

राजस्थान
अध्यापक पात्रता परीक्षा
REET
ENGLISH
सम्पूर्ण अध्ययन पुस्तक
अध्ययन सामग्री एवं वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न

प्रधान संपादक

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संपादन एवं संकलन

परीक्षा विशेषज्ञ समिति

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राजस्थान अध्यापक पात्रता परीक्षा (Level - I) SYLLABUS

English

Language-I (Class 1 to 5) Level-1

Unit-1 **05 Marks**

• **Unseen Prose Passage**

Synonyms, Antonyms, Spellings, Word-formation, One Word Substitution

Unit-2 **05 Marks**

• **Unseen Prose Passage**

Parts of Speech, Tenses, Deteminers, Change of Degrees

Unit-3 **05 Marks**

- Framing Questions Including Wh-questions, Active and Passive Voice, Knowledge of English Sounds and Phonetic Symbols

Unit-4 **05 Marks**

- Principles of Teaching English, Methods and Approaches to English Language Teaching.

Unit-5 **05 Marks**

- Development of Language Skills, Teaching Learning Materials: Text Books, Multimedia Materials and other Resources.

Unit-6 **05 Marks**

- Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation, Evaluating Language Proficiency.

Language-II (Class 1 to 5) Level-1

Unit-1 **05 Marks**

• **Unseen Prose Passage**

Linking Devices, Subject-Verb Concord, Inferences.

Unit-2 **05 Marks**

• **Unseen Prose Passage**

Identification of Alliteration, Simile, Metaphor Personification, Assonance, Rhyme

Unit-3 **05 Marks**

- Modal Auxiliaries, Phrasal Verbs and Idioms, Literary Terms : Elegy, Sonnet, Short Story, Drama

Unit-4 **05 Marks**

- Basic Knowledge of English Sounds and their Phonetic Transcription.

Unit-5 **05 Marks**

- Principles of Teaching English, Communicative Approach to English Language Teaching, Challenges of Teaching English : Language Difficulties, Errors and Disorders

Unit-6 **05 Marks**

- Methods of Evaluation, Remedial Teaching.

COMPREHENSION

Introduction—Comprehension is the ability to understand completely and be familiar with a situation facts etc. The purpose of comprehension is to prepare students to grasp the meaning of passage accurately and to develop students ability to answer the questions clearly and correctly.

Some Important Steps for Reading Comprehension—

- (1) Read the questions first. (प्रश्नों को ध्यान से पढ़ें)
- (2) Read the passage. (गद्यांश को पढ़ें)
- (3) Vocabulary Test (underline tough words and grasped the accurate meaning of words). (कठिन शब्दों को चिन्हित कर उनके अर्थ को स्पष्ट कर लें)
- (4) Theme of passage/Exact meaning of passage. (गद्यांश की विषय वस्तु और गद्यांश का उचित अर्थ स्पष्ट कर लें।)
- (5) Practice a lot from different fields like, Economy, Social issues, Science and technology, Historical stories etc. (विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से संबंधित गद्यांशों जैसे अर्थशास्त्र, सामाजिक मुद्दे, विज्ञान, तकनीकी की अच्छे से अभ्यास कर लें।)

COMPREHENSION OF PROSE

Directions : Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (Question No. 1 to 5) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Passage-1

Antarctica is an icy continent in the South Pole. It is covered by permanently frozen ground, is surrounded by water and is about 1.5 times longer desert is in Antarctica. 98% of the land is covered with a continental ice sheet; the remaining 2% of land is barren rock. Antarctica has about 87% of the world's ice. The South Pole is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. The coldest temperature ever recorded on Earth was at the South Pole; it reached as low as -128.6°F or -88.0°C . On an average most of the Antarctica gets less than 2 inches of snow each year. Although scientific expeditions visit Antarctica, there are no permanent human residents. This is because of the extreme weather, which includes freezing temperature, strong winds and blizzards. There are about 4000 seasonal visitors to Antarctica. Antarctica hasn't always been located at the South Pole. It has drifted, like the other continents and has ranged from the Equator during the Cambrian period, about 500 million years ago to the South Pole. During the time of the dinosaurs, Antarctica was more temperate and housed dinosaurs and many other life-forms. Now there is very little indigenous life.

UPTET (I-V) Oct. 2017

1. The word 'icy' in the passage is a/an
 - (a) noun
 - (b) adjective
 - (c) adverb
 - (d) homonym of 'ice'

Ans : (b) In the given passage 'icy' 'बर्फीला' एक Adjective है जो संज्ञा Continent—महाद्वीप, की विशेषता बता रहा है।

2. The word 'desert' in the passage is a
 - (a) noun
 - (b) pronoun
 - (c) verb
 - (d) verbal

Ans : (a) इस Passage में desert (मरुस्थल) एक Noun है।

3. The word 'windiest' in the passage is a
 - (a) second form of verb
 - (b) superlative form of adjective
 - (c) superlative form of adverb
 - (d) positive form of noun

Ans : (b) 'Windiest' शब्द Adjective का Superlative form है।
wind – Positive form
Winder – Comparative form
windiest – Superlative form

4. Has Antarctica always been fixed in the South Pole?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) May be
 - (d) Not given in the passage

Ans : (b) Has Antarctica always been fixed in the south pole (क्या अंटार्कटिका सदैव दक्षिण ध्रुव पर स्थित रहा है) नहीं यह बाद में South pole पर Shift हुआ है। देखें Passage कि line no. 16.

5. Who are the earliest known inhabitants of Antarctica?
 - (a) American scientists
 - (b) Indian scientists
 - (c) Dinosaurs
 - (d) It has always been a desert

Ans : (c) Antarctica (अंटार्कटिका) में रहने वाले सबसे प्रथम प्राणी Dinosaurs थे। अंतिम से दूसरी पंक्ति देखें।

Directions : Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (Question Nos. 6 to 10) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option?

Passage-2

The first thing which a scholar should bear in mind is that a book ought not to be read for mere amusement, half educated persons read for amusement and are not to be blamed for it; they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature. But a young man who has passed through a course of University training should discipline himself at an early day never to read for mere amusement. And once the habit of discipline has been formed, he will find it impossible to read for mere amusement. He will then impatiently throw down any book from which he cannot obtain intellectual food, any book which does not make an appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect. But

on the other, the habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the same kind of habit as wine-drinking to opium-smoking; it is like a narcotic, something that helps to pass the time, something that keeps up a perpetual condition of dreaming, something that eventually results in destroying all capacity for thought, giving exercise only to the surface parts of the mind and leaving the deeper springs of feelings and the higher faculties of perception unemployed.

UPTET 2017

6. The writer believes that half-educated persons are not able to

- enjoy wine-drinking
- enjoy dreaming
- think properly
- appreciate hidden qualities of admirable literature

Ans : (d) In the given passage writer believes that half educated persons are not able to appreciate hidden qualities of admirable literature.

लेखक का विश्वास है कि आधे शिक्षित लोग साहित्य के आन्तरिक गुणा की प्रशंसा करने योग्य नहीं होते हैं।

7. The word 'narcotic' in the passage means

- great literature
- intoxicant
- cheap books
- intellectual exercise

UPTET (I-V) Oct. 2017

Ans : (b) Narcotic – मादक पदार्थ

Intoxicant – नशीले पदार्थ

अतः Narcotic का सही अर्थ Intoxicant के द्वारा व्यक्त किया जा रहा है।

8. The phrase 'the higher faculties' in the passage means

- different departments in the University
- different ways of enjoying things
- mental powers of a high order for understanding great literature
- superficial part of the mind

UPTET (I-V) Oct. 2017

Ans : (c) 'The Higher faculties' का अर्थ विकल्प (c) Mental powers of a high order for understanding great literature.

मानसिक क्षमता की उच्च अवस्था जिसमें महान साहित्य को समझा जाये।

9. The word 'eventually' in the passage means

- after some time
- at last
- never
- initially

UPTET (I-V) Oct. 2017

Ans : (b) Option (b) is correct.

Eventually – अन्ततः

After some time – कुछ समय बाद

At last – अन्त में

Never – कभी नहीं

Initially – प्रारम्भिक

अतः Eventually का समानार्थी शब्द At last होगा।

10. The word 'unemployed' in the passage means

- jobless
- in search of employment
- not working
- unused

UPTET (I-V) Oct. 2017

Ans : (d) इस Passage के अनुसार unemployed का अर्थ Unused- जिसका प्रयोग न किया गया हो, होगा।

Directions: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (Question No. 11 to 15) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Passage-3

Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to hover in the air, which is impossible for airplanes. Helicopters can perform actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for take off. They are used in congested areas where there is not room for airplanes or in isolated areas, which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on fire-fighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations, which are difficult to reach by conventional ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

UPTET 2017

11. The word 'congested' in the passage means

- the place is roomy
- the place has no place
- the place can be accessed by police vans
- the place has so much of smoke due to fire

Ans : (b) congested – बहुत भीड़-भाड़ वाला स्थान। इस शब्द के अर्थ को विकल्प (b) the place has no place के द्वारा व्यक्त किया जा सकता है।

the place has no place का अर्थ है 'स्थान जहाँ थोड़ा भी जगह न हो'।

12. A helicopter can hover while an airplane cannot, according to the passage. 'Hover' in the passage means

- stay at one place in the air
- move straight up in the air
- go backward in the air
- fly sideways

Ans : (a) Hover का मतलब हवा में एक ही स्थान पर टिके रहना। इसका समानार्थी विकल्प (a) stay at one place in the air के द्वारा व्यक्त किया जा सकता है।

13. Point out the grammatical category of the word 'perform' in the passage.

- Noun
- Verb
- Adverb
- Helping verb

Ans : (b) Perform- किसी कार्य को करना। यह एक Verb (क्रिया) है अतः विकल्प (b) सही है।

14. Why is a helicopter used as an ambulance?

- (a) Its movement can be manoeuvred easily.
- (b) It crosses all difficulties of traffic.
- (c) It reaches the inaccessible places easily.
- (d) It can fire- fight.

Ans : (c) Why is a helicopter used as an ambulance? हेलीकाप्टर का प्रयोग एम्बुलेंस के रूप में क्यों किया जाता है? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर विकल्प (c) It reaches the inaccessible places easily. यह आसानी से न पहुँचने वाले स्थानों पर भी आसानी से पहुँचता है।

15. Point out the grammatical category of the word 'very' in the passage.

- (a) Adverb
- (b) Adjective
- (c) Noun
- (d) Verb

Ans : (a) Very – बहुत यह एक Adverb है जो कि एक Adjective, different की विशेषता बता रहा है।

Directions: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (Question Nos. 16 to 20) that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Passage-4

Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. The general recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase, "It is the busiest man who has time to spare". Thus, an elderly lady at leisure can spend the entire day writing a postcard to her niece. An hour will be spent in finding the postcard, another hunting for spectacles, half an hour to search for the address, an hour and a quarter in composition and twenty minutes in deciding whether or not to take an umbrella when going to the pillar-box in the street. The total effort that would occupy a busy man for three minutes, all told, may in this fashion leave another person completely exhausted after a day of doubt, anxiety and toil.

UPTET 2017

16. What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a postcard?

- (a) Three minutes
- (b) A full day
- (c) Four hours and five minutes
- (d) Half an hour

Ans : (b) What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a postcard (बूढ़ी महिला के द्वारा एक Postcard लिखने में कितना समय खर्च किया गया है। तो option no. (b) A full day- पूरा दिन होगा। passage की 5th पंक्ति इसकी व्याख्या करता है।

17. What happens when the time to be spent on some work increases?

- (a) The work is done smoothly.
- (b) The work is done leisurely.
- (c) The work consumes all the time.
- (d) The work needs additional time.

Ans : (c) What happens when the time to be spent on some work increase? जब किसी कार्य पर खर्च किया गया समय बढ़ता है तो क्या होता है? इसका उत्तर विकल्प (c) the work consumes all the time- कार्य पूरा समय खपत कर लेता है।

18. What does the expression 'pillar-box' stand for?

- (a) A box attached to the pillar

- (b) A box in the pillar
- (c) Box office
- (d) A pillar-type postbox

Ans : (d) Pillar-box को A pillar-type postbox कह सकते हैं। So option 'd' is correct.

19. Who is the person likely to take more time to do work?

- (a) A busy man
- (b) An elderly person
- (c) A man of leisure
- (d) An exhausted person

Ans : (c) Who is the person likely to take more time to do work? कौन सा व्यक्ति कार्य करने के लिए अधिक समय लेता है? इसका उत्तर विकल्प (c) A man of leisure अर्थात आराम पसन्द व्यक्ति।

20. Point out the most appropriate explanation of the sentence. "Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion".

- (a) The more work there is to be done, the more the time needed.
- (b) Whatever time is available for a given amount of work, all of it will be used.
- (c) If you have more time, you can do more work.
- (d) If you have some important work to do, you should always have some additional time.

Ans : (b) Option 'b' is correct Whatever time is available for a give amount of work, all of it will be used.

Directions : Read the passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 21 to 27) by selecting the most appropriate option.

Passage-5

Scientists are extremely concerned about the changes taking place in our climate. The changes are said to be alarmingly rapid and the result of human activity whereas in the past it had been natural and much slower. The major problem is that the planet appears to be warming up (global warming). This is occurring at a rate unprecedented in the last 10,000 years. The implications are very serious. Rising temperatures could give rise to extremely high increase in the incidence of floods and droughts, having effect on agriculture.

It is thought that this unusual warming of the Earth has been caused by greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, being emitted into the atmosphere by car engines and modern industrial processes. Such gases not only add to the pollution of the atmosphere, but trap the heat of the sun leading to the warming up of the planet.

It has been suggested that industrialized countries would try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas emissions and plant more trees to create 'sinks' to absorb greenhouse gases.

UPTET 2016

21. The change taking place in our climate have become:

- (a) a matter of celebration for the scientists.
- (b) a matter of worry for the scientists.
- (c) something that does not have any serious implication.
- (d) something to be whiled away by the scientists.

Ans : (b) दिये गये Passage की प्रथम पंक्ति प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए उपर्युक्त है अतः Option 'b' a matter of worry for the scientists है।

22. The 'antonym' of the underlined word 'increase' is
 (a) increment (b) reduction
 (c) smaller (d) rapid

Ans : (b)
 Increase – बढ़ाना
 Increment – बढ़ना
 Reduction – कमी, घटाना,
 Smaller – छोटा
 Rapid – शीघ्र
 अतः Increase का विलोम (Antonym) Reduction होगा।

23. The climatic changes taking place today are different from earlier changes as
 (a) Today they are slower and more natural.
 (b) Today they are much faster and caused by the humans.
 (c) Today they do not threaten the humans because of their speed.
 (d) Today men are affected by them easily.

Ans : (b) दिये गये Passage की तीसरी पंक्ति दिये गये प्रश्न की सही व्याख्या करने में उपयुक्त है, अतः option 'b' Today they are much faster and caused by the humans.

24. Increase in global temperatures may result in
 (a) rains
 (b) destruction of crops
 (c) death of animals
 (d) a long period without rains

Ans : (d) Passage की दसवीं पंक्ति दिये गये प्रश्न की सही उत्तर देने के लिये उपयुक्त है और exact explain करता है। So option 'd' a long period without rains सही होगा।

25. The underlined word 'slower' in the passage is
 (a) Noun (b) Verb
 (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

Ans : (c) 'slower' दिये गये passage में Climate की विशेषता बता रही है। अतः option (c) adjective होगा।

26. Greenhouse gases refer to
 (a) emission of gases by the cars alone.
 (b) emission of gases by the industries alone.
 (c) trapping of heat of the sun by the earth increasing temperatures alone.
 (d) carbon dioxide being produced from any source

Ans : (d) दिये गये passage की पंक्ति संख्या 12, प्रश्न का सही उत्तर स्पष्ट करता है। अतः दिया गया option 'd' carbon dioxide being produced from any source.

27. The underlined word 'sinks' in the passage refers to
 (a) absorption of greenhouse gases by industries.
 (b) reduction of greenhouse gases by industries.
 (c) industrialized countries.
 (d) the plantation for absorbing harmful gases.

Ans : (d) दिये गये passage में 'sinks' शब्द का मतलब option 'd' the plantation for absorbing harmful gases सही है।

Directions (Q. 28 to 32) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Passage-6

Vedanta is systematic and formulated knowledge of life and living. It reveals your real self. It explains your true nature and your relationship with the world. You are essentially divine no matter what you appear to be a sinner or a saint. Divinity is the care of your personality. With this knowledge you can live a life of perfect harmony, peace and bliss.

The goal of all religions is one and the same in Latin, remains back, again : ligare means to blind to unite. Etymologically religion means that which binds one back to the origin. The Sanskrit word yoga is derived from its root, which means "to join, to unite". So all religious practices known as different yogas are directed to this union to one's real self. So also does Vedanta help you regain your original being. Further more Vedanta excels in its scientific. It expounds the truth systematically and logically. It's truth is its authority. It belongs to one and all with ought distinction of caste creed, colour, community on country. Vedanta has their love a universe appeal to all the lovers of truth.

28. What does religion literally mean?

- (a) People of the community
 (b) People of different domain
 (c) That which binds a man back to its origin
 (d) None of these

Ans : (c) That which binds a man back to its origin.

29. Vedanta gives—

- (a) Scientific explanation of your original self
 (b) Systematic and logical explanation of truth
 (c) No distinction among caste, creed, colour community and country
 (d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above.

30. What is true regarding religion, according to the passage?

- (a) All religion given divergent view about your real self
 (b) All religion give the same view about your real self
 (c) All religion disagree on several points regarding your real self
 (d) None of these

Ans : (b) All religion give the same view about your real self.

31. What is true regarding the passage?

- (a) A sinner does not posses divinity
 (b) A saint does not posses divinity
 (c) Both a sinner and a saint posses divinity
 (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Both a sinner and a saint posses divinity.

32. The knowledge of divinity leads—

- (a) A deceiving knowledge of peace
 (b) A confusing knowledge of peace, bliss and harmony
 (c) A perfect knowledge of peace, bliss and harmony
 (d) None of these

Ans : (c) A perfect knowledge of peace, bliss & harmony.

Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the questions (33-40) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Passage-7

The other day I received an unusual and very gratifying gift : I was given a tree, or, rather. I was given half a dozen trees, which would be planted on my behalf. I had been invited to give a talk to an organization. After such events, the speaker is usually given a token gift. Sometimes the gift is that of a pen, or something useful. Often, the gift is in the form of a plaque or similar commemorative token. However well-meant, such gift are destined the gather dust in forgotten corners. Which is why I was agreeably surprised to be given a scroll which attested that, in a designated plantation established for the purpose six trees would be added in my name, as part of green movement being sponsored by the organization.

In an increasingly environmentally conscious world, the gift of a living tree or plant makes for a perfect present. The tradition of giving receiving gifts has increasingly become a highly involved marketing exercise. Apart from festivals like Diwali, Holi, Christmas, Eid and others a whole new calendar of celebratory events has been created to promote the giving of gifts : Mother's Day, Father's Day, Teacher's Day, Valentine's Day and so on and on.

What do you give to people, friends, relatives, spouses, children, parents, employees, clients, well-wishers who have more or less everything, or at least everything that you could afford to give them as a gift, Another shirt or kurta? Another bottle of scent or after shave? Another box of chocolates? Another any other?

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33. What do you not very much care for it when you receive a shirt or a kurta as a gift?

- (a) You already have so many of them
- (b) You don't like the colour
- (c) You were not asked about your choice
- (d) The giver had to spend a lot of money

Ans : (a) दिये गये passage की अंतिम से दूसरी पंक्ति, दिये गये प्रश्न की option (a) you already have so many of them. सही होगा।

34. The word 'gratifying' means

- (a) Satisfying
- (b) Giving
- (c) Fortifying
- (d) Annoying

Ans : (a)
 Gratifying – संतुष्टि
 Satisfying – संतुष्टि
 Giving – देना
 Fortifying – मजबूत या सुदृढ़ करना
 Annoying – घृणा करना
 अतः Gratifying का सही अर्थ Satisfying दर्शाता है।

35. The word 'destined' means:

- (a) Decided
- (b) Declined
- (c) Departed
- (d) Fated

Ans : (d)
 Destined – भाग्य में लिखा हुआ, निर्धारित
 Decided – निश्चय
 Declined – नकारना, मना करना
 Departed – प्रस्थान करना
 Fated – भाग्य भरोसे, भाग्य में लिखा हुआ।
 अतः Destined का सही अर्थ Fated होगा।

36. Name the part of speech of the underlined word in the following clause.

Which is why I was agreeably surprised.

- (a) Adjective
- (b) Pronoun
- (c) Adverb
- (d) Preposition

Ans : (b) दिये गये वाक्य में Which, Pronoun का काम कर रहा है।

37. Identify the part of the following sentence which has an error in it.

Your claim ought (1) to succeed in that case (2) the damages (3) will be substantial (4).

- (a) (1)
- (b) (2)
- (c) (3)
- (d) (4)

Ans : (b) दिया गया वाक्य अर्थ की दृष्टि से Passive voice में होना चाहिए अतः ought to, passive voice में change होकर ought to be होगा। अतः सही वाक्य Your claim ought to be succeed in that case the damages will be substantial.

38. The writer was thrilled when he was given

- (a) Six trees
- (b) A plaque
- (c) A pen
- (d) A tree

Ans : (b) दिये गये passage का line no. 7 दिये गये प्रश्न की उपयुक्त व्याख्या करता है। अतः option (b) a plaque सही उत्तर होगा।

39. What usually happens to the gifts he/she receives?

- (a) He gives them away as gifts to others
- (b) They are put away and forgotten
- (c) He keeps them religiously as mementoes
- (d) He uses them if he needs them

Ans : (b) दिये गये passage में उपर्युक्त प्रश्न का उत्तर option (b) में स्पष्ट होता है। अतः सही उत्तर They are put away and forgotten.

40. The gift received by the writer was:

- (a) Environment friendly
- (b) Very expensive
- (c) Gathering dust in a corner
- (d) A marketing exercise

Ans : (a) दिये गये Passage का पंक्ति संख्या 13 प्रश्न की सही उत्तर प्रस्तुत करता है। अतः सही उत्तर The gift received by the writer was environmental friendly.

THE SENTENCE (A) SUBJECT and PREDICATE (B) KIND of SENTENCES

Subject and Predicate

The Sentence

A group of words that expresses a complete statement and a meaningful question etc. and contain a subject and a verb is called sentence.

सार्थक शब्दों के ऐसे समूह को वाक्य कहते हैं जो किसी भाव या विचार को व्यक्त करने की दृष्टि से पूर्ण हो।

PARTS OF SENTENCE

वाक्य के दो भाग होते हैं—

■ **Subject (कर्ता) Part** : जब हम किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु का नाम लेते हैं, तो उसे Subject कहते हैं।

■ **Predicate (विधेय) Part** : जब हम किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के विषय में कुछ कहते हैं, तो वह Predicate होता है।

Examples :

(a) Ram reads a book.

(b) She sings a song.

प्रथम वाक्य में Ram तथा दूसरे वाक्य में She कर्ता (Subject) हैं तथा reads a book और sings a song विधेय (Predicate) हैं।

SUBJECT

Subject parts को समझने के लिए निम्नलिखित tables को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें—

Table 1

	SUBJECT	PREDICATE
(A)	Kishan Neha	plays. weeps.
(B)	He She	played. wept.
(C)	Smoking	is injurious.
(D)	To walk	is useful.

नोट—Category A में Kishan और Neha (Subject) Noun हैं।

Category B में he और she (Subject) Pronoun हैं।

Category C में smoking (Subject) Gerund है।

Category D में to walk (Subject) Infinitive है।

Table 1 से ज्ञात होता है कि Subject के स्थान पर एक ही शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है। इन्हें Head word या Main word कहा जाता है।

PARTS OF SUBJECT

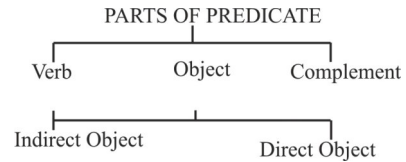
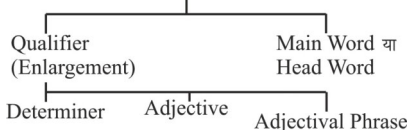


Table 2

(Subject को समझने के लिए एक अन्य Table भी देखिए)

SN	Subject	Predicate	Remark
1.	Dogs	bark.	यहाँ Subject 'Dogs' Noun है।
2.	She	labours hard.	यहाँ Subject 'She' Pronoun है।
3.	The poor	are sad.	यहाँ The poor— Subject के रूप में Adjective है, जो Noun की भाँति प्रयुक्त है।
4.	Smoking	is a bad habit.	यहाँ Smoking— Gerund है जो Subject के रूप में Noun की भाँति प्रयोग किया गया है।
5.	To err	is human.	To err यहाँ Infinitive है जो Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त है।
6.	To find fault	is easy.	To find fault शब्दों का एक समूह है जो Subject के स्थान पर Noun की तरह प्रयुक्त है।

निष्कर्ष—Subject के स्थान पर Head Word के रूप में Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Gerund, Infinitive तथा शब्दों के समूह का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है जैसा कि Table 2 के विभिन्न उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट है।

Table 3

S. No.	Subject		Predicate
	Qualifier	Head Word (Noun)	
1.	A	boy	runs.
2.	That	man	laughs.
3.	Few	girls	danced.
4.	Many	boys	played.

Table 3 में Subject के दो भाग हैं—एक Qualifier तथा दूसरा Head Word। इस दशा में Head Word में Noun आता है।

- A, that, few तथा many सभी qualifier हैं जो Head words के ठीक पहले प्रयोग किये गये हैं।
- boy, man, girls तथा boys—Head Words हैं जो Noun हैं।
- Qualifier के साथ head word के रूप में सदैव noun या pronoun का प्रयोग होता है

Table 4

S. No.	Subject			Predicate
	Determiner	Qualifier	Head Word	
1.	A	blind	man	walks.
2.	The	beautiful	girl	danced.
3.	The	old	lady	cried.
4.	These	pretty	babies	play.

उपर्युक्त Table 4 में Determiner और Qualifier मुख्य शब्द (Head Word) की व्याख्या कर रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में Head Word के पूर्व प्रयोग होने वाला शब्द Adjective होता है।

Note—जब Head Word से पहले एक शब्द हो, तो उसे Qualifier कहेंगे और जब दो शब्द होंगे तो Adjective शब्द को Qualifier कहेंगे तथा Adjective के पहले प्रयोग होने वाले शब्द को Determiner कहेंगे।

- A, The, The तथा These—Determiner हैं।
- blind, beautiful, old तथा pretty—Adjective हैं।
- man, girl, lady तथा babies—Head Word हैं।

Table 5

S. No.	Subject				Predicate
	Determiner	Qualifier (Adjective)	Head Word (Noun)	Adjectival Phrase	
1.	The	old	lady	in the room	is wise.
2.	His	elder	brother	in Kolkata	is a Professor.
3.	A	black	bird	sitting in the tree	flew away.
4.	Those	pretty	flowers	in the vase	withered.
5.	My	elder	brother	in Mumbai	is an actor.

उपर्युक्त Table 5 में Head Word की व्याख्या करने के लिए Determiner, Adjective तथा Adjectival Phrase का उचित प्रयोग हुआ है। Adjective phrase का प्रयोग Head Word के बाद होता है।

इन उपर्युक्त Tables का अध्ययन करने से निम्नलिखित बातें पूर्ण रूप से स्पष्ट होती हैं जिनको ध्यान में रखना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है—

1. Subject एक होने की स्थिति में Head word—Noun, Pronoun, Gerund या Infinitive हो सकता है।
2. Subject की व्याख्या होने पर Subject सदैव Noun होगा।
3. Subject की व्याख्या एक शब्द द्वारा होने पर यह Subject के पहले प्रयोग होगा और इसे Qualifier कहेंगे।
4. Subject की व्याख्या करने के लिए इससे पूर्व दो शब्द प्रयुक्त होंगे तो पहले शब्द को Determiner और दूसरे को Qualifier कहेंगे। इस दशा में Qualifier सदैव Adjective होगा।
5. Subject की और अधिक व्याख्या करने के लिए यदि Adjective Phrase का प्रयोग हो तो इसे Subject के बाद प्रयोग करेंगे।

नियम—Determiner और Qualifier का प्रयोग Subject (Head Word) से पहले और Adjectival Phrase का प्रयोग Subject (Head Word) के बाद होता है।

संक्षेप में वाक्य का क्रम इस प्रकार होगा—

Sentence = Determiner + Adjective + Noun + Adjective Phrase + Predicate
विशेष

1. यहाँ यह भी ध्यान देना है कि Gerund (Verb + ing) और Infinitive (to + Verb) भी Subject के रूप में प्रयोग हो सकते हैं। कभी-कभी इनकी व्याख्या के लिए अन्य शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है। ये शब्द इनके Object या Modifier होते हैं। निम्नलिखित Table को ध्यान से देखें—

Table 6

S. No.	Subject		Predicate
	Head Word	Modifier Object	
1.	Walking	in the morning	is useful.
2.	Swimming	in the river	is a good exercise.
3.	To obey	our teachers	is our duty.
4.	To get	good marks	is my aim.

उपर्युक्त Table 6 में Walking (Walk + ing) और Swimming (swim + ing) Gerund है जबकि To obey और To get दोनों Infinitive हैं।

Table 7

S. No.	Subject		Predicate
	Gerund (Verb + ing)		
1.	Singing		pleases me.
2.	Waiting		tires me.
3.	Working		keeps us healthy.
4.	Smoking		is harmful.
5.	Saving		pays.

Table 8

S. No.	Subject	Predicate
	Infinitive (To + Verb)	
1.	To work hard	should be our aim.
2.	To work	is to worship.
3.	To save for the future	is always useful.
4.	To free India	was our motto.
5.	To pay the taxes	is our duty.
6.	To serve the poor	is to serve God.

नियम—'It' और 'There' का प्रयोग भी Subject की तरह होता है। ऐसी दशा में It का प्रयोग Impersonal या Neutral और There का प्रयोग Introductory Adverb की तरह होता है। Table 9 के उदाहरणों को ध्यान से पढ़िए—

Table 9

S. No.	Subject	Predicate
1.	It	is very pleasant today.
2.	It	is hot today.
3.	It	is Sunday.
4.	It	will soon be day.
5.	It	is 200 miles from Allahabad to Kanpur.
6.	There	are twenty students in my class.
7.	There	was a cat on the table.
8.	There	is a girl under the tree.
9.	There	is a car coming.
10.	There	lived a woman in a village.

It के कुछ अन्य उदाहरण भी देखिए—

1. It is very difficult to teach English.
2. It is true that he always speaks truth.
3. It is good being a student.

PREDICATE

Subject parts में दी गई tables से एक बात तो स्पष्ट होती है कि Predicate में अकेला Verb भी होता है और Verb के साथ अन्य शब्द भी होते हैं। इस प्रकार Verb के साथ प्रयोग होने वाले अन्य शब्दों को Object या Complement कहते हैं। निम्नलिखित tables को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

Table 1

Subject	Predicate
1. Kishan	plays.
2. Ram	sings.
3. She	runs.
4. They	laugh.
5. We	read.

यहाँ इस Table 1 में Predicate में केवल Verb (क्रिया) का प्रयोग किया गया है। Plays, sings, runs, laugh तथा read क्रिया (verbs) हैं। इस स्थिति में प्रयोग की गई verb intransitive verb के रूप में की गई है।

Table 2

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object
1. My father	reads	the newspaper.
2. Your sister	cooks	food.
3. She	writes	a letter.
4. I	brought	a radio.

उपर्युक्त तालिका Table 2 में Predicate में एक या एक से अधिक शब्द हैं। इन शब्दों में एक क्रिया (Verb) है और दूसरा शब्द कर्म (Object) है। इस स्थिति में प्रयुक्त verb intransitive verb के रूप में प्रयोग की गई है।

Table 2 में—

- reads, cooks, writes तथा brought—क्रिया (Verb) हैं।
- the newspaper, food, a letter तथा a radio—कर्म (Object) हैं।

Table 3

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
1. The grandmother	told	me	a story.
2. The principal	gave	him	a pen.
3. They	gave	her	a book.
4. He	wrote	her	a letter.
5. She	gave	me	a flower.

उपर्युक्त Table 3 में Predicate part में क्रिया के साथ दो objects दिए गए हैं, पहला object 'person' और दूसरा 'thing' है अर्थात् person को Indirect Object और thing को Direct Object कहा जाता है। **नोट**—Direct object में निर्जीव वस्तु ही हमेशा नहीं हो सकती, यह सजीव भी हो सकती है। जैसे—

Sohan gave me a puppy. (direct object)

उपर्युक्त वाक्य को Passive Voice में इस तरह लिखेंगे—

A puppy was given to me by Sohan या

I was given a puppy by Sohan.

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को भी ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

My mother gave a frock to Mala.

Shweta sent a magazine for me.

ऊपर लिखे गये वाक्य Active Voice में हैं। Frock और magazine शब्द gave and sent क्रियाओं के Object हैं। Mala और me से पहले Preposition का प्रयोग है। इनका प्रयोग Objective Case में Indirectly किया गया है। To और for Preposition का ही प्रयोग इस प्रकार होता है।

Table 4

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object (Gerund)
1. He	likes	eating fish.
2. I	do not like	gossiping.
3. You	did not like	playing chess.
4. Mohan	dislikes	gambling.

उपर्युक्त Table 4 में Predicate को दो भागों में बाँटा गया है अर्थात् Verb + Gerund. यहाँ Gerund का प्रयोग Object की तरह किया गया है, Verb और Object (Verb + ing) मिलाकर Predicate बनाया गया है।

Eating fish, gossiping, playing chess, gambling—Gerund के रूप में प्रयुक्त हैं, जो Object हैं।

Table 5

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object (Infinitive)
1. We	want	to work.
2. Raja	liked	to walk.
3. You	like	to play chess.
4. They	decided	to leave.

उपर्युक्त Table 5 में Predicate part में Verb का Object, Infinitive (to + Verb) है। Verb और Infinitive से मिलकर Predicate बनाया गया है।

Table 6

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement Noun/Noun phrase
1. The teacher	made	me	the monitor. (Noun)
2. The people	choose	him	their leader. (Noun)
3. We	named	the boy	Moti. (Noun)
4. They	elected	him	the leader of the party. (Noun phrase)
5. We	choose	him	captain of the team. (Noun phrase)

उपर्युक्त Table 6 में Predicate में Verb, Object तथा Complement है। Verb, Object और Complement मिलकर Predicate portion बना रहे हैं। Complement में Noun या Noun phrase है। इस प्रकार के Complement को Objective Complement कहते हैं।

Table 7

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement Adjective/ Adjective phrase Past participle
1. The judge	found	you	innocent. (Adjective)
2. The news	made	him	happy. (Adjective)
3. You	found	him	guilty. (Adjective)
4. He	felt	himself	tired. (Past participle)
5. She	wanted	the work	completed. (Past participle)
6. We	heard	the song	sung. (Past participle)
7. They	have saved	much money	for their old age. (Adjective phrase)

उपर्युक्त Table 7 में Predicate में Verb, Object और Complement है। Verb, Object और Complement से मिलकर Predicate portion बना है। Complement में Adjective, Adjectival phrase या Past Participle हो सकता है। इस प्रकार के Object भी Objective Complement कहलाते हैं।

Table 8

KIND OF SENTENCES

Kinds of Sentences (वाक्यों के प्रकार)

There are five kinds of sentences. (वाक्य पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं)–

- वे वाक्य जो कथन करते हैं या सूचना देते हैं साधारण वाक्य कहे जाते हैं (A sentence that makes a statement is called an **Assertive sentence.**)।

Examples:

- (a) Ram reads a book (b) She goes to school.

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object/Complement
1. Shravan	was	an obedient son.
2. Ram	was	a king.

उपर्युक्त Table 8 में Verb और Complement है। पहले वाक्य में Adjective और दूसरे में Noun को Predicate portion में रखा गया है। इस तरह के Complements को Subjective Complement कहते हैं।

[नोट—यह अवश्य ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि Verb (is, are, am, was, were) के बाद वाक्य को पूरा करने के लिए Complement का प्रयोग होता है और Transitive Verbs अपने साथ Object लेती हैं।]

Complements तीन प्रकार के हो सकते हैं–

- Noun Complement. जैसे –He is a boy.
- Adjective Complement. जैसे– You are happy.
- Adverb Complement. जैसे– She is there.

नोट—Underlined words, पूरक (Complements) हैं।

Table 9

Subject	Predicate		तालिका में प्रयुक्त सभी Complements (Noun) हैं।
	Verb	Complement (Noun)	
1. She	is	a nurse.	
2. Ram	was	a doctor.	
3. They	were	teachers.	
4. we	are	students.	
5. I	am	a boy.	
6. She	is	a girl.	

Table 10

Subject	Predicate		तालिका में प्रयुक्त सभी Complements (Adjective) हैं।
	Verb	Complement (Adjective)	
1. She	is	intelligent.	
2. You	are	smart.	
3. I	am	dull.	
4. He	is	brave.	
5. Mohan	is	happy.	
6. Rakesh	is	sad.	

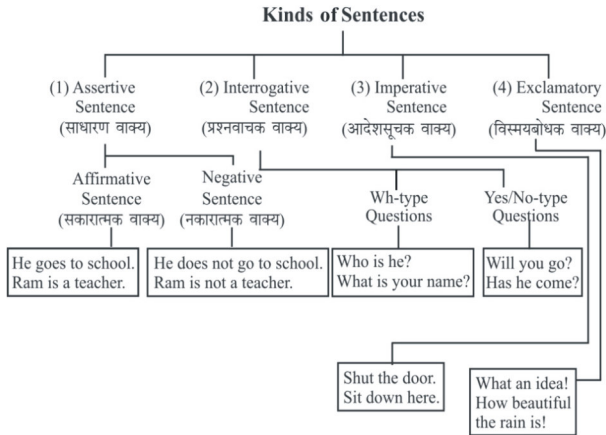
Table 11

Subject	Predicate		तालिका में प्रयुक्त सभी Complements (Adverbials) हैं।
	Verb	Complement (Adverbial)	
1. The girls	are	in the library.	
2. You	are	there.	
3. I	am	here.	
4. The students	were	in the class.	
5. The cat	was	on the table.	
6. The rat	was	under the chair.	

4. वे वाक्य जो हृदय के गम्भीर भाव व्यक्त करते हैं उन्हें विस्मयसूचक वाक्य कहते हैं (A sentence that expresses strong feelings is called an **Exclamatory sentence.**)।

Examples:

- (a) How fine the day is!
 (b) Bravo! you have done well
 5. वे वाक्य जो मन की इच्छाओं व भाव को व्यक्त करते हैं इच्छावाची वाक्य कहलाते हैं (A sentence that express wish or desire is called **Optative sentence.**)। वाक्यों के प्रकारों के निम्नलिखित चार्ट में ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए-



1. Assertive Sentences—दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

(A) **Affirmative Sentences**—ऐसे वाक्य जिनसे सकारात्मक सूचना प्राप्त होती है उन्हें **Affirmative** या **Positive Sentences** कहते हैं, जैसे—

- (i) The earth moves round the sun.
 (ii) He always speaks the truth.
 (iii) You are reading a book.
 (iv) She has done her work.

(B) **Negative Sentences**—जिन वाक्यों से नकारात्मक सूचना मिलती है, उन्हें **Negative Sentences** कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) I do not go to school.
 (ii) She does not play here.
 (iii) Leela does not cook food.
 (iv) Mohan did not attend his classes.

Note—Negative Sentences में do not, does not, cannot, could not, never आदि का प्रयोग होता है।

2. Interrogative Sentences—

प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों (Interrogative Sentences) में प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। इन्हें question form भी कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) What is your name?
 (ii) Where do you live?
 (iii) Will she come here?
 (iv) Have you done your work?

Note—इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में वाक्य के अन्त में प्रश्नवाचक का चिह्न (Sign of Interrogation) (?) लगाना आवश्यक होता है।

Interrogative Sentences—दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

(A) प्रश्नवाचक शब्द जैसे—who, which, where, when, why, how आदि से आरम्भ होने वाले प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य—इन वाक्यों में प्रश्नवाचक शब्द के बाद सामान्यतः सहायक क्रिया प्रयोग की जाती है; जैसे—

- (i) Who is your class teacher?
 (ii) What is your father?

(iii) Where does he go in the morning?

(iv) How are you?

(B) सहायक क्रिया से प्रारम्भ होने वाले प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य

(i) Are you playing here?

(ii) Is he a good man?

(iii) Does he sing a song?

(iv) Do you come here daily?

Note—इस प्रकार के वाक्यों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने पर प्रायः क्या शब्द पहले ही आता है। ऊपर के वाक्यों का हिन्दी अनुवाद देखें—

(i) क्या तुम यहाँ खेल रहे हो?

(ii) क्या वह एक अच्छा लड़का है?

(iii) क्या वह गाना गाता है?

(iv) क्या तुम यहाँ प्रतिदिन आते हो?

3. Imperative Sentences—

जिन वाक्यों से आदेश, विनय, निवेदन, सुझाव या प्रस्ताव दिया जाता है उन्हें **Imperative Sentences** कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) Sit down here.
 (ii) Shut the door.
 (iii) Please, give me a cup of tea.
 (iv) Work carefully.

नोट—इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में मुख्य क्रिया पहले प्रयोग की जाती है तथा You शब्द छिपा रहता है।

4. Exclamatory Sentences—

जिन वाक्यों से हृदय की गम्भीर भावनाएँ या उद्गार प्रकट होते हैं, ऐसे वाक्यों के अन्त में Exclamation (!) symbol का प्रयोग जरूर हुआ रहता है, उन्हें **Exclamatory Sentences** (विस्मयसूचक वाक्य) कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) Alas! he is dead.
 (ii) Nonsense!
 (iii) How beautiful the rain is!
 (iv) What an idea!

Note—इस प्रकार के वाक्यों की पहचान यह है कि इनके अन्त में या मध्य में विस्मयसूचक चिह्न (!) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। एक, दो शब्द या बिना क्रिया के भी वाक्य बन जाता है। उदाहरण (ii) तथा (iv) देखें।

5. Optative Sentences—

जिन वाक्यों से मन की इच्छायें व भाव व्यक्त होते हैं उन्हें Optative Sentence (इच्छावाची वाक्य) कहते हैं, जैसे—

- (i) May god bless you.
 (ii) May you live long.
 (iii) May you become rich.

रचना के आधार पर वाक्य तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Simple Sentence (सरल वाक्य/साधारण वाक्य)—

ऐसे वाक्य जिसमें एक ही क्रिया एवं एक ही कर्ता होता है या जिन वाक्यों में एक ही उद्देश्य एवं एक ही विधेय होता है, वे वाक्य सरल वाक्य या साधारण वाक्य कहलाते हैं।

A simple sentence is the most basic sentence which has just one independent clause including one subject and one predicate.

Examples-

1. He ate ice cream.
2. He went to the beach
3. I see you behind the cotton candy machine.

2. Compound sentence (मिश्रित वाक्य)-

ऐसे वाक्य जिसमें एक मुख्य या प्रधान वाक्य हो और अन्य आश्रित उपवाक्य हो या जिन वाक्यों में एक मुख्य उद्देश्य और मुख्य विधेय के अलावा एक से अधिक समापिक क्रियायें होती हैं।

A compound sentence means a combination of compound and the mix sentence. The compound sentence has two or more complete sentences or the mix sentences at least contains one complete sentence.

Examples-

1. The Teacher returned the answer sheet after she noticed the error.
2. You will be punished by the teacher because you break the rules.
3. Did Asha listen to me and kept playing in the rain whole day?

3. Complex Sentence (संयुक्त वाक्य)-

ऐसे वाक्यों में दो या दो से अधिक सरल वाक्य समुच्चयबोधक अव्ययों से जुड़े होते हैं।

A complex sentence is a sentence that contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clause.

Examples-

1. Although Dinesh had some doubts, she found the courses very useful.
2. The president choose people who would help him make good decisions.
3. Whoever signs the lease is responsible for the rent.

Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentences में मुख्यतः दो clauses होते हैं, पहला Condition or if clauses और दूसरा main clause. पहला part दूसरे part के conditions (if, suppose, when etc.) का प्रभाव या Result प्रस्तुत करता है।

Types of Conditional sentences :

Conditional Sentence type	Usage	If clause verb tense
Zero	Universal truths (सार्वभौमिक सत्य)	Simple present
Type 1	A possible condition and its probable result (एक संभावित अवस्था और उसका प्रत्याशित परिणाम)	Simple present
Type 2	A hypothetical condition and its probable result (एक परिकल्पित अवस्था और उसका प्रत्याशित परिणाम)	Simple present

Type 3	An unreal past condition and its probable result in the past (एक अवास्तविक अतीत की स्थिति और अतीत में इसका संभावित परिणाम)	Past perfect
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Zero Conditional-एक ऐसी अवस्था, जिन वाक्यों में सार्वभौमिक सत्य या सामान्य सत्यता जैसे वैज्ञानिक तथ्य इत्यादि होते हैं उनमें शून्य अवस्थायें (Zero conditions) का प्रयोग होता है। ऐसी अवस्था में दोनों वाक्य Simple present tense में रहते हैं।

Zero conditional-

if-clause (Condition)	Main clause (Result)
If + simple present if you eat hot food	Simple present It burns your mouth

- Zero conditional वाक्यों में main clause (result) में कभी भी भविष्य काल (will/shall) का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।
- if clause (conditional part) चाहे वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में हो या बाद में, दोनों में इसका अर्थ समान होता है।

Example - If you eat fast food, It makes you fatty.

Type 1 Conditional-इस प्रकार के conditional sentences का प्रयोग Asking/Talking के संदर्भ में करते हैं।

Type 1 conditional sentence structure-

if-clause (Condition)	Main clause (Result)
If + present	Shall/will also (can/should/must/ought to)

जैसे- If we work very hard, we will be surely rewarded.

If I lose my job, I will find another.

Basic structure of type 1 conditional-

(i) Be (is/am/are) in if clause-

Structure-

if + subject (Noun/Pronoun etc) + is/am/are + complement subject (Noun/Pronoun etc) + will/shall + V¹

Exam- If I am well, I shall meet you.

(ii) (Has/Have in if-clause)

Structure-

If + subject + has/have + words + subject + will/shall/future or must/should/can/ought to

Exam-If I have a bike, I will receive you daily.

(iii) Simple present in if-clause-

Structure-

If + subject + simple present + subject + will/shall + or can/must/should/ought to

जैसे- If he goes early, he will catch the timely train.

- If-clause में 'will/shall' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(iv) Present Progressive (in If-clause)

Structure-

If + subject + is/am/are + v ing + subject + will/shall or can/must/should/ought to

Exam- If I am doing my job honestly, I will win employ of the year.

नोट-If-clause वाले वाक्यों में 'will be/shall be' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(v) Present perfect (if-clause)

Structure-

If + subject + has/have + v^{3rd} + subject + will/shall future.

Exam- If we have arrived there in time we will enjoy picnic and weather both.

(vi) Present perfect Progressive-

Structure-

if + subject + has/have + been + ving + since/for + time + subject + will/shall (future)

Exam- If I have been going there, I will obtain everything.

नोट—किसी भी If-clause में shall/will (future) का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।

Type 2 conditional

Type 2 conditional sentence में if-clause के साथ 'would' का प्रयोग कभी नहीं करते हैं।

Structure

if-clause (Condition)	Main clause (Result)
If + simple past +	Would/could/might + V ¹
Example- If you taught Ram, Ram would succeed.	

Could in If-clause-

If + subject + could + v¹ + subject + would + v¹

Exam- If I could see you now, you would laugh your head off.

Type- 3 conditionals :

Type-3 conditional sentence में would have/will have/ shall have + v¹ का प्रयोग If-clause वाले वाक्य में नहीं करते हैं।

Structure

if-clause Conditional	Main clause Result
If + past + perfect	Subject + would have/should have/could have/might have + V ^{3rd}
Example- If I had two pen, I would have given you both.	

Could have in if-clause

= Subject + could have + v^{3rd} + subject + would have + v^{3rd}

Exam- If he could have stopped, there would not have been an accident.

Question Tag

किसी भी वाक्य के बाद आने वाला एक छोटा सा प्रश्न जो उस वाक्य से संबंधित होता है 'Question tag' कहलाता है।

Example-She does not come, does she?

Rahul is reading, Is not he?

1. Important Rules For Question Tag

- वाक्य एवं Question Tag एक ही tense में होने चाहिए।
- Question Tag में हमेशा Pronoun का प्रयोग ही होता है।
- अगर वाक्य Positive हो तो 'Question tag' negative होना चाहिए और अगर वाक्य 'negative' हो तो 'Question tag' positive होता है।
- Negative Question Tag में helping verb और not के contracted form का प्रयोग करें। जैसे- doesn't, hasn't etc.

नोट—सामान्यतः 'am not' का contracted form 'नहीं' होता है।

लेकिन Question tag में aren't का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे- I am well, aren't I?

2. Collective Noun का प्रयोग Singular form में होता है, इनके Question tag में singular verb एवं singular pronoun का प्रयोग करें। जैसे-

The Jury has taken its decision, hasn't it?

3. (a) Everyone, everybody, no one, none, each, every इत्यादि form में singular है लेकिन इनके मध्य Question tag में बहुवचन का प्रयोग होता है, एवं singular verb, singular pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-

None of your friends likes her, do they?

Everybody can speak English, can't they?

Everyone has come, haven't they?

(b) अगर वाक्य में 'something', 'nothing', 'anything' आदि से जैसे uncountable एवं non-living का प्रयोग subject के रूप में हो तो question tag में singular verb एवं singular pronoun (it) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-

Something is missing, isn't it?

Nothing has happend, has it?

4. लेकिन अगर Collective Noun अनिश्चित हो (है की नहीं) तब Plural verb एवं Plural pronoun प्रयुक्त होगा। जैसे-

The committee are divided in their opinion, won't they?

The audience have taken their seats, haven't they?

5. कुछ शब्द जैसे hardly, seldom, scarcely इत्यादि अर्थ में नकारात्मक होते हैं अतः Question tag positive होंगे। जैसे-

He hardly does any work, does he?

You are seldom absent, are you?

6. अगर sentence की शुरुआत 'Let us/Let's' से किया जाए तो Question tag 'shall we' होगा। जैसे-

Let us go to party tonight, shall we?

7. (a) Imperative sentences में आग्रह या कोई कार्य करने के लिए Question tag में 'won't you?' का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे-

1. Go out, won't you?

2. Open the cup board, would you?

b. Negative imperative वाक्यों में 'will you?' का प्रयोग 'Question tag' के रूप में होता है। जैसे-

Don't worry, will you?

c. There वाले वाक्यों में Question tag भी there ही होता है। जैसे- There is no water, is there?

8. Little एवं few वाले वाक्यों में Question tag positive में होता है। जैसे-

1. Few people turned up for the show, did they?

2. Little hope is left now, is it?

Exercise

1. I don't write letter, am I?

- (a) Do I? (b) am not I?
(c) Aren't I? (d) have you?

Ans : (a) दिया गया वाक्य Negative sentence में है, अतः Question tag positive होगा। वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense में है, अतः Question tag भी Present Indefinite में होगा। अतः सही वाक्य I don't write letter, do I?

2. She doesn't drive carelessly, do she?

- (a) don't we? (b) does she?
(c) didn't it (d) Has he?

Ans : (b) दिया गया वाक्य Present Indefinite का Negative sentence है अतः Question tag, positive होगा। अतः सही वाक्य She doesn't drive carelessly, does she?

3. Let's go out for a walk? would you?

- (a) will you? (b) should they?
(c) shall we? (d) could it?

Ans : (c) दिया गया वाक्य let से शुरू है। अतः Question tag positive होगा। अतः सही वाक्य Let's go out for a walk, shall we?

4. Little could be done, can it?

- (a) can it? (b) could it?
(c) aren't there (d) do they?

Ans : (b) दिया गया वाक्य modal verb के past form में है अतः Question tag भी past का ही होगा। अतः सही वाक्य— Little could be done, could it?

5. The Jury was unanimous in its decision, was it?

- (a) wasn't it? (b) haven't they?
(c) don't we? (d) wasn't they?

Ans : (a) दिया गया वाक्य past tense के positive form में है। अतः Question tag, Negative में होगा। अतः सही वाक्य— The Jury was unanimous in its decision, wasn't it?

Direction: Find out the correct sentence form

6. May God help him

- (a) Optative (b) Exclamatory
(c) Declarative (d) Interrogative

Ans : (a) दिया गया वाक्य optative sentence है।

7. You never want to join my political party.

- (a) Negative (b) Interrogative
(c) Optative (d) Exclamatory

Ans : (a) दिये गये वाक्य में Never का प्रयोग हुआ है, इसलिये वाक्य Negative हुआ। अतः वाक्य negative sentence होगा।

8. Which can be placed in the place of subject?

- (a) Pronoun (b) Gerund
(c) Infinitive (d) All Above

Ans : (d) Subject के स्थान पर Pronoun, Gerund और Infinitive का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
So option 'd' is correct.

9. Find out which is the parts of Predicates?

- (a) Adjective (b) Determiner
(c) Complement (d) Qualifier

Ans : (c) दिये गये option में से Predicate part हमेशा auxiliary verbs के बाद आने वाला वाक्य होता है। अतः किसी भी वाक्य का Complement, predicate होता है।

10. A black bird is sitting on the tree. The word 'A Black Bird' is a/an

- (a) Subject (b) Predicate
(c) Determiner (d) Complement

Ans : (a) दिये गये वाक्य A black bird is sitting in the tree में A black bird जो auxiliary verb के पहले प्रयोग हुआ है, Auxiliary verb के पहले आने वाला शब्द या वाक्य subject होता है।

11. I like eating fish, the word 'fish' is?

- (a) Verb (b) Subject
(c) Predicate (d) Determiner

Ans : (c) Fish भी Main Verb, like के बाद आया है और main verb के बाद आने वाला शब्द या वाक्य Predicate होता है।

12. Find out predicate in the following sentence.

- The hour/to prepare/lessons/has arrived.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Ans : (d) दिये गये वाक्य में auxiliary verb 'has' के बाद arrived आया है अतः Auxiliary verb के बाद आने वाला शब्द या वाक्य Predicate होता है।

13. In the complete subject, the subject-word is qualified by an adjective or Adjective equivalent called its—

- (a) Enlargement (b) Attribute
(c) Predicate (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans : (d) In the complete subject, the subject-word is qualified by an adjective or adjective equivalent called its Enlargement and Attribute.

Direction : Select the type of sentence shown in each question.

14. How gracefully she played!

- (a) Imperative (b) Exclamatory
(c) Declarative (d) Optative

Ans : (b) दिया गया वाक्य Exclamatory sentence है।

15. Please, pass the glass.

- (a) Optative (b) Imperative
(c) Declarative (d) Exclamatory

Ans : (b) दिया गया वाक्य Imperative sentence है।

16. Why didn't you come to office yesterday?

- (a) Interrogative (b) Assertive
(c) Exclamatory (d) Declarative

Ans : (a) दिये गये वाक्य में Question word और उसके बाद Auxiliary verb आया है अतः वाक्य Interrogative sentence है।

17. The Taj Mahal is built in memory of Mumtaj.

- (a) Assertive (b) Negative
(c) Interrogative (d) Exclamatory

Ans : (a) दिये गये वाक्य में न ही प्रश्नवाचक शब्द और ना ही नाकारात्मक शब्द इस्तेमाल हुआ है अतः वाक्य Assertive Sentence है।

18. Really! he is ten years old.

- (a) Imperative (b) Exclamatory
(c) Declarative (d) Optative

Ans : (b) दिये गये वाक्य में Exclamation word और Exclamation चिन्ह (Really!) का इस्तेमाल हुआ है अतः वाक्य Exclamatory है।

19. Complete the following sentence.

Will you _____ a car, If you _____ any money?

- (a) have, did not have
(b) owned, had not
(c) buy, don't have
(d) have sold, had