.
24. (a)  
**Explanation :** when 'dozen, thousand, hundred' do not have a number before them, then with them 's' is added.
25. (a)  
**Explanation :** spectacles means 'glasses'.  
Spectacle means an event or scene regarded in terms of its visual impact.
26. (a)  
**Explanation :** when 'dozen, thousand, hundred, lakh' do not have a number before them, then with them 's' is added.
27. (b)  
**Explanation :** In order to make plural of the compound noun 's' is added to the main word.
28. (b)  
**Explanation :** 'a hundred rupee note' would be correct.
29. (b)  
**Explanation :** the nouns like information, advice, luggage, furniture' are not used with 's' or 'es'.
30. (b)  
**Explanation :** when 'dozen, thousand, hundred' do not have a number before them, then with them 's' is added.



# Pronoun

Noun के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को pronoun कहते हैं।

*Shanti is absent, because Shanti is unwell.*

Second sentence में Shanti repeat करने की जगह लिखना चाहिए :

*Shanti is absent, because she is unwell.*

**Look at the sentences :**

*Resham is a beautiful girl. She wants to be an actor.*

("She" is a singular pronoun for singular noun Resham.)

*Shlok is very talented. He is my favourite student.*

("He" is a singular pronoun for singular noun Shlok)

*India is a democratic country. It is also a republic nation.*

("It" is a singular pronoun for singular noun India)

*Men find it difficult to express their emotions; they try to hide their feelings.*

("They" and "Their" are plural pronouns for plural noun "Men")

## Kinds of pronouns

### Personal Pronouns

I, we, you, he, she, it, they – ये personal pronoun कहलाते हैं क्योंकि ये three persons को denote करते हैं।

(i) The person speaking (I, WE)

(ii) The person spoken to (YOU, YOU)

(iii) The person spoken about (HE, SHE, IT, THEY)

**Categories of personal pronouns :**

#### Singular

1 <sup>st</sup> person	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	3 <sup>rd</sup> person
<b>I</b> <i>I am writing.</i>	<b>You</b> <i>You are reading.</i>	<b>He, She, It</b> <i>He/ She is listening.</i> <i>It is snowing.</i>

#### Plural

1 <sup>st</sup> person	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	3 <sup>rd</sup> person
<b>We</b> <i>We are waiting.</i>	<b>You</b> <i>You all should leave now.</i>	<b>They</b> <i>They need to focus.</i>

**Pronoun cases :** Pronoun का case उसके sentence में function के अनुसार change होता है।

*I am learning English.*

"I" is a subject pronoun because it performs the action of learning.

*Amrita is teaching me English.*

"Me" is an object pronoun because it is receiving the action of teaching.

*I am coming. You please wait for me.*

पहले sentence में "I" subject है क्योंकि वो एक्शन कर रहा है। second sentence में "me" object है क्योंकि अब वो एक्शन receive कर रहा है and करने वाला "you" है subject form में।

## Exercise 1

**Identify the doer of the action and use object or subject pronoun accordingly.**

- I met \_\_\_\_\_ at the party but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't greet \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) him, he, me  
(b) he, him, I  
(c) he, him, me
- I think I have seen \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
(a) she  
(b) her  
(c) hers
- You shouldn't have done this to \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) I  
(b) me  
(c) we
- Where could \_\_\_\_\_ have gone at this hour of the night?  
(a) she  
(b) her  
(c) hers
- He took \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) them, him  
(b) they, them  
(c) them, he
- What is \_\_\_\_\_ doing there?  
(a) she  
(b) her  
(c) hers
- Why don't you listen to \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(a) they  
(b) them  
(c) their
- Did anyone see \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(a) he  
(b) him  
(c) his

9. All of \_\_\_\_\_ arrived on time.  
 (a) they (b) them  
 (c) their
10. I saw you and \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
 (a) she (b) her  
 (c) they

### Answers

1. (a) HIM will be correct for the first blank as it is not a doer while HE will be correct in the second blank because now HE does the action of greetings.
2. (b) HER in the object form will be correct because it is not the doer of the action.
3. (b) ME in object form will be correct.
4. (a) In subject form because SHE does the action of going
5. (a) Both will be in object forms.
6. (a) SHE in subject form will be correct.
7. (b) THEM in the object form will be correct.
8. (b) HIM in the object form will be correct.
9. (b) THEM will be correct after preposition.
10. (b) HER will be the correct answer.

Pronoun से जुड़े कुछ important rules नीचे दिये गए हैं :

**Rule 1 :** किसी sentence में verb के subject के रूप में subject case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे –

*I want to be an author.*

*She motivates her students.*

*They wish to join us in the initiative.*

*We like to see movies in theatre.*

इन सभी sentences में subject pronoun का use किया गया है क्योंकि ये इन sentences में mentioned action perform कर रहे हैं।

**Rule 2 :** यदि दो या दो से अधिक pronouns किसी conjunction से verb के subject के रूप में जुड़े हों तो subject case में होते हैं। जैसे –

*You and I should do something about it.*

*He and I are not on talking terms.*

*You and he must pay the penalty.*

इन सभी sentences में subject pronoun का use किया गया है क्योंकि ये इन sentences में mentioned action perform कर रहे हैं।

**Rule 3 :** यदि sentence में single pronoun या दो pronouns किसी conjunction से verb के object के रूप में जुड़े हों तो object case में use होते हैं। जैसे –

*Disha has invited me for the party.*

*College has decided to give her a scholarship.*

*Sara didn't know whether to ring you or me.*

**Rule 4 :** जब sentence में let, between, but हो तो object pronoun का use किया जाता है।

*Let her apply.*

*We ate a pizza between us.*

*This is just between you and me.*

*There seems to be no issues between them.*

*Everyone was there but him.*

*All donated money for the cause but her.*

**Rule 5 :** Sentence में preposition के बाद object case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे –

*She is fond of them. I am interested in him.*

*She made fun of him. I am angry at her.*

*My mother is anxious about me.*

**Rule 6 :** जब like तथा unlike का प्रयोग preposition के रूप में होता है तो objective case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे –

*You are like your father.*

*You are like he.*

(Incorrect)

*You are like him.*

(Correct)

*My niece looks like me.*

*She looks nothing like her.*

**Rule 7 :** जब sentence में “as” और “than” के साथ comparison होता है तो formal standard English में उन के बाद subject pronoun use होगा। जैसे –

*He doesn't earn as much as I do.*

*She is as smart as he is.*

*My mother runs as fast as they do.*

*I am taller than he is.*

*She is more beautiful than I am.*

*They are richer than we are.*

**Note :** लेकिन colloquial English यानी बोलचाल की भाषा में “than” के बाद object pronoun use किया जाता है।

*I am taller than him.*

*She is more beautiful than me.*

*They are richer than us.*

### Use of It

**Rule 1 :** IT को sentence में subject एवं object दोनों रूप में use किया जाता है।

*Don't drink the milk. It smells terrible.* (Subject)

*Has anyone seen my phone? I can't find it anywhere.* (Object)

**Rule 2 :** IT का use as an ‘empty’ or ‘dummy’ subject and object भी किया जाता है। जब IT को dummy subject की तरह use किया जाता है तब ये किसी specific thing को refer नहीं करता।

*I know it is going to rain today!*

*It is getting a bit late now, so let's watch a DVD at home, shall we?*

*She doesn't like it when you are so quiet.*

*How long will it be before he gives up smoking?*

**Rule 3 :** Sentence के किसी एक part को emphasize करने के लिए भी IT का use होता है।

*It's Asha who's the clever one.*

*It's Spain that they're going to, not Portugal.*

*It was three weeks later that he heard the news.*

**Rule 4 :** English में IT के बाद be (is, are, am) के बाद प्रयुक्त होने वाला pronoun object case में होता है। जैसे –

*Who is at the door ? It is **him**.* (Object pronoun)

*Who is making that noise ? It is **me**.* (Object pronoun)

**Note :** परन्तु अगर sentence वहीं खत्म न हो एवं “ be” की forms जैसे (is,am,are) के बाद who/ which/ that clause का प्रयोग हो तो subject case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

*It is **I** who taught you grammar.*

*It is **he** who supported you in crisis.*

*It is **she** who forced you to take loan.*

*It was **they** who incited the riots.*

**Rule 5 :** जब किसी baby का gender न पता हो तो उसके लिए भी IT use किया जाता है।

*Her baby's due next month. She hopes **it** will be a boy.*

*The baby was enjoying playing with **its** toys.*

**Rule 6 :** IT को subject की जगह use किया जाता है जब time, date, distance, weather की बात हो। जैसे –

*It is ten past twelve.*

*It is our anniversary.*

*It is two miles to the beach.*

*It is a long time since they left.*

*It was raining this morning.*

*It is quite warm at the moment.*

**Note : Difference between ITS and IT'S**

IT'S basically IT IS का contracted form है, इसे दोनों तरह से लिखा जा सकता है :

*It is going to rain. OR **It's** going to rain.*

*It is getting dark. OR **It's** getting dark.*

*It is important for you to pay attention to this rule. OR, **It's** important for you to pay attention to this rule.*

IT'S का use possessive case में होता है। जो IT pronoun को belong करता है, उसे possessive case में लिखा जाता है।

*This books and **its** cover should be appealing.*

*The dog hurt **its** paw.*

*Their house has **its** own swimming pool.*

*The company increased **its** profits.*

*I prefer the second option - **its** advantages are simplicity and cheapness.*

**Rule 7 :** IT का use impersonal opinion देने में इस तरह भी किया जाता है :

***It is vital** that more is done to prevent the illegal trade in wild animals.*

***It is clear** that more needs to be done to create jobs.*

***It is unfortunate** that the practice of keeping monkeys as pets still continues.*

***It is difficult** for many people to get rid of the addiction of social media.*

*Unfortunately, **it would** seem that not enough is being done to root out corruption in India.*

## 2. Multiple Pronouns

जब एक ही sentence में 3 pronouns use हों तब उनका क्रम इस प्रकार रहता है :

***You, he and I** should take this financial burden.*

(2nd person-3rd person-1st person)

***He and I** have submitted the fee.*

(3rd person-1st person)

***You and he** have to come early.*

(2nd person-3rd person)

**Note :** जब sentence में गलती स्वीकार करते हैं तब pronouns का क्रम इस प्रकार रहता है :

***I, you and he** have to make amends. (1, 2, 3)*

***You and he** have to compensate for the loss. (2, 3)*

***I and you** are to be blamed for this failure ( 1, 2)*

**Rule 1 :** “you and I” का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके लिए plural pronouns (we, us, our, ours, ourselves) का प्रयोग होता है।

***You and I** must contribute with all **our** resources.*

***You and I** should not do anything to hurt **ourselves**.*

**Rule 2 :** “you and he” का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके लिए plural pronouns (you, your, yours, yourself, yourselves) का प्रयोग होता है।

***You and he** have not submitted **your** report yet.*

***You and he yourselves** do not abide by the rules.*

**Rule 3 :** “He and I” का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके लिए plural pronouns (we, us, our, ours, ourselves) का प्रयोग होता है।

***He and I** take **ourselves** too seriously.*

***He and I** must be responsible to **our** work.*

## 3. Possessive Pronouns

***Palak** takes pride in **Palak's** outfits. ( Second time Palak's लिखने की जगह सही construction होगा – Palak takes pride in **her** outfits. (HER is a possessive adjective)*

*Because **hers** are beautiful dresses. (HERS is a possessive pronoun)*

*This is **my** hat, not **your** hat. (Repetition of HAT)-*

*This hat is **mine**, not **yours**. (Possessive pronoun “YOURS” makes it clear)*

*I didn't have **my** book so, Rani lent me **her** book. (Repetition of BOOK)*

*I didn't have my book, so Rani lent me **hers**. (Possessive pronoun makes it concise)*

***Your** car is a lot faster than **my** car. (Repetition of CAR)*

***Your** car is a lot faster than **mine**. (Possessive pronoun “MINE” makes it clear)*

### Difference between Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
Possessive Adjective + Noun	Possessive Pronoun + No Noun
<i>My phone</i>	<i>The phone is mine</i>
<i>Your gun</i>	<i>The gun is yours.</i>
<i>This is her book.</i>	<i>This book is hers.</i>
<i>This is our country.</i>	<i>This country is ours.</i>
<i>Their house.</i>	<i>The house is theirs.</i>

His का प्रयोग possessive adjective and possessive pronoun, दोनों में same होता है।

It का प्रयोग सिर्फ possessive adjective के रूप में होता है।

**Rule 1 :** Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे –

*Ours country is democratic.* (Incorrect)

*Ours is a democratic country.* Or, *Our country is democratic.* (Correct)

*Mine passport is missing.* (Incorrect)

*The missing passport is mine.* Or, *My passport is missing.* (Correct)

*Hers phone is on vibration.* (Incorrect)

*The phone on vibration is hers.* Or, *Her phone is on vibration.* (Correct)

**Rule 2 :** Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग किसी sentence के verb के subject एवं object दोनों के रूप में होता है। जैसे –

*Mine is the silver car, the convertible.* (used as a subject)

*My hair is very fine. Yours is much thicker.*

*Could I borrow a pen? I've lost mine.* (Used as an object)

*Other people's children always seem to be better behaved than yours.* (Used as an object)

*Your son is the same age as mine.* (Both as a subject and object)

**Rule 3 :** Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग preposition के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे –

*Their house is very similar to ours.*

*The house next to ours was struck by a bolt of lightning.*

*The Mehtas had the same suitcase as us, and we accidentally picked up theirs.*

**Rule 4 :** कुछ nouns जैसे 'separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favour' के साथ possessive case का use नहीं होता।

1. *His mention is enough to disturb her.* (Incorrect)

*The mention of him is enough to disturb her.* (Correct)

2. *I can't tolerate even his sight.* (Incorrect)

*I can't tolerate even the sight of him.* (Correct)

**Rule 5 :** Possessive Pronouns के साथ, s use नहीं होता।

*Your's faithfully* (Incorrect)

*Yours faithfully* (Correct)

*Our's is a beautiful country.* (Incorrect)

*Ours is a beautiful country.* (Correct)

*Turn the box on it's side.* (Incorrect)

*Turn the box on its side.* (Correct)

*Have you any idea of it's value?* (Incorrect)

*Have you any idea of its value?* (Correct)

**Rule 6 :** Gerund के पहले possessive adjective को use किया जाता है।

*Please excuse my leaving early today.*

*Would you mind us sitting here.*

*I appreciate your taking the time to read our year-end report.*

*Your leaving early was a wise decision.*

### Exercise 2

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence :

1. The mother cat and \_\_\_\_\_ kittens napped in the sunshine.

- (a) His (b) Your  
(c) Hers (d) Her

2. I like cream cheese on \_\_\_\_\_ bagels.

- (a) My (b) Mine  
(c) Your (d) Our

3. \_\_\_\_\_ grandfather used to take us fishing.

- (a) Mine (b) My  
(c) Our (d) Ours

4. Elaine bought \_\_\_\_\_ dress from the mall.

- (a) Yours (b) Mine  
(c) Her (d) Hers

5. The car lost \_\_\_\_\_ rear bumper in an accident.

- (a) It's (b) Its  
(c) His (d) Her

6. The horse swished \_\_\_\_\_ tail to keep flies away.

- (a) It's (b) Its  
(c) Its' (d) The

7. This dessert is \_\_\_\_\_ but you can have it.

- (a) My (b) Mine  
(c) Yours (d) your

8. Please return \_\_\_\_\_ money at once.

- (a) Mine (b) Your  
(c) My (d) Its

9. \_\_\_\_\_ car is so dirty I can't even tell what color it is.

- (a) Your (b) Yours  
(c) Hers (d) Ours

10. When the cat saw the dog, it stopped in \_\_\_\_\_ tracks.

- (a) My (b) Its  
(c) His (d) Hers

## Answers

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. (d) her  | 2. (a) my   |
| 3. (c) Our  | 4. (c) her  |
| 5. (b) its  | 6. (b) its  |
| 7. (b) mine | 8. (c) my   |
| 9. (a) Your | 10. (b) its |

## Exercise 3

Choose the suitable possessive pronoun to fill in the blanks.

- This is my pen. Where is \_\_\_\_\_?  
Your /yours
- This property is mine. Have you got any properties of \_\_\_\_\_ own?  
Your / yours
- My car goes really fast. What about \_\_\_\_\_?  
Your /yours
- Is he not a friend of \_\_\_\_\_?  
Your /yours
- A cousin of \_\_\_\_\_ works abroad.  
My /me /mine
- Once I lent him a book of \_\_\_\_\_ and never got it back.  
My /mine
- She got the National Award for a painting of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Her /hers
- A neighbour of \_\_\_\_\_ has filed a suit against us.  
Our /ours
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a beautiful garden .  
Her/ Hers
- \_\_\_\_\_ country believes in multiculturalism.  
Our/ Ours

## Answers

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. yours | 2. your  |
| 3. yours | 4. yours |
| 5. mine  | 6. mine  |
| 7. hers. | 8. ours  |
| 9. Hers  | 10. Our  |

### 4. Reflexive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns जिनके last में self or selves जुड़े रहते हैं reflexive pronouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे—myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves. यदि किसी sentence में verb का subject तथा object एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु हो तो verb के object के रूप में reflexive pronouns का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

*Have you hurt yourself?*

(The Subject and object of verb HURT are same -व्यक्ति खुद को ही hurt कर रहा है।)

*I wrote a message to myself.*

(व्यक्ति खुद को ही message लिख रहा है।)

*I found myself unable to speak.*

(मैंने अपने आप को बोलने में अक्षम पाया)

*We shouldn't blame ourselves for what happened.*

*She must be very proud of herself.*

*He introduced himself.*

*Peter ought to be ashamed of himself.*

**Reflexive pronouns** को **emphasizing pronouns**

भी कहा जाता है। परन्तु emphasizing pronouns का प्रयोग verb के object के रूप में नहीं होता है, बल्कि preposition के object के रूप में होता है तथा ये स्वयं करने के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

*I was in a hurry, so I washed the car myself.*

(खुद ही car wash की)

*You will have to drive yourself to school today.*

(खुद ही car drive करना पड़ेगा)

*He wanted to impress her, so he baked a cake himself.*

(उसने खुद cake bake किया)

*Jyoti does chores herself because she doesn't trust others to do them right.*

(वो स्वयं सभी काम करती है)

*We don't have to go out; we can fix dinner ourselves.*

(Dinner का arrangement खुद करना पड़ेगा)

*The actors saved the local theatre money by making costumes themselves.*

(वो अपने costumes खुद बनाते हैं)

**Note :**

- Masculine words के लिए himself का प्रयोग होता है।  
*Ram was trying to educate himself.* (Reflexive)  
*Ram himself did all exercises.* (Emphasizing)

- Feminine words के लिए herself का प्रयोग होता है।  
*Sheela saw herself in the mirror.* (Reflexive)  
*Sheela cooked food for the party all by herself.* (Emphasizing)

- Common gender के nouns के लिए singular sense में himself तथा plural sense में themselves का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

*A doctor has to rely on himself during a surgical operation.*

*The doctors seem to be enjoying themselves at the party.*

- One के लिए reflexive pronoun 'oneself' का प्रयोग होता है।

*One has to ask oneself what the purpose of the exercise is.*

*One cannot choose freedom for oneself without choosing it for others.*

*It is difficult to make oneself concentrate for long periods.*



5. everyone, someone, anyone, no one, everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, common gender के pronouns (indefinite) हैं। इसके लिए reflexive pronoun 'himself' का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

*Everyone clapped for himself.*

*Nobody was taking responsibility for himself.*

6. Animals, things and infants जिनका gender न पता हो उनके लिए reflexive pronoun 'itself' का use होता है।

*The cat was washing itself.*

*Does the computer turn itself off?*

*The company has got itself into difficulties.*

*There's no need for the team to feel proud of itself.*

*The village itself is pretty, but the surrounding countryside is rather dull. (Emphasizing)*

### Exercise 4

Choose if the pronouns in the following sentences are reflexive or emphatic.

1. I **myself** went to convince her.
2. We often fool **ourselves**.
3. He **himself** did not know.
4. We should not rely completely on **ourselves**.
5. He **himself** repaired the bike.
6. Raj did it **himself**.
7. Don't touch that electric wire. You may hurt **yourself**.
8. I will give **myself** five days to finish that job.
9. Rahul **himself** was not aware of the plan.
10. The militant shot **himself**.
11. Alisha **herself** told me that she had put in papers.
12. I **myself** saw him beating her.

### Answers

1. Emphatic – मैं वहाँ खुद गया (to lay emphasis.)
2. Reflexive – हम अक्सर खुद को धोखा देते हैं (Here the pronoun ourselves acts as the object of the verb deceive.)
3. Emphatic – वो खुद नहीं जनता है (The pronoun 'himself' puts an emphasis on the pronoun subject he.)
4. Reflexive – Here the pronoun 'ourselves' acts as the object of the verb 'rely'.
5. Emphatic – The pronoun 'himself' puts an emphasis on the pronoun subject 'he'.
6. Emphatic – The pronoun 'himself' puts an emphasis on the noun 'Raj'.
7. Reflexive – Here the pronoun 'yourself' acts as the object of the verb 'hurt'.
8. Reflexive – Here the pronoun 'myself' acts as the object of the verb 'give'.
9. Emphatic – The pronoun 'himself' puts an emphasis on the noun 'Rahul'.

10. Reflexive – Here the pronoun 'himself' acts as the object of the verb 'shot'.

11. Emphatic – The pronoun 'herself' puts an emphasis on the noun 'Alisha'.

12. Emphatic – The pronoun 'myself' puts an emphasis on the pronoun I.

### Rules for reflexive pronoun

**Rule 1 :** Reflexive pronouns का प्रयोग subject के रूप में नहीं होता है।

*Myself tried to do it. (Incorrect)*

*I tried to do it. (Correct)*

*Ourselves were very tired. (Incorrect)*

*We were very tired. (Correct)*

**Rule 2 :** Absent, apply, acquit, assert, avail, enjoy, pride, present, introduce, busy, hurt, cheat, resign – इन verbs के बाद reflexive pronouns का ही प्रयोग होता है। जैसे –

*He had absented himself from the office for the day.*

*Good sense asserted itself.*

*You need to present yourself better.*

**Rule 3 :** यदि किसी sentence में verb एवं preposition का प्रयोग हो, तथा verb का subject और preposition का object same person/ thing (एक ही व्यक्ति/वस्तु) हो, तो preposition के बाद reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे –

*My father looks after me.*

Action करने वाला एवं जिस पर action हो रहा है वो दोनों different हैं इसलिए करने वाले के लिए subject pronoun एवं जिस पर हो रहा है उसके लिए object आएगा।

*My father looks after himself well.*

इसमें Action करने वाला एवं जिस पर action हो रहा है वो दोनों एक ही person हैं इसलिए subject pronoun एवं reflexive pronoun आएगा।

**Rule 4 :** जब by + reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग हो तो किसी कार्य को खुद करने का अर्थ express जैसे –

He sometimes spends time by **himself**. (alone)

She does domestic chores by **herself**. (without help)

### Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with suitable reflexive or emphasizing pronouns :

1. They will do it \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. He stretches \_\_\_\_\_ when he gets up.
3. The women hid \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. He has run \_\_\_\_\_ into this trouble.
5. We should set \_\_\_\_\_ a higher target.
6. The baby cleans \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. We hold \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for this.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ can best understand this.

9. Selfish people think only of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 10. The Chief Minister \_\_\_\_\_ gave the award.

### Answers

1. themselves (as an emphasizing pronoun)  
 2. himself (as a reflexive pronoun)  
 3. herself (as a reflexive pronoun)  
 4. himself (as a reflexive pronoun)  
 5. ourselves (as a reflexive pronoun)  
 6. itself (as a reflexive pronoun)  
 7. ourselves (as a reflexive pronoun)  
 8. ourself (as an emphatic pronoun)  
 9. themselves (as a reflexive pronoun)  
 10. himself (as an emphatic pronoun)

### Exercise 6

#### Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun :

1. Each morning, I brush my teeth and stare at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.  
 (a) himself (b) herself  
 (c) myself (d) itself
2. Dad and I painted the trailer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) myself (b) himself  
 (c) itself (d) ourselves
3. The children made holiday decorations by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) itself (b) ourselves  
 (c) themselves (d) theirselves
4. Paul copies his friend's homework instead of doing it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) itself (b) himself  
 (c) myself (d) yourself
5. Please make \_\_\_\_\_ at home while you wait.  
 (a) themselves (b) himself  
 (c) yourselves (d) herself

### Answers

1. (c) myself 2. (d) ourselves  
 3. (c) themselves 4. (b) himself.  
 5. (c) yourselves

#### 5. Distributive Pronouns

Each, either, neither distributive pronouns होते हैं इन्हें हमेशा singular माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है। जब each, either तथा neither का प्रयोग singular noun के पहले होता है तो इसे distributive adjective कहा जाता है।

Distributive pronouns और distributive adjective में फर्क :

Distributive pronouns	Distributive adjective
<i>Each of the books is proofread.</i>	<i>Each book is proofread.</i>
<i>Neither of the books is worth reading.</i>	<i>Neither book is worth reading.</i>

**Note :** Each of/ either of/ neither of के बाद the + plural noun का प्रयोग होता है। परन्तु verb singular होती है।

**Rule 1 :** Each का use दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के case में होता है। जिसमें प्रत्येक का sense convey होता है, जैसे—

*Each of the answers is worth 20 points.*

*The answers are worth 20 points each.*

(प्रत्येक उत्तर 20 point का है)

*'Red or blue?' 'I'll take one of each, please.'*

(मैं दोनों एक एक लूँगा)

*We each have our own car.*

(हम में से हर एक के पास car है।)

**Rule 2 :** Either का use दो वस्तुओं या व्यक्तियों के सन्दर्भ में होता है एवं इसका अर्थ दो में से कोई एक के लिए होता है। जैसे—

*Either of these boys is interested.*

(दोनों में से कोई एक boy interested है।)

Either is also used for saying each of two.

*The offices on either side were empty.*

*There's a door at either end of the corridor.*

**Rule 3 :** Neither का use दो वस्तुओं या व्यक्तियों के सन्दर्भ में होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है दोनों में से कोई नहीं। जैसे—

*Neither of them has a car.*

*They produced two reports, neither of which contained any useful suggestions.*

*'Which do you like?' 'Neither. I think they are both ugly.'*

लेकिन दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से कोई भी नहीं के अर्थ में none का प्रयोग होता है।

*We have three sons but none of them lives nearby.*

*We saw several houses but none we really liked.*

*'Tickets for Friday?' 'Sorry we've got none left.'*

*He told me all the news but none of it was very exciting.*

**Rule 4 :** यदि each को subject के रूप में use किया जाये तो each का प्रयोग subject के बाद अर्थात् auxiliary verbs या modal verbs के पहले होता है। जैसे—

*We each have give our best.*

*You each should do something to clear this mess.*

**Rule 5 :** यदि main verb का प्रयोग sentence में हो तो each का प्रयोग main verb के पहले होता है। जैसे—

*We each expressed our point of view.*

*They each came with a bottle of wine for the dinner.*

## Exercise 7

Fill the sentences with one of these distributive pronouns – each, either, neither.

- \_\_\_\_\_ of the participants has received the prize.
- From these two, you can choose \_\_\_\_\_.
- She gave two answers but \_\_\_\_\_ of the answer is true.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of you has to come at the right time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of you is responsible for yourself.
- You can sit on \_\_\_\_\_ side of me.
- I am afraid, \_\_\_\_\_ of you is selected for the final.
- I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ of my parents to know I've lost my job.
- There are five leaflets - please take one of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the companies supports a local charity.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ wanted the bedroom with the balcony, so we tossed a coin to decide.
- Books and television are different. \_\_\_\_\_ of them should replace the other.
- They produced two reports, \_\_\_\_\_ of which contained any useful suggestions.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ have their own email address.
- There are three windows, with a different view from \_\_\_\_\_.

## Answers

- |             |           |             |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Each     | 2. either | 3. neither  |
| 4. Each     | 5. Each   | 6. either   |
| 7. neither  | 8. either | 9. each     |
| 10. each    | 11. each  | 12. Neither |
| 13. neither | 14. each  | 15. each    |

### 6. Demonstrative Pronoun

वे pronouns जो व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं को demonstrate करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं demonstrative pronouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे- this, that, these, those, such.

इनका प्रयोग जब nouns के पहले होता है तो ये determiners कहलाते हैं।

Demonstrative pronouns का प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है।

*This is an updated version of the software.*

*I think you'll find **these** more comfortable than **those**.*

*The boy was afraid and the dog had sensed **this**.*

Determiners का प्रयोग noun के पहले होता है।

*How long have you been living in **this country**?*

*There was a court case resulting from **this incident**.*

*He never comes to see me **these days**.*

**Rule 1 :** THIS का प्रयोग singular case में समीप के व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए होता है, एवं THESE इसका plural form है, जैसे –

*Come and look at **this**.*

*Heat **this** butter over a low flame until it melts*

*Can I have one of **these**?*

*Do **these** belong to you?*

**Rule 2 :** THAT का प्रयोग singular case में दूर के व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए होता है, THOSE इसका plural form है जैसे –

*Who is **that**?*

***That** is Prem over there.*

*Hello, Is **that** Neela?*

***That** is a nice dress.*

***Those** look riper than **these**.*

Those दूर की वस्तुओं या व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है, these वही समीप स्थित वस्तुओं या व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है।

*Don't keep all **those** chocolates to yourself - pass them around.*

*In **those** days it was considered not quite proper for young ladies to be seen talking to men in public.*

**Rule 3 :** When we draw comparison of two nouns of the same class तो singular noun के लिए **that of** तथा plural noun के लिए those of का प्रयोग होता है।

*The political system of India is more liberal than the political system of Pakistan.*

Political System के repetition को avoid करने के लिए इस तरह लिखा जाता है :

*The political system of India is more liberal than **that of** Pakistan.*

(That of =political system)

*Indian armed forces are better equipped than **those of** China .*

(Those of =Armed forces)

यहाँ Those of use हुआ है क्योंकि armed forces एक plural noun है।

**Rule 4 :** Such का प्रयोग demonstrative pronoun के रूप में singular और plural दोनों अर्थ में होता है। जैसे–

*They had been invited to a Hindu wedding and were not sure what happened on **such occasions**.*

(With plural noun occasions)

*He said he didn't have time or made some **such excuse**.*

(With singular noun excuse)

*She longed to find somebody who understood her problems, and in him she thought she had found **such** a person.*

**Note:** "SUCH" को example देने के लिए भी use किया जाता है।

*Web 2.0 technologies, **such as** wikis, blogs and social networking sites, have changed the way that people use the Internet.*

**Rule 5 :** "The same" का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Determiner के रूप में होता है। जैसे –

*We have lived in the **same** house for twenty years.*

*Our children go to the **same** school as theirs.*

She's still the **same** fun-loving person that I knew at college.

**Rule 6 :** यदि sentence में दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़कर किसी sentence or clause में प्रयुक्त हों तो last singular noun के लिए THIS तथा first singular noun के लिए THAT का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे –

*Work and play are both necessary to health; **this** (= play) exercises the body, and **that** (= work) exercises the brain.*

*Virtue and vice offer themselves for your choice; **this** (= vice) leads to misery, **that** (= virtue) leads to happiness.*

**Rule 7 :** यदि दो plural nouns 'and' से जुड़कर किसी sentence or clause में प्रयुक्त हों तो last plural noun के लिए these तथा first plural noun के लिए those का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे –

*Cows and horses are both useful animals; **these** (= horses) carry us from one place to another, and **those** (= cows) give us milk.*

### Exercise 8

Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns. (**this, that, these, those.**)

- Both dresses look pretty, but \_\_\_\_\_ is better than \_\_\_\_\_.
- The books written by Premchand are more immersive than \_\_\_\_\_ by Chetan.
- The proton has a similar mass to \_\_\_\_\_ of a neutron.
- The emotions in the poems are \_\_\_\_\_ of loss and grief.
- I can only say \_\_\_\_\_; it wasn't here yesterday
- I found \_\_\_\_\_ photos while I was cleaning out my cupboards.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the photograph you asked for.
- What's \_\_\_\_\_? Is \_\_\_\_\_ what you're looking for?
- Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ jacket looks a bit funny with \_\_\_\_\_ trousers?
- There are sports facilities for guests. \_\_\_\_\_ interested in golf can enjoy our eighteen-hole course.

### Answers

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. this, that  | 2. those  |
| 3. that        | 4. Those  |
| 5. this        | 6. these  |
| 7. This        | 8. this   |
| 9. this, these | 10. Those |

### Exercise 9

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence :

- \_\_\_\_\_ was such an exciting journey.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) that  | (b) these |
| (c) those | (d) such  |
- Are \_\_\_\_\_ your gloves ?  
(a) that (b) them  
(c) those (d) this
  - You'll have to get your own marker. \_\_\_\_\_ is mine.  
(a) that (b) those  
(c) such (d) this
  - There is no end to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) such (b) those  
(c) this (d) none
  - Because of their bad behavior, \_\_\_\_\_ of the children were given allowances.  
(a) none (b) that  
(c) those (d) them
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of them had seen it before.  
(a) those (b) neither  
(c) such (d) this
  - Is \_\_\_\_\_ yours?  
(a) this (b) those  
(c) these (d) such
  - Everyone ate early. When we arrived, \_\_\_\_\_ was left.  
(a) that (b) such  
(c) none (d) neither
  - Please give me one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) that (b) those  
(c) this (d) such
  - \_\_\_\_\_ are looking elegant.  
(a) this (b) that  
(c) these (d) such

### Answers

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) That  | 2. (c) those  |
| 3. (d) This  | 4. (c) This   |
| 5. (a) their | 6. (a) them   |
| 7. (a) This  | 8. (c) none   |
| 9. (b) those | 10. (c) These |

### 7. Indefinite Pronoun

वे pronouns जो किसी अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध कराते हैं indefinite pronouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे –Everybody, Everyone , Somebody, Someone, Nobody, No one ,Anybody, Anyone, Everything, Something, Nothing, Anything, All, Some, Both, Any, Few etc.

*Everyone cheered and clapped.*

*No one was at home.*

*There is someone at the door.*

*Two buildings were destroyed and many others damaged in the blast.*

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में underlined pronouns का प्रयोग अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु को point out करने के लिए किया गया है अतः ये indefinite pronouns हैं।

**Rule 1 :** In modern english everybody, everyone somebody, someone anybody, anyone के लिए plural pronouns का प्रयोग होता है।

*Everyone brought their partners to the party.*

*Everyone knows who stole it, but they are all afraid to tell anyone.*

*If anyone calls, tell them I'm out of the office.*

**Note :** "No one" is much more common than "nobody" in written English.

Someone is not usually used in negatives and questions.

"Anyone" is usually used instead of "someone" in negative sentences and questions.

*Do you know someone who can help me with this report.* (Incorrect)

*Do you know anyone who can help me with this report.* (Correct)

*I don't know someone with such a depth of understanding.* (Incorrect)

*I don't know anyone with such a depth of understanding.* (Correct)

**Rule 2 :** अगर sentence में question tag का प्रयोग हो, तथा sentence का subject-everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, everyone, someone, anyone, no one हो, तो इसके लिए plural pronoun-"they" का प्रयोग question tag के subject के रूप में होता है, जैसे –

*Nobody asked for me, did they?*

*Nobody lives here, do they?*

*Someone lived here before, didn't they?*

*Everyone should contribute, shouldn't they?*

**Rule 3 :** अनिश्चित वस्तुओं को indicate करने के लिए Everything, something, nothing, anything का प्रयोग होता है। इसके लिए हमेशा singular pronouns-it, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे –

*Everything should be left on its course.*

यदि Everything, something, nothing, anything के साथ sentence में question tag का प्रयोग हो, तो Singular pronoun-it का प्रयोग question tag के subject के रूप में होता है, जैसे –

*Everything is manageable, isn't it?*

*Nothing is permanent, is it?*

**Rule 4 :** "One" के साथ consistently one के ही different forms use होते हैं – (One/ One'S/ Oneself)

जैसे –

*One should never criticize if one is not sure of one's facts.*

*One has an obligation to one's friends.*

*One should not always think about oneself.*

**Rule 5 :** Singular countable noun को repeat करने के लिए one का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि plural countable noun को repeat करने के लिए ones का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे–

*I'd like an ice-cream. Are you having one, too?*

(One= ice-cream)

*Our car's always breaking down. But we're getting a new one soon.*

(One=Car)

*She was wearing her new dress, the red one.*

(One=dress)

*The students who are most successful are usually the ones who come to all the classes.*

(Ones=students)

*Please make a copy for everybody in the office and a few extra ones for the visitors.*

(Ones=copies)

**Note :** Some, any, both, my, our, your, his, her, its, their के बाद one or ones का use नहीं होता है। जैसे –

*Are there any books left?*

*Yes, there are some ones left for you.* (Incorrect)

*Yes, there are some for you.* (Correct)

**Rule 6 :** Someone, somebody, something का प्रयोग affirmative and interrogative sentence में होता है, जबकि pronouns-anyone, anybody, anything का प्रयोग negative and interrogative sentence में होता है। जैसे –

*There's still some wine in the bottle.* (Affirmative)

*Have some more vegetables.*

*Would you like some milk in your tea?*

(Interrogative)

*I didn't eat any meat.*

*I've got hardly any money.*

(Negative)

*Are there any stamps?*

*She asked if we had any questions.* (Interrogative)

*You can't go out without any shoes.*

*He forbids any talking in class.*

**Rule 7 :** ALL को व्यक्ति तथा वस्तु के लिए, plural countable noun तथा Singular uncountable noun के लिए तथा number, quantity तथा sense of completeness को express करने के लिए use होता है, जैसे –

Things

*All my plants have died.*

*Cars were coming from all directions (= every direction).*

People

*All the people you invited are coming.*

*All five men are hard workers.*

Countable nouns

*All horses are animals, but not all animals are horses.*

*All mobile phones have GPS system now-a-days.*

Uncountable nouns

*All wood tends to shrink.*

You've had **all the fun** and I've had **all the hard work**.

**All this mail** must be answered.

He has lost **all his money**.

**Whole number or amount**

**All of the food** has gone.

They've eaten **all** of it.

I invited some of my colleagues but not **all**.

**Completely**

She was dressed **all** in white.

He lives **all** alone.

The coffee went **all** over my skirt.

17. None

18. Nobody

19. everyone's

20. all

### Exercise 10

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate indefinite pronoun :

1. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to eat?
2. It was really dark and I couldn't see \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Does \_\_\_\_\_ live in that house?
4. It doesn't matter where we go. We can go \_\_\_\_\_ we want to.
5. This is boring. There's \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
6. The shop is closed. \_\_\_\_\_ has gone home.
7. Has \_\_\_\_\_ done their homework?
8. The guidebook says there's a good hotel \_\_\_\_\_ near here.
9. I opened the door but there was \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
10. It was a very clear day. We could see \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. I have left my wallet at home. Can \_\_\_\_\_ lend me a bit of money?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is saying that Nadal will win the match, but I'm not so sure.
13. If \_\_\_\_\_ has any questions, they are very welcome to come and ask me.
14. We live on plants : \_\_\_\_\_ in my family eats meat.
15. Helena sent twenty job applications but \_\_\_\_\_ replied.
16. One can not be too careful of \_\_\_\_\_ good name.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ but fools have ever believed it.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ was there to rescue the child.
19. What is \_\_\_\_\_ business is \_\_\_\_\_ business.
20. I invited some of my colleagues but not \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Answers

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. something | 2. anything    |
| 3. anyone    | 4. anywhere    |
| 5. nothing   | 6. Everyone    |
| 7. everyone  | 8. somewhere   |
| 9. no one    | 10. everything |
| 11. someone  | 12. Everybody  |
| 13. anyone   | 14. Nobody     |
| 15. no one   | 16. one's      |

### 8. Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns वो pronouns होते हैं जो अपने पहले आने वाले subject से संबंध बताते हुए दो sentences को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं। जैसे-

*My mother is thinking of opening a restaurant. My mother is an excellent cook.*

*My mother, **who is an excellent cook**, is thinking of opening a restaurant.*

*I'm planning to grow roses. I find roses quite beautiful.*

*I'm planning to grow roses, **which** I find quite beautiful.*

इन वाक्यों को देखे-

*The people **who** called yesterday want to buy the house.*

*You know that little Italian restaurant - the one **which** I mentioned in my letter?*

*Nobody knows **what** will happen next.*

इन sentences में who, which तथा what अपने पहले प्रयुक्त subject से संबंध बनाते हुए दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं अतः ये relative pronouns हैं।

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. ये दो तरह के होते हैं।

- a. **Defining relative clauses** : इन clauses को essential information देने के लिए use किया जाता है। Information जिसकी जरूरत होती है ये समझने के लिए कि किसकी बात हो रही है।

एक Defining relative clause अक्सर उस noun के बाद आता है जिसको ये clause define कर रहा होता है।

A relative pronoun (e.g. who, that, which, whose and whom) का use defining relative clause को introduce करने के लिए होता है।

(In the examples, the relative clause is in **bold**, and the person or thing being referred to is underlined.)

*They're the people **who want to buy our house**.*

*Here are some cells **which have been affected**.*

*They should give the money to somebody **who they think needs the treatment most**.*

*She's now playing a woman **whose son was killed in the First World War**.*

**Note:** Spoken English में अक्सर Who, whom or which की जगह That use किया जाता है :

*They're the people **that** want to buy our house.*

*Here are some cells **that** have been affected.*

Relative pronoun किसी sentence में verb के subject or object को define कर सकता है :

*They are the people **who** bought our house.*

इस sentence people subject में है क्योंकि वो action perform कर रहे हैं।

*They are the people who she met at John's party.*

यहाँ people object है क्योंकि उन पर action हो रहा है एवं action करने वाली SHE है।

*Here are some cells which show abnormality.*  
(Subject)

*Here are some cells which the researcher has identified.* (Object)

अक्सर relative pronoun को omit किया जाता है जब ये verb के object के रूप में use होता है :

*They're the people she met at John's party.*

यहाँ WHO/ WHOM को omit किया जा सकता है क्योंकि ये people के लिए use हो रहा है जो object में के रूप में है :

*Here are some cells the researcher has identified.*

यहाँ WHICH को omit किया जा सकता है क्योंकि ये cells के लिए use हो रहा है जो object में के रूप में है।

**Note :** Writing में defining clause के साथ comma का use नहीं होता है।

*This is a man, who takes his responsibilities seriously.*  
(Incorrect)

*This is a man who takes his responsibilities seriously.*  
(Correct)

- b. **Non-defining relative clauses :** Non-defining relative clauses को person और things के बारे में extra information देने के लिए use किया जाता है। Sentence में किसकी बात हो रही है ये जानने के लिए ये information essential नहीं होती है।

(In the examples, the relative clause is in **bold**, and the person or thing being referred to is underlined.)

*Samta, who I work with, is doing the Mumbai marathon this year.*

*Doctors use the testing kit for regular screening for lung and stomach cancers, which account for 70% of cancers treated in the western world.*

*Alice, who has worked in London ever since leaving Edinburgh, will be starting a teaching course in the autumn.*

**Note :** Non-defining relative clause को introduce करने के लिए THAT का use नहीं किया जाता।

*Sunil, who scored three goals in the first game, was the only player to perform well.*

*Sunil, that scored three goals in the first game, was the only player to perform well.* (incorrect)

**Note :** In writing , Non-defining clause के साथ comma का use किया जाता है।

*Darshan, who is from West-Bengal, replaces Nilesh, whose injury forced him to withdraw last week.*

**Identifying Defining or non-defining relative clauses**

कभी-कभी defining and non-defining relative clauses similar लगते हैं but उनके meaning बिल्कुल different होते हैं।

**Compare the following sentences :**

Non-defining	Defining
<i>His brother, who works at the supermarket, is a friend of mine.</i> (उसका सिर्फ एक ही brother है, and that brother works at the supermarket.)	<i>His brother who works at the supermarket is a friend of mine.</i> (उसके एक से ज्यादा brother हैं but यहाँ जिसकी बात हो रही है वो supermarket में है।)

Non-defining	Defining
<i>Rs10,000 for local charities, which help the homeless.</i> (The money is intended for local charities. ये सभी charities homeless की help करते हैं।)	<i>Rs10,000 for local charities which help the homeless.</i> (The money is intended for local charities. इनमें से कुछ charities homeless की help करते हैं but और भी charities हैं।)

**Note :** Information जो defining relative clause के साथ दी जाती है वो essential होती है इसलिए relative clause को हटाया नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन जो information non-defining relative clause के साथ दी जाती है वो extra होती है, इसलिए यहाँ relative clause का हटाया जा सकता है।

**Compare the following sentences :**

<i><u>The soldier</u> who had gold stripes on his uniform seemed to be the most important one.</i>	इस sentence में defining clause को omit नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि इसके बिना हम ये नहीं समझ पाएंगे कि author किस soldier की बात कर रहा है।
<i>The team was weakened when <u>Pushkar</u>, who played in the finals last year, withdrew yesterday because of <u>a back injury</u>, which also kept him out of the state championship.</i>	यहाँ दोनों non-defining clauses को हटाया जा सकता है क्योंकि उससे sentence के meaning पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

**Note :** Definitive relative clause में WHO, WHOM, WHICH की जगह THAT use कर सकते हैं लेकिन non defining clause में नहीं।

*I think anyone who speaks in public is nervous beforehand.* (Correct)

*I think anyone that speaks in public is nervous beforehand.* (Correct)

*Her car, which was very old, broke down after just five miles.* (Correct)

*Her car, that was very old, broke down after just five miles.* (Incorrect)

who	people and sometimes animals	and pet	defining and non-defining
which	animals and things	and	defining and non-defining; clause referring to a whole sentence
that	people, animals and things; informal		defining only
whose	possessive meaning; for people and animals usually; sometimes for things in formal situations		defining and non-defining
whom	people in formal styles or in writing; often with a preposition; rarely in conversation; used instead of who if who is the object		defining and non-defining
no relative pronoun	when the relative pronoun defines the object of the clause		defining only

(इन examples में जिस person and thing की बात हो रही है उसे underline किया गया है।)

We don't know the person who donated this money.

We drove past my old school, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.

He went to the school that my father went to.

The Kingfisher group, whose name was changed from Woolworths earlier this year, includes about 720 high street shops.

Superdrug, which last week announced that it is buying Medicare, is also part of the group.

The parents (whom/who/that) we interviewed were all involved in education in some way.

### Use of Who

1. WHO को relative clause में use किया जाता है people एवं कभी-कभी पालतू animals को refer करने के लिए। इसका use defining and non-defining relative clauses को introduce करने के लिए होता है।

I think there'd be a lot of children who'd love to have a park in school. (Defining)

That is the dog who barks at me all the time. (Defining; referring to a pet animal)

There is this guy at work, who is one of my friends, well he has never travelled alone. (Non-defining-extra information)

2. WHO can act as the subject or the object of the relative clause :

She's going out with a man who is in the army.

(Who refers to a man and is the **subject** of "is" in the relative clause)

The woman who I met yesterday was Asha.

(Who refers to the woman and is the **object** of "met" in the relative clause)

3. Preposition को relative clause के end में लिखा जाता है, WHO के ठीक पहले नहीं।

Of all my colleagues, she is the one who I know I can rely on.

Of all my colleagues, she is the one on who I can rely. (Incorrect)

4. कुछ collective nouns जैसे committee, government, group, panel, police, team के साथ WHO use होता है।

Nicola phoned the fire brigade, who then alerted the police and social workers.

5. WHO को चीजों (things) के साथ use नहीं किया जाता है.

There are some very good art books who you can get ideas from. (Incorrect)

There are some very good art books which you can get ideas from.

### Use of Whom

1. WHOM formal style एवं writing में ही use होता है, Speaking में WHOM rarely use किया जाता है। जब person verb का object होता है तब WHOM का use होता है।

The response of those managers whom I have consulted has been very positive.

(whom refers to those managers and is the object of consulted in the relative clause)

She was a celebrated actress whom he had known and loved.

2. Whom + prepositions: The most common use of whom is with a preposition. WHOM को preposition के complement के रूप में किया जाता है। WHOM को preposition के पहले लगाया जाता है।

The first book was a terrible historical novel for children which was turned down by every publisher to whom it was sent.

(whom refers to every publisher and is the complement of the preposition to)

Drama in schools is particularly good for pupils for whom English is a second language.

### Compare the following sentences :

more formal	less formal
There was only one person to whom the old man spoke.	There was only one person who the old man spoke to.



<i>She smiled as she remembered the quiet scholar with whom she had shared a love of books.</i>	<i>She smiled as she remembered the quiet scholar who she had shared a love of books with.</i>
---	--

### Use of Whose

1. WHOSE को relative pronoun की तरह use किया जाता है जब possessions की बात हो। इसे person एवं animals लिए use किया जाता है एवं formal style में इसे things के लिए भी use किया जाता है, Defining and non-defining clauses में इसे NOUN के पहले use किया जाता है।

*He is marrying a girl whose family don't seem to like him.*

(The family of the girl he is marrying don't seem to like him.)

*There was me and there was Kanika, whose party it was, and then there were two other people.*

(It was Kanika's party.)

*It is a beautifully decorated house, whose sitting room looks out over a wonderful walled garden.*

(The sitting room of the house looks out over ...)

2. We can use whose + noun as the complement of a preposition:

*Anu, whose sister I used to share everything with, has gone to Australia.* (whose sister refers to Anu and is the complement of preposition "with")

### Use of Which

1. Relative pronoun WHICH को animals and things को refer करने के लिए use किया जाता है। WHICH से defining and non-defining relative clauses को introduce किया जाता है। We always use **which** to introduce relative clauses when they refer to a whole sentence or clause :

*You need to tick the box which says yes.* (defining)

*He won't have much time to prepare for the meeting, which is this afternoon.* (non-defining)

*She had to get up and walk all the way to the other side of the room, which isn't easy with a bad back.*

(यहाँ WHICH पूरे sentence को refer कर रहा है)

We use which or that, not what:

*Another activity what I have chosen is photography.*

(Incorrect)

*Another activity which/that I have chosen is photography.*

(Correct)

2. "Which" subject and object sentence दोनों के रूप में आ सकता है।

*The new sports complex, which will be built on the site of the old power station, will provide facilities for cricket, soccer, bowls and badminton.*

(which refers to the new sports complex and is the subject of will be built in the relative clause)

*It was the same picture which I saw at the National Gallery.*

(which refers to the same picture and is the object of saw in the relative clause)

3. WHICH preposition के complement के रूप में भी use होता है।

*Early in the Autumn Term there is a **reception at which** you can meet current staff and students.* (which refers to a reception and is the complement of at)

Compare the following sentences :

more formal	more informal
<i>The title of the poem indicates that the poet knows himself to be separated from <b>the community in which</b> he grew up.</i>	<i>I've never felt close to <b>the community which</b> I grew up in.</i>

4. जब Relative clause पूरे sentence को refer करे तो WHICH से ही होता है।

*There's going to be a new headteacher in September, **which** is good.*

[talking about a playschool for young children]

### Use of That

Sentence में who, whom or which की जगह THAT use किया जाता है people, animals and things को refer करने के लिए और singular and plural दोनों के लिए use होता है। THAT का use सिर्फ defining clause को introduce करने के लिए ही होता है। That is more informal than who, whom or which :

*Who was it **that** won the US Open?*

(refers to a person)

*The 8:30 is the train that you need to get.*

(refers to a thing)

*She blamed herself for everything that had happened.*

*My father that is a schoolmaster is fifty years old.*

(Incorrect)

*My father who is schoolmaster, is fifty years old.*

(Correct)

*But if I have more than one sister, I can say-*

*My sister that has been adopted by my uncle is ill.*

(Here THAT is correct)

इन following cases में THAT को WHO or WHICH की जगह prefer किया जाता है।

- a. जब sentence में superlative degree में adjective हो
- He is the most cogent speaker **that** I have ever heard.*
- The wisest man **that** ever lived also made mistakes.*
- In this situation this is the best **that** we can do.*
- b. जब sentence में words जैसे all, same, any, none, nothing, (the) only; as, हो।
- All **that** glitters is not gold.*
- She is the same woman **that** she has been.*
- It is only dogs **that** are loyal.*
- There is nothing **that** excites me now.*
- It was not for nothing **that** he called.*
- c. जब sentence में interrogative pronoun who, what, as हो

What is it **that** concerns you so much?  
 Who are you **that** I should be worried about ?  
 Who am I **that** I should object?  
 What is there **that** I do not know ?

- d. जब sentence में एक animal एवं एक person की बात हो तो relative clause में THAT ही आता है।

*The man and his cat that created nuisance yesterday in the premises have been set free again.*

**Note :** Unlike which, whom and whose, we can't use 'that' with the preposition immediately before it:

*We have got some tennis balls that you can play with.*

(Correct)

*We have got some tennis balls with that you can play.*

(Incorrect)

### Omission of relative pronoun

1. Informal style में relative pronoun को अक्सर omit कर दिया जाता है परन्तु ये तभी होता है जब वो pronoun defining clause को introduce करे एवं वो verb का object हो।

*German is a language which I've found hard to learn.*

Or, *German is a language I've found hard to learn.*

(defining relative clause: which is the object)

*She's the singer who I heard on the radio.*

Or *She's the singer I heard on the radio.*

(defining relative clause: who is the object)

*There's a hill which begins three miles after the start of the race.*

(defining relative clause: which is the subject)

*There's a hill begins three miles after the start of the race.*

(Incorrect)

*Sir James, whose birthday is on February 26, plans to lay on a big party.* (non-defining relative clause)

*Sir James, birthday is on February 26, plans to lay on a big party.*

(Incorrect)

2. Defining relative clauses में relative pronoun को तब भी omit कर दिया जाता है जब वो preposition का complement होता है :

*She was at the garden party which I was telling you about.*

*She was at the garden party about which I was telling you.*

*She was at the garden party I was telling you about.*

All three sentences are correct, defining relative clause: which is the complement of about)

3. Informal language में defining relative clauses को introduce करने के लिए **which**, **on which** or **for which** की जगह where, when or why का use किया जाता है।

where	place	<i>I know <u>a restaurant</u> where the food is excellent.</i> (... a restaurant at which the food is excellent)
-------	-------	---

when	time	<i>There isn't <u>a day</u> when I don't feel rushed off my feet.</i> (... a day on which I don't feel rushed ...)
why	reason	<i>Do you know <u>the reason</u> why the shop is closed today?</i> (... the reason for which the shop is closed ...)

### Relative pronouns: typical errors

- a. Non-defining relative clauses में who, whom or which की जगह THAT use नहीं कर सकते।

*It gives me a good chance to improve my Italian, that has become a little bit rusty.* (Incorrect)

*It gives me a good chance to improve my Italian, which has become a little bit rusty.* (Correct)

- b. WHAT को relative pronoun की तरह use नहीं किया जाता है।

*So, he can make himself easily understood in the two languages, what helps a lot.* (Incorrect)

*So, he can make himself easily understood in the two languages, which helps a lot.* (Correct)

- c. WHO को things को mention करने में use नहीं किया जाता।

*She's written some great cookery books who have got pictures of delicious-looking recipes.* (Incorrect)

*She's written some great cookery books which have got pictures of delicious-looking recipes.* (Correct)

- d. जब relative pronoun किसी sentence में clause का object होता है तब object को repeat नहीं करते।

*Have you seen those people who we met them on holiday?* (Incorrect)

*Have you seen those people who we met on holiday?* (Correct)

*The house that we rented it in London was fully furnished.* (Incorrect)

*The house that we rented in London was fully furnished.* (Correct)

- e. We often use quantifiers and numbers with relative pronouns। इन quantifiers and numbers को subject, object or object of a preposition की तरह use किया जाता है।

many of whom, most of whom, one of which, none of whom, some of which, lots of whom, two of which, etc.

*She has three brothers, two of whom are in the army.*

*I read three books last week, one of which I really enjoyed.*

*There were some good programmes on the radio, none of which I listened to.*

- f. किसी भी तरह के confusion को avoid करने के लिए relative pronoun को अपने antecedent या पूर्वपद के nearest लिखना चाहिए।

*The boy who won the first prize in English is the son of my friend, Mr. Joshi.*

It would mean something quite different if we separate the relative pronoun from its antecedent and say,

*The boy is the son of my friend Mr. Joshi who won the first prize.*

तो मतलब बिल्कुल अलग होगा। इसलिए relative clause का placement बहुत important होता है।

### 9. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronoun को question पूछने के लिए use किया जाता है। They are: who, which, whom, what and whose. These are also known as wh-words.

*Who called last night?*

*Which keys are yours?*

*Whom do I ask for at the desk?*

*What did you do when the electricity failed?*

*Whose watch is this?*

We can use whose, which and what either on their own (as pronouns) or with a noun head (underlined) :

As pronouns	With a noun head
<i>Whose are these books?</i>	<i>Whose <u>books</u> are these?</i>
<i>Which did you buy?</i>	<i>Which <u>sweater</u> did you buy?</i>
<i>What is the number on the door?</i>	<i>What <u>number</u> is your house?</i>

#### Use of Whom

Formal style में WHOM को object के case में use किया जाता है। जब WHOM को पहले preposition को लगाया जाता है तो वो strictly formal and writing style होता है जो speaking में use नहीं होता है।

*Whom did you give the book to?* (formal)

*To whom did you give the book?* (very formal)

*Who did you give the book to?* (less formal).

#### Use of What and Which

WHAT को use किया जाता है जब एक range of possible answers में से एक specific information की requirement हो।

*What's the tallest building in the world?*

*What did you say? I couldn't hear you.*

*What's your address?*

WHICH को use किया जाता है जब एक limited set of possible answers में से किसी specific information की requirement हो।

[looking at a list of addresses]

A : (*Which is your address?*)

B : (*This one here.*)

*Which hand do you write with?*

[looking at a photograph of three women]

*Which one is your sister?*

*Which airport do we leave from, domestic or international ?*

1. In the following sentences interrogative pronouns का use indirect questions पूछने के लिए हुआ है।

*I asked **who** was speaking.*

*I do not know **who** there is.*

*Tell me **what** you have done.*

*Ask **what** he wants.*

*Say **which** you would like best.*

2. WHO का use सिर्फ person के लिए होता है।

*Who spoke?* (We expect the answer to be the name of a person.)

*Who goes there?*

*Who made the top score?*

*Who is knocking at the door?*

3. WHICH का use दोनों person and thing के case में questions पूछने के लिए होता है, यह उन questions को पूछने के लिए होता है जिनके possible answers की range limited होती है।

*Which is your friend?* (For person)

*Which are your books?* (For thing)

*Which of the boys saw him?*

*Which of these books is yours?*

*Which of the pictures do you like best?*

4. WHAT का use सिर्फ things के case में होता है।

*What have you found?* (We expect the answer to be the name of a thing.)

*What do you want? What did you say?*

*What was it all about?*

*What is sweeter than honey?*

*What are those marks on your coat?*

5. दिए हुए expressions जैसे 'What are you?' 'What is he?' 'What is this man?' में WHAT किसी person को refer नहीं कर रहा है बल्कि उनके profession को कर रहा है। (Today it is more usual to say, 'What do you do?' etc).

*What are you? I am a doctor.*

*What is he? He is an engineer.*

But,

*Who is he? (= What is his name and family?) He is Mr. Sunil Khatri.*

6. इन दिए हुए sentences में ये interrogative adjectives की तरह use हो रहे हैं।

*Which book are you reading?*

*Which way shall we go?*

*What books have you read?*

*What pranks are you playing?*

### Exercise 11

Choose the correct option :

- He is the famous artist \_\_\_\_\_ paintings sell for millions.  
(a) which (b) whom  
(c) who (d) whose
- She's the only person \_\_\_\_\_ really understands me.  
(a) who (b) whom  
(c) which (d) that
- Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ we met on holiday?  
(a) those, who (b) these, who  
(c) that, whom (d) those, that
- She wrote a best-selling book, the name of \_\_\_\_\_ I've completely forgotten.  
(a) who (b) whom  
(c) which (d) that
- You shouldn't believe everything \_\_\_\_\_ you read in the newspaper.  
(a) which ever (b) what  
(c) which (d) that
- The house \_\_\_\_\_ we rented in London was fully furnished.  
(a) who (b) what  
(c) which (d) that
- He finally met Paul McCartney, \_\_\_\_\_ he had always admired.  
(a) that (b) whom  
(c) which (d) who
- We are going back to Venice, \_\_\_\_\_ we first visited thirty years ago.  
(a) that (b) whom  
(c) which (d) who
- Stratford-upon-Avon is the town \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare was born.  
(a) that (b) where  
(c) which (d) there
- I talked to the girl \_\_\_\_\_ car had broken down in front of the shop.  
(a) that (b) who  
(c) who's (d) whose

#### Answers

- (d) whose
- (d) that (Because there is ONLY in the sentence hence THAT would be correct.)
- (a) those, who 4. (c) which
- (d) that 6. (d) that
- (b) whom 8. (c) which
- (b) where 10. (d) whose

### Exercise 12

See the following sentences and choose correct or incorrect :

- It's the town which I was born. (Correct / Incorrect)
- It's the town where I grew up. (Correct / Incorrect)
- It's the city in which I grew up. (Correct / Incorrect)
- It's the town which Shakespeare grew up in. (Correct / Incorrect)
- It's the town in which Shakespeare grew up. (Correct / Incorrect)
- It's the town where Shakespeare grew up. (Correct / Incorrect)
- It's the town in where Shakespeare grew up. (Correct / Incorrect)
- It's the town in which I was born. (Correct / Incorrect)
- It's the town where I was born. (Correct / Incorrect)
- That's the school in where I studied. (Correct / Incorrect)

#### Answers

- Incorrect – It's the town **in which** I was born.
- Correct 3. Correct
- Correct 5. Correct
- Correct
- Incorrect – It's the town **in which/ where** Shakespeare grew up.
- Correct 9. Correct
- Incorrect – That's the school **in which/where** I studied.

### Exercise 13

Choose the correct option :

- \_\_\_\_\_ did you see?  
a. who /b. whom/c. Either could be used here.
- To \_\_\_\_\_ it may concern.  
a. who/b.whom/c. Either could be used here.
- \_\_\_\_\_ gave it to you?  
a. who/b.whom/c. Either could be used here.
- \_\_\_\_\_ did you speak to?  
a. who/b. whom
- I have no idea \_\_\_\_\_ did it.  
a.who/b.whom/c.Either could be used here.
- It's a question of \_\_\_\_\_ you believe.  
a. Who /b.whom/c. Either could be used here.
- \_\_\_\_\_ hurt you?  
a. who/ b.whom/c. Either could be used here.

#### Answers

- a. Who/whom 2. b. whom
- a. Who 4. a. Who
- a. who 6. c. who/whom
- a. Who

# Adjective

अभी तक हमने nouns के बारे में detail में अध्ययन किया एवं जाना कितने तरह के nouns होते हैं एवं उनके विभिन्न rules कैसे apply होते हैं। अब निम्नलिखित nouns को ध्यान से देखिये :

*A common man*

*A working woman*

*A metropolitan city*

*An ambitious girl*

*A holy river*

इन सभी examples में boldfaced words nouns को describe कर रहे हैं और हमें बता रहे हैं वो किस तरह के man, woman या city etc हैं

यही words जो noun की विशेषता बताते हैं adjective कहलाते हैं। आप अपनी daily life में हर जगह adjectives का use करते हैं :

(At home)

**You :** Mom, have you seen my **black** jeans?

**Mom :** Yes, I threw it away as they were too **short** for you.

**You :** Oh! They were so **comfortable**.

(In market)

**You :** I want to buy a jacket.

**Shopkeeper :** Do you want to buy a **plain** jacket or a **fancy** jacket.

**You :** I would go with **plain** but it has to be **warm** as the days are getting **colder**.

Adjectives use करते हुए अपनी बात easily and effectively कहना कितना आसान हो जाता है।

## Identifying Adjectives

Generally, adjective की पहचान करने का कोई general rule नहीं है क्योंकि किसी word को sentence में उसके function के अनुसार categorise किया जाता है परन्तु फिर भी कुछ words suffixes के basis पर typically adjective की class में आते हैं :

Suffix	Examples
-able, -ible	comfortable, readable, incredible, invisible
-al, -ial	comical, normal, musical, industrial, presidential
-ful	beautiful, harmful, peaceful, wonderful

-ic	classic, economic, heroic, romantic
-ical	aeronautical, alphabetical, political
-ish	British, childish, Irish, foolish
-ive, -ative	active, alternative, creative, talkative
-less	endless, motionless, priceless, timeless
-eous, -ious, -ous	spontaneous, hideous, ambitious, anxious, dangerous, famous
-y	angry, busy, wealthy, windy

## Formation of adjectives

Different words से adjectives का formation नीचे दिया गया है :

- कुछ adjectives noun एवं verb में suffix add करके बनते हैं :

Noun	Adjective
Hero	Heroic
Wind	Windy
Child	Childish
Beauty	Beautiful
Verb	Adjective
Read	Readable
Talk	Talkative
Use	Useful
Like	Likeable

- कुछ adjectives regular and irregular verb में -ing and -ed add करके बनते हैं :

Verb	Example
Annoy	<i>My brother is five and he's so <b>annoying</b>.</i>
Amaze	<i>The Grand Canyon is an <b>amazing</b> place.</i>
Boil	<i>Be careful! That's <b>boiling</b> water!</i>
Excite	<i>This film is not very <b>exciting</b>, is it?</i>

Bore	Why do teenagers always look <b>bored</b> ?
Smoke	Not everyone likes <b>smoked</b> salmon.
Make	My dress is <b>hand-made</b> . I really like it.
Excite	I feel <b>excited</b> about my new job.

**Note :** -ing form वाला adjective अपने -ed वाले adjective से meaning में बिल्कुल different हो सकता है :

-ing adjectives	-ed adjectives
effect को describe करता है	किसी person को describe करता है
For example : The meeting was very <b>boring</b> . That was an <b>exciting</b> game. It was <b>shocking</b> to see what the storm had done to the house.	For example : I felt <b>bored</b> at the meeting. We were really <b>excited</b> about the game. We were <b>shocked</b> to see what the storm had done to the house.

#### Examples of some common -ing adjectives :

It was an **amusing** story.

He has some **annoying** habits.

A **boring** movie

A **disappointing** performance

An **exciting** news

An **interesting** idea

A **frightening** creature

A **tiring** exercise

A **shocking** revelation

It's **surprising** what people will do for money.

#### Examples of some common -ed adjectives :

I was **annoyed** by her remarks.

A **committed** member of the team.

He has a **closed** mind.

She welcomed us with a **delighted** smile.

A **surprised** look.

I've always been **fascinated** by his ideas.

I was **amazed** at her knowledge of French literature.

A **satisfied** customer

Doctors are **worried** about the spread of the disease.

A **dedicated** teacher

**Note :** कुछ adjectives जो ly पर end होते हैं, adjective and adverb दोनों हो सकते हैं जैसे कि daily, early, monthly, weekly, nightly, yearly.

**Adjective :** She gets a **weekly** payment from her employer. (She gets money every week.)

**Adverb :** I pay my rent **weekly**. (I pay my rent every week.)

Some words ending in -ly are only adjectives and not adverbs.

For example :

costly, cowardly, deadly, friendly, likely, lonely, lovely, oily, orderly, scholarly, silly, smelly, timely, ugly, woolly.

We enjoyed the trip to America but it was a **costly** holiday.

**Oily** fish is very healthy because it contains omega 3.

#### Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate form of adjective taking a clue from the boldfaced adjective.

- The apple **satisfied** my hunger. The apple was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bob's decision to quit his job **shocked** everyone. I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I heard.
- A thunderstorm **threatened** to ruin our picnic. The storm was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The view from the top of the mountain **inspired** him to write a song. It was an \_\_\_\_\_ view.
- Mom **comforted** me with a cup of hot chocolate. The hot chocolate was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The new movie **bored** everyone in the audience. The audience was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The latest loss **devastated** the basketball players. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ loss.
- Her lecture **interested** me. I was so \_\_\_\_\_ that I later began to read more about it.
- The low score on her test **depressed** her. The score was \_\_\_\_\_.
- His offer of a higher salary **tempted** me to accept the job. I felt \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Answers

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. satisfying  | 2. shocked    |
| 3. threatening | 4. inspiring  |
| 5. comforting  | 6. bored      |
| 7. devastating | 8. interested |
| 9. depressing  | 10. tempted   |

#### Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate- ing or -ed forms of adjectives.

When Resham was young, she felt (**compel**) to dance whenever she heard catchy tunes on the radio. It was (**mystify**) for her mother, because no one had ever taught Resham to dance. Nevertheless, she encouraged her because Resham was always (**tire**) from getting so much exercise that she readily fell asleep at night. When Resham was older, she astonished everyone by applying for a scholarship to a national dance school. The most (**astonish**) thing was that she was only fourteen years old. As the time for the audition came nearer, Resham was (**excite**), and

by practicing daily, she got better and better. The required movements were especially (**challenge**). By the day of the audition, Resham was ready, and she was not (**intimidate**) by anything she had to do. Weeks later, however, a letter arrived with the (**puzzle**) news that Resham did not get the scholarship. That was a bit (**disappoint**) until her mother pointed out that she could try again next year. With her dream of becoming a professional dancer temporarily put on hold, Resham decided to concentrate on her studies. All in all, her life was pretty (**satisfy**).

## Answers

When Resham was young, she felt **compelled** to dance whenever she heard catchy tunes on the radio. It was **mystifying** for her mother, because no one had ever taught Resham to dance. Nevertheless, she encouraged her because Resham was always **tired** from getting so much exercise that she readily fell asleep at night. When Resham was older, she astonished everyone by applying for a scholarship to a national dance school. The most **astonishing** thing was that she was only fourteen years old. As the time for the audition came nearer, Resham was **excited**, and by practicing daily, she got better and better. The required movements were especially **challenging**. By the day of the audition, Resham was ready, and she was not **intimidated** by anything she had to do. Weeks later, however, a letter arrived with the **puzzling** news that Resham did not get the scholarship. That was a bit **disappointing** until her mother pointed out that she could try again next year. With her dream of becoming a professional dancer temporarily put on hold, Resham decided to concentrate on her studies. All in all, her life was pretty **satisfying**.

### Types of Adjectives

#### 1. Qualitative and Classifying Adjectives

**Qualitative adjectives** : वो adjectives जो किसी person and thing की किसी quality को describe करते हैं और बताते हैं कि वो कैसे हैं उन्हें qualitative adjective कहते हैं।

*A tall man*

*A boring film*

*A long holiday*

*An expensive car*

**Note** : ये adjectives gradable होते हैं अर्थात् कुछ अन्य words इनके पहले लगा कर इनके अर्थ के effect को बढ़ाया या घटाया जा सकता है।

*A fairly tall man*

*A very boring film*

*A really long holiday*

*An extremely expensive car*

**Classifying adjectives** : वो adjectives जो किसी person and thing को classify करते हैं या उनकी category बताते हैं उन्हें classifying adjective कहते हैं।

*Do you read a **daily** newspaper or a **weekly** one?*

*Does your house have an **electric** oven or a **gas** oven?*

*The **western** hemisphere*

*An **annual** event*

*The **external** walls*

*A **nuclear** weapon*

**Note** : ये adjectives gradable नहीं होते हैं अर्थात् कुछ अन्य words इनके पहले लगा कर इनके अर्थ के effect को बढ़ाया या घटाया नहीं जा सकता है। इनके comparative and superlative forms भी नहीं होते अर्थात् इनको इस तरह नहीं लिखा जा सकता :

*It is **very** annual event.* (Incorrect)

*This is **more** nuclear than that.* (Incorrect)

#### 2. Attributive and Predicative Adjectives

लगभग सभी adjectives दो तरह से sentences में use होते हैं जब वो noun के पहले use होते हैं तो वो **attributive adjective** कहलाते हैं :

*A **black** cat*

*A **gloomy** outlook*

*A **slow** journey*

*A **large** suitcase*

एवं जब ये verb के बाद use होते हैं तो **predicative adjectives** कहलाते हैं :

*The cat was **black**.*

*The future looks **gloomy**.*

*The journey was **slow**.*

*They were looking **tired**.*

लेकिन कुछ adjectives ऐसे हैं जो दोनों में से किसी एक position पर ही use हो सकते हैं।

कुछ adjectives हमेशा predicative case में ही use होते हैं such as afraid, afloat, alight, alike, alive, alone, asleep and awake.

*The baby fell **asleep**. / I saw a **sleeping** man.* (NOT 'an asleep man')

*He is **afraid**. / He is a **frightened** man.* (NOT 'an afraid man')

*She is **ill**. / She is an **unhealthy** child.* (NOT 'an ill child')

*Who looks after the **sick** people?* (NOT 'the ill people')

*She speaks English **well**. / I can speak good English.* (NOT 'well English')

कुछ adjectives हमेशा attributive case में ही use होते हैं such as chief, elder, eventually, former, indoor, inner, lone, main, mere, only, out door, outer, own, premier, principal, main, sheer, sole, upper, utter.

*The scratch was a **mere**.* (Incorrect)

*It was a **mere** scratch.* (Correct)

an **out and out** rogue.

What you say is **sheer/ utter** nonsense.

It was the **main** reason of his failure.

### Exercise 3

See if the adjectives are used predicatively or attributively.

The **young** boy had never seen such a **lovely** house, with its colourful **quaint** windows and **picturesque** setting, shaded by **ancient** oaks and beeches. It was **small** and **crooked**, quite **different** to the manor-house in the distance with its **stately** towers and **lofty** battlements. To him, however, it looked **comfortable** and **homely**. He stood and stared, **silent** and **respectful**. Immersed in his own **magical** dream-world, he did not notice the **slight**, **lone** figure appear in the **dark** porch. As the **old** woman hobbled down the **gloomy** path, he was in a **magical** place, lost in dreams of **full** tables and **warm** beds. It was only the **cold** touch of an **ancient** hand that brought him back. And he fled, **fearful**. Wakened from a **happy** world to **grim** reality, he imagined the **feeble** owner of that cottage a **cruel** witch, yearning for his **fresh young** bones.

### Answers

Attributive or A – जो noun के पहले आएंगे

Predicative or P – जो verb के बाद आएंगे

The **young** (A) boy had never seen such a **lovely** (A) house, with its colourful **quaint** (A) windows and **picturesque** (A) setting, shaded by ancient oaks and beeches. It was **small** (P) and **crooked**, (P) quite **different** (P) to the manor-house in the distance with its **stately** (A) towers and **lofty** (A) battlements. To him, however, it looked **comfortable** (P) and **homely** (P). He stood and stared, **silent** (P) and **respectful** (P). Immersed in his own **magical** (A) dream-world, he did not notice the **slight**, **lone** (A) figure appear in the **dark** (A) porch. As the **old** (A) woman hobbled down the **gloomy** (A) path, he was in a **magical** (A) place, lost in dreams of **full** (A) tables and **warm** (A) beds. It was only the **cold** (A) touch of an **ancient** (A) hand that brought him back. And he fled, **fearful**. (P) Wakened from a **happy** (A) world to **grim** (A) reality, he imagined the **feeble** (A) owner of that cottage a **cruel** (A) witch, yearning for his **fresh young** (A) bones.

### 3. Stative and Dynamic Adjectives

**Stative adjectives** एक state or condition को denote करते हैं जो usually permanent होती हैं such as big, red, small, tall, black etc.

Stative adjectives को imperative constructions के साथ use नहीं किया जा सकता।

Be big / Be red / Be small (Incorrect)

इन्हें progressive के साथ भी use नहीं किया जा सकता :

He is **being big / red / small**. (Incorrect)

**Dynamic adjectives** एक impermanent state को denote करते हैं जो changeable होती हैं।

Calm, careful, cruel, rude, tidy, shy, foolish, friendly etc.

Dynamic adjectives को imperative constructions के साथ use किया जा सकता है :

*Be brave.*

*Be careful.*

*Don't be cruel.*

*Don't be foolish.*

इन्हें progressive के साथ भी use किया जा सकता है:

*Your son is being **disruptive** in class.*

*My parents are being **foolish** again.*

*We're being very **patient** with you.*

**Some other kinds of Adjectives**

#### 1. Adjectives of Number (or Numeral Adjectives)

ये तीन तरह के होते हैं :

(i) **Definite numeral adjectives** जो एक exact number को denote करते हैं ;

One, two, three, etc. – इन्हें **Cardinals** कहते हैं

*One computer is missing.*

First, second, third, etc. – इन्हें **Ordinals** कहते हैं

*The first chapter is based on parts of speech.*

Cardinal गिनती denote करते हैं वह ordinals किसी series का order बताते हैं।

(ii) **Indefinite numeral adjectives** जो एक fixed number को denote नहीं करते हैं ;

All, no, many, few, some, any, certain, several, sundry.

*No mobile has Google maps service.*

*All students need to bring Id cards.*

(iii) **Distributive numeral adjectives** वो हैं जो किसी number के each unit को refer करते हैं।

*The group received informational brochures before beginning its tour.*

(इस sentence से ये स्पष्ट नहीं है कि group के सभी सदस्यों को brochure मिला या नहीं।)

*Each member of the group received an informational brochure before the tour began.*

(इस sentence में यह message स्पष्टता से convey हो रहा है।)

*Each boy must take his turn.*

*India expects every man to do his duty.*

*Either pen will work.*

*Each book in the series had a foreword by a noted scholar.*

*Each participant was asked to complete a survey.*

*Each of the participants received compensation.*

#### 2. Adjectives of Quantity

ये दर्शाते हैं कि कोई वस्तु या चीज कितनी मात्रा में है, जैसे some, any, much, little, many etc. Adjectives of quantity answer the question 'how much' या कितना ?



The guest ate **some** rice.

His teacher showed **much** patience.

The man has **little** intelligence/wisdom.

The boys have had **enough** exercise.

The businessman has lost **all** his wealth.

### 3. Demonstrative Adjectives

ये वो adjectives हैं जो answer करते हैं कौनसा, यही वो adjectives हैं जिनकी singular एवं plural form होती हैं --this and that are singular; these and those are plural.

Demonstrative adjectives किसी specific चीज की तरफ point out करते हैं जिसकी बात हो चुकी है। **This** and **these** indicate things nearby (in time or space), while **that** and **those** suggest distance (in time or space).

**This** novel is the worst I've ever read.

**These** biographies are much better.

Tell me more about **that** author; why does she write about those events?

### 4. Possessive Adjectives-

ये वो adjectives हैं जो answer करते हैं किसका।

my, our, your, his, her, Its, and their.

Our joke book and **Its** well-worn pages

### 5. Interrogative Adjectives

Which/ What को adjective की तरह use किया जाता है जब वो noun or pronoun को modify करते हैं।

**Which** joke did you like better, and **what** reason can you give for your preference?

### 6. Proper adjectives

Proper adjective वो है जो एक proper noun से derive होता है। Proper adjective हमेशा capital letter से start होता है।

Proper Noun – Africa

An **African** market – A proper adjective

Proper Noun – France

A **French** man – A proper adjective

Abhishek liked the visit to a **Tibetan** monastery.

I studied **Islamic** law at the university.

Romy purchased a postcard with a picture of Nefertiti, a beautiful **Egyptian** queen.

We purchased Japanese paper for origami.

### 7. Exclamatory Adjectives

कई बार WHAT को strong emotions में express करने के लिए भी use किया जाता है। इस case में ये noun के साथ use किये जाते हैं :

What an adorable face it is.

What a charming child he is!

What a beautiful girl she is!

What an idea!

What a popular game it is!

What a management!

What a beautiful flower it is!

### 8. Emphasizing Adjectives

कुछ adjectives अपने बाद आने वाले noun को emphasize करते हैं जिससे specific meaning एवं tone convey होती है :

Mind your **own** business.

I arranged it with my **own** efforts.

This is the **very** woman who quarrels with me.

That is the **very** toy that my son wanted to buy.

Is that your **actual** name?

That's the **perfect** picture for our living room!

So tell me, is that the **whole** story?

#### Degrees of Adjectives

लगभग सभी adjectives की three forms होती हैं :

**Positive, comparative, and superlative.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Sad	sadder	saddest
happy	happier	happiest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

#### 1. Positive Adjectives

Adjective की positive degree को किसी noun को describe करने के लिए use किया जाता है।

It will be a **sad** day for all of us if the theatre is forced to close.

The story has a **happy** ending.

The divorce left him **sadder and wiser**.

We were smitten by the **beautiful** countryside of the village.

#### 2. Comparative Adjective

Adjectives की comparative degree को नीचे दिए गए rule के according use किया जाता है :

He is **taller** than me.

This puzzle is **easier** than the last one.

The book was **more interesting** than the film.

France is **smaller than** Russia.

My sister is **shorter than** me.

It is easier to read English **than** to speak it.

This car is certainly **better**, but it's much **more expensive**.

**Rule 2** : जब हम ये describe करते हैं कि कैसे चीजें और लोग बदल रहे हैं।

Comparative adj + AND + Comparative adj.

The balloon got **bigger and bigger**.

Everything is getting **more and more expensive**.

Grandfather is looking **older and older**.

**Rule 3** : Comparative adjective के पहले definite article THE लगा कर describe किया जाता है कि किस तरह एक चीज दूसरी चीज पर असर करती है।

**The faster** you drive, **the more dangerous** it is.

Dangerous feel करना faster drive करने के ऊपर depend करता है।

**The higher** they climbed, **the colder** it got.

Colder feel करना higher जाने पर depend करता है।

**Rule 4 :** Comparative form of adjectives के आगे कुछ words लगा कर उनके meaning को gradable बनाया जा सकता है : much, far, a lot, any, no, a little, a bit and even.

*She is **much older** than her husband.*

*Is he **any better**?*

*Russian is **much/far more difficult** than Spanish.*

*You are **no better** than him.*

**Rule 5 :** जिन adjectives का comparative form नहीं होता उनके आगे MORE लगा कर उनका comparative form बनाया जाता है :

*She is **more beautiful** than my sister.*

*The movie is **more boring** than the book.*

*Credit card is **more useful** than cash.*

#### Interchange of Degree of Comparison

Comparative adjectives के अलावा कुछ और expressions भी comparison के लिए use होते हैं :

*Blue Whale is **larger than** all the other mammals in the world.* (Comparative)

*No other mammal in the world is **as large as** the Blue Whale.* (Positive)

*Blue Whale is the **largest mammal** in the world.* (Superlative)

*Julia Roberts is one of the **most beautiful actors** in the USA.* (Superlative)

*Very few actors in the USA are **more beautiful than** Julia Roberts.* (Comparative)

Types of Comparison	Examples
as + (adj/adv) + as	<i>She speaks <b>as calmly as</b> usual.</i>
not so/as + (adj/adv) + as	<i>It is <b>not so/as hot as</b> it was yesterday.</i>
not such a/an + so.. as	<i>This is <b>not such an exciting film as</b> the last one.</i>
twice/three times /half + as + (adj/adv) + as	<i>Their house is <b>three times as big as</b> ours. His watch costs <b>half as much as</b> mine.</i>
the same as	<i>Your violin is <b>the same as</b> the one I've bought.</i>
less + (adj/adv) + than the least + (adj/adv) of/in	<i>The red sofa is <b>less expensive than</b> the blue one, but the black one is <b>the least expensive of</b> all.</i>

Following sentences को देखिए जिनमें एक ही बात को दो अलग तरह से कहा गया है :

*I've never seen **such a boring** movie.*

*It is **the most boring** movie I've ever seen.*

*He is **taller than** his sister.*

*His sister is **not as tall as** he is.*

*If you work more, you will **earn more**.*

***The more** you work, **the more** you will earn.*

*She is **the fastest** runner of all.*

*She is **faster than** any other runner.*

*No other runner is **as fast as** she is.*

*Jugal has got **the same number** of books as Yogesh.*

*Jugal has got **as many books as** Yogesh.*

*She hasn't made **as many mistakes as** last time.*

*She has made **fewer mistakes than** last time.*

*Mohan is **stronger** than Sohan.*

*Sohan is **less strong than** Mohan .*

*Mohit is **the laziest** boy in the class.*

*No other boy in the class is **as lazy as** Mohit is.*

*Mohit is the **least industrious** boy in the class.*

*No one else in the team plays **better than** he does.*

*He plays **the best** in the team.*

*No other dancer in the play is **as graceful as** she is.*

*She is **the most graceful** dancer in the play.*

**Rule 6 :** दो comparative forms कभी भी साथ में use नहीं करते हैं।

*She gets lots of benefits because she's been here **more longer**.*

*Which of these is **more better** ?*

*I think this building is **more higher** than that one.*

All are incorrect क्योंकि double comparative use किये गए हैं।

*She gets lots of benefits because she's been here **longer**.*

*Which of these is **better**?*

*I think this building is **higher** than that one.*

**Rule 7 :** Comparative adjectives दो persons या things के comparison के लिए ही use होते हैं :

*Among India , Sri Lanka and Bangladesh ,which has **better** sports facilities to host the world cup.* (Incorrect)

तीन countries के case में comparative form "BETTER" use नहीं किया जा सकता।

*Among India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh which country has the **best** sports facilities to host the world cup ?*

(Correct)

**Rule 8 :** Informal एवं colloquial English में comparison को complete करने में object pronoun use कर सकते हैं लेकिन standard एवं formal English में subject pronoun + an auxiliary verb सही construction होता है। क्योंकि competitive exams में standard English को ही use किया जाता है। आप भी standard English के rules को ही follow करें

*Nitin is six feet tall. Vijay is taller than him.* (Informal)

*Nitin is six feet tall. Vijay is taller than he is.* (Standard)

*She is richer than **I am**.*

*They are more progressive than we are.*

*Sachin scored more runs than Sahwag did.*

**Note :** Main Verb को repeat करने की जगह auxiliary verb को use करें।

*Teena runs faster than Nikki runs.* (Incorrect)

*Teena runs faster than Nikki does.* (Correct)

*Kanika cooks food more often than Sweety does.*

*India sends more peacekeeping forces to the UN than European countries do.*

**Note :** THAN के बाद possessive pronoun भी use हो सकता है :

*My car was more expensive than Kanchan's.*

*My car was more expensive than hers.*

*India's batting line is stronger than Pakistan's.*

**Rule 9 :** Comparison करते समय OTHER का use :

*Gujarat is more developed than any state of India.* (Incorrect)

इस sentence में अगर आप ध्यान से देखेंगे तो Gujarat का comparison Gujarat से ही हो रहा है क्योंकि Gujarat भी एक Indian state है। अतः sentence को सही करने के लिए हमें Gujarat को बाकी Indian states से अलग करना होगा जिसके लिए OTHER लगाया जाता है :

*Gujarat is more developed than any other state of India.* (Correct)

अब Gujarat का comparison बाकी Indian states से हो रहा है।

*Iron is more useful than any other metal.*

*The Ganga is longer than any other river in India.*

*Burj Khalifa is higher than any other building in Dubai.*

**Note :** लेकिन अगर हमें ये कहना हो कि Gujarat, Bangladesh की किसी भी state से ज्यादा developed है तो हम OTHER नहीं लगाएंगे।

*Gujarat is more developed than any state of Bangladesh.* (Correct)

क्योंकि Gujarat, Bangladesh में नहीं है। जब अपनी category के साथ comparison हो तो OTHER लगाया जाता है :

*Apple is more innovative than any Asian company.*

*The Nile is longer than any Indian River.*

**Rule 10 :** Comparison करते समय THAT OF / THOSE OF का use.

*The pattern of SBI PO exam is more complicated than SSC.* (Incorrect)

इस sentence में comparison होना चाहिए दो examinations के pattern बीच में लेकिन actually हो रहा है SBI PO के PATTERN और SSC exam के बीच। इसे सही करने के लिए होना चाहिए :

*The pattern of SBI PO exam is more complicated than the pattern of SSC.* (Correct)

But Word PATTERN के repetition को avoid करने के लिए लिखा जाता है :

*The pattern of SBI PO exam is more complicated than that of SSC.*

THAT OF यहाँ पर singular noun PATTERN को ही refer कर रहा है।

*The climate of Bhopal is more pleasant than that of Delhi.*

*The battery of my mobile is more lasting than that of yours.*

*The quality of home cooked food is better than that of hostel.*

**Note :** जब comparison plural nouns के बीच होता है तो THOSE OF लगता है।

*The books written by Premchand are more readable than those by Nirmal Verma.*

THOSE OF यहाँ पर Plural noun BOOKS को ही refer कर रहा है।

*The examples given in this book are more interesting than those in other English Books.*

*The universities of the US are more competitive than those of India.*

**Note :** अगर comparison clear हो तो कई बार second part को mention करने की जरूरत नहीं होती है।

*Nowadays, smart phones are cheaper.*

#### Exercise 4

Complete each sentence with the correct comparative form of the adjective in parentheses. Add than when necessary.

1. New cars are much \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) old cars.
2. Do you think money is \_\_\_\_\_ (important) good health?
3. This coat is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) that one.
4. My old laptop was a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (big) my new one.
5. Gas is so expensive! I want a \_\_\_\_\_ (efficient) car.
6. Communication is a lot (easy) \_\_\_\_\_ it was 50 years ago.
7. The pollution in my city is much \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) it used to be.
8. I had far \_\_\_\_\_ (good) books than she had.
9. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) temperatures. That's why I love summer.
10. My new school is a little \_\_\_\_\_ (far) my old one.

#### Answers

1. quieter
2. more important than
3. nicer than
4. bigger
5. more efficient
6. easier than
7. worse than
8. better
9. hot
10. farther than

## Exercise 5

### Choose the correct option :

1. My computer is more efficient than your / yours.
2. The white coat is warmer then / than the gray one.
3. Alisha buys nicer clothes than I do / am.
4. Cars are expensive, but houses are more / most expensive.
5. Does your new stereo play music more loudly than your old one was / did?
6. Hina's motorcycle is newer than my / mine.
7. Chetan's package arrived more quickly than Kajal's did / was.
8. Darsh is 27 years old. His sister is older than he is / does.

### Answers

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 1. yours | 2. than |
| 3. do    | 4. more |
| 5. did   | 6. mine |
| 7. did   | 8. is   |

### Superlative Adjectives

1. Superlative adjectives का use एक person /thing का comparison, every other member of their group से करने के लिए होता है :  
*He was the tallest boy in the class.*  
*This puzzle is the easiest in the whole book.*  
*It's the most interesting book I've ever read.*
2. Superlative adjectives के पहले definite article THE का use होता है :  
*It was the happiest day of my life.*  
*Everest is the highest mountain in the world.*  
*That's the best film I have seen this year.*  
*I have three sisters: Jan is the oldest and Angela is the youngest.*
3. जिन adjectives का superlative form नहीं होता उनके आगे "MOST" लगा कर उनका superlative form बनाया जाता है :  
*He is the most dangerous militant.*  
*This has proven to be the most difficult campaign.*  
*The most exciting news is on the way.*
4. दो superlative forms कभी भी साथ में use नहीं करते हैं  
*He was the most wisest man I ever knew. (Incorrect)*  
*He was the wisest man I ever knew. (Correct)*  
*She types the most fastest out of all the secretaries. (Incorrect)*  
*She types the fastest out of all the secretaries. (Correct)*
5. Superlative adjective with 'most' कभी-कभी use किया जाता है जब किसी भी प्रकार की तुलना न हो, बल्कि दिखाना हो the possession of a quality in a very high degree; as,  
*This is most unfortunate.*  
*It was a most eloquent speech.*

### Rules of Adjectives

**Rule 1 :** जब दो लोगों या चीजों की तुलना करना होता है तब comparative degree का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है पर जब दो से ज्यादा चीजों या लोगों की तुलना करना हो तब Superlative degree का use करते हैं :

#### Examples

*He is cleverer than me. (Comparative degree)*  
*He is better than his sister. (Comparative degree)*  
*I am more hard working than my younger sister. (Comparative degree)*  
*Meena is the happiest girl in her group. (Superlative degree)*  
*She the most beautiful girl of the class. (Superlative degree)*

**Rule 2 :** जब हम किसी एक ही वस्तु या व्यक्ति की दो qualities की तुलना करते हैं तब Comparative form use नहीं करते हैं :  
If we wish to say that the courage of Peter is greater than the courage of Thomas, we say: *Peter is braver than Thomas.*

But if we wish to say that the courage of Peter is greater than his prudence, तब हम एक ही person यानी कि Peter की दो qualities की तुलना कर रहे हैं, यहाँ पर हम comparative degree with 'er' का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे, इसकी जगह हम कहेंगे

*Peter is more brave than prudent.*

*Sheela is more hard-working than intelligent.*

*This car is more fuel efficient than spacious.*

**Rule 3 :** कुछ ऐसे adjectives होते हैं जिन्हें हम comparative या superlative form में use नहीं करते, और जो absolute position denote करते हैं जैसे कि :

Square, round, perfect, eternal, unique, ideal, chief, universal, extreme, complete, entire, excellent, absolute, impossible, eternal, supreme.

*Happiness is the chiefest aim of mankind. (Incorrect)*

*Happiness is the chief aim of mankind. (Correct)*

*I have never seen a more complete book on Arithmetic. (Incorrect)*

*I have never seen a complete book on Arithmetic. (Correct)*

*How can divided India become the most supreme power. (Incorrect)*

*How can divided India become the supreme power? (Correct)*

**Rule 4 :** प्रायः comparative form of adjective के बाद THAN use होता है परन्तु कुछ adjective ऐसे हैं जिनके बाद "TO" use होता है इन्हें ध्यान से note करें : Prior, junior, senior, superior, inferior, preferable, elder.

*His elder brother is senior than me in service. (Incorrect)*

*His elder brother is senior to me in service. (Correct)*

*Lemon juice is preferable than tea. (Incorrect)*

*Lemon juice is preferable to tea. (Correct)*

*He prefers coffee rather than tea. (Incorrect)*

*He prefers coffee to tea.* (Correct)

**Some more examples :**

*Sameer is inferior to Ram in intelligence.*

*Mona's intelligence is superior to Sheena's.*

*His marriage was prior to his mother's death.*

*He is junior to all his colleagues.*

*All his colleagues are senior to him.*

**Rule 5 :** Adjective 'little' को quantity बताने के लिए use किया जाता है :

Little के तीन forms होते हैं little, less, least

Little का मतलब होता है almost कुछ भी नहीं।

*He can't pay tuition fee, he has little money.*

'A little' का मतलब होता है थोड़ा सा।

*He has a little money, he can get by this month.*

'The little' means ज्यादा नहीं पर जितनी भी मात्रा है वो पूरी है।

*The little money he had saved from his meager pension has been donated for army fund.*

जबकि 'few' का प्रयोग संख्या (countable) दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है। ऐसे ही 'few' के भी तीन forms होते हैं few, fewer, fewest

'Few' का मतलब होता है almost कुछ भी नहीं।

*We have few friends in this city, as we have just moved in here.*

'A Few' का मतलब होता है थोड़ा सा।

*I have a few friends in Nasik, as I was there for 6 months.*

'The Few' का मतलब ज्यादा नहीं पर जितनी भी संख्या है वो पूरी है।

*The few friends I had in that town have moved abroad for their studies.*

**Some more examples :**

1. *Little knowledge is a dangerous thing.* (Incorrect)

*A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.* (Correct)

2. *Little that she and her mother did for me is unforgettable.* (Incorrect)

*The little that she and her mother did for me is unforgettable.* (Correct)

3. *Few days I passed in her company were exciting.* (Incorrect)

*The few days I passed in her company were exciting.* (Correct)

**Rule 6 :** जब adjective के आगे definite article THE लगता है तो वो पूरी class को refer करता है एवं verb plural में होती है :

*The rich get rich, and the poor stay poor.*

*Only the brave are free.*

*The dishonest have to face the consequences.*

**Some Confusing Adjectives**

**1. Use of Further or Farther**

Further का मतलब होता है 'additional', जबकि Farther means more distant.

The three forms of farther are Far, farther, farthest  
*Kolkata is further from the equator than Colombo.*

(Incorrect)

*Kolkata is farther from the equator than Colombo.* (Correct)

*After this he made no farther remarks.* (Incorrect)

*After this he made no further remarks.* (Correct)

*I must have a reply without farther delay.* (Incorrect)

*I must have a reply without further delay.* (Correct)

*Moradabad is further from Delhi than Meerut.* (Incorrect)

*Moradabad is farther from Delhi than Meerut.* (Correct)

*No farther help from government is required in this matter.* (Incorrect)

*No further help from government is required in this matter.* (Correct)

**2. Use of Later and Latest**

दोनों ही 'time' denote करते हैं. 'Later' का opposite 'earlier' है।

*Rita came to class later than I.*

*What is the latest news?*

*He is later than I expected.*

*I have not heard the latest news.*

**3. Use of Latter, Later and Last**

तीनों ही position या order के लिए use होते हैं।

'Latter' का मतलब होता है दो चीजों में से दूसरा या बाद वाला, इसका opposite होता है 'former'.

*Mona and her friend work together. The former is a painter and latter is an artist.*

*The latter point is the most important.*

Last का मतलब होता है सबसे आखिरी, इसका opposite होता है 'first'.

*He lives in the last house of the lane.*

Later का मतलब होता है बाद में

*I will call you later.*

*I met her again three years later.*

**Some more examples :**

*The latter chapters are lacking in interest.*

*The last chapter is carelessly written.*

*Ours is the last house in the street.*

*He chose the latter option.*

*We're going to Rome later in the year.*

*She later became a doctor.*

**4. Use of Nearest and Next**

Nearest means सबसे पास। It refers to the distance, while next refers to the 'order', क्रम में अगला।

*Which is the nearest general store?*

*Whose turn is next?*

*Mr. Sen lives in the next house.*

**5. Use of Elder and Eldest**

दोनों को family members के case में use किया जाता है। Elder के बाद कभी THAN use नहीं होता है :

*Mohan is my elder brother.*

Prabha is his **eldest** daughter.

John is my **elder** brother.

Tom is my **eldest** son.

### Order of Adjectives

Adjectives का एक order में लिखा होना आवश्यक होता है। हम अक्सर दो adjectives एक noun को modify करने के लिए use करते हैं

A **handsome young man**

A **big black car**

A **horrible big dog**

ये adjectives general opinion के लिए हैं इन्हें किसी भी noun को describe करने के लिए use किया जा सकता है

Good, bad, lovely, strange, nice, beautiful, brilliant, Excellent, awful, important, wonderful, nasty.

He's a good/ wonderful/ brilliant/ bad/ dreadful teacher.

That's a good/ wonderful/ brilliant/ bad/ dreadful book.

कुछ adjectives specific opinion express करते हैं। ये specific nouns को describe करने के लिए ही होते हैं

Delicious tasty – food

Comfortable, uncomfortable – Furniture

Intelligent, clever – people

General opinion को specific के पहले लिखा जाता है

Nice tasty soup

A nasty uncomfortable armchair

A lovely intelligent animal

Opinion express करने वाले adjective को descriptive adjective के पहले लिखा जाता है

A nice red dress

A silly old man

Those horrible yellow curtains

order	relating to	Examples
1	opinion	unusual, lovely, beautiful
2	size	big, small, tall
3	physical quality	thin, rough, untidy
4	shape	round, square, rectangular
5	age	young, old, youthful
6	colour	blue, red, pink
7	origin	Dutch, Japanese, Turkish
8	material	metal, wood, plastic
9	type	general-purpose, four-sided, U-shaped
10	purpose	cleaning, hammering, cooking

It was made of a (1) strange, (6) green, (8) metallic material.

It's a (2) long, (4) narrow, (8) plastic brush.

Panettone is a (4) round, (7) Italian, (9) bread-like Christmas cake.

A **wonderful old Italian** clock. [opinion – age – origin]

A **big square blue** box. [dimension – shape – color]

A **disgusting pink plastic** ornament.

[opinion – color – material]

Some **slim new French** trousers.

[dimension – age – origin]

An **amazing new American** movie.

[opinion – age – origin]

I bought a pair of **black leather** shoes.

[color – material]

कुछ अन्य adjectives भी होते हैं जो इनमें से किसी भी श्रेणी में नहीं आते। इस तरह के case में हमेशा ध्यान रखें कि opinion express करने वाला adjective, fact express करने वाले adjective से हमेशा पहले आता है :

Delicious (opinion) organic (fact) food

Crazy (opinion) religious (fact) people

Interesting (opinion) cultural (fact) traditions

Confusing (opinion) financial (fact) data

**Note** : जब एक ही group के एक या दो adjectives किसी Noun को describe करते हैं तो उन्हें AND से join किया जाता है :

The house is **green and red**.

The library has **old and new** books.

The girls are **angry and disappointed**.

**Note** : जब एक ही group के तीन adjectives किसी noun को describe करते हैं तो comma का use करते हैं :

We live in the **big green, white and red** house at the end of the street.

My friend lost a **red, black and white** watch.

### Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks. using the correct option.

- I bought a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ shoes.  
black leather / leather black
- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
red fast/ fast red
- It's a \_\_\_\_\_ building.  
big round / round big
- I bought \_\_\_\_\_ knife.  
a Swiss army/ an army Swiss
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ film.  
a beautiful old/ an old beautiful
- He's \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
an unfriendly rich/ a rich unfriendly
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ phone.  
a mobile expensive / an expensive mobile
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ village.  
an old lovely/ a lovely old
- The \_\_\_\_\_ visitors were Japanese.  
two last/ last two
- He's got \_\_\_\_\_ eyes.  
blue big/ big blue

11. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ house.  
nice new/ new nice
12. It's \_\_\_\_\_ airline.  
a popular Indian / an Indian popular

### Answers

1. black leather                      2. fast red  
3. big round                         4. a Swiss army  
5. beautiful old                      6. am unfriendly rich  
7. an expensive mobile              8. a lovely old  
9. last two                             10. big blue  
11. nice new                            12. a popular Indian

### Exercise 7

Complete the sentences given below by filling in the blanks using 'many', 'much', 'more' or 'most' as suitable.

- That is the \_\_\_\_\_ delicious cake I have ever eaten.
- I have told you \_\_\_\_\_ times to write your name on your books.
- Physical punishment does \_\_\_\_\_ harm than good.
- The candidate who gets the \_\_\_\_\_ votes enters Parliament.
- The child appears \_\_\_\_\_ energetic after taking the tonic.
- Honour is \_\_\_\_\_ valuable to him than life.
- Arjun was the \_\_\_\_\_ skillful of all the brothers in the art of warfare.
- Platinum is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive than gold.
- Platinum is the \_\_\_\_\_ expensive metal.
- This sofa is \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable than that one.

### Answers

1. most                                      2. many  
3. more                                     4. most  
5. more                                     6. more  
7. most                                      8. more  
9. most                                      10. more

### Exercise 8

Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison using the adjectives provided in the brackets.

- What is the \_\_\_\_\_ news from our correspondence? (late)
- Nitin is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the two brothers. (older/elder)
- Arjun is my \_\_\_\_\_ brother. (older/elder)
- Today is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of submitting the forms. (last)

- The patient is in a \_\_\_\_\_ condition today than she was yesterday. (bad)
- The brochure contains \_\_\_\_\_ information. (many/much)
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ excitement in the class as the winner announcement is due today. (many/much)
- I have two \_\_\_\_\_ sisters. (elder/older)
- I promise myself to do \_\_\_\_\_ next time. (good/better)
- My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ at both studies and games. (good/better)

### Answers

1. latest                                      2. older  
3. elder                                      4. last  
5. worse                                    6. much  
7. much                                      8. elder  
9. better                                     10. good

### Exercise 9

Fill in the blanks using the adjectives in their correct form.

- Her wrist watch is (pretty) \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.
- Cheetahs are the (fast) \_\_\_\_\_ animals we can find.
- Eating fruit and vegetables is (healthy) \_\_\_\_\_ than eating junk food.
- I like tea (good) \_\_\_\_\_ than coffee.
- China has (many) \_\_\_\_\_ people than Australia and New Zealand put together have.
- The blue whale is the (heavy) \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world.
- Which is (big) \_\_\_\_\_, France or Britain?
- Travelling by plane is (comfortable) \_\_\_\_\_ than travelling by car.
- He is the (fussy) \_\_\_\_\_ person I have ever come across in my life.
- Buying things by credit card is (convenient) \_\_\_\_\_ than buying things by cash.
- The Nile is the (long) \_\_\_\_\_ river in the world.
- In Deepa's opinion History is (difficult) \_\_\_\_\_ than Geography. However, it is \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting)
- Antarctica is one of the (cold) \_\_\_\_\_ places on Earth.
- Morocco is (hot) \_\_\_\_\_ than Spain.
- Mirror, mirror on the wall, who's the (pretty) \_\_\_\_\_ of them all?
- Elvis Presley is one of the (popular) \_\_\_\_\_ rock singers ever.
- Suman is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_ than Sonam though she is (young) \_\_\_\_\_
- Switzerland is one of the (rich) \_\_\_\_\_ countries in the world.

19. People in Africa are the (poor) \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
20. Alexander the Great was a (good) \_\_\_\_\_ leader than Xerxes.
7. bigger
8. more comfortable
9. fussiest
10. more convenient
11. longest
12. more difficult, more interesting

 **Answers**

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1. prettier
2. faster
3. healthier
4. better
5. more
6. heaviest
13. coldest
14. hotter
15. prettiest
16. most popular
17. taller, younger
18. richest
19. poorest
20. better





# Adverb

जो शब्द किसी verb, adjective या किसी और adverb के meaning में जुड़ता है, या add होता है उसे adverb कहते हैं, या हम ऐसा भी कह सकते हैं, कि

Adverb किसी verb, adjective या किसी और adverb को modify करता है।

*She sang **beautifully**.*

*She is a **very** good singer.*

*She will arrive **very** soon.*

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में,

पहले sentence में 'beautifully' एक adverb है जो कि verb 'sang' को modify करता है।

दूसरे sentence में 'very' एक adverb है, जो कि adjective 'good' को modify करता है।

तीसरे sentence में 'very' एक adverb है जो कि adverb 'soon' को modify करता है।

'Adverbs' prepositional phrases को भी modify करते हैं, जैसे कि

*You are **entirely** in the wrong.*

यहाँ पर 'in the wrong' एक prepositional phrase है, और 'entirely' adverb है, जो कि prepositional phrase को modify करता है।

कुछ और उदाहरण adverbs के जो phrases को modify करते हैं।

*Have you read **all** through this book?*

*The nail went **right** through the wall.*

*The child ran **all** across the way.*

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में, 'through this book', 'through the wall', 'across the way' phrases हैं, और 'all', 'right', 'all' adverbs हैं, जो कि phrases को modify करते हैं।

कभी-कभी, जब adverbs वाक्य के शुरुआत में आते हैं तब वो पूरे वाक्य को ही modify करते हैं, जैसे कि,

***Probably** he is mistaken.*

***Luckily** he could manage to pay off his debt.*

यहाँ पर 'Probably' and 'Luckily' adverbs हैं, जो पूरे के पूरे वाक्यों को modify करते हैं, जैसे कि 'he is mistaken' पहले वाक्य में और 'he could manage to pay off his debt' दूसरे वाक्य में।

## Kinds of Adverb

Adverb निम्नलिखित प्रकार के होते हैं:

### 1. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner बताते हैं कि कैसे या किस तरीके से काम किया गया, ज्यादातर adverbs of manner '-ly' में end होते हैं जैसे कि,

badly, happily, sadly, slowly, quickly, quietly, soundly, delightfully, merrily, hastily...

इसके अलावा कुछ और भी adverb of manner हैं जैसे कि, well, hard, fast etc.

यह 'कैसे' या 'how' को answer करते हैं।

*Neha works **hard**.*

*She walked **slowly**.*

*She does her work **quickly**.*

*She does her work **carefully**.*

*Birbal examined the pot **closely**.*

### 2. Adverbs of Place/Position

Adverbs of place बताते हैं कि action कहाँ या किस जगह हुआ। हम इसे verb या object के बाद लगाते हैं।

कुछ adverbs of place हैं, here, there, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere, in, out, near, far, above, below, outside, under, upstairs

यह 'कहाँ' या 'where' को answer करते हैं।

*Please come **here**.*

*My friend is **out**.*

*He removed the cloth and peered **inside**.*

*He can get it **anywhere**.*

*The village is very **near**.*

### 3. Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of Time बताते हैं कब कोई चीज़ हुई।

कुछ Adverbs of Time हैं—ago, before, early, soon, always, afterwards, already, yet, still, today, recently, immediately, nowadays, last month, now, then, yesterday etc.

यह 'कब' या 'when' को answer करते हैं।

*They come here **daily**.*

*He collapsed and died **yesterday**.*

***Last week**, we were stuck in the lift for an hour.*

*Birbal managed to answer all the three questions **eventually**.*

*He has returned from London **recently**.*

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में, दिए गए bold words adverbs of time हैं।

### 4. Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of Frequency बताते हैं कि कितनी बार कोई चीज़ होती है या की जाती है।

कुछ common examples of adverbs of Frequency हैं again, almost, always, ever, frequently, generally, hardly ever, nearly, never, occasionally, often,

rarely, seldom, sometimes, twice, usually, weekly  
यह 'कितनी बार' या 'how often' को answer करते हैं।

*He often makes mistakes.*

*Peter seldom reads the Bible.*

*He has never seen Mumbai.*

*She always speaks the truth.*

*Women usually live longer than men.*

#### 5. Adverbs of Degree or Quantity

Adverbs of degree बताते हैं level या extent या किस हद तक कोई काम हुआ या होता है।

कुछ adverbs of degree or quantity के examples हैं—very, rather, hardly, nearly, enough, fairly, scarcely, almost, much, quite, really, so, too, very etc.

यह 'कितनी बार' या 'how much' what degree', or 'to what extent' को answer करते हैं।

*Are they fully ready?*

*The captain was too thoughtless.*

*The weather is very cold.*

*They are completely mistaken.*

#### 6. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation बताते हैं कि कोई चीज़ सत्य है या नहीं।

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation के कुछ examples हैं—certainly, definitely, never, no etc.

*He will certainly come.*

*Surely he would not deny it.*

*I will never do that.*

#### 7. Adverbs of Reason/Purpose

Adverbs of Reason/Purpose वे शब्द होते हैं जो किसी भी घटना या विशिष्ट परिस्थिति का कारण बताते हैं।

Adverbs of Reason/ Purpose के कुछ examples हैं—therefore, hence, because, so etc .

*He therefore left the country.*

*He is hence absent from school.*

#### 8. Interrogative Adverbs

Interrogative Adverbs के कुछ examples हैं— when, whenever, where, wherever, why, how, however, how often, how much etc.

इन adverbs का उपयोग होता है time, place, reason या manner के बारे में प्रश्न पूछने के लिए।

*When did she go to Mumbai ?*

*Why did they come late?*

*Where did she go?*

Table showing Kinds of Adverb

Type	Definition	Examples
Adverbs of Manner	show how or in what manner	Bravely, hardly, agreeably, clearly, well, soundly, slowly, sadly
Adverbs of Place/Position	show where	Here, there, everywhere, out, in, backward, up, within, away
Adverb of Time	tell the time of action	ago, before, early, soon, always, afterwards, already, last month, now, then
Adverb of Frequency	show how often	Twice, once, often, seldom, again, always, frequently
Adverbs of Degree or quantity	show how much, or in which degree	very, rather, hardly, nearly, enough, fairly, scarcely, almost, quite, really, so, too, very
Adverbs of Affirmation	show whether true or not	certainly, definitely, never, no
Adverb of Reason/Purpose	show reason for something	therefore, hence, because, so
Interrogative Adverbs	used in asking questions	Where, when, why, how

**Note :** कुछ adverbs ऐसे होते हैं जो कि एक से ज्यादा category of adverbs को belong करते हैं, जैसे कि,

*He sings delightfully.* (Adverb of manner)

*The weather here is delightfully cool.* (Adverb of degree)

*She is far better now.* (Adverb of degree)

*They advised him not to go very far.* (Adverb of place)

#### Classification of Adverbs according to use

Adverbs के उपयोग या use के आधार पर इन्हें तीन categories में बांटा गया है :

Simple Adverbs

Interrogative Adverbs

Relative Adverbs

#### 1. Simple Adverbs

इनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है किसी verb, adjective or adverb, के meaning को modify करने के लिए, या हम कह सकते हैं कि ये सिर्फ एक शब्द को मॉडिफाई करते हैं।

## 2. Interrogative Adverbs

इनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है प्रश्न पूछने के लिए। ये सिर्फ किसी शब्द को मॉडिफाई नहीं करते बल्कि एक प्रश्न भी पूछते हैं।

जैसे कि,

*Why were they late?*

## 3. Relative Adverbs

ये सिर्फ किसी शब्द को मॉडिफाई नहीं करते बल्कि refer करते हैं किसी antecedent को भी।

कुछ ऐसे शब्द होते हैं जो कि कभी Adjectives की तरह use होते हैं और कभी adverbs की तरह, जैसे कि,

*He remembers the house **where** he was born.*

यहाँ पर 'the house' antecedent है, जिसे relative adverb (where) refer करता है।

### Some more Examples :

*I do not know the reason **why** he insulted me.*

*I know the house **where** she lived.*

*This is the place **where** I met him last time.*

*I still remember the day **when** she came home.*

*Please tell me the time **when** you come here.*

*This is the reason **why** she left.*

Adjectives	Adverbs
It was a <b>hard</b> question.	He works very <b>hard</b> .
He is a <b>fast</b> bowler.	He bowls <b>fast</b> .
The singer lives in the <b>next</b> lane.	When you <b>next</b> see him, talk to him nicely.
Tom is no <b>better</b> than a fool.	She knows <b>better</b> than to simply talk.
I have a very <b>high</b> opinion of him.	One should aim <b>high</b> .
He spoke in a <b>loud</b> voice.	Don't talk so <b>loud</b> .
Are you an <b>early</b> riser?	We started <b>early</b> .
He is the <b>best</b> boy in this class.	He behaves <b>best</b> .

### Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

Adjectives की तरह adverbs के भी degrees of comparison होते हैं।

Here are the rules and tables for the formation of comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs.

**Rule 1:** Single-syllable adverbs में-er और -est जुड़ जाता है comparative और superlative बनाने के लिए।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Late	Later	Latest/last
Near	Nearer	Nearest
Soon	Sooner	Soonest
Loud	Louder	Loudest
Long	Longer	Longest

**Rule 2:** जो adverbs -ly में end होते हैं उनमें more और most जुड़ जाता है जैसे कि,

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Quickly	More quickly	Most quickly
Cleverly	More cleverly	Most cleverly
Wisely	More wisely	Most wisely
Beautifully	More beautifully	Most beautifully
Happily	More happily	Most happily
Swiftly	More swiftly	Most swiftly
Skilfully	More skilfully	Most skilfully
Bravely	More bravely	Most bravely

### Irregular Comparisons

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Much	more	most
Far	further (additional)	furthest
Far	farther (distance)	farthest

### Some tips for the use of various degrees of adverbs

- 1. Positive degree :** इस degree में हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं construction as...as का affirmative verb के साथ और construction as/so....as का use करते हैं negative verb के साथ।

*He ran **as** slowly **as** he could.*

*She didn't speak **so** loudly **as** you did.*

- 2. Comparative Degree :** इस degree में हम 'than' का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

*She works **harder** **than** her sister does.*

*He arrived **earlier** **than** his other classmates did.*

- 3. Superlative degree :** इस degree में हम 'all' or 'comparative + than' का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

*She ran **faster** **than** **all** others.*

*She likes singing **better** **than** she likes anything else.*

### Formation of Adverbs

ज्यादातर adverbs of Manner बनते हैं- ly जोड़ने पर adjective and noun के साथ।