

ENGLISH WALLAH

By Hiteshkumar

The Complete Spoken English Course

One Platform. Limitless Learning.

About This Course

This is one single, comprehensive, flagship course — not three separate courses. It is designed to serve every kind of learner — competitive exam aspirants, college graduates, homemakers, and business professionals — through one continuous, chronologically ordered curriculum, moving step by step from the very first foundations to advanced, professional-level fluency.

यह एक ही व्यापक पाठ्यक्रम है — तीन अलग कोर्स नहीं। हर विद्यार्थी एक ही क्रमबद्ध यात्रा से गुजरता है — नींव से लेकर व्यावसायिक स्तर की धाराप्रवाहता तक।

Every topic below is numbered in the exact order it is taught. The grammar, structure, and sequence stay the same for every learner — only the example sentences are adapted to be relevant to your world (exam prep, home, office, career).

PART A — FOUNDATIONS (Topics 1-12)

Building the base every sentence depends on

1. Sounds & Clarity in English

अंग्रेज़ी की मूल ध्वनियाँ और स्पष्ट उच्चारण की शुरुआत — बिना सही ध्वनि के आगे की पढ़ाई कमज़ोर रहती है।

Example: "vet" and "wet" are real English words — 'v' touches teeth to lip; 'w' rounds the lips with no contact.

2. Word Families — Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb

एक मूल शब्द से चार अलग रूप कैसे बनते हैं, यह पहचानना।

Example: Create (V) → Creative (Adj) → Creation (N) → Creatively (Adv)

3. Parts of Speech, One at a Time

Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb — रोज़मर्रा के उदाहरणों से, बिना जटिल परिभाषा के।

Example: The clever (Adj) manager (N) quickly (Adv) solved (V) the problem.

4. Spelling & Look-Alike Words

जो शब्द दिखने में एक जैसे हैं पर अर्थ अलग — शुरुआत में ही स्पष्ट करना ज़रूरी है।

Example: accept (to agree) vs. except (excluding) vs. expect (to anticipate)

5. Am / Is / Are — Statements & Questions

पहचान और अवस्था बताने का सबसे पहला structure।

Example: I am confident about this interview. / Is she ready for the exam?

6. This / That / These / Those

पास और दूर की चीज़ों की ओर सही इशारा करना।

Example: This form is for admission; that one is for the scholarship.

7. There is / are, was / were, will be

अस्तित्व बताना — वर्तमान, भूत और भविष्य में।

Example: There are three vacancies in this department this year.

8. I have / I have got / I had

स्वामित्व दिखाना — तीनों कालों में, negative और question रूपों के साथ।

Example: Do you have the syllabus for this exam? / I had very little time to prepare last year.

9. Countable & Uncountable Nouns, Singular-Plural

गिनी जाने वाली और न गिनी जाने वाली संज्ञाओं का फर्क, और बहुवचन के नियम।

Example: I need some information (uncountable) about two vacancies (countable).

10. Articles — A / An / The

कब article लगाना है, कब नहीं — चार अलग स्थितियों में।

Example: I saw a manager at the office. The manager was very helpful.

11. Wh-Questions + How

Who, what, where, when, why, whom, whose, how, how much/many/long/far/often।

Example: How long does it take to reach the exam centre from here?

12. Everyday Prepositions & Basic Conjunctions

in, on, under, at, to, from • and, but, because, so — शुरुआती जोड़ने वाले शब्द।

Example: *I stayed home because I had a fever, but I still finished my revision.*

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PART B — TENSE MASTERY (Topics 13–28)

Present, Past, and Future — in complete, granular detail

13. Present Continuous (I am doing)

अभी हो रहा काम।

Example: *She is preparing for her interview right now.*

14. Present Simple (I do)

आदतें, दिनचर्या, और सामान्य सत्य।

Example: *I revise current affairs every morning before work.*

15. Present Simple Negative & Questions (I don't / Do you...?)

नकारात्मक और प्रश्नवाचक रूप।

Example: *He doesn't attend coaching classes; he studies from home.*

16. Present Continuous vs. Present Simple

कब कौन सा tense इस्तेमाल करना है — यह फर्क समझना।

Example: *I usually work from the office, but I am working from home this week.*

17. Past Simple (I did)

पूरी हुई भूतकाल की घटनाएँ।

Example: *She submitted her application last Friday.*

18. Past Simple Negative & Questions (I didn't / Did you...?)

भूतकाल के नकारात्मक और प्रश्नवाचक रूप।

Example: *Did you receive the admit card yet?*

19. Past Continuous (I was doing)

भूतकाल में चल रहा काम।

Example: *I was writing my resume when the call came.*

20. Past Continuous + Past Simple Together

एक साथ आने पर इनका प्रयोग।

Example: *I was cooking dinner when the electricity went off.*

21. Present Perfect — Introduction (I have done)

भूतकाल की घटना, जिसका असर अभी तक है।

Example: *She has completed her graduation this year.*

22. Present Perfect — Just / Already / Yet

हाल ही में पूरा हुआ काम बताना।

Example: *I have already submitted the form. / Have you filled the form yet?*

23. Present Perfect — Have you ever...?

जीवन के अनुभव पूछना।

Example: *Have you ever attended a group discussion?*

24. Present Perfect — How long, For / Since / Ago

अवधि और समय बिंदु बताना।

Example: *I have worked at this company for three years. / I joined it three years ago.*

25. Present Perfect vs. Past Simple

अनिश्चित बनाम निश्चित समय का फर्क।

Example: *I have visited Delhi twice. (अनिश्चित समय) vs. I visited Delhi in 2022. (निश्चित समय)*

26. Present Perfect Continuous (I have been doing)

अवधि पर ज़ोर देने वाला रूप।

Example: *I have been studying for this exam since January.*

27. Past Perfect & Past Perfect Continuous (I had done / I had been doing)

भूतकाल में एक घटना से पहले हुई दूसरी घटना।

Example: *By the time I reached the centre, the exam had already started. / I had been waiting for an hour when they finally called my name.*

28. Future Forms — Present tenses for future, going to, will/shall, will be doing, will have done

भविष्य को व्यक्त करने के सभी रूप।

Example: *I am meeting the HR tomorrow. / I'm going to apply for this post. / By next year, I will have finished my certification.*

PART C — MODALS, CONDITIONALS & VOICE (Topics 29–40)

Expressing possibility, obligation, imagination, and shifting perspective

29. Can / Could / Be able to — Ability

क्षमता व्यक्त करना।

Example: *I can speak English confidently now, though I couldn't a year ago.*

30. May / Might — Possibility

संभावना व्यक्त करना।

Example: *It might take longer than expected to get the result.*

31. Must / Have to / Mustn't / Needn't — Obligation

मजबूरी और ज़रूरत व्यक्त करना।

Example: *You must carry your ID card to the exam hall. / You needn't bring extra stationery; it's provided.*

32. Should / Ought to — Advice

सलाह देना।

Example: *You should revise this chapter once more before the test.*

33. Could Have / Should Have / Must Have — Modal + Perfect (Unreal Past)

बीते हुए, अवास्तविक अतीत की बात।

Example: *You should have submitted the form earlier — the deadline has passed.*

34. Requests, Offers & Permission (Would you...? Could I...? May I...?)

विनम्र निवेदन और अनुमति माँगना।

Example: *Would you mind reviewing my application once more?*

35. Conditional Sentences — If I do / If I did / If I had done

"अगर" वाले वाक्य — तीनों प्रकार।

Example: *If you practise daily, you will improve quickly. / If I had known about this vacancy earlier, I would have applied.*

36. Wish & Hypothetical Situations

काल्पनिक इच्छा व्यक्त करना।

Example: *I wish I had started preparing earlier.*

37. Active ⇌ Passive Voice

कर्तृवाच्य और कर्मवाच्य के बीच बदलाव।

Example: *Active: The company announced the results. → Passive: The results were announced by the company.*

38. Causal Verbs — Get / Make / Have Something Done

किसी और से काम करवाना।

Example: *I got my documents attested before the interview.*

39. Direct ⇌ Indirect (Reported) Speech

प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कथना।

Example: *She said, "I will call you." → She said that she would call me.*

40. Short Answers, Question Tags & Auxiliary Verbs

संक्षिप्त उत्तर और पुष्टि माँगने वाले प्रश्न।

Example: *You've completed the form, haven't you? — Yes, I have.*

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PART D — SENTENCE BUILDING & PRECISION (Topics 41–54)

Joining, expanding, and refining sentences like a fluent speaker

41. Verb + -ing vs. Verb + to (enjoy doing / want to do)

दो अलग verb-पैटर्न का सही प्रयोग।

Example: *I enjoy reading the newspaper daily. / I want to improve my vocabulary.*

42. Verb + Object + to (I want you to / I told you to)

किसी को कुछ करने के लिए कहना।

Example: *The interviewer asked me to introduce myself.*

43. Preposition + -ing, Used to Something, Verb + Preposition + -ing

Preposition के बाद -ing रूप का प्रयोग।

Example: *I'm used to waking up early for my morning practice.*

44. To / For / So that — Purpose

उद्देश्य व्यक्त करना।

Example: *I joined this course to improve my communication skills.*

45. Noun Clause & Adjective (Relative) Clause

वाक्यों को जोड़ने वाले खंड।

Example: *What she explained in the interview impressed the panel. / This is the company where I want to work.*

46. Participles — As Noun, Adjective, and Phrasal Noun

Participle के चार उपयोग।

Example: *Reading (noun) improves vocabulary. The rising (adjective) cost of living worries many families.*

47. Degrees of Comparison — Positive, Comparative, Superlative

तुलना के तीन स्तर।

Example: *This year's paper was more difficult than last year's.*

48. Quantifiers — Much/Many, Little/Few, Some/Any, All/None/Both/Either/Neither

मात्रा और संख्या बताने वाले शब्द।

Example: *I have very little time left before the exam, but I have many chapters to revise.*

49. Too / Enough / So...that

अधिकता और पर्याप्तता व्यक्त करना।

Example: *I was so nervous that I forgot my own name for a second.*

50. Adjectives vs. Adverbs & Word Order

विशेषण और क्रियाविशेषण का सही प्रयोग और क्रम।

Example: *She answered the question confidently. (not "confident")*

51. Conjunctions & Connectors — Although, In spite of, Unless, As long as, Signal Words

विचारों को जोड़ने वाले उन्नत शब्द।

Example: *Although I was tired, I completed my revision. / Unless you practise daily, fluency will take longer.*

52. Complete Prepositions — Time, Place, Movement, Verb+Preposition

51 prepositions और उनके 150+ उपयोग।

Example: *The meeting is scheduled for 10 o'clock on Monday at the head office.*

53. Phrasal Verbs (100+)

रोज़ के इस्तेमाल के 100 से अधिक phrasal verbs।

Example: *Please look into this matter and get back to me by evening.*

54. Common Errors — Let's Fix Them Together

आम गलतियाँ, सही करके।

Example: *"I am having two years of experience." → "I have two years of experience."*

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PART E — VOCABULARY, PRONUNCIATION & PROFESSIONAL SKILLS (Topics 55–68)

Polishing accuracy, expanding word power, and applying English in real situations

55. Idioms & Proverbs

मुहावरे और कहावतें, रोज़मर्रा के प्रयोग के साथ।

Example: *"Slow and steady wins the race" — patience in exam preparation pays off.*

56. Collocations — Words That Naturally Pair Together

शब्द जो स्वाभाविक रूप से साथ आते हैं।

Example: *take a decision, make progress, pay attention*

57. One-Word Substitution & Elegant Vocabulary

एक शब्द में लंबे वाक्यांश को व्यक्त करना।

Example: *A person who works for free = volunteer*

58. Homophones, Roots & Word-Building

समान ध्वनि वाले शब्द और शब्द-निर्माण।

Example: *"flower" vs. "flour" — same sound, different meaning and spelling.*

59. Pronunciation, Stress, Rhythm & Intonation

सही स्थान पर जोर देने से अर्थ स्पष्ट होता है।

Example: *"REcord" (noun) vs. "reCORD" (verb) — stress placement changes meaning.*

60. Listening Skill — Indian & Global Accents

भारतीय और वैश्विक उच्चारण को समझना — भाषण, साक्षात्कार, समाचार।

Example: *Practising with speeches and interviews at slow to natural speed builds real listening comfort.*

61. Reading Skill — Essays, Articles, Newspapers

पढ़ने की आदत और गति बनाना, साथ ही सही शब्दकोश उपयोग।

Example: *Reading a newspaper editorial daily builds vocabulary and comprehension speed.*

62. Writing Skill — Letters, Messages, Reports

पत्र, संदेश, और रिपोर्ट लेखन के formal और informal formats।

Example: *"Dear Sir/Madam, I am writing to bring to your attention..."*

63. Business Email Writing

व्यावसायिक ईमेल की संरचना और शिष्टता।

Example: *"Dear Mr. Verma, I am following up regarding our discussion held yesterday..."*

64. Business Communication & Presentation Skills

पेशेवर प्रस्तुतिकरण की संरचना और समूह के सामने आत्मविश्वास से बोलना।

Example: *Structuring a presentation with a clear introduction, body, and conclusion.*

65. Interview Facing & Mock Interviews

वास्तविक Q&A अभ्यास, ईमानदार feedback के साथ।

Example: *Practising common interview questions with structured, confident answers.*

66. Group Discussion & Debate

अपनी राय व्यक्त करने और सम्मानपूर्वक उसका बचाव करने का अभ्यास।

Example: *Presenting a viewpoint clearly while listening respectfully to others in the group.*

67. Public Speaking, Storytelling & Stage Performance

संरचित बिंदुओं में बोलना, संवाद प्रदर्शन, और असीमित मंच अभ्यास।

Example: *Delivering a short speech confidently in front of a group, without reading from notes.*

68. Enrichment Corner — Life Lessons, Poems & Real-World Case Studies

प्रेरणादायक कहानियों, छोटी कविताओं, और चिंतन के माध्यम से भाषा को जीवन से जोड़ना।

Example: *Reading and discussing an inspiring real-life story to build both language and perspective.*

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Why This Is One Course, Not Three

Assumption	Reality
Basic, Intermediate, Advanced are three separate programs	They are simply Topics 1-68 of one continuous course
You finish one level and choose whether to continue	You are enrolled once and move through the entire numbered sequence
Different learners get different content	Everyone studies the same 68 topics in the same order — only the examples are chosen to match your world

Who This Course Serves

- Competitive Exam Aspirants — SSC, Railway, Banking, UPSC, State PCS
- College Graduates & Job Seekers — interviews, placements, career growth
- Homemakers — confident daily conversation at home, market, and outside
- Business & Working Professionals — meetings, emails, client communication

Every learner studies the same 68 topics, in the same order. Only the examples change to reflect your world — the course itself never splits into different tracks.

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One Platform. Limitless Learning.

— Hiteshkumar