

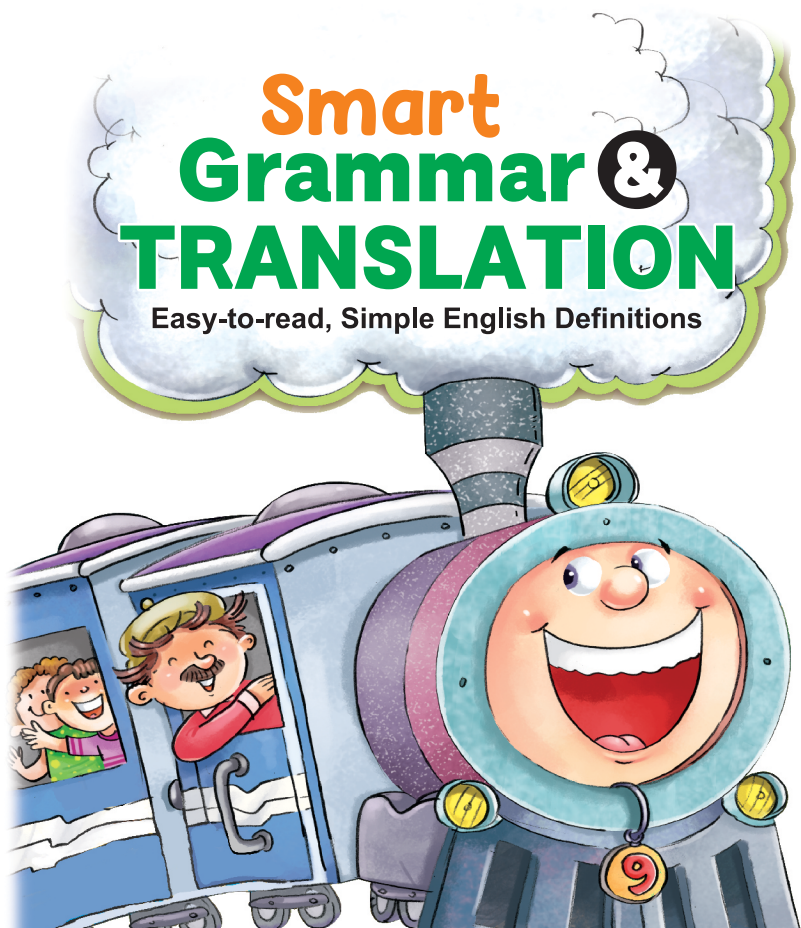


Teacher's  
Manual



# Smart Grammar & TRANSLATION

Easy-to-read, Simple English Definitions



- Anuj Sharma
- Ankur Jain

Book-1	.....	2
Book-2	.....	7
Book-3	.....	14
Book-4	.....	24
Book-5	.....	31

# Grammar and Translation-1

## Group-A (Grammar)



1

### The Alphabet (वर्णमाला)

Do yourself.



2

### Writing The Letters

(वर्णों को लिखना)

1. Do yourself.
2. (b) BEJPRS (c) CFHRTY (d) BFORTU  
(e) ACDMOX (f) ACFNUZ
3. Do yourself.



3

### Sounds of The Letters

(वर्णों की ध्वनि)

1. D ड, द G ग, ज H ह I इ  
P प Q क X क्स, ज Z ज़  
Ch च, क Th ठ, द Ksh क्ष Tra त्र  
K क L ल E इ, ए M म
2. ध Dh फ F छ Chh ज़ Z  
ढ Dh ज्ञ Gy ऐ Ai न N  
ण N भ Bh ह H ग G  
झ Jh ष Sh क्ष Ksh च Ch
3. D - ड  Ya - य  N - म  F - फ़   
T - थ  C - च  G - ग  Q - क   
P - फ  B - भ  Ai - ऐ  Z - झ   
Tr - त्र  Gh - घ  Th - ठ  Oo - ऊ



4

### Vowels and Consonants

(स्वर और व्यंजन)

1. baby बच्चा toy खिलौना man आदमी  
pen कलम bird पक्षी owl उल्लू

	book	पुस्तक	cot	चारपाई	leg	टाँग, पैर
	boy	लड़का	goat	बकरी	body	शरीर
2.	man	a	ten	e	act	a
	bun	u	bird	i	ink	i
	God	o	boy	o	desk	e
	pupil	u i	lion	i o	owl	o
3.	monkey	बंदर	queen	रानी	dust	धूल
	ant	चींटी	bank	किनारा	bow	झुकना
	king	राजा	map	नक्शा	girl	लड़की



5

1. Do yourself.
2. **Incorrect**  
XBO  
YBO  
OOKB  
TGINH  
DWOR

- Correct**  
BOX  
BOY  
BOOK  
NIGHT  
WORD

- Meaning**  
संदूक  
लड़का  
पुस्तक  
रात  
शब्द

## Word (शब्द)



6

1. (a) goat (b) aunt (c) ears (d) bag (e) uncle  
(f) pen (g) steel (h) coat
2. (a) Rashmi, girl (b) Pinki, birds, animals  
(c) peon, bell (d) Delhi, city  
(e) Rishu, school (f) Rajeev, friend  
(g) India, country (h) Men, women
3. (b) teacher (c) writer  
(d) leader (e) thinker  
(f) hunter (g) driver  
(h) runner
4. (a) Rakesh (b) Ramesh, teacher  
(c) book (d) parrots  
(e) pen (f) elephant  
(g) brother (h) boys, class

## Group-B (General)



1

### Animals And Their Young Ones

(जन्तु एवं उनके बच्चे)

- (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (v) (d) (ii) (e) (iv)
- (b) cygnet (c) chick (d) colt (e) lamb  
(f) kid (g) puppy



2

### Birds (पक्षी)

- bat चमगादड़ crow कौआ owl उल्लू  
kite चील parrot तोता duck बतख
- कबूतर pigeon गौरैया sparrow चील kite  
मोर peacock मुर्गी hen कौआ crow



3

### Fruits (फल)

- apple सेब mango आम date खजूर  
guava अमरूद orange सन्तरा plum बेर
- चीकू sapodilla अंजीर fig आडू peach  
अंगूर grapes लीची litchi केला banana



4

### Vegetables (सब्जियाँ)

- bean सेम radish मूली peas मटर  
lemon नींबू carrot गाजर turnip शलजम
- अदरक ginger प्याज onion शलजम turnip  
बंदगोभी cabbage आलू potato सीताफल pumpkin



5

### Parts of The Body (शरीर के अंग)

- eye आँख nose नाक lips ओँठ  
teeth दाँत mouth मुँह, मुख hand हाथ
- अंगुली finger टाँग leg ओँठ lip  
गर्दन neck हाथ hand बाल hair
- are ear kecn neck gle leg  
hari hair theet teeth hade head

**6**

## Colours (रंग)

- |                  |                 |                      |        |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------|
| 1. Tuesday       | Thursday        | orange               | black  |
| Saturday         | green           | Monday               | Yellow |
| 2. नीला blue     | शुक्रवार Friday | लाल red              |        |
| बुधवार Wednesday | सफेद white      | बृहस्पतिवार Thursday |        |

**7**

## Counting (गिनती)

8 Eight

6 Six

4 Four

**8**

## Action Words (Verbs) (कार्य दर्शाने वाले शब्द (क्रिया))

- |                |             |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. dancing     | B. teaching | C. swimming | D. swinging |
| E. quarrelling | F. playing  |             |             |

### Group-C (Translation)

**1**

## Use of 'A' and 'An' (A और An का प्रयोग)

- |            |                |          |
|------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. a cup ✓ | a gun ✓        | an bus ✗ |
| a ear ✗    | an ice-cream ✓ | an car ✗ |
| a uncle ✗  | a apple ✗      | an ox ✓  |
| 2. An ox.  | An egg.        |          |
| An arrow.  | A cow.         |          |
| An onion.  | An iron.       |          |
| A boy.     | An ink-pot.    |          |
| An ear.    | A bat.         |          |
| A mango.   | A flower.      |          |

**2**

## Use of 'This' and 'That' (‘This’ और ‘That’ का प्रयोग)

- |             |          |          |          |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (a) This | (b) That | (c) This | (d) That |
| (e) This    | (f) That | (g) This | (h) That |
| (i) This    | (j) That |          |          |

**3**

## Use of 'These' and 'Those' (‘These’ और ‘Those’ का प्रयोग)

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) वे कमीजें हैं।         | (b) ये जुराबें हैं।  |
| (c) वे रबड़ (बहुत-सी) हैं। | (d) ये कौए हैं।      |
| (e) वे चाकू (बहुत-से) हैं। | (f) ये लड़कियाँ हैं। |
| (g) वे कॉपियाँ हैं।        | (h) ये मेजें हैं।    |
- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Those are flowers. | (b) These are chairs. |
| (c) Those are eggs.    | (d) These are kites.  |
| (e) Those are boys.    | (f) These are sticks. |
| (g) Those are cups.    | (h) These are toys.   |
- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Shoes      जूते       | (b) socks      जुराबें          |
| (c) tables      मेजें     | (d) crows      कौए              |
| (e) kites      पतंगें     | (f) erasers      रबड़ (बहुत-सी) |
| (g) chairs      कुर्सियाँ | (h) eyes      आँखें             |

**4**

## Use of 'Has' and 'Have' (‘Has’ तथा ‘Have’ का प्रयोग)

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A giraffe <b>has</b> a long neck. | Lalita <b>has</b> an ice cream.    |
| The girls <b>have</b> dolls.      | The monkey <b>has</b> a long tail. |
| I <b>have</b> a dog.              | Kunal <b>has</b> a bicycle.        |
- Gurpreet (has/have) many friends.

You (has/have) a pen.

You (has/have) many shirts.

She (has/have) a new bicycle.

You (has/have) a car.

They (has/have) many cows.

# Grammar and Translation-2

## Group-A (Grammar)



1

### The Alphabet (वर्णमाला)

1. q	क	g	ग, ज	ch	च, क
y	य, इ	dh	ढ, ध	k	क
c	क, स	x	क्स, ज	h	ह
r	र	j	ज	n	न
2. ब	B	ड	D	इ	E, I, Y
स	S	त	T	ठ	Th
क्ष	Ksh	त्र	Tra	ज्ञ	gya
फ़	F	ह	H	व	V



2

### Vowels and Consonants

(स्वर और व्यंजन)

1. school	o, o	Sunday	u, a	father	a, e
aunt	a, u	English	E, i	go	o
under	u, e	they	e	May	a
orange	o, a, e	brinjal	i, a	hockey	o, e
2. ape	p	bag	b, g	tag	t, g
on	n	and	n, d	ink	n, k
us	s	thus	t, h, s	bus	b, s
fin	f, n	bin	b, n	pin	p, n



3

### Word (शब्द)

1. naf	fan	tearche	teacher	ermoth	mother
reda	read	adro	road	tyer	tyre
erthbro	brother	tgoa	goat	hnad	hand
dban	band	neh	hen	yot	toy
angg	gang	gge	egg	fshi	fish
oxb	box	oxf	fox	trina	train
2. a	ant	aunt	age	actor	
e	ear	eye	elephant	engine	

i	ink	ice-cream	idea	itself
o	orange	ox	ostrich	orphan
u	umbrella	use	useful	uncle
3. b	bat	box	boy	baby
g	goat	gun	gang	gate
k	king	knee	knock	know
p	parrot	please	peacock	peas



## 4

## Sentence (वाक्य)

- (b) The sky is blue. (c) I am Ajay.  
 (d) I live in Delhi. (e) I read in class II.  
 (f) Neha is my friend. (g) I have a book.  
 (h) He prepared tea.
- Do yourself.



## 5

## Parts of Speech (शब्द भेद)

- Parts of Speech 8 होते हैं।
 

1. Noun	2. Pronoun	3. Verb	4. Adjective
5. Adverb	6. Preposition	7. Conjunction	8. Interjection
- |              |           |       |           |        |
|--------------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| Noun         | Mat       | Pen   | Delhi     | Bag    |
| Pronoun      | He        | She   | They      | We     |
| Verb         | Sing      | Write | Play      | Read   |
| Adjective    | Poor      | Huge  | Blue      | Six    |
| Adverb       | Very slow | Few   | Hopefully | Wisely |
| Preposition  | On        | At    | To        | Under  |
| Conjunction  | And       | If    | So        | That   |
| Interjection | Ah!       | Alas! | Hurrah!   | Oh!    |
- |                 |             |                  |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Noun        | (b) Pronoun | (c) Interjection |
| (d) Conjunction | (e) Noun    | (f) Noun, Adverb |
| (g) Adverb      |             |                  |



## 6

## Noun (संज्ञा)

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) child, milk  | (b) week         |
| (c) Sunday, week | (d) books, table |
| (e) boys, field  | (f) Sita, Mumbai |



2. **Proper Nouns** – Ramayana, Pankaj, Rama, Red Fort, Varanasi, Quran, Mosque, England

**Common Nouns** – city, letter, cat, sister, bird, friend, father, school



7

## Pronoun (सर्वनाम)

- (a) me, your (b) you, my (c) I, it, myself  
(d) They, their (e) You, them (f) She, your  
(g) We, him (h) These, their
- (a) my (b) you (c) He, her (d) She  
(e) They, you (f) This, your (g) its (h) Those, your



8

## Gender (लिंग)

- | 1. Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Feminine |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| bull         | lioness  | father    | sister   |
| brother      | madam    | tiger     | woman    |
| rooster      | wife     | actor     | hen      |
| son          | cow      |           | aunt     |
- (a) M (b) F (c) M (d) M (e) F  
(f) M (g) F (h) F
  - (a) princess (b) heroine (c) daughter (d) horse  
(e) husband (f) king (g) uncle (h) wife



9

## Adjective (विशेषण)

- (a) wise (b) long, black (c) enough  
(d) old, two (e) hot (f) green, sour  
(g) rich (h) beautiful
- (a) blue sky (b) green grass (c) beautiful flower  
(d) heavy box (e) sweet mangoes (f) old woman  
(g) big elephant (h) lovely garden
- (a) He is clever boy. (b) You are very lazy.  
(c) He has an ugly face. (d) My brother is younger than me.  
(e) He has thirty kites. (f) Your frock is blue.  
(g) The fat dog is mine. (h) Your brother is so tall.

**10**

## Preposition (संबंधसूचक अव्यय)

- (a) with (b) from (c) of (d) near (e) between
- (a) behind (b) over (c) in (d) after (e) with
- (a) on (b) over (c) of (d) with (e) in

### Group-B (General)

**1**

## Dresses (पोशाकें)

- shirt कमीज vest बनियान hat टोप  
sweater स्वेटर socks मोजे gloves दस्ताने
- जाँघिया briefs टाई tie टोपी cap  
ओवरकोट overcoat फ्रॉक frock रेनकोट raincoat

**2**

## Stationery (लेखन-सामग्री)

- sharpener पेंसिल छीलने वाला bag बस्ता  
envelope लिफाफा pen कलम  
eraser मिटाने का रबर paper कागज़
- पुस्तक book दवात inkpot पेंसिल pencil  
गोंद gum कलम pen पैमाना ruler
- potkin inkpot perpa paper boko book  
peciln pencil aeerrs eraser lurer ruler

**3**

## Domestic Animals (पालतू पशु)

- sheep भेड़ horse घोड़ा camel ऊँट  
buffalo भैंस rabbit खरगोश dog कुत्ता
- बैल ox गाय cow बिल्ली cat  
गधा donkey बकरी goat

**4**

## Professions (व्यवसाय)

- postman डाकिया doctor डॉक्टर  
artist चित्रकार farmer किसान  
cobbler मोची teacher अध्यापक

2. सुनार	goldsmith	लुहार	blacksmith
वकील	advocate	दर्जी	tailor
बढ़ई	carpenter	मूर्तिकार	sculptor
3. patmosn	postman	tolair	tailor
tocdor	doctor	adcatevo	advocate
lerbboc	cobbler	tistar	artist



5

## Name of Months and Directions

(महीनों व दिशाओं के नाम)

1. December	East	August	November
July	April	February	South
2. मार्च	March	मई	May
सितंबर	September	जनवरी	January
पश्चिम	West	उत्तर	North
3. houst	South	Obtocer	October
Jaunray	January	tase	East
Sepmetreb	September	Jenu	June



6

## Bathroom Articles (स्नानागार-सामग्री)

1. toothpaste	टूथपेस्ट	bucket	बाल्टी
mirror	दर्पण	shower	फव्वारा
soap	साबुन	towel	तौलिया
2. दंत मंजन	toothpaste	मग्गा	mug
कंघा	comb	टोंटी	tap
वाशबेसिन	washbasin	टूथब्रश	toothbrush

### Group-C (Translation)



1

## Use of This and These

(‘यह’ और ‘ये’ का प्रयोग)

### Affirmative Sentences

- (b) These are students. (c) This is a mango.  
(d) This is an inkpot.
- (a) ये अण्डे हैं। (b) ये फल हैं। (c) यह एक बन्दर है।  
(d) यह एक गुब्बारा है। (e) ये जूते हैं।

### Negative Sentences

- (a) This is not a dog. (b) This is not a mouse.  
(c) These are not mangoes. (d) These are not flowers.  
(e) These are not maps.

### Interrogative Sentences

- (a) Is this a pen? (b) Are these pigeons?  
(c) Are these players? (d) Is this a shirt?  
(e) Are these horses?



2

## Use of That and Those (‘वह’ और ‘वे’ का प्रयोग)

### Affirmative Sentences

- (a) That is a pencil. (b) Those are fruits.  
(c) That is a donkey. (d) Those are glasses.  
(e) Those are trees.

### Negative Sentences

- (a) Those are not eggs. (b) That is not a boy.  
(c) Those are not oranges. (d) That is not a table.  
(e) That is not a fan.

### Interrogative Sentences

- (a) Are those players? (b) Is that a key?  
(c) Are those oranges? (d) Is that a hen?  
(e) Is that a servant.
- (a) क्या वह एक बर्तन है? (b) क्या वह एक कुर्सी है?  
(c) क्या वह एक पक्षी है? (d) क्या वे आम हैं?  
(e) क्या वे हाथी हैं?



3

## Use of Was and Were (‘था’ और ‘थे’ का प्रयोग)

### Affirmative Sentences

- (a) Those were our toys. (b) Eight children were here.  
(c) You were my teacher. (d) I was a farmer.  
(e) He was Raju. (f) Players were there.  
(g) We were four brothers. (h) Reeta and Geeta were there.
- (a) लड़के कक्षा के अन्दर थे। (b) मैं एक नर्स थी।

(c) तुम एक विद्यार्थी थे।

(e) वे चश्मे अच्छे थे।

(g) वे भारतीय थे।

(d) रवि और रीना गायिकाएँ हैं।

(f) यह फूल सुन्दर था।

(h) वे मेरी पत्रिकाएँ थीं।



## 4

## The Punctuation (विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग)

- (a) English भाषा में Full Stop, Mark Of Interrogation तथा Capital Letter, आदि का प्रयोग Punctuation कहलाता है।

(b) अंग्रेजी में प्रत्येक वाक्य के अन्त में full stop (पूर्ण विराम) (.) लगाते हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य के अन्त में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न या Mark of Interrogation लगाते हैं। इसे (?) चिह्न से प्रदर्शित करते हैं।
- (a) Where is Raman?

(b) Mukul will go to Agra tomorrow.

(c) Will you give Mukesh your book?

(d) Do you play cricket?

(e) God helps all.

(f) I am a teacher.

(g) How old are you?

# Grammar and Translation-3

## Group-A (Grammar)



1

### Sentence (वाक्य)

- (a) He is writing a letter. (b) He comes here daily.  
(c) Salma and Sarla sing sweet songs. (d) Where do you live?



2

### Nouns : Kinds (संज्ञा-प्रकार)

- A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.
- There are three kinds of nouns.
  - Proper Noun – Ram, Delhi
  - Countable Noun – pencil, chair, monkey
  - Uncountable Noun – milk, water
- ऐसे Noun जिनकी गिनती की जा सके, Countable Noun कहलाते हैं। जैसे—pencil, chair, monkey, book आदि।
- (a) work (b) tall (c) open (d) shine  
(e) down (f) play

5.

Proper Nouns	Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
Sachin, Taj Mahal, Radha, Red Fort, Himalaya, Mahavira, Indira Gandhi	bus, brother, box, glass, egg, desk, house, child, day, river, foot	milk, rice, grass, love, joy, crowd, difficulty, childhood, truth



3

### Number (वचन)

#### Singular

table

ox

inch

toe

shoe

match

toy

deer

#### Plural

tables

oxen

inches

toes

shoes

matches

toys

deer

#### Singular

egg

shelf

tax

essay

thief

fox

glass

fly

#### Plural

eggs

shelves

taxes

essays

thieves

foxes

glasses

flies



## 4

## Gender (लिंग)

- Masculine – ox, Gandhiji, postman, crow, brother, Shyam, moon  
Feminine – sister, hen, cow, mother  
Neuter – TV, inkpot, kite, temple, rice, chalk, pin, desk, bat, egg, house, table  
Common – teacher, captain, leader, baby, bird
- |         |         |         |       |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Hen     | Rooster | Goddess | God   |
| Mother  | Father  | Madam   | Sir   |
| Lioness | Lion    | Mare    | Horse |
- |         |        |     |          |
|---------|--------|-----|----------|
| Uncle   | Aunt   | Man | Woman    |
| Husband | Wife   | Sir | Madam    |
| Brother | Sister | Son | Daughter |
- (a) A noun that denotes a male is of Masculine Gender.  
(b) A noun that denotes a female is of Feminine Gender.



## 5

## The Adjective (विशेषण)

- Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द Adjective कहलाते हैं।  
जैसे- poor, fat, beautiful, wise, clever आदि।
- (a) gentle (b) foolish (c) brave (d) thick  
(e) young (f) useful (g) sharp (h) cold  
(i) many (j) yellow
- (a) old (b) thin (c) useful (d) large  
(e) red (f) sweet (g) heavy (h) bold  
(i) beautiful (j) strong
- Your book is new. She is an old lady. She has a bunch of grapes. This cap is black. That is a Chinese radio. I have two brothers. He stood first in his class.
- | Adjective  | Noun/Pronoun | Adjective  | Noun/Pronoun |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| (a) blue   | cap          | (b) black  | shoes        |
| (c) big    | Mumbai, city | (d) sour   | grapes       |
| (e) red    | it, flower   | (f) useful | Dog, animal  |
| (g) honest | She          | (h) rosy   | Her, lips    |
| (i) sweet  | mango, This  | (j) old    | Sadhna, lady |



## 6 The Preposition (सम्बन्धसूचक अव्यय)

- वे शब्द जो Noun या Pronoun से पहले प्रयुक्त होकर उसका सम्बन्ध वाक्य के किसी अन्य Noun या Pronoun से प्रकट करें, Preposition कहलाते हैं।
- (a) under (b) after (c) at (d) with (e) on  
(f) from (g) before (h) in (i) in
- after – पीछे, बाद में; above – ऊपर; between – बीच में;  
under – नीचे; in front – सामने; up – ऊपर;  
behind – पीछे; near – पास में
- (a) पास में (b) सामने (c) पीछे (d) नीचे (e) में, अन्दर



## 7 The Conjunction (संयोजक)

- Conjunction ऐसे शब्दों को कहते हैं जो दो शब्दों, उपवाक्यों या वाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं। जैसे– and, but, if, because
- (b) and (c) but (e) because (f) that (g) if
- (a) or (b) and (c) and (d) but (e) or  
(f) but (g) because
- (a) I see Ram and Shyam.  
(b) Karan knows Urdu and Punjabi.  
(c) We ran and caught the train.  
(d) I have a pen but no inkpot.

### Group-B (Genral)



## 1 Eatables (खाद्य-सामग्री)

- (a) butter, cream, curd, ghee, whey  
(b) mango, banana, apple, orange, grapes  
(c) cabbage, ladyfinger, onion, tomato, brinjal



## 2 Relations (संबंधी)

- (a) Grandfather (b) uncle (c) Aunt  
(d) Cousin (e) Cousin (f) Aunt  
(g) Maternal Uncle (h) Sister-in-law (i) Grandmother  
(j) Parents



**3**

## Sports and Games (खेलकूद)

- (a) carrom (b) ludo (c) playing cards  
(d) chess (e) snake-ladder
- (a) football (b) cricket (c) polo (d) golf (e) hockey
- (a) Hockey (b) carrom (c) swimming

**4**

## Greeting, Wishing and Etiquette Words

(बधाई, अभिवादन और शिष्टाचार संबंधी शब्द)

- (a) Good noon (b) Good morning  
(c) Good evening (d) Good afternoon  
(e) Good evening
- (a) Happy New Year (b) Happy birthday to you  
(c) Thanks (d) Congratulation
- (a) Sorry (b) So kind of you  
(c) Thank you, Thanks (d) Please  
(e) Sorry (f) Welcome

## Group-C (Translation)

**1**

## Use of Is, Are, Am (Is, Are, Am का प्रयोग)

### Affirmative Sentences

- (a) The stories are interesting. (b) Today I am on leave.  
(c) They are naughty kids. (d) Man is a social creature.  
(e) My books are in my bag. (f) Delhi is the capital of India.
- (a) हम होशियार खिलाड़ी हैं। (b) तुम एक आलसी लड़के हो।  
(c) उसे अपने नए घर पर बहुत गर्व है। (d) मन्दिर शहर के बीचों बीच है।  
(e) मैं एक आज्ञाकारी शिष्य हूँ। (f) तुम्हारे भाई एक निरीक्षक हैं।

### Negative Sentences

- (a) That shopkeeper is not dishonest.  
(b) We are not famous actress.  
(c) Your question is not easy.  
(d) Your clothes are not dirty.  
(e) Your brother is not stupid.  
(f) Grapes are not sour.

2. (a) लड़कियाँ अधिक बुद्धिमान नहीं हैं। (b) उसका परिवार शिक्षित नहीं है।  
 (c) वे वफादार मित्र नहीं हैं। (d) वह एक निपुण नर्तकी नहीं है।  
 (e) हम धोखेबाज नहीं हैं। (f) वह गूँगा नहीं है।

### Interrogative Sentences

1. (a) Where is your towel? (b) Are you a good singer?  
 (c) Why is he absent today? (d) How are you now?  
 (e) Who is with Ali? (f) Why am I with you?
2. (a) वे गणित में कमज़ोर क्यों हैं? (b) जग में कितना दूध है?  
 (c) आपकी भूमि (जमीन) पर क्या है? (d) क्या अब आपका भाई बेहतर है?  
 (e) क्या आप एक ईमानदार आदमी हैं? (f) आप रोज़ देर से क्यों आते हो?



2

## Use of Was, Were (Was, Were का प्रयोग)

### Affirmative Sentences

1. (a) Ashoka was a great king.  
 (b) Reeta and Neeta were in the class.  
 (c) We were with you yesterday.  
 (d) Vaibhav was in the bedroom.  
 (e) The watchman was in the street.  
 (f) They were our guests.
2. (a) वे कक्षा में थे। (b) पक्षी पेड़ पर थे।  
 (c) दवा कड़वी थी। (d) उसकी कमीज पुरानी थी।  
 (e) बाल्टी में पानी था। (f) मेरी घड़ी में साढ़े दस बजे थे।

### Negative Sentences

1. (a) He was not careless boy.  
 (b) His shirt was not new.  
 (c) The birds were not in the nest.  
 (d) The sky was not clear.  
 (e) I was not tired.  
 (f) They were not innocent.
2. (a) भोजन ताजा व स्वादिष्ट नहीं था।  
 (b) गांधी जी साधारण व्यक्ति नहीं थे।  
 (c) छात्रों को अनुशासित नहीं किया गया था।  
 (d) नदी में बाढ़ नहीं थी।

- (e) शेर पिंजरे में नहीं था।  
 (f) गली में अंधेरा नहीं था।

### Interrogative Sentences

- (a) Was Kolkata the capital of India?  
 (b) Who was the Prime Minister of India?  
 (c) Was Sardar Patel a great man?  
 (d) Why was she at Sheela's house?  
 (e) Who was with you yesterday?  
 (f) Which station was this?
- (a) आप पिछले वर्ष किस कक्षा में थे?  
 (b) आपकी मातृभाषा कौन-सी थी?  
 (c) वहाँ कितने छात्र थे?  
 (d) क्या कल छुट्टी थी?  
 (e) क्या मैं वास्तव में एक भाग्यशाली व्यक्ति हूँ?  
 (f) क्या वह आपके खिलाफ था?



## 3

## Use of Will Be, Shall Be (Will Be, Shall Be का प्रयोग)

### Affirmative Sentences

- (a) Mother will be in kitchen.  
 (b) Ali will be the doctor.  
 (c) Guests will be in drawing room.  
 (d) You will be absent.  
 (e) We will be in the postoffice.  
 (f) Animals will be in the farm.
- (a) पार्क में तीस लड़कियाँ होंगी।      (b) मैं एक ईमानदार पुलिसकर्मी बनूँगा।  
 (c) कल बहुत ठंड होगी।                (d) शिक्षक नाराज होगा।  
 (e) वे मुश्किल में पड़ जाएँगे।        (f) हम इस समय सर्कस में होंगे।

### Negative Sentences

- (a) He will never be loyal.  
 (b) Flowers will not be scented.  
 (c) Tomorrow will not be Sunday.  
 (d) They will not be shopkeeper.  
 (e) I will not be in school.  
 (f) You will not be hungry.

2. (a) बाजार में भीड़ नहीं होगी। (b) गाँव चारागाह में नहीं होंगी।  
 (c) हम सड़क पर नहीं होंगे। (d) भारत कभी कमजोर नहीं होगा।  
 (e) वह प्यासी नहीं होगी। (f) मैं स्कूल में नहीं हूँगा।

### Interrogative Sentences

1. (a) What will be holiday tomorrow?  
 (b) Will she be an actress?  
 (c) Why would we be with them?  
 (d) Will you be strong?  
 (e) Who will be with him?  
 (f) How many students will be there?
2. (a) क्या हम बुधवार को चिड़ियाघर में होंगे?  
 (b) कल छुट्टी क्यों होगी?  
 (c) क्या रेलगाड़ी सही समय पर यहाँ आएगी?  
 (d) क्या मैं अगले साल उनके साथ रहूँगा?  
 (e) हमारा कक्षा अध्यापक कौन होगा?  
 (f) आपके साथ क्या होगा?



4

## Present Indefinite Tense (सामान्य वर्तमान काल)

### Affirmative Sentences

1. (a) Mother cooks food. (b) Animals eat green grass.  
 (c) We read English. (d) You goes to the station.  
 (e) Children drink milk. (f) She sings song.  
 (g) I repair the radio.
2. (a) गर्मियों में स्कूल दोपहर एक बजे बंद होता है।  
 (b) रश्मि साफ-सुथरे कपड़े पहनती है।  
 (c) अच्छे बच्चे अपने बड़ों की आज्ञा का पालन करते हैं।  
 (d) वे गरीब व जरूरतमंदों की मदद करते हैं।  
 (e) चन्द्रमा रात में चमकता है।  
 (f) हम लुका-छिपी खेलते हैं।  
 (g) मैं रोजाना व्यायाम करता हूँ।

### Negative Sentences

1. (a) Birds do not eat grass.  
 (b) Students do not make noise.

- (c) They do not come on time.  
 (d) I do not love you.  
 (e) You do not bath everyday.  
 (f) Ram's sister does not tell a lie.  
 (g) Good teachers do not beat children.
2. (a) मैं रविवार को स्कूल नहीं जाता हूँ।  
 (b) रेखा ने ठण्डे पानी में स्नान नहीं करती है।  
 (c) हम कभी थिएटर में फिल्म नहीं देखते।  
 (d) आप अपने से छोटों को प्यार नहीं करते हो।  
 (e) वे हरी स्याही से नहीं लिखते है।  
 (f) हम दूसरों पर हँसते नहीं हैं।  
 (g) वह कभी जोर से नहीं हँसती है।

### Interrogative Sentences

1. (a) How many people speak English?  
 (b) Who distribute sweets there?  
 (c) Does he speak the truth?  
 (d) When do we play cricket?  
 (e) How do they go to school?  
 (f) What does Reeta learn?  
 (g) Where do the children play?
2. (a) वह कितना दूध पीता है?  
 (b) वे कौन-सी कालोनी में रहते हैं?  
 (c) कितनी लड़कियाँ हॉकी खेलती हैं।  
 (d) आप उसे अच्छी तरह से कैसे जानते हों?  
 (e) मैं अपना पाठ कब याद करता हूँ?  
 (f) वे शोर क्यों करते हैं?  
 (g) क्या आप वहाँ रोज जाते हैं?



5

## Past Indefinite Tense

(सामान्य भूतकाल)

### Affirmative Sentences

1. (a) Prime Minster delivered a speech.  
 (b) You helped me. (c) I worshiped God.  
 (d) It rained heavily yesterday. (e) We wrote essay.

2. (a) उसने एक रन बनाया और हमने तालियाँ बजाईं।
- (b) हम आपको रविवार को देखना चाहते हैं।
- (c) मैंने स्टेशन पर आपका इंतजार किया।
- (d) उसने झूठ बोला और अपने आपको बचा लिया।
- (e) उन्होंने पिछले माह हमसे मुलाकात की थी।

### Negative Sentences

1. (a) You did not speak the truth.
- (b) He did not send us food.
- (c) I never stolen.
- (d) Today the sun did not rise.
- (e) He did not reach the home.
2. (a) उन्हें अपनी खोई हुई किताबें नहीं मिली।
- (b) मेरे सहपाठियों ने कभी चीजें नहीं चुराईं।
- (c) आपने एक अनार नहीं खाया।
- (d) रश्मि ने कठिन मेहनत नहीं की।
- (e) मैंने उसे कभी नहीं देखा।

### Interrogative Sentences

1. (a) Where did father stay in Lucknow?
- (b) When we knock on the door?
- (c) Who come with you?
- (d) Did the queen come tomorrow?
- (e) When did you come here?
2. (a) उन्होंने इलाहाबाद के लिए कब प्रस्थान किया?
- (b) बस किस दिशा में गई?
- (c) किसने सभी प्रश्नों को हल किया?
- (d) तुम रोज देरी से क्यों आते हो?
- (e) क्या तुमने एक कविता सुनाई?



6

## Future Indefinite Tense

(सामान्य भविष्यतकाल)

### Affirmative Sentences

1. (a) I shall obey my elders.
- (b) Radha will go to see the circus.
- (c) Birds will fly in the sky.

- (d) We shall buy new car.  
 (e) They will win the match.
2. (a) हम जून में ताज को देखने जाएँगे।  
 (b) रीना अपनी कक्षा में प्रथम स्थान पर रहेगी।  
 (c) हम तुम्हारा जन्मदिन मनाएँगे।  
 (d) सूर्य पूर्व में उगेगा (निकलेगा)।  
 (e) वह एक कप चाय लेगी।  
 (f) भारत अधिकाधिक प्रगति करेगा।

### Negative Sentences

1. (a) Father will never stay there.  
 (b) Rashmi will not wait for me.  
 (c) You will not come by rickshaw.  
 (d) The children will not play in the park.  
 (e) Birds will not swim in the water.  
 (f) We shall not come late.
2. (a) रवि आज एक फिल्म देखने नहीं जाएगा।  
 (b) भारतीय कभी गांधी जी को नहीं भूलेंगे।  
 (c) तुम्हारे पिताजी तुम्हें दंड नहीं देंगे।  
 (d) हम आपसे कभी अलग नहीं होंगे।  
 (e) वह परीक्षा नहीं देगा।  
 (f) मैं तुम्हें देखने कभी नहीं आऊँगा।

### Interrogative Sentences

1. (a) Will you go on foot tomorrow?  
 (b) When will our teacher come?  
 (c) Will there be rain tonight?  
 (d) When do we eat meal?  
 (e) Why would I tell a lie?  
 (f) Who will call me?
2. (a) ऐसे मौसम में कौन तुम्हारे साथ जाएगा?  
 (b) तुम्हारे पिताजी तुम्हारी फीस कब जमा करेंगे?  
 (c) क्या मैं आपसे 25 अगस्त को मिलूँगा?  
 (d) आप नाश्ते में क्या देंगे?  
 (e) वह अपनी छुट्टी का आनन्द कैसे लेगी?  
 (f) क्या आप एक कप चाय लेंगे?

# Grammar and Translation-4

## Group-A (Grammar)



1

### The Sentence : Parts (वाक्य : भाग)

- शब्दों का वह समूह जो अपना पूर्ण और स्पष्ट अर्थ देता हो, वाक्य या एहूहम कहलाता है।
- | Subject       | Predicate              |
|---------------|------------------------|
| (a) Players   | play in the playground |
| (b) They      | are weak students      |
| (c) I         | shall buy some books   |
| (d) My father | goes to office         |
| (e) The sun   | sets in the west       |
| (f) Your pen  | is very costly         |
| (g) The baby  | drinks milk            |
| (h) My mother | loves me very much     |
- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) I learn my lesson.              | (b) They did not eat the apples. |
| (c) He had three black dogs.        | (d) I love my school very much.  |
| (e) You are going to school.        | (f) She loves me very much.      |
| (g) She is reading a story book.    |                                  |
| (h) Teacher is teaching us English. |                                  |



2

### The Sentence : Kinds of Sentences

(वाक्य : प्रकार)

- वाक्य तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।
  - Statements : Delhi is the capital of India.
  - Commands या Imperative sentences : Please give me a glass of water.
  - Questions या Interrogative sentences : What is the name of your school?
- जिन वाक्यों में आज्ञा, आदेश, मना करना या प्रार्थना करना पाया जाए, उन्हें Commands या Imperative sentences कहते हैं।
- | Statement | Questions | Command |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| (a) ✓     |           |         |
| (b)       | ✓         |         |



- (c) ✓  
 (d) ✓  
 (e) ✓  
 (f) ✓  
 (g) ✓  
 (h) ✓  
 (i) ✓



3

## The Noun : Kinds of Nouns

(संज्ञा : प्रकार)

1. किसी वस्तु (things) व्यक्ति (person) पशु-पक्षी (animal-birds) या स्थान (place) के नाम को संज्ञा (Noun) कहते हैं; जैसे- Table, Car, Nidhi, Raja, Lion, Delhi etc.
2. Abstract Nouns : happiness, poverty, bravery, laughter, illness.  
Collective Nouns : class, army, crowd, bunch, flock, bundle.
3. संज्ञा (Nouns) पाँच प्रकार की होती हैं- 1. Proper Noun, 2. Common Noun, 3. Collective Noun, 4. Abstract Noun, 5. Material Noun
4. (a) I live in Meerut.  
 (b) The Ganga is a holy river.  
 (c) He has a silver coin.  
 (d) He won a bronze medal in the race.  
 (e) Sudhanshu is a good boy.  
 (f) An army of Jawans marched bravely.
5. (a) The boys play cricket. Common Noun, Proper Noun  
 (b) The Ramayan is a holy book. Proper Noun, Common Noun  
 (c) The cow gives us milk. Common Noun, Material Noun  
 (d) The Red Fort is a historical building. Proper Noun, Common Noun



4

## The Nouns : Number And Gender

(संज्ञा : वचन और लिंग)

1. संज्ञा (Noun) की संख्या एक या एक से अधिक बताने वाले शब्द वचन (Number) कहलाते हैं। वचन दो प्रकार के होते हैं :  
 1. एकवचन (Singular Number); Examples : boy, man, woman, chair

2. बहुवचन (Plural Number); Examples : boys, men, women, chairs
2. लिंग (Gender) से हमें किसी संज्ञा के लिंग जाति का पता चलता है। Gender चार प्रकार के होते हैं :
1. Masculine Gender : father, husband, grandfather
  2. Feminine Gender : mother, wife, grandmother
  3. Common Gender : student, patient, teacher, doctor
  4. Neuter Gender : stool, sofa, door, window

3.	Noun	Kind	Number	Gender
	(b) teeth	Common	Plural	Neuter
	(c) Pintoo, dog	Proper, Common	Singular, Singular	Masculine, Masculine
	(d) class	Collective	Singular	Neuter
	(e) Christians, Bible	Proper, Proper	Plural, Singular	Masculine, Neuter
	(f) Mumbai, city	Proper, Common	Singular, Singular	Feminine, Neuter
	(g) cow	Common	Singular	Feminine
4.	Noun	Gender	Noun	Gender
	book	neuter	Sheela	feminine
	class	neuter	milk	neuter
	box	neuter	poet	common
	lioness	feminine	king	masculine
	sister	feminine	queen	feminine
	song	neuter	tooth	neuter
	dog	masculine	Pintoo	masculine



5

## The Pronoun : Kinds of Pronouns

(सर्वनाम : प्रकार)

1. जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किसी संज्ञा (noun) के स्थान पर किया जाता है, उन्हें सर्वनाम (Pronoun) कहते हैं; जैसे- he, she, it, in, her, we, they you आदि।
2. Pronouns पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं- 1. Personal Pronouns; 2. Interrogative Pronouns; 3. Relative Pronouns; 4. Demonstrative Pronouns; 5. Reflexive Pronouns

3. Personal Pronouns को तीन भागों में बाँटा गया है—1. First Person; 2. Second Person; 3. Third Person
4. (a) me (b) She (c) He/She (e) They  
(d) He (f) She
5. (a) Who (b) Where (c) Where (d) What  
(e) Who; (f) Whose



## 6

## The Adjective (विशेषण)

1. जिन शब्दों से किसी nouns या pronouns की विशेषता बताई जाए उन्हें Adjectives कहते हैं; जैसे— old, young, good, bad, rich, poor, hot आदि।
2. Adjectives आठ प्रकार के होते हैं—
1. Adjectives of Quality
  2. Adjective of Quantity
  3. Adjective of Numbers
  4. Demonstrative Adjectives
  5. Interrogative Adjectives
  6. Possessive Adjectives
  7. Distributive Adjectives
  8. Proper Adjectives
3. black, sweet, some, little, whose, beautiful, any, Indian.
4. (a) first (b) brave (c) kind (d) little  
(e) gold (f) eight (g) wise (h) four
5. (a) great (b) sixth (c) beautiful (d) wise  
(e) many (f) every (g) this (h) clean  
(i) sharp (j) greedy
6. (a) greedy (b) Indian (c) national (d) monthly  
(e) yearly (f) weekly (g) daily (h) historical  
(i) hungry (j) thirsty
7. (a) forty (b) wonderful (c) little (d) which  
(e) history (f) what



## 7

## The Article (उपपद)

1. (a) An (b) An (c) An (d) A (e) An  
(f) A (g) An (h) A (i) A (j) An
2. (a) a (b) The, a (c) a (d) an (e) The  
(f) an (g) The, a (h) a (i) a (j) The, an



## 8

## Punctuation And The Use of Capital Letters

(विराम चिह्न और बड़े अक्षरों का प्रयोग)

- (a) When the telephone rang he said that would be Praveen.

- (b) First I would like to ask you one question.  
 (c) Hello! Where are you going?  
 (d) Do you read in Bal Shiksha Niketan?  
 (e) Were you with Vaishnavi, Deepa and Neha?  
 (f) Do you go to Mumbai every year?  
 (g) My father's name is Mr. B.S. Patel.  
 (h) He can read English, Hindi and Sanskrit.  
 (i) Delhi is the Capital of India.  
 (j) Ruby, Sharda and Sushma live in Agra.

### Group-B (General)



1

### The Sentence : Parts (वाक्य : भाग)

light	heavy	always	never	true	false
wise	foolish	clean	dirty	good	bad
bitter	sweet	enemy	friend	happy	sad
sell	buy	lucky	unlucky	presence	absence



2

### Synonyms (समानार्थक शब्द)

correct	right	old	ancient
travel	journey	rich	wealthy
happy	cheerful	start	begin
pity	mercy	foolish	stupid
liberty	freedom	wonder	astonish



3

### Proverbs (कहावतें)

- (a) (iii)                      (b) (i)                      (c) (iv)                      (d) (ii)                      (e) (v)



4

### Idioms And Phrases (मुहावरे और वाक्यांश)

- (a) (iv)                      (b) (iii)                      (c) (v)                      (d) (ii)                      (e) (i)



5

### Selected Vocabulary (चयनित शब्दावली)

Violin	Newspaper	Drum
Books	Chainsaw	Syringe

## Group-C (Translation)



### 1

## Present Continuous Tense

- (a) Reshma is sleeping. (b) Rina is stitching.  
(c) Father is walking. (d) Swans are flying.  
(e) Girls are reading. (f) He is not telling a lie.  
(g) You are not helping. (h) Teacher is not teaching.  
(i) Boys are not sleeping. (j) Kamal is not playing.  
(k) Is the teacher calling? (l) Are you waiting?  
(m) Are they going? (n) Is he making a noise?  
(o) Is the teacher addressing?



### 2

## Past Continuous Tense

- (a) Mother was cooking food. (b) Teacher was drinking tea.  
(c) The sun was setting. (d) A horse was running fast.  
(e) Juhi was dancing. (f) I was not reading.  
(g) Seema was not making the food.  
(h) Washerman was not cleaning the clothes.  
(i) The moon was not shining. (j) The sun was not rising.  
(k) Was a lion roaring? (l) Were the thieves stealing?  
(m) Was the police coming? (n) Were you making a noise?  
(o) Were we winning?



### 3

## Future Continuous Tense

- (a) Neera will be telling the truth.  
(b) The rooster will be descending (or crowing).  
(c) I shall be polishing.  
(d) He will be reading.  
(e) We shall be eating.  
(f) We shall not be praying.  
(g) The sun will not be rising.  
(h) The students will not be smiling.  
(i) The farmers will not be ploughing.  
(j) The girls will not be singing.  
(k) Will the moon be setting?  
(l) Will the deer be running?

- (m) Will the principal be writing?
- (n) Will you be quarreling?
- (o) Will the child be weeping?



**4**

## Present Indefinite Tense

1. (a) The birds fly. (b) The lion roars.
- (c) The sun sets. (d) I do bathe.
- (e) The boys play. (f) They do not work.
- (g) Hari does not bathe. (h) The cow does not graze.
- (i) We do not read. (j) Baby does not play.
- (k) Do we weep? (l) Do the girls knit?
- (m) Does the old man walk? (n) Do you sleep?
- (o) Do the boys play?



**5**

## Past Indefinite Tense

1. (a) The boys went. (b) He obeyed.
- (c) Mother worshipped. (d) He won.
- (e) This girl sang. (f) I did not swim.
- (g) You did not help. (h) The parrot did not talk.
- (i) My friend did not come. (j) The thief did not run.
- (k) Did he buy the book? (l) Did father beat him?
- (m) Did they obeyed? (n) Did the sun rise?
- (o) Did the boys run?



**6**

## Future Indefinite Tense

1. (a) I will bathe. (b) They will enjoy.
- (c) He will wash the clothes. (d) Mother will love.
- (e) Father will scold. (f) I shall not run.
- (g) You will not stitch. (h) The birds will not sing.
- (i) He will not abuse. (j) We shall not sing.
- (k) Will Sarita dance? (l) Will he tell a lie?
- (m) Will you speak the truth? (n) Will you read?
- (o) Will they despise (hate)?

# Grammar and Translation-5

## Group-A (Grammar)

**1**

### The Sentence : Parts (वाक्य : भाग)

- (a) Sun sets in the west. (b) They live in Kanpur.  
(c) He swims in the river. (d) The train has arrived.  
(e) I am writing a letter.
- Subject** **Predicate**  
(a) Some boys are going  
(b) Her brother is a teacher  
(c) Brave people fight for their country  
(d) I like mangoes  
(e) An old woman slipped  
(f) I play football everyday.
- (a) Imperative sentence (b) Optative sentence  
(c) Interrogative sentence (d) Interrogative sentence  
(e) Assertive (negative) sentence  
(f) Assertive sentence

**2**

### The Noun : Kinds (संज्ञा : प्रकार)

- वे शब्द जिनसे किसी प्राणी, स्थान, वस्तु या भाव का बोध होता है, Noun कहलाते हैं। Nouns पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं— 1. Proper Noun, 2. Common Noun, 3. Collective Noun, 4. Abstract Noun, 5. Material Noun
- Proper Noun : जिस शब्द से किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, दिन, पुस्तक, स्थान आदि का पता चले उसे Proper Noun कहते हैं; जैसे— Monday, Ramayana, Delhi, etc.
  - Common Noun : जो नाम किसी प्रकार की प्रत्येक इकाई को दिया जाता है, वह Common Noun कहलाता है, क्योंकि वह किसी विशेष का न होकर सब का Common होता है; जैसे— student, city, teacher etc.
  - Collective Noun : जो शब्द व्यक्तियों अथवा वस्तुओं के समूह का बोध कराता है, वह Collective Noun कहलाता है; जैसे— class, bunch, crowd, team, family, etc.

4. Abstract Noun : जिस शब्द से किसी गुण, विधि, अवस्था या भावना आदि का बोध होता है, वह Abstract Noun कहलाता है। Abstract Noun को हम देख या छू नहीं सकते, केवल महसूस (feel) कर सकते हैं; जैसे- happiness, power, lie, voice, etc.
5. Material Noun : ये किसी ऐसे पदार्थ का बोध कराता है, जिससे दूसरी वस्तुएँ बन सके; जैसे- silver, gold, iron, etc.

3. Proper Nouns	Common Nouns	Abstract Nouns	Collective Nouns	Material Nouns
Monday	Book	Childhood	Army	Gold
Ramesh	table	truth	class	milk
Sitadog	beauty	team	water	
America	girl, city	bravery	crowd	
Ranchi	boy, teacher	life	mob	

4. (a) Butter – Material Noun      Milk – Material Noun  
 (b) Bravery – Abstract Noun  
 (c) Hindus – Proper Noun      Ramayan – Proper Noun  
 (d) Class – Collective Noun  
 (e) Team – Collective Noun  
 (f) Ganga – Proper Noun      river – Common Noun  
 (g) Ring – Common Noun      gold – Material Noun  
 (h) Ashoka – Proper Noun      king – Common Noun  
 (i) Family – Collective Noun      Kanpur – Proper Noun  
 (j) Country – Common Noun

#### Gender

1. (a) women      (b) son      (c) girl      (d) Goddess  
 (e) uncle

2. Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender	Common Gender	Neuter Gender
hero	aunt	parents	desk
lion	queen	animal	school
son	mare	leader	pen
king, boys	daughter, mother	friend, teacher	milk
uncle, husband, God	wife, hen	child, person	water, gold, silver





### 3

## The Pronoun (सर्वनाम)

1. जो शब्द किसी Noun के स्थान पर प्रयोग किया जाता है, Pronoun कहलाता है; जैसे- I, me, he, she, her, his, we, you, your, our, etc.
2. Pronoun छः प्रकार के होते हैं। 1. Personal Pronoun, 2. Indefinite Pronoun, 3. Interrogative Pronoun, 4. Relative Pronoun, 5. Reflexive Pronoun, 6. Demonstrative Pronoun.
3. (a) They (Third person Pronoun)  
(b) You (Second person Pronoun)  
(c) They (Third person Pronoun)  
(d) She (Third person Pronoun)  
(e) I (First person Pronoun)  
(f) He (Third person Pronoun)  
(g) My (First person Pronoun)  
(h) Me (First person Pronoun)
4. (a) The boy (Personal Pronoun)  
(b) Yours (Personal Pronoun)  
(c) Each (Indefinite Pronoun)  
(d) All (Indefinite Pronoun)  
(e) I (Personal Pronoun)  
(f) What (Interrogative Pronoun), your (Personal Pronoun)  
(g) You (Personal Pronoun), yourself (Reflexive Pronoun)



### 4

## The Adjective (विशेषण)

1. जो शब्द किसी Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताता है, Adjective कहलाता है।
2. Adjective आठ प्रकार के होते हैं- 1. Adjective of Quality, 2. Adjective of Quantity, 3. Interrogative Adjectives, 4. Possessive Adjectives, 5. Distributive Adjectives, 6. Proper Adjectives, 7. Adjectives of Number, 8. Demonstrative Adjectives.
3. (a) American (Proper Adjective)  
(b) This (Demonstrative Adjective)  
(c) First (Adjective of Number)  
(d) Much (Adjective of Quantity)  
(e) Each (Distributive Adjective)

- (f) Possessive Adjective  
 (g) Five (Adjective of Number)

### Adjective : Degrees ( विशेषण : रूप )

- जो शब्द किसी Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताए या उसका वर्णन करे, उसे Adjective कहते हैं; जैसे- fat, thin, black, rich, poor, etc.
- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के गुणों को विविध रूपों में बताया जा सकता है- सामान्य रूप में, तुलनात्मक रूप में तथा सर्वोत्तम रूप में
- (b) rich      (c) warm      (d) long      (e) dirty      (f) Dark  
 (g) first      (h) poor      (i) angry      (j) good
- | Word      | Comparative degree | Superlative degree |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cold      | colder             | coldest            |
| Bold      | bolder             | boldest            |
| Fine      | finer              | finest             |
| hard      | harder             | hardest            |
| Loud      | louder             | loudest            |
| Great     | greater            | greatest           |
| Poor      | poorer             | poorest            |
| Large     | larger             | largest            |
| Young     | younger            | youngest           |
| Beautiful | more beautiful     | most beautiful     |



## 5

### The Verb (क्रिया)

- जिन शब्दों से किसी काम का करना या होना पाया जाता है या जो शब्द किसी Noun या Pronoun के विषय में कुछ बताए, उन्हें Verb कहते हैं; जैसे- is, be, read, write, etc.
- मुख्यतः Verbs दो प्रकार के होते हैं- 1. Principal Verb, 2. Auxiliary Verb
- (a) will      Auxiliary Verb      (b) play      Principal Verb  
 (c) has      Auxiliary Verb      (d) dance      Principal Verb  
 (e) have      Auxiliary Verb
- (a) laughs      Intransitive Verb      (b) sells      Transitive Verb  
 (c) takes      Transitive Verb      (d) sing      Transitive Verb



## 6

### The Adverb (क्रिया-विशेषण)

- जो शब्द किसी Verb, Adjective या दूसरे Adverb की विशेषता बताए, उन्हें Adverb कहते हैं; जैसे- peacefully, wisely, daily, nearly, etc.

2. Adverb छः प्रकार के होते हैं- 1. Adverb of Manner, 2. Adverb of Place, 3. Adverb of Time, 4. Interrogative Adverb, 5. Adverb of Degree, 6. Adverb of Number
3. (b) Why (c) When (d) What (e) Who
4. (b) now (c) how (d) today (e) well  
(f) there (g) foolishly (h) twice (i) tomorrow  
(j) where
5. (b) Suddenly (c) Daily (d) Weekly (e) Bravely  
(f) Proudly (g) Honestly (h) Sweetly (i) Slowly  
(j) Nicely (k) Badly (l) Loudly



## 7 The Preposition (सम्बन्धसूचक अव्यय)

1. जो शब्द किसी Noun या Pronoun से प्रयुक्त होकर उसका सम्बन्ध Noun या Pronoun से स्थापित करे, वे Preposition कहलाते हैं; जैसे- at, on, under, above, etc.
2. (b) among (c) beside (d) to (e) at  
(f) with (g) to (h) in
3. (b) of (c) near (d) with (e) for  
(f) after (g) from (h) among (i) by  
(j) in
4. (b) (i) She goes to school at 6.30 a.m.  
(ii) She went on Sunday.  
(c) (i) She lives in Delhi.  
(ii) She lives at Verli.  
(d) (i) She was killed by a robber with a gun.  
(ii) The letter was written by her with a ball pen.  
(e) (i) The amount was divided between Sudha and Hari.  
(ii) Teacher distributed chocolates among all the students.  
(f) (i) She put the mobile on the table.  
(ii) There is a bridge over the river.  
(g) (i) She has come from the school.  
(ii) She is going to the school.



## 8 Punctuation (विराम चिह्न)

1. इसका प्रयोग Compound Word में प्रत्येक Word को अलग करने के लिए होता है।

2. प्रत्येक Sentence का पहला अक्षर Capital होता है।  
किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, दिन, महीने, देश के नाम अर्थात् Proper Noun का पहला अक्षर Capital होता है।
3. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य के अंत में ? चिन्ह लगाते हैं, इसे sign of Interrogation (?) कहते हैं।
4. (b) Alas! Aunt is so weak.  
(c) Where is my friend's letter?  
(d) Oh! You have won the match.  
(e) Where are you going today?  
(f) It is Monday today.  
(g) Delhi is the Capital of India.  
(h) Sita, Sarla and I will go to Delhi.  
(i) A man murdered Mahatma Gandhi.
5. (b) 'I' pronoun      (c) God      (d) Proper

### Group-B (Grammar)



1

### Grow Your Word Power (अपनी शब्द-शक्ति बढ़ाइए)

Do yourself.



2

### Occupations (व्यवसाय)

Do yourself.



3

### General Vocabulary (सामान्य शब्दावली)

Do yourself.



4

### One Word Substitution (अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द)

1. (a) Hunter      (b) Orphan      (c) Temple      (d) Widower  
(e) Widow      (f) Driver

**5**

## Things And Person At School

(विद्यालय की वस्तुएँ एवं व्यक्ति)

- (a) Do yourself (b) Do yourself  
(c) Chalk (d) Peon
- (a) चपरासी (b) पुस्तकालय (c) कक्षानायक (d) अध्यापक  
(e) पुस्तक (f) घंटी
- (a) Monitor (b) Blackboard (c) Pen (d) Desk  
(e) Office (f) Register

**6**

## Homophones

(समान उच्चारण वाले भिन्नार्थक शब्द)

- (a) Advise सलाह देना Advice सलाह  
(b) Born पैदा होना (हुआ) Borne सहन करना  
(c) Hair बाल Hare खरगोश  
(d) Hole छेद Whole संपूर्ण  
(e) Deer हिरन Dear प्रिय  
(f) Cattle पशु Kettle केतली  
(g) Heart दिल Hurt चोट लगना  
(h) Knot गाँठ Not नहीं  
(i) Birth जन्म Berth सोने के लिए सीट  
(j) Check जाँच करना Cheque चेक (Bank से संबंधित)  
(k) Here यहाँ Hear सुनना  
(l) Know जानना No नहीं

### Group-C (Translation)

**1**

## Present Indefinite Tense

- (a) The sun rises in the East. (b) They go to temple.  
(c) I live in this house. (d) Goat eats grass.  
(e) Peon rings the bell. (f) Teacher teaches us.  
(g) Father does not work. (h) You do not exercise.  
(i) I do not watch T.V. (j) I do not drink tea.  
(k) She does not go to Delhi. (l) We do not play cricket.

- (m) Do you speak a lie?                      (n) Does he go there?  
 (o) Do they laugh?                                (p) Does he sell milk?  
 (q) Do you swim in river?                      (r) Do you pluck flower?



## 2

## Past Indefinite Tense

1. (a) She lived there                                (b) We took meal.  
 (c) The boys won the match.    (d) Sita bought a doll.  
 (e) The children made a noise. (f) He spoke the truth.  
 (g) We did not take the bath.    (h) Mother did not pray.  
 (i) She did not come here yesterday.  
 (j) Ram did not copy.  
 (k) They did not read the book.  
 (l) The children did not drink milk.  
 (m) Did you learn the lesson?    (n) Did she speak a lie?  
 (o) Did you know me?                      (p) Did father beat you?  
 (q) Did you tell a story?                      (r) Did he clean the room?



## 3

## Future Indefinite Tense

1. (a) The principal will fine me.  
 (b) The teacher will teach Hindi.  
 (c) He will buy vegetables.  
 (d) She will learn her lesson.  
 (e) I will have tea.  
 (f) The stars will not shine.  
 (g) She will not make tea  
 (h) The dogs will not follow the thief.  
 (i) They will not pluck the flower.  
 (j) We shall not abuse.  
 (k) He will not come to school today.  
 (l) I shall not play the match yesterday.  
 (m) Will you learn your lesson?  
 (n) Will the washerman wash the clothes?  
 (o) Will the children abuse?  
 (p) Will the child weep?  
 (q) Will you go to Haridwar?  
 (r) Will the principal excuse us?

**4****Present Perfect Tense**

1. (a) The game has started.  
(b) He has called me.  
(c) I have spent ten rupees.  
(d) Sheela has danced.  
(e) Mother has cooked the meal.  
(f) The boys have won the match.  
(g) The dog has not barked.  
(h) He has not eaten the orange.  
(i) They have not run.  
(j) I have not learnt the lesson.  
(k) The cat has not drunk the milk.  
(l) The hunter has not killed the lion.  
(m) Have you read the newspaper?  
(n) Have the birds fled?  
(o) Has the postman come?  
(p) Has the washerman washed the clothes?  
(q) Has he spoken a lie?  
(r) Have you given me the money?

**5****Past Perfect Tense**

1. (a) He had eaten the food.  
(b) I had washed the clothes.  
(c) The peon had rang the bell.  
(d) I had killed the snake.  
(e) Radha had made the picture.  
(f) He had started clamouring  
or  
He had made a noise.  
(g) The boys had not learned the lesson.  
(h) The servant had not cleaned the room.  
(i) The guests had not eaten the food.  
(j) You had not left the dog.  
(k) He had not wasted his time.  
(l) The teacher had not rewarded me.

- (m) Had the gardener plucked the flowers?
- (n) Had the patient died?
- (o) Had father excused you?
- (p) Had the passed the examination?
- (q) Had the train gone?
- (r) Had you seen the zoo?



## 6

## Future Perfect Tense

1.
  - (a) The monkeys will have destroyed the plants.
  - (b) We shall have played the match.
  - (c) He will have returned from the fair.
  - (d) The train will have come.
  - (e) We shall have prayed.
  - (f) The thief will have run.
  - (g) The guests will not have gone.
  - (h) He will not have drank the milk.
  - (i) Hari will not have taken the medicine.
  - (j) Police will not have reached there.
  - (k) Father will not have come from the office.
  - (l) I shall not have cleaned the teeth.
  - (m) Will Gopal have read?
  - (n) Will the shops have burnt?
  - (o) Will the stars have gone down?
  - (p) Will he have wasted the time?
  - (q) Will he have sold the cow?
  - (r) Will you have waited for me?