

Important Rules :- (120 rules of Grammar)

Rule 1:- Each, Every } use singular verb with each & every

play role of { pronoun & Adjective Adjective

e.g. Each ^{Noun} student is very talented. (✓)

↓
Adj ऐसा word जो किसी noun के बारे में बताता है, Adj होता है

Each of my students is very talented (✓)

↓
Pronoun

Every ^{Noun} student is very talented (✓)

↓
Adj

Every of my students is very talented (X)

↳ not used as pronoun.

- We can use "each" for 2 or more than 2 things but "every" is used only for more than 2 things not for exactly (2) things.

- Each - individualist approach (it targets individual).
- Every - it target collection (general approach).

e.g. Each person on this Earth has to die (more than 2 things / persons)

RULE 2:- 'Both' & 'not' cannot be used together.

e.g. Both Ram and shyam are not going to visit this place

(again not come together (X))

↳ Neither Ram nor shyam is going (✓).

RULE 3: Whom } for persons, Domestic
Who } Animals

which → Animals (Not Domestic) ; Non living things

that → All (No restriction)

* अगर किसी भी sentence में "same" लिखा हुआ होता है, then relative pronoun use only is "that", इस के अलावा कोई भी relative pronoun use नहीं करेंगे।

e.g. This is the same book ~~which~~ ^{that} you were reading yesterday and you recommended to me.

→ 'same' के साथ हमेशा "that" use करेंगे।

RULE 4: Conditional Sentence (V1 has/have V2 had V3 had)

If + Simple part (V2) → would + V1

If + Part perfect tense (had + V3) → would + have + V3

e.g. If he had had a car, he would have gifted it to her (✓)
past perfect had + V3 would + have + V3

If he had a car, he would gift it to her (✓)
Simple part (V2) would + (V1)

RULE 5: Relative Pronouns

One → Verb after Relative pronoun is plural

She is one of the mothers who are really working hard to make both ends meet (✓)

Only one → Verb after relative pronoun is singular

This is the only one of the novels which ~~are~~ interesting (✓)
↑ is must be singular verb

RULE 6 ÷ Nouns

* Number + Unit + Noun
Number + Unit + Adjective
 ↓
always singular

→ अगर ये combination मिलता है, तो unit हमेशा "singular" रहेगी।

e.g. 1. He saw a ten, inch, snake (No error)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Number Unit Noun
 It is singular (✓)

2. Lakhs of thousands of students took the test (X)
 ↓
 Thousands of lakhs of students n n n (✓)

3. five handful sugar was required to make tea. (X)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Number Unit Noun
 must be singular, so correct is "handful"
 were

4. He gave me two-five hundred rupees notes (X)
 Number Noun
 rupee
 Unit → must be singular.

5. He had five dozen (✓)

* Number + Unit

Not sufficient
 ↓
 singular

e.g. He had five dozen

अगर sentence अपने में sufficient है, तो "plural" unit use करेंगे

e.g. I have five rupees
 Numb. unit
 ↓
 plural.

* Units → are always arrange in Ascending order.

e.g. Thousands of lakhs of students took the test.

RULE 7:- Amount
 Speed
 Weight
 Height
 Distance

→ if used as "One way" → Singular verb

→ if used as "Various ways" → plural verb

eg. Ten miles needs to be covered completely on foot (✓)

दूरे के दूरे 10 miles एक ही तरीके से उन किन्हीं पानि
 foot से चलकर, इसलिए singular verb use करेंगे।

Ten miles need to be covered partly by car & part
 on foot

(यहाँ 10 miles को दो तरीके से cover किया जा रहा है,
 इसलिए plural verb आयेगा)

Five thousands rupees were spent on food & entertainment
 Five thousand rupees is his salary

RULE 8:-

Gold is more precious than all metals (X)



than any other metals (✓)

इन all metals में gold भी आ गया
 So, एक point of time पर जल्द
 sentence का meaning हो गया कि gold
 gold से ज्यादा precious है। जो कि wrong है।

Diamond is more precious than all metals (✓)

Diamond non metal है, इसलिए ये are all metal की
 category में नहीं आयेगा।

* Kalidas is more famous than all English poets (✓)

Kalidas is more famous than all poets (X)

RULE 9: Since } denotes "time" → Perfect tense } since से
 for } Perfect continuous } पहले उनके
 * Since के बाद हमेशा "Simple past" tense आता है } अलावा कोई
 Part perfect नहीं आता } और tense use
 नहीं करेंगे।
 eg. I am waiting for him since the time
 I had been waiting I had completed by
 graduation.
 for → duration
 since → point of start.

RULE 10: When two actions occur in past, ✓ had + V3.
 the action which happen earlier → use Past perfect
 the action " " Later → Simple past.

e.g. He ~~had~~ finished the work after we had met him
 The patient had died/before the doctor/arrived. (✓)

RULE 11: we use a possessive adjective before a gerund
 my, our, his, her, their, your

My father does not like my going outside with Raveena
 ↓
 is playing } gerund
 side of noun

car भी noun है, तो हम क्या बोलेंगे me car (x)
 मैं ही going के साथ भी my car (✓)
 my going. आयेगा mini car (x)
 I car (x)

Rule 12: Law of Inversion

Adverb → जी हों Verb, Adjective, और दूसरे adverb के बारे में
 बताता है।

Law of Inversion —————> Complete Inversion
 —————> partial Inversion.

Structure of sentence (Normal sentence)

Subject + helping Verb + Main Verb + —

My students are working very hard → Normal sentence

Inversion कहता है कि आप subject से start मत करें
, आप helping verb से start करें.

i.e. helping Verb + subject + Main verb + —

Inversion तब लगता है, जब हम sentence of adverb से start करते हैं।

e.g. Rarely did he go there
 Adverb H.V Sub M.V

जब भी हम किसी sentence को Adverb से start करेंगे, तो जो हमारा Law of Inversion follow करेगा

↳ जिससे according adverb के साथ हमारा helping verb आयेगा।

और जब भी adverb के साथ helping Verb आता है, उसे हम partial Inversion बोलते हैं।

Complete Inversion में हम adverb के साथ main verb use करते हैं।

e.g. Here comes the king
 Adverb Main Verb

- No sooner I had/entered the class/ than it began to rain / No error

→ Adverb के साथ helping verb आयेगा No sooner had I ✓
 No sooner के साथ than आता है, ना कि when

e.g. He never goes to temple neither ~~nor~~ she does
2nd sentence 2nd ही गयी
adverb
next sentence starting with adverb, so followlaw of Inversion
neither does she. (✓)

RULE 13 :-

He goes to temple → Primary Purpose
He goes to the temple. → secondary purpose

Whenever we use normal places like temple, school, class etc as a primary purpose (for which they are being made) तो उनसे पहले हम 'the' article का प्रयोग नहीं करते, but if use for secondary purpose then we use 'the' article before them.

RULE 14 :-

जैसे भी हम "No sooner" की sentence की beginning में use करते हैं
Hardly
Scarcely
↓
Adverb
जैसे ही just मात्र हम helping verb use करते हैं

No sooner → than
Hardly } → when
Scarcely }

Rule 15 :- Reflexive Pronoun

- ① He enjoyed the party (✓)
enjoyed what → Party enjoy करे
- ② He enjoyed at the party. (x)
He enjoyed what? No object in this sentence

If we ask what, who, whom from a verb, the words that answers this question is 'object'

'words' जिनके आगे ईश्वर object आना चाहिए

- enjoy, avail, absent, pride, adjust, acquaint
reconcile.

* He enjoyed himself at the party (✓)
object

He enjoyed whom? $\rightarrow$ himself (answer मिल गया)
 $\hookrightarrow$ object.

e.g. $\frac{\text{He availed}^{(a)} \text{ of the } / \text{ opportunity }^{(b)} / \text{ and thus got a}^{(c)} \text{ promotion}^{(d)} / \text{ No error}^{(d)}$
 $\downarrow$
 2nd error & correction

avail. in any object 31/11

जारी है, इसलिए correct ans होगा —

He availed himself of (✓)

RULE 16:-

Q.1. Words जिनके आगे कमी भी reflexive pronoun नहीं आता

10

hide, keep, stop, turn, shave, bathe

e.g. He hid himself / in the cave and / thus save his

↳ इसमें error है or नहीं

life / No error
(d)

wide के साथ कभी भी reflexive pronoun नहीं आता है।

He hid in the cave & thus save his life. (✓)

RULE 17: Whenever the two subjects are connected by "as well as", the verb agrees with the first subject.
 मतलब 'verb' first subject के according आयेगा

eg. Ram as well as his friends ^(a) / ^(b) keeps asking / ^(c) me many

error नहीं है। as well as questions / No error
 ये दो subjects को जोड़ा गया है, इसलिए verb first subject के according आयेगा

first subject Ram है जो singular है तो verb भी singular ही आयेगा

keep → keeps

as well as, together with, with, along with, not, in addition, unlike → अगर दो subject इनमें से किसी से भी connected है, तो इसमें verb will agree with the first subject.

eg. The principal along with the teachers ~~are~~ ^{is} entering ~~in~~ the class.

In नहीं आयेगा क्योंकि enter का मतलब ही अंदर जाना है।

- The teachers along with the principal ~~is~~ entering ~~are~~ ^{Principal are} ~~नहीं आयेगा~~

RULE 18: advice → Noun
 advice → Verb

Practice — Noun
 Practise — Verb

advice (verb) Practice (noun)
 eg. I advise you to practise a lot since practise
 makes a man perfect. Even your mother's advice
 advice (noun)
 is the same

Noun की होती है, जो हम 'what', 'who', 'whom' का
 answer देता है

RULE 19:-

जो clause में pronoun होता है :-

Subjective	Objective
he	him
she	her
it	it
they	them
I	me
we	us
	you

जब भी हम comparison करते हैं तो same
 चीजों का करते हैं

जब भी हम compare करते हैं तो
 हम subjective can और subjective
 can से compare करते हैं
 objective can और objective can
 से compare करते हैं

e.g.

My parents scold me more than he / him (✓)
 Subjective can objective can subjective objective can

both of them are grammatically
 correct

She likes chocolates more than I / me (✗)
 Sub obj Sub obj

अतः

b) me

c) Both of me

d) none

(She) check ✓

she. → chocolate
 X → me
 chocolate
 और me में
 comparison नहीं
 हो पाता है

e.g. (He) is as tall as (I) (✓)
 sub sub

(6)

यहाँ जो object है ही नहीं, तो objective can 'me' नहीं लगा सकते

imp

RULE 20:

who } persons, Domestic
 whom } animals.

'who' belongs to subjective category

'whom' belongs to objective category

- She is one of the professors who I think ^{he} is a mathematician
- He is the man whom everyone admires ^{him}
- she met the people who ^{they} say are helping all aspirants

RULE 21: We have certain words like -

your → possessive adjective

separation
excuse
mention
favour
pardon

इन words से पहले ; we will never use
 possessive can

e.g. Your separation pains me a lot & I become sad
 Your नहीं आयेगा, your 2nd possessive adjective है
separation from you pains me a lot & I become sad (✓)
 ↳ ये सही है।

• I want your favour; will you please help me.
 your नहीं आयेगा।

I want favour from you, will you please help me.
 ↳ ये सही है।

• His mention in the story, received great applause
 ↳ His ^{नई} आवाज़, His ^{भी} 25th from the audience
 Possessive adjective ए

Mention of Wm in the story received great applause
 ↳ ^{ले} 21st ए from audience

Possessive case:- Your, his, her, my, their, our, its.

RULE 22:-

Each other → used for 2

One another → more than 2

eg. All citizens should love each other
 One another

All citizen more than 2

ए, ^{दशनि} 'each other' ^{नई} आवाज़; ^{सबकी}

NOTE "One another" correct ए

RULE 23 :-

X a) seldom or never he comes to my house.

X b) Seldom or ever he comes to my house

X c) Seldom, if ever he comes to my house

✓ d) Seldom or never does he comes to my house

adverb → law of inversion will be followed.

^{कभी} ^{कभी} Seldom or never → ✓

Seldom, if ever → ✓

Seldom or ever → X

* RULE 24:- Whenever we use 'very' & superlative degree, the सुपरलाटिव पहले आता है

i.e. the very Superlative

much on can में Superlative से पहले 'the' use करेंगे
much the best

✓ He is the very best student student of Adda247

X • He is the much best student of Adda247

X • He is very the best student of Adda247.

✓ He is much the best student of Adda247.

RULE 25:-

enough (यह part of speech का role play करता है; it can be Adverb & can be Adjective).

tell about
verb
Adj
Adverb
|
|
|

Adverb

Adjective

it tell about noun or pronoun

e.g. He has enough sugar

↳ adjective का role play कर रहा है

• She is smart enough
Adjective ↳ adverb.

* जब ये 'enough' adjective का role play करता है, तो इसके (enough को) noun से पहले लगाते हैं। { enough noun }

* जब ये 'enough' adverb का role play करता है, तो, adjective के बाद 'enough' को लगाते हैं। { adjective enough }

RULE 26 :-

- ✓ Biology is defined as the science of living beings
- ✓ He is regarded as God in India.
- X • She is elected (X) the President. (elect on day as कभी भी नहीं लगते हैं)
- ✓ He is treated as a child.

as → treat, define, regard, describe (✓)

as → elect, appoint (X).

RULE 27 :-

- ✓ Although she is rich, yet she thinks twice before spending a penny
 - X • Although she is rich, but she thinks twice before spending a penny.
 - ✓ Although she is rich, she thinks twice before spending a penny.
 - * Although ————— yet } (✓)
 - + Although ————— but }
- Although का साथ 'but' को use नहीं करते।

RULE 28 :- We have certain 'verbs' जो अपने 'ing' form में exist नहीं करती।

e.g. I am owning a car (X)

own not exist in ing form.

[own
belong
have
possession
verb

[see
smell
taste
perception
verbs

[love
know
think
feeling verbs

} These verbs don't exist in 'ing' form

e.g. He is a very loving person (✓)

I am loving it (X)

→ यहाँ loving verb नहीं है,
यहाँ ये adjective है।

→ इस case में loving

verb की तरह use हुआ है, इसलिए love के

सामान्य 'ing' नहीं आयेगा।

• I am having a car (X)

I have a car (✓)

जब 'have' हमें possession or belongingness दिखा रहा है
or ownership

In that case 'having' is wrong.

• I am having lunch now. (✓)

यहाँ lunch की कोई ownership नहीं है, यहाँ having
ownership / belongingness नहीं दिखा रहा है। इसलिए यह
सही है।

• Having done the work, he went to play (✓)

→ यहाँ भी having कोई possession नहीं दिखा रहा है।

RULE 29:-

(X) - He went there already.

(✓) - He has gone just now.

(X) - Did you ever see the Taj Mahal?

(X) - She did not submit the assignment yet.

* We have certain words जिनके साथ हम "Perfect
Tense" use करते हैं

ये words जिनके साथ हमेशा "perfect tense" use किया जाता है —

ever, never, yet, already, now, just now, uptil now

RULE 30: Collective Nouns-

- The audience is watching the movie.
- The audience are taking the seats.
- The army are changing the dresses.
- The army is marching towards the Himalayas.
- The jury are divided.
- The jury is taking a decision.

only [- The police are investigating the case.
- Cattle are wandering in the farm.

* अगर सारी की सारी चीजें एक ही चीज पर काम कर रही हैं, तो we will use a "singular Verb".

और अगर सारी की सारी चीजें अलग-अलग चीजों में काम कर रही हैं, तो we will use "plural verb".

* police; vermin; cattle, people — They all are
↓
वे animals जो 'plural noun' not
crop को Destroy करते हैं। a "collective noun".

और plural noun के साथ हमेशा 'plural verb' ही आती है।

"जब people का मतलब लोग न लेकर, एक country की तरह use किया जाता है, तो people of singular की तरह use कर सकते हैं।"

RULE 31 :-

- Tea is preferred to coffee.

- a) over ✓) to
b) than d) from.

वो 'words' जिनके आगे हमेशा preposition 'to' ही use होता जाता है। -

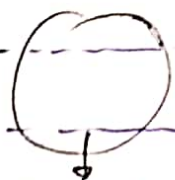
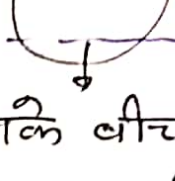
- Prefer - Superior - Inferior
- injurious - Junior - Alterior
- Addicted - Senior - exterior

* जो भी word किसी last में 'ior' आयेगा, use will always use preposition 'to'.

- Ram is married to Sita
 - I am known to him
-] marry & known के साथ
passive voice में हमेशा
form 'to' आयेगा

RULE 32 :-

- (✓) - He is as good as Ram.
- (✓) - He is not as good as Ram.
- (X) - He is so good as Ram.
- (✓) - He is not so good as Ram.

as -  - as
so -  - as

इसके बीच में जो
adjective की degree
आती है, वो positive
आती है।

as - - - - as (positive, negative
दोनों के साथ use
कर सकते हैं।)

so - - - - as (only 'negative' के साथ use कर सकते हैं।)
↳ can't use in case of positive sentence.

RULE 33:

- (X) - This book is three times larger than that book.
- (✓) - It is twice cheaper than that. (यहाँ 'times' word नहीं है और comparison हो रहा है, तो comparative degree आयेगी ही आयेगी)
- (✓) - This book is three times as large as that book.
- (X) - It is twice costly than that. (comparison हो रहा है तो comparative degree costlyer आयेगा, न कि positive degree costly.)

* जब भी sentence में "times" word आ जाये, इसमें आगे कभी-भी comp comparative degree नहीं आयेगी

RULE 34:

Narration की mistake &

- He ~~did not~~ asked me where ~~are~~ ^{was} you going & I replied that I am going to Delhi.

* Indirect speech is always a statement

- He asked me what was my name (X)

He asked me what my name was (✓) Indirect speech हमेशा statement होता है।

RULE 35:

- Either you or Ram is going to the party
- Not only the teachers but also the principal is happy

* Either — or
Neither — nor
Not only — but also

} Verb according to the nearest subject.

Rule 36 :-

(X) - This pen is redder than white

(X) - This book is heavier than larger

✓ - This shirt is more white than red.

✓ - This Umbrella is more beautiful than strong

* Whenever two qualities of an object are compared, we always use the word "more". We never use comparative degree in that case.

Imp

RULE 37 :-

- One student is absent today.

* - more than one student ~~are~~ is absent today.

- Many students are absent today

- ^A ~~The~~ great many students are absent today.

- Many a student is absent today.

verb confusion में है, तो nearest subject को देखोगी

* Note:- जब भी "more than one" आयेगा, उसके बाद

हमेशा "Singular noun" आयेगा और उसके बाद "Singular Verb" आयेगा.

More than one + Singular noun + Singular verb.
Many a + singular noun + singular verb.

RULE 38 :-

(X) - I have no doubt whether it will rain or not

(X) - There is a doubt that he goes there or not

(✓) - He has no doubt that shyam is his best friend.

* Whenever we get the word "doubt" or "doubtful"
we use the connector either 'if' or "whether".

* No doubt } सर्वाकार में Connector (that 'un' होता है)
not doubtful

RULE 39 :- Narration, sequence of tenses.

- (✓) - He ~~says~~ told me that honey is sweet
- (X) - He told me that honey was sweet
- (X) - He told me that the honey is sweet
- (✓) - He told me that the honey was sweet

* Universal truth of हमेशा simple present tense में ही बनाते हैं।

Honey is sweet → Universal truth
The Honey is sweet → Not universal truth
 ↳ 'The honey' मतलब किसी particular honey की बात हो रही है।

* अगर किसी sentence का principal clause past tense में है
 * → तो "subordinate clause" भी past में होगा।

RULE 40 :-

Little, the little, A little } use with uncountable nouns.

- A little knowledge is dangerous.
- I cannot make tea since there is little milk.
- He utilized ~~that~~ the little water that was available.

* A little → Some but not much

* Little → Hardly any (न के बराबर)

* The little → All that is available (जितना है, उतना ही, नब्बड़ न का)

RULE 41:

a b
he/him

- Now but him is going to the party.
- All except him liked the performance

* Objective case of pronoun comes after the preposition.

objective case

him
her
it
them
me
us

subjective case

he
she
it
they
I
we
you

e.g. Ram as well as he is
going to the party
↓
verb.
↑
preposition नहीं है

- 'But' conjunction का Role भी play करता है और preposition का Role भी play करता है।

e.g. - There is friendship ^{Preposition} between you & him (he/him)

- Let him do that work (he/him).
↓
verb

verb के साथ भी objective case होता है।

RULE 42:

he & I

- You, I and he are going to the party (Normal बात है)

- The teacher punished you & me (यहाँ normal बात नहीं है, क्योंकि जब भी हम किसी गलती

- I, you & he have broken the pane / mistake की बात करते हैं जिससे लिये हम guilty feel कर रहे हैं।
इस case में pronoun का order change होता है।

* Normal → 2, 3, 1 Person

You, | he | I
 | she |
 | it | we
 | Ram |
 | Shyam |

- negative work के लिये भी order 1, 2, 3 होता है. e.g. 3. (See)

1, 2, 3 Person
I | you | he
we | | she
 | | it

RULE 43:-

- India broke all previous records in today's match.

ये गलत है because
records to हमेशा ही previous होते हैं

Sentence is superfluous.

Superfluousness error.

- I want wet water (पानी आपने आप में ही गीला होता है।)

* final Destination (Destination हमेशा final होता है।)

* rough estimate (estimate हमेशा rough होता है।)

* rough approximation (approximation हमेशा ही rough होता है, exact चीज़ी न होता है।)

* past history

* enter into

* 'enter into' एक phrasal Verb भी होती है, पर वही उसका मतलब होता है investigation करना.

* return back

* coming future.

RULE 44:-

- table's legs (x)

- Book's page (x)

- pen's ink (x)

- Door's bolt (x)

- chair's legs. (x)

* 's और Non-Living thing के साथ use नहीं कर सकते

legs of the table (✓)

Page of the book (✓)

ink of the pen (✓)

bolt of the door (✓)

legs of the chair (✓)

Exceptions.

① Time

② Place

③ Idiom

④ Unit

⑤ personification

⑥ Heavenly Body

इनमें से किसी की भी बात की शर्त हो, तब हम 's लगा सकते हैं, तब वह गलत नहीं होगा।

RULE 45 :-

- I have gone to the market yesterday ^{to} purchase a car.

* जब भी past point of time दे रखा हो (yesterday, 10 days ago etc.) उस case में केवल "Simple past" tense ही use करते हैं।

RULE 46 :-

- He is ^{an} the most excellent student.

- This is ^a the most unique product of our company.

- He is completely perfect.

* Unique, excellent, perfect, ideal, entire, complete →

इन word से पहले कभी भी "most" use नहीं करते हैं।

gnd

RULE 47 :-

(✓) - He is quite well

(X) - He has done quite all the work.

* Quite और all कभी भी साथ में नहीं आते हैं। अगर किसी sentence में quite और all दोनों साथ में दे रखे हैं, तो वह sentence गलत है, उसमें error है।

Quiet → शांत हो जाना

Quite → Adverb (अच्छा खासा)

RULE 48:-

- He ^{went} ~~had gone~~ two seconds ^{simple past} ago.
- She ~~had~~ submitted the work five hours ^{simple past} ago.

* Ago → Simple past tense.

Before → past perfect tense:

- The patient had died before the doctor came.

Earlier Action → had + V3.

Later Action → V2.

RULE 49:-

- (✓) - Ram's + shyam's cars are being decorated for Bahram's marriage.

- (X) - Ram's + shyam's car is being decorated for Bahram's marriage.

- (✓) - Ram + shyam's car is being decorated for Bahram's marriage.

- (X) - Ram & shyam's cars are being decorated for Bahram's marriage.

Common Possession ← Ram and shyam's
Car

उस कार में दोनों का ही एक है।

Ram and shyam's cars - बहुत सारी कारें हैं, और
को सारी कारें Ram की
भी हैं और shyam
की भी

Split Possession ← Ram's and shyam's Car Cars

→ यहाँ Ram की अलग कार है और shyam की अपनी अलग
कार है

It's $\rightarrow$ It is

Its $\rightarrow$ Shows potential

- The child is carrying it's book.
 X its (✓)
- It's called a miracle (✓)
 ✓ It is.

RULE 51:

- A number of + Plural noun + Plural Verb
 - The number of + plural noun + Singular Verb
- A number of students are waiting here
 - The number of students is fifty

RULE 52:-

- It is time you work hard.
- a) you shall work
- ~~b)~~ you worked hard
- c) You should work hard
- d) No correction required.

* जब भी हमारे पास ऐसे words होते हैं: It is time
It is high time

नब द Condition exist करती है

- (1) इनके आगे या तो $10 + V1$ लगाये,

It is time to work hard.

- (11) अगर उपर दिये phrase के साथ directly subject आ जाता है तो उसके आगे 'V2' लगाने हैं।

It is time he worked hard.

RULE 53:-

angry $\begin{cases} \text{at} \Rightarrow \text{something} \\ \text{with} \Rightarrow \text{Person / living thing} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$ I am angry at shyam because he did not ^{go} went to the class.
angry with shyam.

* जब भी हम किसी person की बात करते हैं या किसी living thing की बात करते हैं, तो हम angry के साथ "with" लगाते हैं।

imp

RULE 54

- I do not know to make tea, hence you should
how to make help me out

* जब भी "know" word आता है, तो उसके साथ how, when, why, where कुछ न कुछ लगेगा, direct infinitive use नहीं करते।

know $\begin{cases} \text{how} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{why} \\ \text{where} \end{cases}$

RULE 55:-

(✓) • It is nothing else but more foolishness.

(X) • He met no other person ^{than} but Ram.

* else - - - - - but } imp
Other, rather - - - - - than

RULE 56 :-

- Three type of articles are sold in the market
this is

* जब भी " sort type kind लिखा हो , हमेशा singular verb आयेगी

RULE 57 :-

(in/inside)

- I came inside the class
- I am in the class.

* Inside shows → movement

- जब हम बाहर से अंदर move करते हैं - तब हम inside use करते हैं।

- जब हम already अंदर होते हैं - तो 'in' का use करते हैं।

* In → Static .

→ Inside out → पूरी तरीके से , अंदर का बाहर

- I know my husband inside out .
- He is wearing the shirt inside out
उल्टा पहन लेना

RULE 58 :-

• We write with a pen (by/with)

• He hit the dog with a stick (by/with)

• What is the time by your watch (exception)

~~imp~~* with → ² Non living thing के साथ use करते हैं
by → Living thing.

- This is done by Remi.

exception:- जब भी हम watch (घड़ी) को बता करते हैं -
वही हम "by" use करते हैं।

RULE 59:-

- My exams start on Monday (from/on)

~~imp~~* 'Start' के साथ 'from' use नहीं करते।

- We will prepare for the exams from Monday

↳ इसका मतलब है कि हम Monday से exam की preparation करेंगे मतलब Monday को भी करेंगे, Tuesday को भी करेंगे Wednesday को भी करेंगे और करते रहेंगे -

~~मतलब से~~

* 'from' होने से दिखाता है कि वो काम अब लगातार होने वाला है।

- He will start his preparation on Monday {on, from}

↳ एक ही दिन start होगा केवल Monday को, जब Starting point एक ही हो तो हम "on" लिखेंगे।

Rule 60:-

To + V1 $\rightarrow$ Infinitive (In normal cases, always use to + V1)

To + V1 + ing $\rightarrow$ Gerund

But कुछ 'specific word' ऐसे होते हैं जिनके आगे हमेशा

to + V1 + ing आता है।

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) <u>be</u> + used to | (vi) given to |
| (ii) accustomed to | (vii) prone to |
| (iii) addicted to | (viii) devoted to |
| (iv) with a view to | (ix) in addition to |
| (v) look forward to | |

इनके आगे हमेशा - V1 + ing लिखेंगे।

$\Rightarrow$ जब 'V1 + ing' का नाम की तरह use करेंगे हैं, तो उसे Gerund कहेंगे।

Rule 61:- A / An

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| <u>an</u> N.C. cadet | <u>a</u> <u>utensil</u> |
| <u>a</u> U.N.C.E.F participating nation | <u>a</u> <u>university</u> |
| <u>an</u> <u>umbrella</u> | <u>a</u> <u>unicorn</u> |
| <u>an</u> <u>M.Tech graduate</u> | <u>a</u> year (exception) |

a, e, i, o, u
↓
Vowels.

b, c, d, ...
↓
consonant

* ऐसी आवाज जिसे हम बिना किसी blockage के बोल सकते हैं, मतलब, जो आवाज गले से आ रही है वही मुँह से निकलते उन्हें हम "Vowels" बोलते हैं।

4 "Consonant" में Throat के अलावा भी body part use होते हैं जैसे Lips

eg - 'B' को बोलते समय throat के साथ Lips भी use हो रहे हैं तो 'B' एक Consonant है।

^{imp} * " अगर 'अ' से लेकर 'आ' तक कोई भी sound आ रही है तो "an" लगा दें।

^{imp} * 'क' से लेकर 'ख' तक कोई sound आती है, तो 'a' use करते हैं।

exception - कोई भी शब्द अगर "y" या "u" से शुरू हो रहा है, उनके आगे हमेशा 'a' लगाना है। क्योंकि भी "an" use नहीं करेंगे।

RULE 62: 'The' Usage of 'The'

(i) Names of Deserts, Rivers, oceans, seas, ऐसे चीजें जो "Unique" हैं अपना आप में अन्कके, उनके आगे we always use 'The'

(ii) Names of Newspaper — 'The'

(iii) Names of Countries [Abbreviated form]

↳ eg. U.S.A, U.K, U.A.E, U.S.S.R

- (iv) Names of states.
- (v) Superlative Degree.
- (vi) Comparative degree

→ 2 cases में 'The' लगता है।

Ist case :- The higher you go, the cooler it is.

• The faster you walk, the sooner you reach.

IInd case :- He is better of the two,

(vii) Metaphor → 'The' लगता है।

→ जब हम दो ~~अलग~~ अलग-अलग इंसानों या चीजों की रीति में मान लें, तो Metaphor कहते हैं।

E.g. He is the Mahatama Gandhi of our class.

- Delhi is the Paris of India.

RULE 63 :- Omission of Article 'The'

- (i) Names of cities.
- (ii) Countries Name
but Abbreviated form of countries name we use 'the'
- (iii) Season, language, drinks, meals, God, life, money

* Normal use में इन words से आगे 'The' नहीं आयेगा।

But, 'The'

→ अगर इसके बारे में कोई "Information" दे दी गई तो 'The' हर हाल में लग जाएगा।

e.g. ~~(X)~~ The normal breakfast नी ठा नर है है the breakfast
I had this morning was heavy
 Breakfast की information पढ़ें 2
 यी, इसलिज 'The'
 आयेगा.

(✓). I met the English on the way.

यही English का मतलब English man से है
 'न' कि English Language.

(✓). I met the poor on the way.

(X). I met the poor people on the way. } related to Rule 64.
 (superfluous)

RULE 64:- the + Adjective

* किसी भी adjective से पहले अगर 'the' लग जाता है, तो वो पूरे group को show करने लगता है।

The poor → poor people.

The needy → needy people.

RULE 65:-

(X). Villages after villages were destroyed by the terrorists.

(✓). Book after book had been read by him.

* जब भी हमारे nouns, connect होते हैं preposition से, उस case में noun हमेशा "singular" form में आयेगा।

RULE 66 :- plural of compound nouns.

- Sister-in-law → sisters-in-law
- Commander-in-chief → Commanders-in-chief
- man-servant → men-servants

Compound nouns

- Sister-in-law's car (possession of compound noun)

* जब भी possession show करना होता है "compound nouns" में 's' is added at the last.

* Rule 67 :-

Female - Doctor

Woman - doctor

male - doctor

man - doctor

man - shoes

male - shoes

Female - watch

Woman - watch.

• Sita went to a female doctor (✓)

• Ram went to a ^{woman-doctor} female-doctor to get himself treated (X)

• Ram went to a woman-doctor to get himself treated. (✓)

* जब हम किसी चीज के बारे में 'male' या 'female' लगाते हैं, इसका मतलब हम उसकी characteristic बता रहे हैं।

- female watch (✓)

मतलब जो जो watch है वो females के लिये है

female - doctor (✓)

मतलब जो जो Doctor है, वो females के लिये है

RULE 62

male soldier (X)

♂ जो जो soldier है जो male को लिखें है
, है गलत है

(✓) - man soldier (मतलब जो जो soldier है, जो खुद को man है)

man woman	Profession, Post
--------------	------------------

- woman student (student खुद को woman है).

male } → characteristic
female } , accessory

RULE 68 : Antecedent Rule

• Ram met ^{whoever} who, they say ^{say} ~~eat~~, has helped us.

• Ram met him who, they say, has helped us. (यही who से पहले him है, सही है).
antecedent

* ~~Noun~~ Relative pronoun से just पहले जो noun या
pronoun आता है, उसे Noun या pronoun को हम
antecedent बोलते हैं

Antecedent नहीं है sentence में तो whoever use करेंगे,
whomever

eg:

• He saw ^{antecedent} him whom everyone admires. (him)

• He saw whomever everyone admires.

RULE 69:- Question Tags.

↳ Small question added at the end of statement.

उस Statement को confirm करने के लिये ।

- He has worked very hard on this project, ^{hasn't he} has he?

* जो 'Question Tag' होता है positive statements के लिये —
negative होता है ।

negative statements → positive होता है

RULE 70:-

- I am working very hard for my students, ^{aren't you} amn't you?

amn't → कोई word नहीं होता है

RULE 71:-

- He seldom comes to my house, does he? (✓)

↳ 2 sentence 200 negative sentence है ।

Seldom → कभी कभी

Seldomly, Barely, Hardly, Scarcely, never → negative words.

RULE 72:-

• I ^{present continuous} am doing the work ^{past tense} which you gave me, don't you? (X)

Question Tag } must be in same
statement } tense

amn't you (X)

aren't you (✓)

RULE 73:-

(X) • Every girl [✓] is very talented, ^{aren't they} isn't she? (✓)

(X) • Each one [✓] has to work hard to make both ends meet, hasn't he?
haven't they.

* Each, Every → इनके साथ verb तो 'singular' लगती है
 या फिर pronoun use करेंगे statement में तो भी singular pronoun होगा।

But जब भी "Question tag" की बात होगी, हम इनको plural consider करेंगे।

RULE 74: Collective noun

- (X) • The jury has taken the decision, hasn't it? [एक ही decision पर काम किया] [वही jury ने]
- (✓) • The audience took the seats, didn't they? [अलग-2 seats पर audience बैठी]
- (X) • The army changed the uniforms, hasn't it? [army के लोगों ने] [अलग-2 dress पहनी]

* Collective noun की units जब एक ही काम करेंगी या फिर या एक ही चीज के ऊपर काम करेंगी या फिर एक जैसा behave करेंगी, उस case में हम सबकुछ singular use करेंगे।

But, collective noun की units अलग-2 चीजों के काम करेंगी, तो उस case में हम उनको plural मानेंगे।

Plural Verb
Plural Pronoun.

RULE 75:

(X) • Let us go for a walk, don't we?

X नहीं आयेगा

* जब भी हम imperative sentences की बात करते हैं, और उसके अंदर भी जब भी हम proposals की बात करते हैं। उस case में जो Question tag आयेगा, वो होगा "shall we" आयेगा।

RULE 76 :- in / on / at

- at 4 p.m
- on Sunday
- in 1947
- on 15th August
- No prepo. last Sunday
- in April

Point at time < day < month < year
 at → on → in → in

Concept

in → Area / Volume.

on → Surface

at → point

at → सबसे छोटा

on → point से बड़ा

in → सबसे बड़ा

* कुछ words ऐसे होते हैं, जिनसे पहले कोई भी preposition नहीं लगाने जैसे :-

Last Monday, coming Monday, today, tomorrow, yesterday etc.

morning
afternoon
 evening
 night

इन शब्दों का time से relation नहीं होता है।
 केवल 'afternoon' को छोड़कर

* Main point ये है कि -

Morning & evening हमारे welcoming salutation हैं।

चाहे हमारी party रात को 8 बजे, 11 बजे, 10 बजे कभी भी start हो हम Good night नहीं बोलेंगे।

हम केवल Good evening बोलेंगे अगर हमारा रात का सारा time हो रहा है और हमें welcoming करना है।

और अगर दिन का सारा time हो रहा है, तो Good morning बोलेंगे।

Good night → एक departing salutation है।

• afternoon → हमारा एक 'neutral salutation' होता है

In the morning

in/at

In the evening

at night

at afternoon

↓
12 बजे बाद

time होता है, एक

Specific point of

time होता है, इसलिए

'at' use करेंगे।

हम किसी को welcome कर रहे हैं, इसका मतलब वो हमारे साथ time spend करेगा

यानि पूरा time spend करेगा

तो in और at में कौन लड़ा होता है :-

in लड़ा होता है - वो Area/volume के लिये है।

at होता होता है → किसी point के लिये

depart कर रहे हैं, bye-bye, टोका, चला जा

मतलब बहुत दूर से point of time के लिये

, इसलिए 'at' use करेंगे।

RULE 77 :- Both → and ✓, Both → as well as (X)

• Both Ram as well as shyam are good in English.

→ and ✓

* good के साथ हमेशा 'at' आता है।

meaning

RULE 78 :- Lest → Otherwise

(✓) - work hard lest you fail

(X) - work hard lest you would fail.

(✓) - work hard lest you should fail.

* lest के साथ या तो हम 'should' use करेंगे या फिर

कोई भी helping verb नहीं लगायेंगे - योना ही can में

दे true है।

RULE 79:- Until, Unless.

Until → Time oriented.

Unless → Action oriented.

- Wait for me until sunset.
- Unless the government reduces the tax, the tax payers base will not increase.

- till, until → Meaningwise कोई भी difference नहीं होता।

Until को हम sentence की beginning में लगा सकते हैं
but till को हम sentence की beginning में नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

RULE 80:- parallelism

- I like singing, dancing and to walk. × walking (✓)
Parallelism की error है।
- He ask his mother to cook, to rust & to talk.
- I asked my mother to cook, to rust & to prepare the dish

RULE 81:-

- He is superior ^{to} and older than me
- * जब भी हम कोई भी word को use करते हैं तो उसके आगे हम एकदम exact preposition लगाते हैं।
- This book is different ^{from} & better ^{than} that book
& different के बाद from लगता है।

RULE 82:- much too

(X) - He is too much ^{Adjective} strong,

(✓) - There is ^{adjective as role} too much ^{as noun} sugar

(✓) - He is much too strong.

(X) - There is much too sugar

'much' और 'too' का हम दो तरीकों से use करते हैं

"much too" ^{यहाँ Adverb} और 'Adjective' दोनों का role play करते हैं।

too much → यहाँ 'Adjective' का role play करता है।

much too → यहाँ (Adverb) का role play करता है।

RULE 83:- possessive case. * possessive case में काद हमेशा noun

(X) - His belongings were lost ही आता है

(X) - His earnings is not sufficient.

(X) - His surroundings are not clean

* जो word "verb" का role भी play करता है और "noun" का role भी play करता है, उस प्रकार पड़ता है, (s) लगाने से।

Verb
belong
earning
surrounding

Noun
belongings
earnings
surroundings.

RULE 84 :-

- politics ÷ अगर इसको 'field' या 'subject' की तरह consider कर रहे हैं; तो इसको हमेशा "singular" मानते हैं

But,

- politics : अगर इसको "set of political beliefs" की तरह use करते हैं, उस case में हम इसको "plural" की तरह use करते हैं।

eg.

* Politics is a very dirty game.

↳ यहाँ "politics" पूरे एक field की तरह consider किया जा रहा है।

* His politics are different from mine.

↳ यहाँ उसकी सोच की बात हो रही है, उसके beliefs की बात हो रही है।

Rule 85 :- Mathematics, statistics.

- Mathematics
 - Statistics
- अगर इन दोनों को 'subject' या 'field' की तरह ~~consider~~ treat करें, then we will consider them "Uncountables" & will use "singular" verb.

Mathematics — अगर mathematics का मतलब "calculations" है
 statistics — "statistics" "data" है
 तो इन दोनों cases में जो verb use करेंगे वो "plural" होगी।

eg - Mathematics is a very interesting subject.

Mathematics are telling that he has made a lot of money.

↳ यहाँ 'Calculation' के बता रही है कि उसने बहुत सारा पैसा बनाया है।

- Statistics is difficult to understand. (Subject की तरह)

- Statistics tells us that it will rain today

↳ यहाँ 'data' की तरह use हुआ है।

~~Recall/8/8/21~~

- Data warns us if we will have to change our strategy.

↳ Data plural है।

Data का singular होता है - Datum

Two summons were issued.

summons → singular

summonses → plural.

summon → 2nd verb है।

↓
summons → Noun

↓ plural.
summonses

- The poor ^{were} was sent to jail

The poor → poor people
adjective

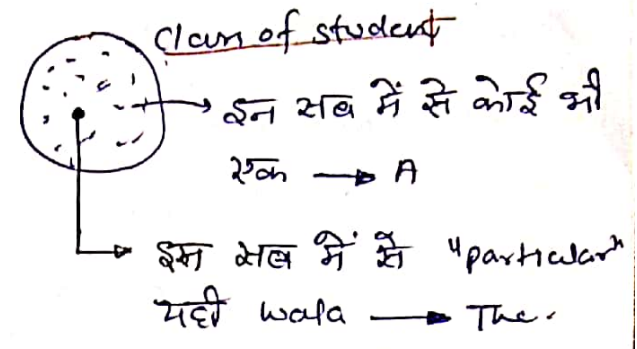
↳ plural है।

imp
RULE 86 :- एक ही भाई है (mine/me/g/my)

① - The brother of me is a scientist.

② - A brother of mine is a scientist.

* A → One of many
The → Only one



① My brother is a scientist

My car → The car of me भी लिख सकते हैं
ऐसे ही;

My brother → The brother of me लिख सकते हैं।

② One of my brothers is scientist

One of my brothers → A brother of mine लिख सकते हैं।
मेरे बहुत सारे भाइयों में से एक भाई

- A servant of theirs lives in Delhi (they/them/theirs)

- The driver of them lives in Delhi. (their)

A → possessive can use करेंगे
The → Objective can use करेंगे

Subject	Objective	Possessive
I	me	mine
		ours
		yours
		theirs
		his
		hers

RULE 87 :-

too
as well
also } → some extra
-thing

(✓) - I have brought a bag too.

(✓) - I have brought a bag as well.

(X) - I have brought a bag also

* 'also' cannot be used at the end of the sentence

* 'too' & 'as well' sentence के end में लगकर सकते हैं।

* Normal case में -

too } also contain "Negative sense".
so }

(X) - She is too beautiful (sentence incomplete है)

(✓) - She is very beautiful

* It is too hot to go outside.

* It is so hot that I cannot go outside.
It is very hot

- The exam was too difficult to solve.

* too → addition (कई sentence के end में लगा सकते हैं)

too → high intensity (जब इतने नहीं लगा सकते)

RULE 88 :- Optative sentences

Singular subject हो या Plural subject हो V1 के साथ

's' or 'es' नहीं आता है।

* May God Bless you → Optative sentence

Can be blenny

Can be writing

* long live the king
Singular.

V1
Base form of verb ,

RULE 89:- Pseudo subjects.

(X) - Being a rainy day, I did not went to school.

(✓) Being ill, he did not come to class.

(X) - Being ~~fixed~~ ^{vacant}, I did not enter the room.

* It $\rightarrow$ plays role of pseudo subject.

* जब भी sentence में हमें subject दे तो रखा होता है, या हमें subject नहीं दे रखा होता और हमें किसी ऐसी चीज़ के बारे में बात करनी होती है। जो subject से related नहीं है। इस case में हम इस "pseudo subject" को use करते हैं।

(i) It Being a rainy day, (I) did not ~~went~~^{go} to school

तो rainy day था इसलिए उसी को मैं selection नहीं हूँ
तो इसलिए फिर हम उस subject को माना होगा।

(ii) Being ill, he did not come to class.

he के बारे में बात हो रही है, वही class नहीं आया था क्योंकि वही बीमार था (he ही तो था) शामिलिये यही pseudo subject की जरूरत नहीं थी।

(iii) The room being vacant, I did not enter the room

↓
Main subject

खाली होने का यही उ है कोई relation नहीं है।

room खाली है, मतलब यही पर 'pseudo subject'

लगाना होगा।

or

The room being vacant, I did not enter it. (✓)

RULE 90:-

bed के बारे में बता रहा है।

to + V1

↳ Infinitive

- The child has no bed to sleep in

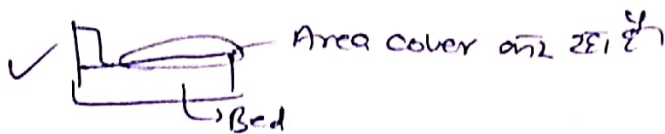
- I have a pen to write with

Infinitive

* जब भी Infinitive किसी noun के बारे में बता रहा हो, वही पर हमेशा और हमेशा preposition को follow करेंगे।

Area — in

Surface — on



RULE 91:-

(a) (b) (c)
(X) - I have never / I will never watch / this movie.

/ No error

* When two different verbs are required, we will always use them

option 'b' में error बतायेंगे

* जब भी ऐसा case आ जाये error detection में

$$a \downarrow b$$

$c \mid d$ ✓

ती हमेशा right वाला choice करती ।

Simple Part

- If I had a car / I would give / would have given / it to my brother. /

(a) (b) (c) No error (d)

option (b) is right answer

If + simple part $r \rightarrow$ would + V1

If + past perfect, $\rightarrow$ would + have + V3

(i) If I had a car / I would have given it to my brother
 would give

(ii) If g had 'o car / g would have given it to my brother
If g had had a car

मे.ना को सही कर सकते हैं 'a' part को भी और (b) part को भी, But priority (b) part को देना। So, Option (b) is right answer.

RULE 92:-

Belongings
Savings
Long ratelations
Scissors
proceeds
surroundings
Regards

Pliers
Tongs
Jaws
Pyjamas
Pantaloons
Shorts

50 words ² ans

Plural Consider $\frac{2}{E} \frac{M}{E}$

इसलिए इनके आगे plural verb आयेगी।

ये भी plural words हैं इनके आगे भी plural verb आयेगी

- His belongings ^{were} lost

- His regards ^{were} ~~was~~ conveyed to his parents

Rule 93:-

Measles	Physics	News
Diabetes	Gymnastics	
Mumps	Aerobics	
Rickets	Books on Name	

Singular words.
+ always use singular
Verb with them.

RULE 94:-

Equipment	Machinery	Information
Furniture	Poetry	Advice
Jewellery	Scenery	Baggage
Luggage		

they do not
exist in their
plural forms
because they all are
uncountable nouns.

Hair → uncountable noun

Hairs → X.

two hairs → X

I have four water (X)

litres (✓)
cups of (✓)
glasses of (✓)

I have four hairs (X)

strands of (✓) hair
streaks of (✓) hair

Star → Countable Stars (✓)

RULE 95:-

(X) - As soon as he ~~will~~ ^{comes} come, I will ask him this question.
simple present

(X) - When he ~~will~~ ^{comes} come, I will ask him this question.

(X) - Had he come earlier, I ^{would have asked} would ask him this question.

All three are type of conditional sentences.

rules of conditional sentence

Condition	Result
Simple present	will + V1
Simple past	would + V1
Past perfect	would + have + V3.

RULE 96:

(X) - My all students are very talented.

(✓) - All my students are very talented.

(✓) - Both my kids are very talented.

(X) - My both friends are very talented.

My → possessive
case

* possessive case is used after all & both.

RULE 97:

(X) - As soon as I complete the work then I will go to his house.

(X) - As he was unwell so he didn't come to the class.

(X) - Due to the reason that he ~~was~~ ^{is} not unwell, he did not come to the class.

* As soon as के साथ then नहीं आता है

* No sooner के साथ then आता है।

* As के साथ so नहीं आयेगा।

* Due to है तो the reason नहीं आयेगा, & vice versa

- supposing ^x If he goes there - - -

Superfluous Sentences.

RULE 98 :-

(x) - Little quantity of food was wasted

(✓) - small quantity of food was wasted.

(x) - Few quantity of food was wasted.

* Quantity ² in case में little, few ^{अभी नहीं} लगा सकते ।

Only "Small" लगा सकते हैं ।

RULE 99 :-

(x) - The water overflowed from the banks.

flowed 'fly' की III rd form है

Verb

fly
(I)

flew
II

flown
III

flow
I

flowed
II

flowed
III

find

found

found.

{ find + किसी चीज को ढूँढना }

पैसी चीज को
establish
करना

← found

founded

founded

- The secretary has ^{founded} found this organisation.

यहाँ establish करने की बात हो रही है

hang hung.
hanged

- The prisoner was hanged till death.
- The clock was hung on the wall.

* अगर हम किसी चीज को कौन से लटकाने की बात करते हैं;
तो हम "hung" use करते हैं।

* अगर हम prisoner की बात करते हैं, तो "hanged" की
बात करते हैं।

RULE 100 = lie

Lie Lied Lied

to speak something which is
not true (झूठ)

(Passive)

किसी और
के द्वारा लिटना

Lay

Laid

Laid

Lie

Lay

Lain

शुद्ध से लिटना
(Active)

- He lay on the ground. ई वह ground पर लेटा रहा
यानि शुद्ध से लेटा होगा,
इसलिए lie का II form 'lay'
use किया है।

- He was laid on the ground. ई उसे ground पर लिटाया
गया यानि शुद्ध से नहीं
लेटा है।

- He lays the old man on the table.

RULE 101 :- Die

Die $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{of (जब भी किसी disease की बात होगी तब of use करेंगे)} \\ \rightarrow \text{from (जब भी किसी reason की बात करेंगे तो 'from' use करेंगे)} \end{cases}$

Die from hunger (reason)

Die of Malaria (Disease)

RULE 102 :- Beside $\rightarrow$ preposition. (at the side of) Besides $\rightarrow$ conjunction. (in addition to)

- Ram is sitting ^{beside} besides sita.

- Beside being a doctor, he is also an actor.
Besides.

RULE 103 :-

(X) - He behaved friendly.
↑
adjective

यहाँ friendly 'behave' (जो कि 2nd verb है) के बारे में बता रहा है, इसका मतलब हमने यहाँ friendly को Adverb की तरह use कर लिया। जो कि गलत है क्योंकि friendly 2nd adjective है और हमने उसे Adverb की तरह use कर लिया।

(✓) - He behaved in a friendly manner.
↑
Adjective

* friendly, miserly, cowardly, monthly, yearly, weekly, manly, orderly

इन सारे words को adverb की तरह use नहीं कर सकते। केवल adjective की तरह use कर सकते हैं।

RULE 104 :- position of Adverbs

* Adverb को हम तीन जगह लगा सकते हैं :-

- Starting of sentence
- b/w Helping verb + main verb
- Last .

- An adverb can never be placed between main verb + object.

Main Verb Adverb Object $\rightarrow X$.

e.g.:

* He comes often to my house (X)

Main Verb

Adverb

Adverb main verb और object के बीच नहीं लगा सकता

→ He often comes to my house (✓).

* He tells always the truth (X)

M.V

adverb

Obj

→ He always tells the truth. (✓).

RULE 105 :-

* Whenever we are placing adverbs, in that case we follow a particular order

Manner $\rightarrow$ Place $\rightarrow$ Time (order)
MPT

Types of Adverb

- Adverb of Manner (काम कैसे किया, तरीका व ताला है)
- " " place (कहाँ पर हुआ)
- " " time (कब हुआ)

eg. I walked yesterday slowly
time manner

Order is $M \rightarrow P \rightarrow T$

→ I walked slowly yesterday.

RULE 106:- Very, much

Sentence में इन दोनों का usage अलग अलग होता है।

- It is very interesting.
- He is much ~~interesting~~ interested.

* "Very" is used with present participle. → V1 + ing

* "much" is used with past participle in comparative degree in English.

Much $\rightarrow$ V3, comparative

- He is much weaker than shyam

Rule 107:

- He will distribute these sweets (b/w) 4 p.m to 5 p.m.
from

* between — and

* from — to

from

५॥

b/w 4 p.m to 5 p.m
and

and

RULE 108 $\div$

* We have certain nouns जो कि हमारे Uncountables होते हैं।

but जिनके आगे एन ए अंतिम पर।
लगा सके हैं।

→ मतलब 'is' और
'es' नहीं लगा
सकते

eg. Advice $\rightarrow$ suggestion
 $\downarrow$
 Uncountable noun.

Uncountable noun.

Adverbs → exist करता है घर ये advice का plural
नहीं होता। इसका meaning change हो जाता है

→ Informations

* Air → uncountable noun

Airs → नहीं होता air का plural. but ये exist करता है
इसका meaning change हो जाता है।

→ proud.

* Wood → timber

Woods → forest

* Colours → flags.

* Iron

Irons → fetters, chain
बंजीर

RULE 109:-

- I am an English teacher

ऐसा teacher जो England का है,

- He is a teacher of mathematics (X)
teacher Maths का बना है

- All his family members were going to the temple.

जो members जो family से बने हैं, इसलिए
जालत है।

his
All the members of a family (✓)

- pickpockets → ऐसा कोई word नहीं होता
pick-pocket होता है।

- Cousin brother (X) ; - Cousin sister (X)

केवल Cousin होता है।

RULE 110 :-

(X) - Every One should do ^{his} ~~one's~~ ^{noun} duty

(X) - ~~One~~ should do ^{One's} ~~his~~ ^{noun} duty

यहाँ ये दोनों words possessive adjective हैं न कि pronoun क्योंकि ये हमको 'noun' (duty) के बारे में बता रहे हैं।

किसकी duty → उसकी duty

* अगर subject में 'one' ^{अकेला} है, तभी one's लगेगा
अगर नहीं है यानि कुछ और है शवा है जैसे + Every, each etc
तो उस case में हम 'his' लगाते हैं।

- Every girl should do her duty.

↳ यहाँ gender clear है कि girl है → her उन लिये
अगर gender clear नहीं है तो priority 'his' को दी जायेगी।

RULE 111 :-

(X) - No ^{fewer} ~~less~~ ^{Countable} than 50 students completed the work.

(X) - There is no ^{less} ~~fewer~~ than five litres of ^{Uncountable} water.

* fewer → Countable subject

* less → Uncountable subject.

Rule 112 ÷ Elder, older

- A friend of mine in my company is ^{older}~~elder~~ than me

* Elder → used for someone who is in our family.

* Older → Not in family.

- Aloud

↓
audible
इतना बोले कि
सुनाई दे।

Loudly

↓
high tone;
high volume

- Hard (Adjective)
कठिन

Hardly (adverb)
मुश्किल से

→ Adjective का role -

भी play कर सकता है और Adverb का role भी play कर सकता है

Rule 113 ÷

(X) - The climate of Delhi is far better than ^{the climate of} Mumbai

(X) - The apples of Shimla are tastier than ^{than those of} ~~rooty~~.

(I) Delhi के climate को Mumbai से compare किया जा रहा है sentence में जो कि गलत है। Delhi के climate को Mumbai के climate से ही compare करना

The climate of Delhi - - - - - than the climate of Mumbai (✓)
or

than that of Mumbai

(II) Same with sentence (2).

Priority of this is more.
because it is better replacement

* We need to look at things which are composed

Rule 114

- One of the drastic ^{changes} change that happened after

Independence

* One of the
Either of
Each of

→ इन सभी के आगे जो noun आता है, वो हमेशा और हमेशा "plural" ही आता है।

RULE 115 :- There is friendship between you & me.

(x) - All but he are going to the party.
him

(✓) - ~~there~~ all except him are going to the party.

(x) - Let he do the work.
him

but, except, between → they are playing the role of preposition

Objective case

me
him
her
you
us
them

और preposition के बाद हमेशा और हमेशा

Objective case of pronoun आता है। नब्बी थी

Subjective case of pronoun नहीं आता।

Subjective case

I
he
she
you
we
they

my # RULE 116 :-

- It is him who should be blamed.

* जब भी हम Pseudo subject को use करेंगे, इसमें यदि जो pronoun आएगा वो हमेशा और हमेशा subjective case में होगा, वो कभी भी objective case में नहीं होगा।

my # RULE 117 :-

(✓) - He is such a person as you mentioned.

(X) - He is such a person that you mentioned.

* अगर 'such' लिखा हुआ है, तो जो connector use होगा will be only & only "as".

- such a book as this is referred by a teacher.

RULE 118 :-

(X) - Government Girls school.

(X) - Government Girl's school.

(✓) - Government Girls' school.

(X) - Government Girls's school

Girls's → यहाँ पर Hissing sound आ गयी और english में हम इस sound को avoid करते हैं।

Giro's → Girls' (✓)

RULE 119:-

- * pronouns के अगे कभी भी 's' नहीं लगता है।
's → केवल nouns के अगे लगता है।

Your's friendly (X) - This is her book.

Yours friendly (✓) - This book is hers

RULE 120 :-

- * We have certain words जिनके अगे हम कभी भी noun नहीं लगाते।

- Unable, ready, glad, well, sorry, alone, ill
1 worth

↳ इनके अगे कभी भी noun use नहीं करेंगे।