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## **Answer Keys**

# The Sentence

*Read the following examples-*

- going market to is Veena the.
- Veena is going to the market.

इसमें example 'a' and 'b' में क्या difference है?

**Example-a** शब्दों का समूह है पर कोई अर्थ नहीं प्रकट कर रहा है जबकि **Example-b** एक निश्चित अर्थ प्रकट कर रहा है।

*Let's see some more examples:*

- sweet the curd is.
- The curd is sweet.

ऊपर लिखे examples में आप देख सकते हैं कि example 'a' और 'b' दोनों में सभी words सही हैं परन्तु example 'a' में शब्दों के सही क्रम न होने के कारण इसका पूर्ण अर्थ नहीं निकल रहा है जबकि उन्हीं शब्दों (words) को क्रम में रखने के कारण example 'b' पूर्ण अर्थ प्रकट कर रहा है अतः यह एक sentence (वाक्य) है।

*Some more examples:*

- Chirag is thirteen years old.
- My baba ji is fond of music.
- She is a fruit seller.

*A sentence is a group of words that makes a complete sense.*

शब्दों के व्यवस्थित समूह को जिससे एक निश्चित अर्थ निकलता है sentence (वाक्य) कहलाता है।

- Sentence हमेशा capital letter से start होता है।
- Sentence के end में उसकी प्रकृति के अनुसार punctuation mark (विराम चिन्ह) जैसे **full stop (.)**, **question mark (?)** अथवा **exclamation mark (!)** लगता है।

*Example-*

- My father is a farmer. [use of full stop (.)]
- Where is your blue bag? [use of question mark (?)]
- What a wonderful place! [use of exclamation (!)]

*Let's read some more examples of sentences-*

- Raj is happy.
- He has written a letter.

- c. Nitin and Meethi go to the fair with their parents.
- d. Birds are chirping.
- e. The sun rises in the east.

### Structure of a sentence in English

Subject + Verb + Object

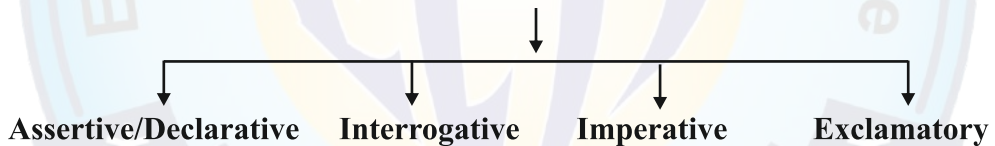
**Note:** ध्यान रहे कि यह हिन्दी वाक्य-संरचना से भिन्न है, क्योंकि हिन्दी के वाक्य में Subject + Object + Verb होता है।

**Example-**

1. Monu      sells      newspaper.  
           ↓                ↓                ↓  
       Subject      Verb            Object
2. They      met      some friends      in the park.  
           ↓                ↓                ↓                ↓  
       Subject      Verb            Object-1        Object-2

किसी वाक्य में एक या एक से अधिक object भी हो सकते हैं जैसा कि **example-1** में एक **object** है जबकि **example-2** में **दो objects** हैं।

## Kind of Sentences



**1. Assertive/Declarative Sentences**

ये ऐसे sentences होते हैं जो सामान्य जानकारी देते हैं इन्हें statements भी कहते हैं क्योंकि ये sentences किसी के बारे में कुछ कहते या बताते हैं।

**Example-**

- a. Satish goes to school daily.
- b. They were late.
- c. Manjeet got the second prize in the race.
- d. We should learn from our mistakes.
- e. Graham Bell invented the telephone.

**2. Interrogative Sentences-**

ये ऐसे वाक्य हैं जिनमें questions पूछे जाते हैं। इन वाक्यों के अंत में question mark (?) का प्रयोग होता है। इन वाक्यों का formation निम्न प्रकार से किया जाता है—

**i - Open-ended questions**, जिनका yes/no में उत्तर नहीं देते हैं। 'Wh' type question words who, what, where, why, which, when, whom, how, etc. का प्रयोग करके प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं।

**Example:**

- a. Where do you live?
- b. What is your favourite game?
- c. Which is the longest river in the world?
- d. How many topics do you have to study?

**ii. Close-ended questions**, जिनका yes/no में उत्तर देते हैं। इसमें प्रश्न बिना Wh- type question words के प्रयोग के पूछे जाते हैं।

**Example:**

- a. Are you fine?
- b. Can you read a book in English?
- c. Can he ride a horse?

### 3. Imperative Sentences-

ऐसे वाक्य जो **command** (आदेश) / **order** (आज्ञा) / **instructions** (निर्देश) / **advice** (सलाह) / **request** (विनती) के सूचक होते हैं **imperative sentences** कहलाते हैं।

**Example-**

- a. Do not pluck flowers from the garden. (command)
- b. Open the door. (order)
- c. Always walk on the footpath. (instruction)
- d. Wash your hands properly. (advice)
- e. Please give me a glass of water. (request)

### 4. Exclamatory Sentences-

ऐसे sentences जो **strong feelings** (भावना/उत्तेजना) को प्रकट करते हैं **exclamatory sentences** होते हैं। दुःख/खुशी/डर आदि को प्रकट करने के लिये वाक्यों में Alas! Oh! Ah! Bravo! Hurrah! Ha! आदि भावों का प्रयोग करने पर exclamatory sentences बनते हैं।

**Example-**

- a. Wow! Such a beautiful garden.
- b. Bravo! We have won the match.

- c. What a misfortune!
- d. How nice of you!
- e. Oh! My bike has fallen down.

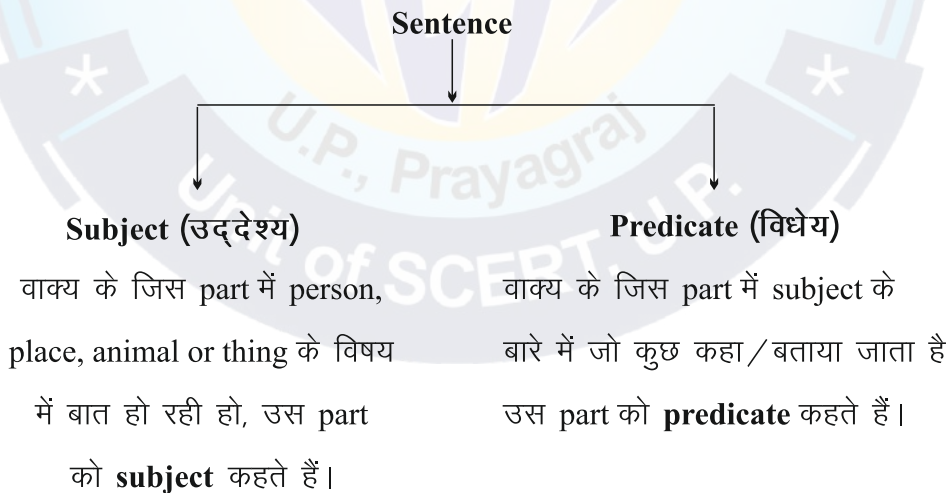
## Assess Yourself - 1

*Arrange these words in a proper sequence to make meaningful sentences-*

- a. chocolate a me bring
- b. door the shut
- c. do live where you?
- d. road beggar the crossed old the
- e. football my is game favourite
- f. green and the crops tall grew
- g. you swim can?
- h. year the is January month of first the
- I. and why is which season favourite your?
- j. historical city a Agra is

## Subject and Predicate

जब भी हम sentence बनाते हैं तो इसके दो parts होते हैं—







- h. Many girls are playing in the park.
- i. Arti Saha is a great swimmer.
- j. Bhagat Singh was one of the greatest freedom fighter of India.

*Know it too-*

## Phrase

*Read these sentences-*

- a. The king was kind.
- b. The king was a man **with a kind nature**.

उपरोक्त दोनों sentences हमें समान अर्थ बताते हैं, परन्तु इनके structure में अन्तर है। Sentence 'a' में king को एक word (kind) से describe किया गया है, परन्तु sentence 'b' में king को a group of word (with a kind nature) के द्वारा describe किया गया है।

यह group of words जो sentence को special meaning देता है, **phrase** कहलाता है। इसमें न तो subject होता है और न ही verb. So we can say-

***A group of words, which makes sense but not a complete sense, is called a phrase.***

## Clause

*Now read these sentences-*

- a. The king was a man **who had a kind nature**.

ऊपर दिये गये sentence में '**who had a kind nature**' group of words हैं, जो एक sentence की तरह हैं क्योंकि इसमें subject एवं verb दोनों हैं। लेकिन यह complete sense देने में असमर्थ हैं इसलिए इसका प्रयोग एक sentence के part के रूप में किया गया है। So we can say-

***A group of words that forms a part of a sentence, and has a subject and predicate of its own is called a clause.***

## Topic 2

### Parts of Speech

हम जानते हैं कि कोई भी sentence (वाक्य), words (शब्दों)का एक व्यवस्थित समूह होता है, जिसका कोई सार्थक अर्थ निकलता है।

जैसे— Rekha is a very beautiful girl.

इस sentence में सभी words अलग-अलग function (कार्य) या purpose (उद्देश्य) के लिए प्रयुक्त हैं। जैसे—

- Rekha - किसी लड़की का नाम है (noun, subject)
- is - मुख्य क्रिया (main verb)
- a - एकवचन अथवा अनिश्चित बताने के लिए (article)
- very - beautiful (गुण) को modify कर रहा है (adverb)
- beautiful - लड़की का गुण बता रहा है (adjective)
- girl - लड़की (noun)

यहाँ हम देख रहे हैं कि उपर्युक्त sentence में words किसी विशेष कार्य या उद्देश्य के लिए प्रयोग किये गए हैं। अतः इन्ही कार्य या उद्देश्य के आधार पर इनको कुछ नाम दिए जाते हैं जिसे **Parts of Speech** (शब्द-भेद) कहते हैं।

**So we can say that-**

*A part of speech is just the name given to a word based on the function that it performs in a sentence.*

अर्थात् sentence में words का उनके कार्य के अनुसार विभाजन, Parts of Speech (शब्द-भेद) कहलाता है। Parts of Speech मुख्यतः eight (8) हैं—

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Noun      | 5. Adverb       |
| 2. Pronoun   | 6. Preposition  |
| 3. Verb      | 7. Conjunction  |
| 4. Adjective | 8. Interjection |

**Note :-** यहाँ यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कोई भी word अपने आप में कोई विशेष Part of Speech नहीं होता, बल्कि प्रयोग के आधार पर 'word' कोई भी Parts of Speech हो सकता है।

**Example-**

- a. The batsman scored only one **run** in the last over of the match.
- b. The soldiers **run** for 10 kilometers every morning.

पहले वाक्य में '**run**' शब्द noun के रूप में और दूसरे वाक्य में verb के रूप में use हुआ है। आइये अब Parts of Speech के बारे में विस्तार से जानें।

## Topic 3

# The Noun

*Read the following sentences-*

- The monkey likes banana.
- Nitin goes to the fair.
- Going early to bed is a good habit.

इन sentences में **monkey, banana, Nitin, fair, bed** and **habit** भाब्द किसी न किसी जानवर, व्यक्ति, जगह एवं वस्तु के नाम हैं। इन्हें **noun** (संज्ञा) कहते हैं।

*All the naming words are nouns. Noun is a word used as name of a person, animal, place, thing and emotion.*

अतः noun वे भाब्द है जो किसी person (व्यक्ति), thing (वस्तु), place (स्थान), emotion (भाव), animal (जानवर) के नाम होते हैं।

*Let's see some more examples:-*

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| a. Sachin Tendulkar, Ramesh, Kajal, Mohan | (persons)  |
| b. table, chair, blackboard, biscuit      | (things)   |
| c. Prayagraj, Meerut, Barabanki, Lucknow  | (cities)   |
| d. cow, buffalo, goat, sheep              | (animals)  |
| e. happiness, honesty, bravery            | (emotions) |

## Kinds of Nouns

*There are five kinds of nouns-*

Proper Noun	(व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)
Common Noun	(जातिवाचक संज्ञा)
Collective Noun	(समूहवाचक संज्ञा)
Material Noun	(पदार्थवाचक संज्ञा)
Abstract Noun	(भाववाचक संज्ञा)

### 1- Proper Noun (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)

*Read the sentences given below-*

- Dr. Abdul Kalam was a great scientist.
- Mahatma Gandhi went to England.
- The first month of the year is January.

उपर्युक्त sentences में underlined words विशेष व्यक्ति (Dr. Abdul Kalam,

Mahatma Gandhi), विशेष जगह (England), विशेष महीने (January) को इंगित करते हैं।

**Proper noun is a name of a particular person, place, animal or thing.**

अर्थात जिस noun से हमें किसी विशेष person (व्यक्ति), thing (वस्तु), place (स्थान), अथवा animal (जानवर) का बोध हो उसे हम proper noun कहते हैं।

**Note** – A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.

## Assess Yourself - 1

**Circle the proper nouns in the following sentences-**

- Subhash Chandra Bose was born in Orissa.
- New Delhi is the capital of India.
- Mathematics is my favourite subject.
- The Mahabharata is a great epic.
- India won the match on Thursday.

### 2- Common Noun (जातिवाचक संज्ञा)

**Look at these sentences-**

- I live in a village.
- Here is a picture.
- Open a book.
- Bittu saw birds, animals and trees.

उपरोक्त underlined words जैसे— village (समस्त गावों को), picture (सभी प्रकार के चित्र), book (सभी प्रकार की किताब), bird (सभी प्रकार के पक्षी), animal (सभी प्रकार के जानवर) से उनकी सम्पूर्ण जाति का बोध होता है।

**Common nouns are names common to people, places, animals and things of the same class or kind.**

जैसे हम अपने घरों में निम्न चीजें देखते हैं— pillow, watch, mobile, utensils, T.V. आदि ये सभी common noun हैं।

**Note:-** Common nouns are general rather than specific.

Common noun और Proper nouns के अंतर को समझने के लिये नीचे दिये table को ध्यान से पढ़ें—

Proper Noun	Common Noun
Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada	rivers
Sudha, Manpreet, Ahmad	persons
Eden Garden, P.S. Badi Naini, Puducherry	places

## Assess Yourself - 2

*Underline the common nouns in the given sentences:*

- Reeta bought a pen.
- Computer is very useful.
- Kabir was a great poet.
- Our teacher is very kind.
- Mohit saw a bird on a tree.

### 3- Collective Noun (समूहवाचक संज्ञा)

*Read the following sentences-*

- A herd of cattle was grazing.
- Our team won the match.
- An army of soldiers is coming.
- He is the student of class five.
- I lost my bunch of keys.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में underlined शब्द किसी न किसी समूह का बोध कराते हैं— herd (जानवरों के समूह), team (खिलाड़ियों का समूह), army (सैनिकों का समूह), class (विद्यार्थियों का समूह), bunch (चाभियों का समूह) का बोध कराते हैं।

*A collective noun is the name given to a group of people, places, animals, and things taken together and spoken as a whole.*

अर्थात जिस noun भाब्द से group (समूह) का बोध होता है, उसे हम collective noun कहते हैं।

*Examples-*

- A library of books.
- A bundle of sticks.
- An orchard of fruit tree.
- A crowd of people.
- An album of photographs.
- A gang of thieves.
- An anthology of poems.

## Assess Yourself - 3

*Fill in the blanks with suitable words-*

- a..... of sheep.

- b. a..... of bees.
- c. a..... of players.
- d. a..... of flowers.
- e. a..... of musicians.

#### 4- Material Noun (पदार्थवाचक संज्ञा)

*Read the following sentences-*

- a. The chair is made of wood.
- b. The ring is made of gold.
- c. The jacket is made of leather.
- d. The window is made of glass.

ऊपर sentences में underlined words (wood, gold, leather, glass) सभी पदार्थ हैं अर्थात वे शब्द जिनसे ऐसे पदार्थों का बोध हो अथवा जिससे कोई वस्तु बनायी जा सके, **material noun** कहलाते हैं।

*Material noun is the name of a material or a substance out of which things are made.*

आइए कुछ और examples देखते हैं—

- a. chair, table, bed - made of **wood**
- b. ring, bangle, earring - made of **gold**
- c. jacket, purse, bag - made of **leather**
- d. mirror, window - made of **glass**

**Note:-** Material nouns के plural form सामान्यतः नहीं होते हैं।

### Assess Yourself - 4

*Choose the suitable material noun from the box and fill in the blanks-*

plastic	glass	wood	gold	marble	leather
---------	-------	------	------	--------	---------

- a. The table is made of .....
- b. The necklace is made of .....
- c. The red bucket is made of .....
- d. The Taj Mahal is made of .....
- e. The door is made of .....
- f. The purse is made of .....

#### 5- Abstract Noun (भाववाचक संज्ञा)

*Read the following sentences-*

- We must live in harmony.
- India got freedom on 15th August, 1947.
- Cleverness is not wisdom.
- Bravery of Abdul Hamid was unmatched.

इन sentences में underlined words harmony (एकता), freedom (आज़ादी), cleverness (चालाकी), wisdom (ज्ञान), bravery (बहादुरी) ऐसे भाव हैं जिन्हें हम न देख सकते हैं और न ही छू सकते हैं किन्तु महसूस कर सकते हैं। अतः जिस noun से किसी quality, action या state (अवस्था) का बोध होता है उसे **abstract noun** कहते हैं।

***Abstract means something which cannot be seen or touched but can only be felt or experienced.***

***Let's see some examples of abstract noun-***

- |                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. quality (गुण)  | goodness, kindness, darkness, honesty |
| b. action (कार्य) | laughter, judgement                   |
| c. state (अवस्था) | childhood, youth, poverty, slavery    |

## Assess Yourself - 5

***Circle the abstract nouns in the following sentences-***

- Health is wealth.
- Honesty is the best policy.
- Prevention is better than cure.
- The loud noise made me upset.
- You need patience to learn English.

## Assess Yourself - 6 (Miscellaneous)

***Underline the odd one out on the basis of kinds of noun and write its name-***

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| a. Mumbai, Ganga, January, doctor      | _____ |
| b. tiger, coffee, Delhi, toffee        | _____ |
| c. flock, herd, class, violence        | _____ |
| d. plastic, army, silver, gold         | _____ |
| e. India, Tuesday, wood, February      | _____ |
| f. Australia, duster, board, chair     | _____ |
| g. hope, glass, pity, greed            | _____ |
| h. marble, leather, oil, crowd         | _____ |
| i. happiness, iron, friendship, wisdom | _____ |

## The Noun: Gender

*Read the following words-*

**boy                  girl                  doctor                  book**

उपरोक्त examples के बारे में विचार करते हैं तो boy से हमें पुरुषवाचक (male gender), girls से स्त्रीवाचक (female gender) होने का पता चलता है।

जबकि doctor से पुरुषवाचक (male) और स्त्रीवाचक (female) दोनों के होने का बोध होता है। 'book' से हमें किसी भी gender के होने का संकेत नहीं मिलता है।

अतः **Gender** चार प्रकार के होते हैं—

- 1. Masculine Gender :** *A noun that denotes male is called masculine gender as - brother, husband, king, man, tiger, etc.*
- 2. Feminine Gender :** *A noun that denotes female is called feminine gender as - sister, wife, queen, woman, tigress, etc.*
- 3. Common Gender :** *A noun that denotes male and female both is called common gender as - parent, enemy, student, teacher, etc.*
- 4. Neuter Gender:** *A noun that denotes the things that neither male nor female as - pen, room, tree, chair, etc.*

**Note: Neuter genders** में सामान्यतः निर्जीव (non-living) चीजें होती हैं।

Masculine noun से feminine noun में परिवर्तन निम्न प्रकार से किया जाता है—

(i) **Different words** का प्रयोग करके—

### **Masculine Gender**

father

bull

horse

sir

uncle

### **Feminine Gender**

mother

cow

mare

madam

aunty

(ii) कुछ nouns में (-ess, ine) को जोड़कर masculine gender से feminine gender बनाया जाता है।

### **Masculine Gender**

poet

prince

actor

### **Feminine Gender**

poetess

princess

actress



master

hero

(iii) कुछ nouns में उनके पहले या बाद में एक नया शब्द जोड़कर masculine gender से feminine gender बनाया जाता है।

**Masculine Gender**

grandfather

milkman

peacock

brother-in-law

stepbrother

mistress

heroine

**Feminine Gender**

grandmother

milkwoman

peahen

sister-in-law

stepsister

**Assess Yourself - 7**

**A. Match the masculine gender with feminine gender-**

**Masculine Gender**

cock

drake

wizard

priest

nephew

**Feminine Gender**

niece

priestess

hen

duck

witch

**B. Choose the correct gender-**

- a. My aunt and ..... gave me a gift. (uncle/sister)
- b. The ..... and lioness were in the den. (lion/tiger)
- c. All the ..... and the Headmistresses were present in the meeting.  
(Principals/Headmasters)
- d. Aditya has a cow and an ..... (goat/ox)
- e. Mrs. & Mr. Mehta are ..... and waiter in a hotel. (waitress/chef)

**C. Write the masculine of the following-**

- a. heroine \_\_\_\_\_
- b. lady \_\_\_\_\_
- c. queen \_\_\_\_\_
- d. bride \_\_\_\_\_
- e. mother \_\_\_\_\_

## The Noun: Number

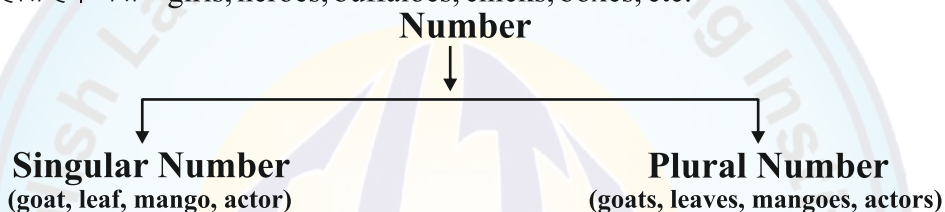
*Read these pair of words carefully and notice the change-*

**boy - boys      ox-oxen      man - men      book - books**

उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक pair में first word एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु को तथा दूसरा word एक से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को प्रदर्शित कर रहा है।

अतः जो noun एक person, animal या thing को प्रदर्शित करता है, singular noun होता है। जैसे— doctor, woman, cow, dog, pen, bag, etc.

जो nouns एक से ज्यादा persons, animals या things को प्रदर्शित करते हैं plural noun होते हैं। जैसे— girls, heroes, buffaloes, chicks, boxes, etc.



Singular nouns के plurals निम्न विधियों से बनाये जा सकते हैं—

- (i) सामान्य तौर पर nouns के plural उनके singular noun में '-s' लगाकर बनाये जाते हैं—

table - tables

clock - clocks

chair - chairs

plant - plants

finger - fingers

chick - chicks

- (ii) जिन nouns के अन्त में 's', 'sh', 'ch', 'x' आते हैं उनके plural '-es' बनाकर बनाये जाते हैं—

class - classes

watch - watches

brush - brushes

torch - torches

branch - branches

fox - foxes

match - matches

box - boxes

- (iii) जिन nouns के अन्त में 'o' आता है उनका plural सामान्यतः '-es' लगाकर बनाते हैं—

buffalo - buffaloes

hero - heroes

potato - potatoes

mango - mangoes

- (iv) ऐसे nouns जिनके अन्त में 'y' आता है उनके plural 'y' की जगह '-ies' लगाकर बनाये जाते हैं—

baby - babies

city - cities

lady - ladies

army - armies

story - stories

sky -skies

- (v) ऐसे nouns जिनके अन्त में 'y' आता है किन्तु 'y' के ठीक पहले कोई 'vowel' आता है तो उनके plural '-s' जोड़कर बनाये जाते हैं—

monkey - monkeys

toy - toys

key - keys

boy - boys

- (vi) ऐसे nouns जिनके अन्त में 'f' or 'fe' आता है उनके plural 'f' or 'fe' की जगह '-ves' जोड़कर बनाये जाते हैं—

thief - thieves

knife - knives

half - halves

shelf - shelves

life - lives

calf - calves

- (vii) कुछ nouns में अन्दर के vowels को change करके plural बनाये जाते हैं—

foot - feet

woman - women

man - men

mouse - mice

tooth - teeth

goose - geese

- (viii) अंत में 'en' जोड़कर भी nouns के plural बनाये जाते हैं—

ox - oxen

child - children

- (ix) संयुक्त संज्ञाओं में (compound nouns) प्रमुख शब्द को plural में बदल कर उनके plural भाव बनाये जाते हैं—

brother-in-law

brothers-in-law

mother-in-law

mothers-in-law

governor - general

governors general

commander- in-chief

commanders-in-chief

- (x) कुछ nouns में singular और plural form एक ही होते हैं—

sheep	sheep	fish	fish (fishes)
fruit	fruit (fruits)	furniture	furniture
luggage	luggage	aircraft	aircraft
deer	deer	hair	hair

(xi) कुछ nouns हमेशा plural form में ही प्रयोग किये जाते हैं—

**Examples:-** scissors, trousers, tongs, spectacles, jeans

(xii) कुछ nouns पढ़ने पर plural प्रतीत होते हैं, किन्तु होते singular हैं—

**Examples:-** mathematics, electronics, news, measles, exercises, rickets, billiards

## Countable Nouns & Uncountable Nouns

**Try to count these things given below-**

knife      house      dress      milk      petrol      dust

जब हम ऊपर दी गयी चीजों को count करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो knife, house, dress को तो आसानी से count कर पाते हैं लेकिन milk, petrol, dust को numbers (संख्याओं) में count नहीं कर पाते हैं।

अतः जिन noun को numbers (संख्याओं) में गिना जा सकता है, countable nouns और जिन्हें नहीं गिना जा सकता है उन्हें uncountable nouns कहते हैं।

**Countable nouns refers to all those things that we can count.**

**Examples -** cow, hen, photo, tomato, etc.

**Uncountable noun are those nouns which can not be counted.**

**Examples -** silver, gold, water, milk, etc.

**Points to remember -**

**1- Uncountable nouns** के plural नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि यह स्वाभाविक ही है कि जिसकी गिनती नहीं की जा सकती उसका singular form नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन प्रायः उनके साथ 's' लगा दिया जाता है जो कि सही नहीं हैं।

**Look at some examples-**

a. We will have rices for lunch. (x)

We will have rice for lunch (✓)

- b. I drink plenty of milks. (x)  
I drink plenty of milk. (✓)
- c. Ritu has long hairs. (x)  
Ritu has long hair. (✓)
- d. There was a lot of dirts in the room. (x)  
There was a lot of dirt in the room. (✓)

2. **Uncountable Nouns** के पहले article 'a' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

- (a) The ring is made of a gold. (x)  
The ring is made of gold. (✓)
- (b) Give me a tea. (x)  
Give me some tea. (✓)

इसी प्रकार **a sand, a water, a music** का प्रयोग किसी **sentence** में करना गलत है।

3. प्रायः **uncountable nouns** को **count** करने के लिए **phrases of quantity** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example -**

- a. **Two sacks** of sugar.  
b. **Five litres** of petrol.  
c. **Two jars** of cream.  
d. **Five loaves** of bread.  
e. **Two cups** of tea.

4. Sentences में 'many' का प्रयोग **countable nouns** के साथ और much का प्रयोग **uncountable nouns** के साथ में किया जाता है।

**Example-**

- a. I have **many** books.  
b. I have **many** friends.  
c. Too **much** sugar is bad for health.  
d. Too **much** food will make you fat.  
e. How **many** rupees do you have?

5. **Sentences** में 'a few' और 'few' का प्रयोग **countable nouns** के साथ तथा 'little',

‘a little’ का प्रयोग **uncountable nouns** के साथ किया जाता है।

**Example-**

- a. We stayed in Paris for **a few** days.
- b. He has **few** photos on facebook.
- c. I can speak **little** English.
- d. There is **a little** milk in bottle.
- e. Please give **a little** discount.

**Assess Yourself - 8**

**A. Change the singular nouns into plural nouns-**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
dog	_____
hen	_____
story	_____
tooth	_____
diary	_____

**B. Change the plural nouns into singular-**

<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>
horses	_____
copies	_____
theives	_____
books	_____
mice	_____

**C. Fill in the blanks-**

- a. How \_\_\_\_\_ do you earn in a month? (much money/many money)
- b. How \_\_\_\_\_ do you work? (much hours/many hours)
- c. I have \_\_\_\_\_ water left. (a little/a few)
- d. I have \_\_\_\_\_ good friends. (little/a few)
- e. He has \_\_\_\_\_ free time. (little/few)

## The Noun: Case

*Read these sentences-*

- Sachin brought a car.
- She goes to school.

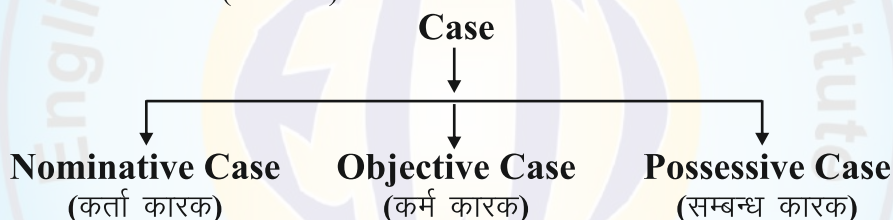
First sentence में Sachin और car दोनों noun हैं और इनका सम्बन्ध verb (brought) से है।

इसी प्रकार दूसरे sentence में 'she' एक pronoun है जबकि school एक noun है और इन दोनों का सम्बन्ध भी verb (goes) से है।

अतः noun या pronoun का sentence के अन्य शब्दों (मुख्यतः verb) से जो relation होता है उसे **case** कहते हैं।

*Case is that form of a noun or a pronoun which shows its relation to some other word (specially verb) in a sentence.*

अतः verb से सम्बन्ध (relation) के आधार पर case को तीन भागों में बाँटा जा सकता है—



### 1. Nominative Case

*Read these sentences-*

- Kiran has a lot of toys.
- They are singing.
- The shirt is black.

1st Sentence में 'Kiran', verb (has) के subject (कर्ता) के रूप में है। 2nd sentence में भी 'They', verb (are) के subject (कर्ता) के रूप में है। इसी प्रकार 3rd sentence में 'shirt', verb (is) के subject (कर्ता) के रूप में है।

अतः वाक्य के जिस noun या pronoun का प्रयोग as a subject of the verb के रूप में किया जाता है उस noun या pronoun को हम **nominative case** कहते हैं।

*When a noun or pronoun is used as the subject of a verb, it is said to be in the nominative case.*

Nominative case का पता लगाने के लिए हम verb के आगे who या what का प्रयोग

करते हैं। जैसे—

Who has lot of toys?	Kiran
Who are singing ?	they
What is black?	the shirt

## Assess Yourself - 9

*Pick out nominative case in the following sentences-*

- The sun shines.
- Flowers are beautiful.
- She is playing in the field.
- Suresh helps the poor.
- The dog barks at strangers.

## 2. Objective or Accusative Case

*Read these sentences-*

- The girl ate a chocolate.
- Sarita has seen the movie.
- The President met us.

1st sentence में verb (ate) का object (कर्म) chocolate है।

2nd sentence में verb (has seen) का object (कर्म) movie है।

इसी प्रकार 3rd sentence में verb (met) का object (कर्म) us है।

अतः sentence में जिस noun का प्रयोग as an object of verb के रूप में किया जाता है उस noun या pronoun को हम **objective case** कहते हैं।

*When a noun or pronoun is used as the object of a verb, it is said to be in the objective case.*

Objective case का पता लगाने के लिए हम verb के आगे what या whom का प्रयोग करते हैं।

पुनः ऊपर दिये गये **examples** को देखते हैं।

What did the girl eat?	chocolate
What has Sarita seen?	movie
Whom did the President met?	us



## Assess Yourself - 10

*Underline objective case in the following sentences-*

- Radha draws a picture.
- I do not know French.
- Rahul eats bread with milk.
- The lion saved its cub.
- I explained the topic to her.

### 3. Possessive Case

*Read these sentences-*

- This is Abdul's pencil. (यह पेन्सिल अब्दुल की है।)
- The teacher's purse is on the table. (अध्यापक का बैग मेज़ पर है।)

पहले sentence में pencil पर अब्दुल का और दूसरे sentence में bag पर teacher का अधिकार बताया जा रहा है। अतः जब कोई noun किसी noun पर अधिकार (या सम्बन्ध) प्रकट करता है तो वह **possessive case** में होता है।

*When a noun shows possessions, it is said to be in the possessive case.*

**Formation of Possessive Case-**

1- जब noun, singular form में होता है तो ('s) लगाकर possessive case बनाया जाता है।

**Examples-**

- The Queen's crown was made of diamond.
- Mala's sister is a teacher./The sister of Mala is a teacher.

2. (a) जब noun plural form में होता है और अन्त में 's' से समाप्त होता है तो उसका possessive case सिर्फ (') लगाकर बनाया जाता है।

**Examples-**

- The students' desks are new.

इसी प्रकार (boys' school, horses' tail, cows' milk) का प्रयोग sentences में किया जाता है।

(b) जब plural noun के अन्त में 's' नहीं आता है तो उनका possessive case ('s) लगाकर ही बनाते हैं।

- Children's park
- Men's club
- Women's college

3. जब noun किसी निर्जीव (non living) का बोध कराता है तो वह possession बताने के लिए (') का प्रयोग न करके of का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example-**

- a. The table's legs are old. (x)  
The legs of the table are old. (✓)  
b. The pen's cap is blue. (x)  
The cap of the pen is blue. (✓)

4. (a) दो या दो से अधिक nouns के joint possession (सामूहिक अधिकार) का बोध कराने के लिए केवल अन्त वाले noun में ('s) या (') लगाते हैं।

- a. Mohan and Sohan's bat.      b. Ali, Salma and Nazma's house.

(b) जब दो या दो से अधिक nouns के separate possession (अलग-अलग अधिकार) का बोध कराना हो तो प्रत्येक के साथ ('s) या (s') का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- a. Sachin's and Virat's cap.  
b. Teachers' and parents' meeting.

(c) अगर कोई noun एक से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर बना हो तब possessive case बनाने के लिए अन्तिम noun के साथ (') या ('s) लगाते हैं।

- a. My father's in law house. (x)  
My father in law's house. (✓)  
b. The France Minister's India's speech. (x)  
The France Minister of India's speech. (✓)

## Assess Yourself - 11

*Write the possessive forms of the following-*

- a. The park for children .....  
b. Shirt of Ram and Shyam.....  
c. The ideas of politicians .....  
d. The wages of the servants .....  
e. The room of my brothers .....

## Topic 4

# The Pronoun

### *Read these sentences-*

**Neha** is my friend. **Neha** is a good girl. **Neha** is going to school.

इन sentences में Neha शब्द noun है, जिसका use प्रत्येक sentence में हुआ है। जो वाक्य को सहज व स्पष्ट रूप से प्रस्तुत करने में बाधक हैं।

अतः sentence में noun का use बार-बार न करना पड़े इसलिये, noun के स्थान पर pronoun का use करते हैं।

अब इन sentences को इस प्रकार पढ़े—

**Neha** is my friend. **She** is a good girl. **She** is going to school.

उपर्युक्त sentences में noun (Neha) के स्थान पर she का प्रयोग किया गया है जो pronoun है।

### *A pronoun is used in place of a noun to avoid repetition.*

इस प्रकार हमने जाना, कि जो शब्द noun के स्थान पर use होते हैं उन्हें Pronoun (सर्वनाम) कहते हैं। जैसे— he, she, it, you, they etc.

### *Now read some more examples of pronoun-*

- Dr. Abdul Kalam was the former President of India. **He** was genius.
- Nikita is my sister. **She** is very naughty and sweet.
- Anmol is a ten year old boy. **He** is very good at sports.
- Soldiers are very brave. **They** protect our country.
- The Ganga is a holy river. **It** originates from the Gangotri.
- Neelu is a mathematician. **She** is an expert of trigonometry.
- The weather is very harsh. **It** can turn worse.

यहाँ Dr. Abdul Kalam, Nikita, Anmol, Soldiers, Ganga, Neelu और weather के स्थान पर इनसे सम्बन्धित वाक्यों में **he, she, they** तथा **it** का use किया गया है, जो pronouns हैं।

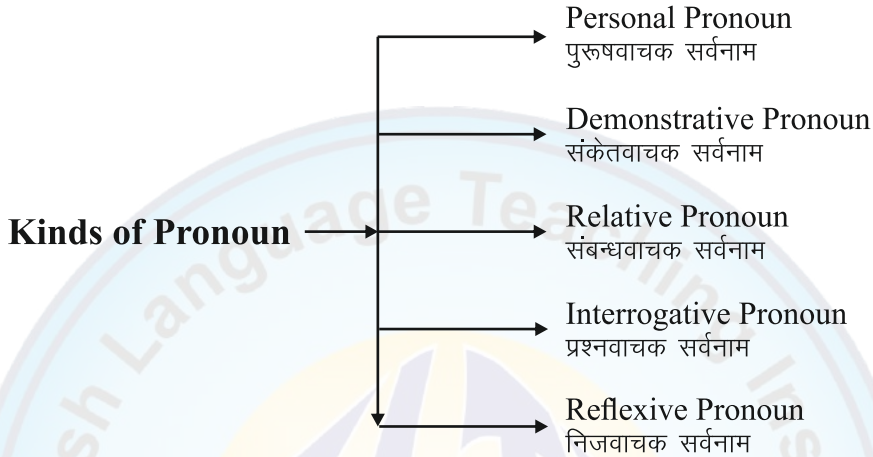
## Assess Yourself - 1

### *Pick out the pronouns in the following sentences -*

- He gave me a book. ( )
- I am your teacher. ( )
- It is a fruit basket. ( )

- d. She is working hard. ( )
- e. They are riding the bicycle. ( )

### Kinds of Pronoun (सर्वनाम के प्रकार)



### 1. Personal Pronouns (पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम)

*Read the following sentences-*

- a. **I** read this book.
- b. **You** always stand first in the class.
- c. **We** have a new neighbour upstairs.
- d. **They** have written many best selling books.

इन sentences में **I, you, we** तथा **they** सभी **personal pronouns** हैं।

**Personal pronouns are those pronouns which replace nouns and function as the subject or as the object in a sentence.**

Personal pronoun वे pronoun होते हैं जो वाक्य में subject या object के रूप में प्रयुक्त noun को replace करते हैं। जैसे—

I, we, you, he, she, it, they का प्रयोग subject के रूप में किया जाता है।

me, us, you, him, her, it, them का प्रयोग object के रूप में किया जाता है।

**Personal pronoun के तीन भाग होते हैं—**

I. **First person** - (जो स्वयं बात करने वाला हो) जैसे— (I, we)

- a. **I** have lost my umbrella.
- b. **We** love to play with my new pet.

II. **Second person** - (जिससे बात की जा रही हो) जैसे- (you)

- a. **You** are a girl.
- b. **You** are eating.

III. **Third person** - (जिसके बारे में बात की जा रही हो) जैसे- (he, she, it and they)

- a. **She** went to Delhi by train.
- b. **He** lives in a village.
- c. **They** are playing chess.

**Personal pronoun** का प्रयोग इस प्रकार भी करते हैं—

- a. This is **her** frock.
- b. This frock is **hers**.

Sentence 'a' में **her** का प्रयोग noun (frock) के पहले किया गया है, जो कि adjective की तरह कार्य कर रहा है और यह possession भी show कर रहा है। अतः इसे **possessive adjective** भी कहते हैं। (इसे विस्तार से हम adjective में पढ़ेंगे)–

Sentence 'b' में **hers** का प्रयोग noun (frock) के बाद किया गया है जो कि pronoun की तरह कार्य कर रहा है साथ ही possession show कर रहा है। इसे **possessive pronoun** कहते हैं।

*The pronouns used to show possession/belonging are called possessive pronouns.*

*Read some more examples-*

- a. This is **my** pen. (possessive adjective)  
This pen is **mine**. (possessive pronoun)
- b. This is **your** house. (possessive adjective)  
The house is **yours**. (possessive pronoun)
- c. These are **our** books. (possessive adjective)  
These books are **ours**. (possessive pronoun)
- d. That was **his** purse. (possessive adjective)  
That purse was **his**. (possessive pronoun)

यहाँ **my, your, our, his** सभी **possessive adjectives** हैं। तथा **mine, yours, ours, his** सभी **possessive pronouns** हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त hers, theirs, its सभी possessive pronouns हैं।

**Note:-** Possessive pronoun में apostrophe ('s) का use नहीं करते हैं।

## Assess Yourself - 2

### A. Pick out the personal pronouns in the following sentences-

- We are going to school. ( )
- Open the door, it is locked. ( )
- She never tells a lie. ( )
- I gave him ten rupees. ( )
- You are speaking the truth. ( )

### B. Write the possessive pronoun in the following sentences-

- This is my ball. This ball is \_\_\_\_\_.
- My pen is better than \_\_\_\_\_.
- We live in this white bungalow. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- I like Jia's dress. Can I also have the same dress as \_\_\_\_\_?
- The red raincoat belongs to Mohit. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3. Demonstrative Pronouns (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)

### Read the following sentences-

- This** is my book.
- That** is your cap.
- These** are our neighbours.
- Those** are wild animals and are very dangerous.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **this, that, these, those** सभी words किसी व्यक्ति, जानवर, वस्तु अथवा स्थान की ओर संकेत करने के लिये प्रयोग किये गये हैं, ये सभी **demonstrative pronouns** (संकेत वाचक) हैं।

*A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that represents a noun and expresses its position as near or as far (from the speaker).*

**Note-** This/these का प्रयोग निकट की वस्तुओं की ओर संकेत करता है तथा that/those का प्रयोग दूर की वस्तुओं की ओर संकेत करता है।

यहां these और those क्रमशः this और that के plural (बहुवचन) हैं।

## Assess Yourself - 3

### Complete each sentence with demonstrative pronoun-

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a fruit - bearing tree.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sun.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are my favourite dishes.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an apple.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are stars.

#### 4. Relative Pronouns (संबन्धवाचक सर्वनाम)

*Read the following sentences:*

- a. I saw a boy **who** was wearing a funny dress.
- b. He is a doctor **whom** all praise.
- c. You have found the pen **which** you lost.
- d. This is the lady **whose** husband is an engineer.
- e. Here is the book **that** you lent me.
- f. I say **what** I mean.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **who, whom, which, whose, that, what** सभी words **relative pronouns** हैं।

वे pronouns जो दो clauses (उपवाक्यों) को जोड़ते हैं और अपने से पूर्व में प्रयुक्त हुए noun से संबन्ध प्रकट करते हैं उन्हें **relative pronouns** कहते हैं।

*A relative pronoun is one which refers or relates to the noun mentioned previously.*

#### Assess Yourself - 4

*Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns (who, whose, which, that)-*

- a. The horse \_\_\_\_\_ Karan bought is brown.
- b. I do not know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ has stolen my pen.
- c. Could you point out the flowers \_\_\_\_\_ you want to give me?
- d. I have lost the book \_\_\_\_\_ you gave me.
- e. I met a boy \_\_\_\_\_ hair were curly.

#### 5. Interrogative Pronouns (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)

*Read the given sentences-*

- a. **What** is your name?
- b. **Who** is there?
- c. **Whom** did the principal punish?

- d. **Which** is your house?  
e. **Whose** father came to the school yesterday?

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **what, who, whom, which, whose** सभी **interrogative pronouns** (question words) हैं, क्योंकि इन शब्दों से पूछे गये प्रश्न का उत्तर एक noun होता है।

जिस pronoun का प्रयोग प्रश्न पूछने के लिए किया जाता है, उसे interrogative pronoun कहते हैं।

*An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun used to ask a question.*

## Assess Yourself - 5

*Put the appropriate interrogative pronouns in the given sentences-*

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ is the latest news?  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ of these dresses do you like?  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ is this lovely bag?  
d. \_\_\_\_\_ prepared these beautiful charts?  
e. \_\_\_\_\_ do you have for breakfast?  
f. \_\_\_\_\_ shall I give this pen?

## 6. Reflexive Pronouns (निजवाचक सर्वनाम)

*Read the given sentences-*

- a. I hurt **myself**.  
b. Yesterday, she cut down her hair **herself**.  
c. The old man crossed the road **himself**.  
d. You are very young to do it **yourself**.  
e. We did the experiment **ourselves**.  
f. The bird built her nest **itself**.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **myself, herself, himself, yourself, ourselves** तथा **itself** सभी **reflexive pronouns** हैं क्योंकि इन वाक्यों में subject द्वारा किया गया (act) कार्य subject को ही प्रभावित कर रहा है।

*A reflexive pronoun is when the action done by the subject turns back (reflects) upon the subject.*



<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
<i>Personal</i>	<i>Reflexive</i>	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Reflexive</i>
I	myself	we	ourselves
you	yourself	you	yourselves
he she it	himself herself itself	they	themselves

### Assess Yourself - 6

*Put the appropriate reflexive pronouns in the given sentences-*

- Pinky was talking to \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
- You are a good boy. Do it \_\_\_\_\_.
- The dog stretched \_\_\_\_\_ out in the warm sun.
- I finished the work \_\_\_\_\_.
- We dried \_\_\_\_\_ after the swim.

## Topic 5

### The Adjective

*Read the following sentences-*

- a. Vikramaditya was a king.
- b. Vikramaditya was a wise king.

इन दोनों वाक्यों में क्या difference है? पहले वाक्य में Vikramaditya को एक king बताया गया है जबकि दूसरे वाक्य में Vikramaditya को एक wise (बुद्धिमान) king बताया गया है। दूसरे वाक्य में wise शब्द king की विशेषता बता रहा है जो कि एक adjective है।

अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि noun की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द **adjective** कहलाते हैं।

*An Adjective is a describing word which describes a noun (person or thing).*

*Let's see some more examples of adjectives-*

- a. Rani is an **intelligent** girl. (girl-noun, intelligent-adjective)
- b. He is a **brave** soldier. (soldier - noun, brave - adjective)
- c. My mother is a **religious** lady. (my - pronoun, religious - adjective)
- d. Kiran bought a **beautiful** dress. (Kiran - noun, beautiful - adjective)
- e. I have **two** chocolates in my bag. (chocolates - noun, two - adjective)

उपर्युक्त examples में **intelligent, brave, religious, beautiful** and **two** adjectives हैं क्योंकि ये noun की विशेषता बता रहे हैं।

**Note:** Adjectives वाक्य में complement की तरह use होते हैं, जो noun अथवा pronoun को describe करते हैं। Example-

- a. Raghav is **wise**.
- b. She is **smart**.

### Assess Yourself - 1

*Underline the adjectives in the following sentences-*

- a. Charu is a pretty girl.
- b. I like to eat fresh vegetables.
- c. We are hungry.
- d. She is a nice teacher.
- e. A black crow is flying in the sky.

### Types of Adjectives

- 1. Adjective of Quality
- 2. Adjective of Quantity

3. Distributive Adjective
4. Proper Adjective
5. Possessive Adjective
6. Demonstrative Adjective
7. Interrogative Adjective

## 1. Adjective of Quality

ऐसे adjectives जो किसी noun, pronoun की quality (गुण) जैसे— size, shape, colour, material, nationality, feelings etc. बताते हैं, **adjective of quality** कहलाते हैं।

*Adjective of quality gives more information about the quality or kind of noun.*

### Examples-

- a. The cake is **delicious**.
- b. It is a **cold** day.
- c. He is **intelligent**.
- d. The Ganga is a **holy** river.
- e. An **old** man is crossing the road.

In the above mentioned sentences, underlined words noun का गुण बता रहे हैं। They answer the question ‘of what kind?’ जैसे— example no. a में **delicious** भाब्द cake की quality बता रहा है।

## Assess Yourself - 2

*Encircle the adjective of quality in the following sentences-*

- a. This is a wonderful picture.
- b. The Taj Mahal is a beautiful monument.
- c. Kabir Das was a great poet.
- d. Keep ripe mangoes in the basket.
- e. Kumbh Mela is a famous fair.

## 2. Adjective of Quantity

ऐसे adjectives जो noun की संख्या, मात्रा या क्रम का बोध कराते हैं, **adjective of quantity** कहलाते हैं। जैसे— some (कुछ), much (बहुत), enough (पर्याप्त), half (आधा), lot (ज़्यादा), little (थोड़ा), any (कोई), few (कुछ), great (महान), all (सभी), no (नहीं),

any (कोई), , sufficient (पर्याप्त), whole (सम्पूर्ण), आदि uncountable noun की मात्रा बताते हैं। They answer **'how much?'** (कितना)।

भाब्द जैसे— many (बहुत), all (सभी), some (कुछ), most (सर्वाधिक), first (प्रथम), fourth (चौथा), one or two (संख्या) आदि countable noun के साथ use होते हैं। ये noun की संख्या या क्रम बताते हैं। They answer the question **'how many?'**

*An Adjective of quantity gives more information about the quantity, number and order of a noun or a pronoun.*

*Example-*

- a. There is **enough** water in the jug.
- b. Give me **five** rupees.
- c. I bought a **dozen** banana.
- d. I **never** leave any food in my plate.
- e. I read the **whole** English lesson.
- f. Sunday is the **first** day of the week.

### 3. Distributive Adjectives

ऐसे adjectives जिसमें **each, every, either, neither, any** का use होता है, **distributive adjective** कहलाते हैं। ये adjectives किसी ग्रुप के सदस्य को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सम्बोधित करते हैं।

*Words like each, every, any, either and neither are distributive adjectives they refer to member of a group as individuals.*

*Examples-*

- a. **Every** man must do his duty.
- b. **Neither** brother came to see the ill sister.
- c. **Each** girl will get a chocolate.
- d. **Any** one of you can participate in the competition.
- e. **Either** candidate is right for the job.

**Each-** Each means समूह में हर एक को व्यक्तिगत रूप से इंगित करना। ('Each' is used when people or things are taken separately, one by one).

**Example-** **Each** man is the architect of his own destiny.

**Every-** Every means सभी को समूह में प्रकट करना। ('Every' is used when we refer to all the people or things that are considered as one in a group.)

**Example-** **Every** man must do his duty.

## Assess Yourself - 3

*Underline the distributive adjectives in the following sentences-*

- Every child received a toy.
- Neither answer is right.
- Every seat is occupied in the bus.
- Each boy must take his turn.
- You can take either route to reach the hospital.

### 4. Proper Adjectives

ऐसे adjectives जो proper nouns से बनाये जाते हैं, उन्हें **proper adjectives** कहते हैं। Proper noun की तरह इन्हें भी capital letters में लिखा जाता है। Proper nouns बनाने के लिए किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान (country or specific place) धर्म, आदि का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे— Indian, American, Kashmiri, Hindu, etc.

*A proper adjective is a word that is formed from the proper noun.*

*Examples-*

- The Mahabharata is a famous **Indian** epic.
- This is a **Japanese** doll.
- He is a famous **Christian** scholar.
- I have a **Kashmiri** dress.
- Chinese** products are exported to the whole world.

## Assess Yourself - 4

*Encircle the proper adjectives in the following sentences-*

- Let's go to the Italian restaurant.
- Sachin Tendulkar is an Indian cricketer.
- I want to buy Swiss chocolate.
- My mother loves Punjabi food.
- Arun likes to read Russian books.

### 5. Possessive Adjectives

**His, her, my, our, your, its, their,** etc. words possessive adjectives होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग noun से पहले किया जाता है। अतः ऐसे adjectives जो किसी noun का possession (अधिकार) या belonging (सम्बद्धता) बताते हैं, उन्हें **possessive adjectives** कहते हैं।

*Possessive adjective shows possession or belonging of the noun in a sentence.*

**Examples-**

- This is **my** classroom.
- Radhika is **her** sister.
- Your** bag is on the table.
- Rajan and **his** father are working in the field.
- Your** car is faster than **my** car.

**Note:-** Possessive adjective में noun हमेशा possessive adjective के बाद आता है, जबकि possessive pronoun के बाद noun नहीं आता है।

Possessive adjective noun को describe करता है, जबकि possessive pronoun को noun के स्थान पर *use* करते हैं।

<b>Possessive Adjective + Noun</b>	<b>Possessive Pronoun + No Noun</b>
1. This is <u>my</u> (adj.) <u>umbrella</u> (noun).	1. This umbrella is <u>mine</u> (possessive pronoun).
2. That is <u>your</u> (adj.) <u>house</u> (noun).	2. That house is <u>yours</u> (possessive pronoun).
3. <u>Her</u> (adj.) <u>wardrobe</u> (noun) is full of nice clothes.	3. This wardrobe is <u>hers</u> (possessive pronoun).

## **Assess Yourself - 5**

*Underline the possessive adjectives in the following sentences-*

- The girls missed their bus.
- Her book is on the table.
- I borrowed his coat.
- I don't agree with your ideas.
- Rekha needs my signature on some documents.

## **6. Demonstrative Adjectives**

**This, that, these, those** शब्द भी adjectives या विषेशण होते हैं। ये adjectives किसी particular noun के बारे में बताते या संकेत करते हैं, अतः इन्हें **demonstrative adjectives** कहते हैं। Demonstrative adjectives noun के पहले आते हैं।

*The words that point out towards a particular noun are called demonstrative adjectives.*

*Example-*

- a. **Those** flowers are beautiful.
- b. **That** girl won the dance competition.
- c. **This** honest farmer has two sons.
- d. **These** shoes fit me well.
- e. **That** garden is very big and beautiful.

In the above mentioned examples bold words are **demonstrative adjectives**.

## **Assess Yourself - 6**

*Underline the demonstrative adjectives in the following sentences-*

- a. This young man can run fast.
- b. These children are very active.
- c. Those students are very famous in the college.
- d. That traveler was looking for some shelter.
- e. Please pass me that pink bag.

## **7. Interrogative Adjectives**

ऐसे adjectives जिनमें **what, which, whose**, का use एक particular noun के बारे में question पूछने के लिए किया जाता है, **interrogative adjectives** कहलाते हैं।

*Interrogative adjectives are used to ask questions about a particular noun.*

*Example-*

- a. **Whose** book is this?
- b. **Which** toy does he want?
- c. **What** time is it?
- d. **Which** dish is your favourite?
- e. **What** movie are you watching now?

In the above mentioned examples bold words are **interrogative adjectives**.

## **Assess Yourself - 7**

*Underline the Interrogative adjectives in the following sentences-*

- a. Whose house is this?

- b. What colour do you like the most?
- c. Which team had won the match?
- d. What new things do you learn everyday?
- e. Which Indian freedom fighter is known as Netaji?

### **Assess Yourself - 8 (Miscellaneous)**

- a. It is an interesting story. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Cheese is very soft. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. I need hundred rupees to buy a book. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Every girl must be educated to live a dignified life. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. I love to eat Maharashtrian food. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. She is my neighbour. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Your pen is on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. That boy is my cousin. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Which is the last month of the year? \_\_\_\_\_
- j. There are fifty students in the class. \_\_\_\_\_

