



Mission Shikshan Samvad



पढ़ाई से प्रतियोगिता तक

English

Primary Level

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शिक्षा का उत्थान

शिक्षक का सम्मान

मानवता का कल्याण



PARTS OF SPEECH

A Part of speech is a term used in traditional grammar for one of the nine main categories into which words are classified according to their functions in sentence, such as noun or verbs. Also known as word classes, these are the building blocks of grammar.

Every sentence you write and speak in English includes words that fall into some of the nine parts of speech.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Words types can be decided into nine parts of speech

Some words can be considered more than one parts of speech, depending on context and usage.

Interjections can form complete sentence on their own.

- 1 - Nouns
- 2 - Pronouns
- 3 - Verbs
- 4 - Adjectives
- 5 - Adverbs
- 6 - prepositions
- 7 - Conjunctions
- 8 - Articles / Determiners
- 9 - Interjections



Definition of Noun

Noun is a word that refers to a person, a place, an animal, a thing, a quality, or an idea. For example -- cake, shoes, school-bus, and time, are all noun.

Types of Noun

Common Noun

A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general. For example -- boy, country, bridge, birthday, girl.

Proper Noun

A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place or a thing. For example -- Africa, London, Monday. Proper nouns always begin with capital letters.

Collective Noun

Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things. For example -- audience, family, government, team, etc.

Compound Noun

It refers to two or more nouns combined to form a single noun. For example -- sister-in-law, schoolboy, fruitjuice, etc.

Concrete Noun

A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. For example -- dog, tree, rain, tower, bridge, etc.

Abstract Noun

An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and things that cannot be seen or touched. For example -- truth, danger, time, humour, etc.

Countable Noun

It has singular and plural form. In plural, these nouns can be used with a number that can be counted. For example -- friends, notebooks, trees, students, etc.

Uncountable Noun

It can only be used in singular form. They can't be counted. For example -- flour, milk, water, coffee, etc.

Exercise

1. Define noun.

2. Identify and classify the nouns in the following paragraph:

Rahul is ten years old. His home is in Delhi. He lives there with his family. He has a dog named Tommy who is faithful and loves milk. In the evening, he plays football with two of his friends.





Common Noun and Proper Noun

जातिवाचक संज्ञा और व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

Common Noun:

A noun that names a class of persons or things.

For example: boy, tree, car, plate, village, river, teacher etc.

वह नाम जो एक वर्ग या एक प्रकार के विभिन्न व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को समान रूप से दिया जाता है common noun (जातिवाचक संज्ञा) कहलाता है।

जैसे: लड़का, पेड़, कार, प्लेट, गाँव, नदी, अध्यापक आदि।

Proper Noun:

Proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, animal etc.

- These are the names of a particular thing, person or place.
- The first character of the proper noun is always written with a capital letter.
- Meena, Ram, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh come under the category of proper noun.

Proper noun (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा) वह नाम है जो किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान को दिया जाता है। Meena, Ram, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh proper noun की श्रेणी में आते हैं। ये किसी एक वस्तु, व्यक्ति या स्थान का नाम हो सकता है। लिखते समय, Proper Noun का पहला अक्षर हमेशा capital letter में लिखा जाता है, जैसे... Ritu, Ramesh, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, Wednesday इत्यादि।



Ramesh is a boy.

In the above example -

Ramesh is proper noun while **boy** comes under the category of common noun.

Here Ramesh and boy, both are nouns. Ramesh is the name of a particular boy.

Exercise:

Identify the proper nouns and common nouns in the following sentences.

Note: Proper nouns always begin with capital letters.

1. Gauri is my best friend.
2. I go to school with my friend Rohan.
3. We are going to the park.
4. She has six dogs.
5. Mummy works hard to give us what we want.
6. Raju has a little sister.
7. India is our country.
8. The Ganges is a holy river.
9. I received the parcel on Monday.
10. I sent the letter yesterday.
11. We are going to Turkey in summer.



Collective Noun and Compound Noun

समूहवाचक संज्ञा और यौगिक संज्ञा

Collective Noun:

A name given to a collection of something is called **Collective Noun**.

- It can be a name of a collection of some objects such as books, keys, flowers, chairs etc.
- It can be a collection of living organisms such as humans, animals, birds etc.
- **For example: A group of dancers, an army of soldiers, a staff of employees, a crowd of people, a line of kings, a crew of sailors etc.**

Collective Noun को हिंदी में समूहवाचक संज्ञा कहा जाता है। यह किसी group या समूह को दिया हुआ नाम होता है। यह कुछ वस्तुओं के संग्रह का नाम हो सकता है जैसे कि किताबें, चाबियाँ, फूल, कुर्सियाँ आदि या यह जीवित जीवों जैसे मनुष्यों, जानवरों, पक्षियों आदि का समूह हो सकता है।

Compound Noun:

A compound noun is usually [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun], but there are other combinations also.

- A compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words.
- Each compound noun acts as a single unit.
- **For example: bedroom, haircut, sunglass, football, mother-in-law, runner-up, full moon etc.**

जो noun एक ऐसे नाम को व्यक्त करता है जो दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों से बना होता है, उसे compound Noun या यौगिक संज्ञा कहते हैं।

Exercise:

Choose the word that makes each of these nouns into a compound noun.

- 1- Fund _____ (A) driver (B) seat (C) raiser
2- News _____ (A) paper (B) story (C) travels
3- Sun _____ (A) day (B) heat (C) glasses
4- Child _____ (A) hood (B) ren (C) play
5- Door _____ (A) frame (B) way (C) handle

Choose the best possible option for each collective noun:

- 1- A group of _____ (A) dancers (B) books (C) cards
2- A bunch of _____ (A) thieves (B) fish (C) grapes
3- An army of _____ (A) sailors (B) cats (C) soldiers

Answer Key (sheet 003)

	common nouns	proper nouns
1	friend	Gauri
2	school, friend	Rohan
3	park	-
4	dogs	-
5	mummy	-
6	sister	Raju
7	country	India
8	river	Ganges
9	parcel	Monday
10	letter, yesterday	-
11	summer	Turkey



Countable Noun and Uncountable Noun

गणनीय संज्ञा और अगणनीय संज्ञा

Countable Noun:

- Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted using numbers.
- They have a singular and plural form.
- For example: boy, girl, man, woman, room, house, school, cow, horse, student, bottle, cellphone, shoes, bus, tree, apple, etc.

वे संज्ञा जिनमें नंबर अर्थात् संख्याओं का प्रयोग करके गिना जा सकता है, उन्हें गणनीय संज्ञा कहते हैं।

उदाहरण: किताब, बिल्ली, उंगली, पक्षी, लड़का, सेब, जूता, छात्रा, बस, बोतल, इत्यादि।

Uncountable Noun:

- Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be counted.
- They usually cannot be expressed in plural form.
- They cannot be used with indefinite articles (a, an).
- For example: rice, water, air, milk, gold, wood, sugar, english, coffee, hair, salt, honey, etc.

ऐसे संज्ञा जिन्हें हम गिन नहीं सकते, उन्हें अगणनीय संज्ञा कहते हैं।

उदाहरण: पानी, दूध, तेल, चीनी, कॉफी, हवा, शहद, बाल, नमक, इत्यादि।

Exercise:

1. Here is a list of nouns. Put them under the correct columns.

Gold, King, poetry, chair, sky, table, notebook, air, comb, hair, shop, room, child, grass, smoke, orange, iron, chair, pen, truth.

2. What is the difference between countable and uncountable nouns?

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns

Answer Key (sheet 004)

Choose the word that makes each of these nouns into a compound noun.

1 - C, 2 - A, 3 - B,
4 - A, 5 - B

Choose the best possible option for each collective noun:

1 - A, 2 - C, 3 - C



Abstract Noun and Concrete Noun

भाववाचक संज्ञा और ठोस संज्ञा

Abstract Noun:

- An abstract noun is a noun that expresses an idea or a feeling.
- It cannot be experienced by the sense of sight, smell, touch, or hearing.
- For example: goodness, kindness, darkness, foolishness, greatness, illness, sweetness, bravery, beauty, laughter, love, hate, truth, friendship, and many others.
- उस गुण अवस्था, विचार या भाव के नाम को भाववाचक संज्ञा (abstract noun) कहते हैं जिसे देखा या छुआ नहीं जा सकता है, सिर्फ अनुभव किया जा सकता है। जैसे: अच्छाई, दयालुता, मूर्खता, महानता, बीमारी, कमजोरी, ईमानदारी, बहादुरी, बुद्धिमानी, सुंदरता, सच्चाई, हँसी, प्यार, नींद, मृत्यु, गरीबी आदि।

Concrete Noun:

- The nouns which can be seen and touched are concrete nouns.
- For example: book, boy, man, Rohan, Table, gold, etc.
- जिन nouns को देखा या छुआ जा सकता है, उन्हें concrete nouns कहा जाता है।
- abstract nouns को छोड़कर सभी concrete nouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे: किताब, लड़का, मेज, रोहन, सोना आदि।

Exercise:

Choose whether the following nouns are concrete or abstract nouns.

love, book, girl, intelligence, mouse, loyalty, laptop, peace, table, desk, sleep, hate, Ramesh.

Answer Key (sheet 005)

Uncountable Nouns

gold,
poetry,
sky, air,
hair, grass,
smoke,
iron, truth.

Countable Nouns

King, chair,
table,
notebook,
comb, shop,
room, child,
orange, pen.

Abstract Nouns

Concrete Nouns



Pronoun

सर्वनाम

- A pronoun is a word which is used in place of a noun.
- **For example: He, She, I, You, They etc.**
- संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
जैसे- वह, वे, मैं, आप, इत्यादि।

Boy



I
me
my
myself

he
him
his
himself

Girl



she
her
herself

They



they
them
themselves



It
its
itself

Note: We use **I, he, she, it, we, you, they** so that we do not have to repeat the name of people, place or thing again.

For example: My friend's name is Rahul. **He** studies in third grade.

Exercise:

Underline the pronouns in the following sentences.

- 1-They had fun watching the animals in the zoo.
- 2-It is hot in summer and cold in winter.
- 3-We cleaned the kitchen after cooking food.
- 4-I have a dog. I call it Tommy.
- 5-She is the smartest girl of our class.

Answer Key (sheet 006)

Abstract Nouns

intelligence,
loyalty,
peace,
sleep, hate,
love

Concrete Nouns

book, girl,
mouse,
laptop,
table, desk,
Ramesh



Types of Pronouns

Types of pronouns – सर्वनाम के प्रकार

1- Personal Pronouns (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम) - Personal pronoun तीन प्रकार के होते हैं जो हैं -

Subjective Pronouns	Objective Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
2-Reflexive Pronouns	(निजवाचक सर्वनाम)	
3-Emphatic Pronouns	(बलदायक सर्वनाम)	
4-Demonstrative Pronouns	(संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)	
5-Indefinite Pronouns	(अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम)	
6-Distributive Pronouns	(वितरणवाचक सर्वनाम)	
7-Reciprocal Pronouns	(परस्परबोधक सर्वनाम)	
8-Relative Pronouns	(सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम)	
9-Interrogative Pronouns	(प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)	

1- Personal Pronouns (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम)

● **Subjective personal pronouns** are *I, You, she, he, it, they* etc.

For example: **I** walked directly to the market.

● **Objective personal pronouns** are *me, you, him, us, it, them* etc.

For example: "The police officer told my brother and **me** to slow down."

● **Possessive personal pronouns** are *mine, yours, hers, its, ours, theirs* etc.

For example: All books are **mine**.

Exercise:

Choose the correct personal pronouns.

1. _____ am sitting on the sofa. (I, They, You)
2. _____ are watching TV. (He, We, It)
3. Are _____ from Utter Pradesh? (he, she, you)
4. _____ is going home. (I, He, We)
5. _____ are playing football. (They, I, She)

Answer Key
(sheet 007)

- (1) they
- (2) it
- (3) we
- (4) it
- (5) she, our



Types of Pronouns सर्वनाम के भेद

3. Reflexive Pronouns (निजवाचक सर्वनाम)

A Pronoun in which the action of the subject reflects or turns back on the subject itself.

- वो सर्वनाम जिसमें निजत्व का बोध हो।
- यह सर्वनाम उस समय कहते हैं जब subject द्वारा किया हुआ कार्य स्वयं उसी पर होता है।

For Example: **Yourself, Myself.**
I will do it **myself**. यह मैं खुद करूंगा।
You have hurt **yourself**. तुमने अपने आप को चोट पहुँचाई है।

4. Emphatic Pronouns (बलदायक सर्वनाम)

- A Pronoun used to emphasize.
- The - **self** pronouns are called emphatic pronouns when they are used to emphasize the subject or object.

वाक्यों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले शब्द **myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves**, और **themselves**

का नाम ही बलदायक सर्वनाम हैं।
For Example: I **myself** checked all the paid bills.
You **yourself** can write that article.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)

- A Pronoun used to point out the object or object to which it refers.
- Used to point out persons or things.

इस सर्वनाम का प्रयोग Noun की स्थिति यानि दूरी को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। यह Noun को प्रदर्शित करता है कि कितना पास और कितना दूर स्थिर है।

For Example: **This, That, These etc.**
This is a costly book.
That is Rahul's house.

6. Indefinite Pronouns (अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम)

- Used to show unspecified objects or people.
- They do not refer to any particular person or thing.

यह सर्वनाम किसी भी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति, स्थान, बात या राशि का उल्लेख नहीं करता है। अर्थात जो विशेष गुण का बोध नहीं करता। जैसे: कोई, कोई भी, अन्य आदि।

For Example: **someone, somebody, few, many.**
Somebody knocked at the door.

Exercise

Choose the correct pronouns.

1. ____ of books is interesting. (none/something)
2. He enjoyed _____. (yourself/himself)
3. I have hurt _____. (myself/ourselves)
4. ____ is my book. (This/These)
5. ____ are his clothes. (That/Those)

Answer Key
(sheet 008)

1. I
2. We
3. you
4. He
5. They



Types of Pronouns सर्वनाम के भेद

7. Reciprocal Pronouns (परस्परबोधक सर्वनाम)

- A reciprocal pronoun is a pronoun that expresses a mutual relationship on others and receives the same action in return.
- It refers to a situation where someone or something performs an action.
For example: each other, one another जो Pronoun वाक्यों में आपसी संबंध को स्पष्ट करते हैं, उसे Reciprocal Pronoun कहते हैं।
Each other का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों के लिए किया जाता है।
One another का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिए जाता है। **For example:**
- Sonu and Monu helped **each other**.
- The five boys were working with **one another**.

8. Relative Pronouns (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)

- It is used to join two nouns, pronouns, or phrases.
- The Pronouns **who, whose, whom, that** and **which** join two sentences.
संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम दो वाक्यों को आपस में जोड़ने का काम करता है इसलिए उसे Relative Pronoun कहते हैं।
For Example:
- I met Rohan. Rohan stood first in the class.
I met Rohan **who** stood first in the class.
- This is the car. Rohan drive his car.
This is the car **that** Rohan drives.

9. Interrogative Pronouns (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)

- An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun used to ask a question.
- **Who, Whom** and **whose** are used for asking questions about person.
- The same form is used for singular and plural.
Interrogative Pronoun को प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं !
इस Pronoun का इस्तेमाल प्रश्न पूछने के लिए किया जाता है। **For example:**
- **What** do you want for dinner?
- **Who** was driving the car?

Answer Key 1. none, 2. himself, 3. myself, (sheet 009) 4. This, 5. Those

Exercise

- A. **Choose the appropriate interrogative pronouns to complete the sentences.**
1. ____ would you like to eat?
(who/what)
 2. ____ came here in the morning?
(who/whom)
- B. **Choose the appropriate relative pronouns to complete the sentences.**
1. The man ____ father is a teacher, forgot his umbrella. (who/whose)
 2. This is the girl ____ comes from Delhi. (who/whose)
- C. **Choose the appropriate reciprocal pronouns to complete the sentences.**
1. The teacher and students respect ____ . (each other/one another)
 2. The two brothers loved ____ . (each other/one another)



Verb (क्रिया)

- A verb is a word that tells us what a person, animal or a thing is doing.
- They are called action words or doing words.
- Verb shows action. For example: **run, swim, jump, study etc.**



Run



Swim



Study



Jump

- जो शब्द किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु अथवा स्थान इत्यादि के बारे में कुछ बताता है, Verb कहलाता है।
- यह हमें एक वाक्य में विषय के बारे में कुछ बताता है।
- जिन शब्दों से किसी कार्य का करना या होना व्यक्त हो उन्हें क्रिया कहते हैं। जैसे- 'मैंने खाना खाया'। इसमें 'खाया' शब्द क्रिया है।

Verb Tenses:

- There are three main verb tenses.
- Verb tenses tell us when the action is taking place.

	Past बीता हुआ	Present आज	Future आने वाला
Simple	I studied English yesterday.	I study English.	I will study English.
Continuous	I was studying English.	I am studying English.	I will be studying English.
Perfect	I had studied English.	I have studied English.	I will have studied English.
Perfect Continuous	I had been studying English.	I have been studying English.	I will have been studying English.

Exercise

Underline the (action words) verb in the following sentences.

1. Doctors treat patients.
2. Birds fly in the sky.
3. The cat runs across the road.
4. She is watching T.V.
5. Boys are playing football.
6. Mona is reading a book.

Answer Key (sheet 010)

- (A) 1. What
2. Who
(B) 1. whose
2. who
(C) 1. one another
2. each other.



Adjectives (विशेषण)

- A word which is used to add something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun.
- वह शब्द है, जो किसी Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताता है उसे विशेषण कहते हैं।

For example: Sona is a **good** girl.



She is a **brave** girl.



Ram is **intelligent**.

The pen is **black**.



- The words **good**, **brave**, **intelligent** and **black** in the above sentences, add to the meaning of Nouns/Pronouns. So they are Adjectives.

Kinds of Adjectives:

- There are **ten** kinds of Adjectives.

1. Adjectives of Quality (गुणवाचक विशेषण)
2. Adjectives of Quantity (परिमाणवाचक विशेषण)
3. Adjectives of Number (संख्यावाचक विशेषण)
4. Demonstrative Adjectives (संकेतवाचक विशेषण)
5. Possessive Adjectives (संबंधवाचक विशेषण)
6. Distributive Adjectives (विभागवाचक विशेषण)
7. Interrogative Adjectives (प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण)
8. Proper Adjectives (व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण)
9. Emphasizing Adjectives (बल सूचक विशेषण)
10. Exclamatory Adjectives (विस्मयबोधक विशेषण)

Exercise

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences :

1. Manu is a smart boy.
2. The poor shoemaker worked hard to support his family.
3. There are twenty apples in the basket.
4. Sania is my best friend.
5. We have bought enough milk.
6. They don't have much money.
7. She has many friends in Mumbai.
8. Only a few students took the exam.

Answer Key (sheet 011)

1. treat
2. fly
3. runs
4. watching
5. playing
6. reading



Adjectives (विशेषण)

- In English, we place the adjective first, which is then followed by the noun in a sentence.
- **For example:** "tasty fruit" (adjective + noun).
- अंग्रेज़ी में पहले विशेषण (adjective) उसके बाद संज्ञा (noun) आती है।
- When this same phrase is put into a proper sentence, the noun and adjective change their positions while the helping verb comes in between.
- **For example:** "The fruit is tasty," (noun + be verb + adjective). In the above sentence (is) is a helping verb.
- **Other examples:**
खाना (noun) गरम (adjective) है। "The food is warm."
यह बगीचा (noun) सुन्दर (adjective) है। "This garden is beautiful."
- Proper sentence में noun और adjective का स्थान बदल जाता है, पहले संज्ञा (noun) + सहायक क्रिया (helping verb) + विशेषण (adjective)

Some common Adjectives:



Small



Big



Cold



Hot



Fat



Thin



Good



Bad

Exercise

Circle the adjectives in the following sentences :

1. Rohan is a lazy boy.
2. This is a big house with large rooms.
3. He was wearing a blue shirt.
4. Lotus is a beautiful flower.
5. White Shirt.
6. Small room.
7. Big house.
8. Blue sky.

Answer Key (sheet 012)

1. smart
2. poor
3. twenty
4. best
5. enough
6. much
7. many
8. few



Adverb (क्रिया-विशेषण)

- An **Adverb** is a word which modifies the meaning of a **Verb**, an **Adjective** or another **Adverb**.
- क्रिया-विशेषण (Adverb) वह शब्द है जो किसी Verb (क्रिया), Adjective (विशेषण) तथा किसी अन्य Adverb (क्रिया-विशेषण) की विशेषता प्रकट करे।

For example:

1. Mona speaks **loudly**.

2. Sohan runs **quickly**.

3. The milkman comes to our house **daily**.

4. The soldiers fought **bravely**.



- In sentence 1. **loudly** (जोर से) **adverb** है, जो **speaks** (बोलना) - क्रिया की विशेषता बताता है।
In sentence 2. **quickly** (तेजी से) - **adverb** है, जो **runs** (दौड़ना) - क्रिया की विशेषता बताता है।
In sentence 3. **daily** (दैनिक/रोज) - **adverb** है, जो **comes** (आना) - क्रिया की विशेषता बताता है।
In sentence 4. **bravely** (बहादुरी) - **adverb** है, जो **fought** (लड़ना) - क्रिया की विशेषता बताता है।

Other examples: fast, slow, very, slowly, loudly, silently, badly, fluently, twice, yesterday, etc.

- अंग्रेजी वाक्य में **Adverb** की बनावट कुछ इस प्रकार होती है -
 1. Verb + Adverb eg: He is walking slowly.
 2. Helping Verb + Adverb + Main Verb eg: He is not reading.
 3. Adverb + Adjective + Noun eg: You are a very good boy.

Note That:

- जो शब्द **Noun** और **Pronoun** की विशेषता बताता है उसे **Adjectives** कहते हैं।
- जो शब्द **Noun** और **Pronoun** को छोड़कर अन्य शब्दों की विशेषता बताता है उसे **Adverb** कहते हैं।

Exercise

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences :

1. Vinita writes neatly.
2. Anubhav speaks politely.
3. I play with my friends daily.
4. The horse neighed loudly.
5. The test match begins today.
6. The baby cried loudly.

Answer Key
(sheet 013)

1. lazy
2. big, large
3. blue
4. beautiful
5. white
6. small
7. big
8. blue



Adverbs (क्रिया-विशेषण)

- **Adverbs** tell us more about **verbs** and answer the questions such as **how, where, when, how much, and with what frequency**.
- Adverb द्वारा क्रिया का Time (समय), Place (स्थान), Number (संख्या) manner (विधि) Degree or Quantity (परिमाण या मात्रा), स्वीकृति तथा negative (निषेध) को प्रकट किया जाता है।

Adverb tells us



Adverbs of Manner
विधि

Adverbs of Time
समय

Adverbs of Frequency
आवृत्ति

Adverbs of Place
स्थान

How?
कैसे?

easily
loudly
sadly
quietly
happily
quickly
slowly
carefully
fast

When?
कब?

now
yesterday
tomorrow
late
already
tonight
today
then
last year

How often?
कितनी बार?

once a week
every day
sometimes
twice a month
always
never
frequently
rarely
often

Where?
कहाँ?

below
above
far
near
here
outside
inside
down
behind

For example: • Sanjay speaks **clearly**.
• He will come **today**.

• You are **never** late.
• Come **inside**.

Exercise

Circle the adverbs in the following sentences :

- The child slept soundly.
- Always speak the truth.
- We go to school daily.
- Someone is hiding inside.
- The old man walks slowly.
- I rise early.
- Sit down.
- You are very fast.

Answer Key
(sheet 014)

- neatly
- politely
- daily
- loudly
- today
- loudly



Preposition (सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय)

- **Pre** means before and **position** means place.
- Preposition is usually placed before a noun or a pronoun and defines the relationship between a noun and another noun, pronoun, verb or adjective.
- सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय (Preposition) वह शब्द जो Noun, Pronoun या Verb से पहले आकर उसका सम्बन्ध वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों के साथ जोड़ता है।
- हिंदी वाक्य में सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय (preposition) संज्ञा (noun), सर्वनाम (Pronoun) या क्रिया (verb) के बाद होता है, जबकि अंग्रेजी में अक्सर preposition noun, pronoun या verb के पहले आता है।

- **For example:** Look at the following sentences:



1. Who fills the tea **in** the cup?
2. Somebody is standing **at** the gate.
3. His pockets are full **of** toffees.
4. Can you come **with** me?



- In the above sentences, the words **in**, **at**, **of** and **with** have been used as **Prepositions**.

In sentence 1, **in** shows the relation between **tea** (Noun) and **cup** (Noun).

In sentence 2, **at** shows the relation between **gate** (Noun) and **standing** (Verb).

In sentence 3, **of** shows the relation between **toffees** (Noun) and **full** (Adjective).

In sentence 4, **with** shows the relation between **me** (Pronoun) and **come** (Verb).

- ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में '**in**', '**at**', '**of**' और '**with**' सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय (Preposition) है।

Exercise

Q1. Write the meaning and definition of Preposition.

Q2. Underline the Prepositions in the given sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The man is in the car. | 4. The dog is sitting at the door. |
| 2. The book is on the table. | 5. She sat on the sofa. |
| 3. The flowers are in the vase. | |

Answer Key (sheet 015)

1. soundly
2. truth
3. daily
4. inside
5. slowly
6. early
7. down
8. fast



Preposition (सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय)

- **Prepositions** usually come **before nouns** or **pronouns** and give information about **time, place or direction**.
- **Simple prepositions** are **short words** used in simple sentences. This makes the sentences easy to understand.
For example: on, to, over, out, up, into, for, from, by, with etc.
- If there are **two or more** prepositional words, it is called **Compound Preposition**.
For example: in front of, in between, ahead of etc.
- **Prepositions of place** describe the position of a person or thing in relation to another person or thing.
- **Preposition** वे शब्द होते हैं जिनके द्वारा संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की स्थिति, समय या गतिविधि के बारे में और अधिक जानकारी मिल पाती है।

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Where is the rat? चूहा कहाँ है?



Near the hut पास



In front of the hut सामने



On the hut ऊपर



Behind the hut पीछे



In the basket अन्दर



Under the basket नीचे



In between the basket and the ball. बीच में।

Answer Key (sheet 016)

Q1. Preposition is a word that comes before a noun or pronoun and establishes the relationship between noun/pronoun and other part of the sentence.
Q2. 1. in, 2. on, 3. in, 4. at, 5. on

Exercise

Circle the Prepositions in the following sentences :

1. The cat is behind the tree.
2. She is sleeping on the bed.
3. I am not coming with you.
4. Mother is working in the kitchen.
5. I am going to school.
6. He jumped into the pond.



Conjunction संयोजक

- A conjunction (or a connector) is a word which is used to join words, phrases or sentences together.
- संयोजक वह शब्द है जो दो शब्दों या दो वाक्यों को आपस में जोड़ते हैं। जैसे - and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet, though, although, even though, while आदि।

Some common Conjunctions

- Use of **and** (और)
And is used when two words or sentences that are alike come together.
For example: Mohan and Sohan
and - conjunction है जो मोहन व सोहन दो शब्दों को जोड़ता है।
Ravi passed but his sister failed.
but - conjunction है जो दो वाक्यों को जोड़ता है।
- Use of **because, as, since, so:** (क्योंकि, जैसा, चूँकि, वैसा)
These words are used when there is a reason.
For example: I am sick, **so** I am not going to school.
- Use of **but, though, yet, still:** (परन्तु/फिर भी, यद्यपि, तो भी)
These words are used when two unlike sentences come together.
For example: We ran all the way **but** we are still late for school.
- Conjunction that expresses a choice between two alternatives:
otherwise, else, either or, neither nor are common Conjunctions of this type. (नहीं तो, या तोया, न तो न)
For example: She is not lazy. She is not careless.
She is **neither** lazy **nor** careless.

Exercise

Join the sentences using suitable Conjunctions:

1. Aman is rich. Arun is poor.
2. We like ice candy. We like chocolates.
3. Mother will go to the market. She has the time.
4. You stood first. You worked hard.
5. We could go by bus. We could go by train.
6. They are poor. They are happy.

Answer Key
(sheet 017)

1. behind
2. on
3. with
4. in
5. to
6. into



Articles

- An article is a word used to modify a noun or pronoun. Articles are actually Adjectives and are used to point out people or things.
- **A, an** and **the** are called articles.
- Articles are of two types -

Articles

Definite

- **The** is generally called **Definite Article**.
- It is used when we, speak of some **definite person or thing**.

Indefinite

- **A** and **An** are generally called **Indefinite Articles** because they do not point out any person or thing.

We can use either **a/an** or **one** with a **singular noun**.

USE OF A: Before a word beginning with a Consonant.

For example: **a** kite, **a** man, **a** woman, **a** table, **a** book.

USE OF AN: Word beginning with a Vowel (a, e, i, o, u)

For example: **an** umbrella, **an** egg, **an** apple, **an** orange.

Words beginning with **silent h**. eg: **an** honest man, **an** hour.

USE OF THE: Before Common Noun which are names of things unique of their kind as **earth, moon, sun, sky** etc.

Before the names of - Rivers, Seas & Oceans, Newspapers etc.

Article वह शब्द है जो संज्ञा को समझाता है इसको विषेशण भी कहते है।

अंग्रेजी भाषा में कुल तीन Articles है। **A, An** और **The**. **A** और **An** - Indefinite Articles है और **The** - Definite Article है।

Exercise

Complete the sentences with correct article: (A, An or The)

1. ___ Sun



4. ___ ball



2. ___ owl

5. ___ kite

3. ___ dog



6. ___ orange



Answer Key
(sheet 018)

1. but

2. and

3. because

4. because

5. or

6. but



Interjection (विस्मयादिबोधक)

- Interjections is a word used to express some **sudden feeling of the mind**.
- Such words or phrases are followed by an exclamation mark (!).
For example: **Hello**, Sachin! how are you?
Wow! What a beautiful rose!
- Words **Hello** and **Wow** are interjections in the above sentences.
- विस्मयादिबोधक का प्रयोग अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने हेतु किया जाता है। अचानक हुई किसी घटना से मन की भावनाओं का व्यक्त होना।
जैसे: खुशी या दुख प्रकट करना, हैरान होना, शाबाशी देना आदि। भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रयोग किये गये ऐसे शब्द या वाक्यांशों के अन्त में विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न (!) लगाया जाता है।
- Interjections may express:
Joy (खुशी व्यक्त करने हेतु): Hurrah!, Great!, Wow! etc.
Grief (दुख व्यक्त करने हेतु): Alas!, Oh My God!, So Sorry!, Oh No!, How Sad! etc.
Surprise (चौंकते हुए भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने हेतु): What!, Ha!, Amazing!, Is It!, Wow!, Oh My God!, My Goodness!, Fantastic!
Making a mistake (गलती को व्यक्त करने हेतु): Oops!, Sorry! etc.



Exercise

Fill in the blanks with appropriate Interjections.

(Hello, hey, Ouch, Wow, Hush, Ah)

1. ___ That hurts.
2. ___ What a pretty dress.
3. ___ Don't make a noise.
4. ___ I am Rohan.
5. ___ how are you?
6. ___ That feels good.

Answer Key
(sheet 019)

1. The
2. An
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. An



The Sentence (वाक्य)

- We need words to express what we have in mind so that others may understand us. Words are not enough. Words have to be put in a definite order so that they may make sense.
- **Sentence is a group of words** arranged as to make a complete sense.

Look at the groups of words:

1. you do want book this read to
2. school to I go everyday

These groups of words do not make any sense. Let us rewrite them as:

Do you want to read this book?

I go to school everyday.

Now they make complete sentences.

बोलते या लिखते समय हम शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं। प्रायः इन शब्दों का प्रयोग हम समूह में करते हैं, शब्दों का ऐसा समूह जिससे पूर्ण भाव व्यक्त हो, वाक्य (Sentence) कहलाता है।

- **Remember that:**

1. A sentence begins with a capital letter.
2. The words in a sentence must be in their proper order.
3. A sentence usually ends with a full stop or a question mark or an exclamation mark.

अंग्रेजी में वाक्य का पहला शब्द Capital letter से आरम्भ होता है।

वाक्य के अन्त में पूर्ण विराम/विस्मयादिबोधक/प्रश्न चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Exercise

Q1. Rewrite the following sentences using Capital letter and full stop.

1. india is my country
2. delhi is capital of india
3. the cow gives us milk

Q2. Arrange the following group of words to make complete sense.

1. The hot sun is.
2. paint The is yellow.
3. cat The sleeping. is



Answer Key
(sheet 020)

1. Ouch
2. Wow
3. Hush
4. Hello
5. Hey
6. Ah



Kinds of Sentence (वाक्य के प्रकार)

- **There are mainly four types of sentences:**
 1. Declarative or Assertive Sentences (विधिसूचक वाक्य)
 2. Interrogative Sentences (प्रश्नसूचक वाक्य)
 3. Imperative Sentences (आज्ञासूचक वाक्य)
 4. Exclamatory Sentences (विस्मयसूचक वाक्य)
- **Declarative or Assertive Sentences: (Statement)**
 - A declarative sentence makes a statement. They are among the most common sentences we use.
 - A sentence of this kind can either be positive or a negative.
 - They always end with periods/full stops.

Positive Declarative Sentences	Negative Declarative Sentences
I like tea. मुझे चाय पसंद है।	I do not like tea. मुझे चाय पसंद नहीं है।

- Declarative sentences में किसी कार्य के होने की सूचना मिलती है, और अन्त में full stop(.) लगाया जाता है। Assertive Sentence दो प्रकार के होते हैं-
(a) Affirmative Positive Sentence(व्य) (b) Negative Sentence (निषेध)
- **Interrogative Sentences: (Questions)**
 - A sentence that asks a question is called Interrogative Sentence.
 - We put a question mark (?) at the end of an interrogative Sentence.
- जिन वाक्यों में प्रश्न पूछा जाए वे प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य कहलाते हैं। प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों के अन्त में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) लगाना आवश्यक है।

Exercise

Q. Read the following sentences and mark whether they are Declarative or Interrogative

1. What is your name?
2. He does not work hard.
3. India won the match.
4. We should respect teachers.
5. I love my country.
6. How are you?
7. How old are you?

Answer Key (sheet 021)

- Q1.**
1. India is my country.
 2. Delhi is capital of India.
 3. The cow gives us milk.
- Q2.**
1. The sun is hot .
 2. The paint is yellow.
 3. The cat is sleeping.





Kinds of Sentences (वाक्यों के प्रकार)

- **Imperative Sentences: (Command)**
 - A Sentence that expresses a request, an order (or command), advice or instruction is called an Imperative Sentence.
 - An imperative sentence always takes the second person (you) for the subject but most of the time the subject remains hidden.
 - They always need exclamation mark(!)/full stops (.) at the end. **For example:** 1. Close the door. (order आज्ञा)
2. Never tell a lie. (advice परामर्श)
3. Please give me your pen. (request विनय)
- Imperative sentences से आज्ञा, विनय और परामर्श आदि का ज्ञान होता है। इन वाक्य में कर्ता (Subject) छिपा रहता है। यह छिपा हुआ कर्ता सदैव You होता है,
- **Exclamatory Sentences: (Exclamation)**
 - A sentence that expresses a strong or sudden feeling such as surprise, joy, anger etc. is called an Exclamatory Sentence.
 - It ends with an exclamation mark (!).
 - For example:** 1. How pretty the butterfly looks!
2. I like the colors!
3. What an idea!
- Exclamatory Sentence से आश्चर्य, शोक, हर्ष आदि भावनायें होती हैं। विस्मयसूचक वाक्यों के अन्त में विस्मयसूचक चिह्न (!) लगाया जाता है।



Exercise

Q. Read the following sentences and mark whether they are Imperative or Exclamatory

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hurry! We won the match. | 5. Fantastic, let's go! |
| 2. Do your homework regularly. | 6. Don't drive fast. |
| 3. He is such a kind person! | 7. Be quite. |
| 4. Please give me a glass of water. | 8. Enjoy! |

Answer Key (sheet 022)

1. Interrogative
2. Declarative
3. Declarative
4. Declarative
5. Declarative
6. Interrogative
7. Interrogative



Singular and Plural (एकवचन और बहुवचन)

● Singular (One):



▪ A noun that is used for only one person, place, or thing is said to be in the singular form.

For example: boy, man, key, pencil, table, book etc.

एकवचन (Singular) :

संज्ञा के जिस रूप से एक व्यक्ति या एक वस्तु होने का ज्ञान हो, उसे एकवचन कहते हैं।

जैसे - लड़का, लड़की, गाय, चाबी, पेंसिल, मेंज, कमरा, किताब, आदि।

● Plural (Many):



▪ A noun that is used for more than one person, place or thing is said to be in the Plural form.

For example: boys, men, keys, pencils tables, books etc.

बहुवचन (Plural) :

शब्द के जिस रूप से एक से अधिक व्यक्ति या वस्तु होने का ज्ञान हो, उसे बहुवचन कहते हैं।

जैसे - लड़के, लड़कियाँ, चाबियाँ, पेंसिले, मेंजे, कमरे, किताबे, आदि।

● Note That:

▪ few words do not change, when changed from one to many.

Example: sheep, furniture, luggage, aircraft, deer, cattle etc.

▪ few words completely change, when changed from one to many. **Example:** man, child, woman, tooth, mouse, foot etc.

Exercise

Q. Choose whether the following words are singular or plural.

boys, men, key, pencils, ball, tables, girl, books, bag, keys.

Singular (One) एकवचन	Plural (Many) बहुवचन

Answer Key (sheet 023)

1. Exclamatory
2. Imperative
3. Exclamatory
4. Imperative
5. Exclamatory
6. Imperative
7. Imperative
8. Exclamatory





English

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