



# C-TET

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## CONTENT

### शब्देजी

1.	<b>Parts of Speech</b>	
	• Noun	1
	• Pronoun	7
	• Verb and Modal Auxiliaries	14
	• Adjective	21
	• Adverb	31
	• Preposition	40
	• Conjunction (Linking Devices)	52
2.	Tense	60
3.	Articles and Determiners	67
4.	Subject Verb Concord	76
5.	Degrees of Comparison	83
6.	Word Formation	88
7.	Framing Questions	92
8.	Voice (Active & Passive)	102
9.	Narration	110
10.	Phonetics Symbols and Sounds	121
11.	Idioms & Phrases	131
12.	Unseen Prose Passage	144
13.	<b>Unseen Poem</b>	157
	• Alliteration	157
	• Assonance	157
	• Rhyme	158
	• Personification	

• Metaphor	160
• Simile	160
• Comprehension of Poems	161
	161
14. <b>Literary Terms</b>	171
• Elegy	171
• Sonnet	174
• Short story	177
• Drama	180
15. Principles of Teaching English	188
16. Methods and Approaches to English Language Teaching	196
17. Development of Language Skills	214
18. Challenges of Teaching English	219
19. Evaluation	222
20. The Role of Home Languages Multilingualism	235
21. Remedial Teaching in English Language	237
22. Language and its Functions	242
23. Language Learning and Acquisition	245
24. Teaching Learning Materials	247

## NOUN (शंज्ञा)

- किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण, कार्य या अवस्था के नाम को Noun कहते हैं ।
- यह पांच प्रकार की होती है :-
  1. **Proper Noun** (व्यक्तिवाचक शंज्ञा) – जब व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान के नाम का बोध हो ।  
Eg:- Ram, Delhi, Gita etc.
  2. **Common Noun** (जातिवाचक शंज्ञा) – जब एक वर्ग अथवा जाति के व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध हो ।  
Eg:- King, Boy, City, Girl etc.
  3. **Collective Noun** (समूहवाचक शंज्ञा) – जब समूह का बोध हो है ।  
Eg:- Team, Herd, Committee, Army etc.
  4. **Material Noun** (द्रव्यवाचक शंज्ञा) – जब ऐसे पदार्थ का बोध हो जिन्हें दूसरी वस्तुएं बनायी जा सके ।  
Eg:- Gold, Silver, iron, wood etc.
  5. **Abstract Noun** (भाववाचक शंज्ञा) – जब ऐसे गुण, भाव, क्रिया एवं अवस्था का बोध हो जिन्हें छुआ नहीं जा सके केवल महसूस किया जा सकता है ।  
Eg:- Honesty, Virtue, Kindness, Jealous etc.

### Important Point

1. कुछ Noun ऐसे होते हैं जो देखने में Plural लगते हैं परंतु अर्थ में Singular होते हैं ।  
Such as - Civics, Mathematics, Edictics, Politics, Economics, Mumps, Billiards, Athletics etc.  
Eg:- Civics is a good subject.
2. कुछ Noun देखने में singular लगते हैं अर्थ में Plural होते हैं ।  
Such as – Cattle, Gentry, Peasantry (किसानी), Poultry (मुर्गीफॉर्म), Clergy (पादरी लोग) etc.  
Eg:- Cattle are grazing in the field.
3. कुछ शब्द जैसे- Committee, Audience, Police, team, mob (भीड) देखने में Singular लगते हैं but अर्थ में Plural होते हैं ।
4. कुछ Noun का Use Singular form में किया जाता है ये Uncountable Noun होते हैं ।  
Such as :- Scenery, Furniture, information, advice, poetry, luggage, luck, language, business, knowledge, money, Jewelry.  
Eg :- He gave me information's (information).  
I like Shakespeare poetries (Poetry).

5. कुछ Noun Singular व Plural दोनों में Use होते हैं ।  
Such as :- Dear, Fish, Crew, Family, team, counsel (पशमर्श)
6. यदि किसी Noun से पूर्व Preposition आता है तो वह Singular noun होता है ।  
Eg:- Ship after ship is coming.
7. कुछ noun ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें 'S' लगाने से उनका अर्थ बदल जाता है ।  
Such as: - Water – Waters (समुद्र)  
People – Peoples (बहुत से राष्ट्र)  
Iron – irons (बेडिया)  
Physics (भौतिकी) – Physic (दवा)
- Eg:- your physics is(are) poor.
8. Dozen (दर्जन), Gross, score, hundred, thousand, Million (10 Lac), Billion (100 Lac), Weight, stone, pair, units में एक जैसा प्रयोग होता है अर्थात् Singular or Plural दोनों में प्रयोग होता है ।  
Eg:- I have bought two dozens (Dozen) pencils.
9. 'ICS' ending noun के पहले 'The' अथवा possessive, adjective, my, your, our का प्रयोग होने पर इनका अर्थ बदल जाता है अतः ये plural noun के रूप में बदल जाते हैं ।  
Eg.:- My mathematics are not very good.
10. (i) Cloths – बिना शिले हुए  
Clothes – शिले हुए  
(ii) Cost - कीमत  
Prize – कीमत
- Cost का use amount of paid by the shopkeeper के अर्थ में होता है ।
  - जबकि prize का अर्थ Amount Paid by costumers के रूप में होता है ।
- Eg :- The prize of production of automobile items has gone up. (The cost of)  
Eg :- Sometimes buyers (खरीदने वाला) have to pay higher costs for items.  
(Higher prize)
11. 'House' का प्रयोग A building to live in के अर्थ में करते हैं ।  
Eg :- Quarters are homes allotted for a definite period. (x)  
Quarters are houses allotted for a definite period.
12. कुछ Nouns का प्रयोग Plural form में ही होता है। इनके अंतिम में लगे 'S' को हटाकर singular नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।  
Scissors, tongs, pliers, trousers, plants, pajamas, shorts, gallous, Spectacles, binoculars, alms, amends, fireworks, outskirts, particulars etc.  
Eg:- All his assets were seized.  
Alms are given to the beggars.

13. Hyphenated noun का प्रयोग कभी भी plural noun में नहीं होता है ।

- Eg :- He gave me two hundred rupees notes. (✗)  
 He gave me two hundred rupee notes. (✓)  
 He stays in five stars hotels. (✗)  
 He stays in five star hotels. (✓)

14. Common Gender Nouns जैसे- teachers, student, child, clerk, advocate, worker, writer, leader, musician etc. dual gender noun होते हैं । इनके साथ सामान्यतया: he/his/him प्रयोग करते हैं ।

- Eg :- Every leader should perform his duty.  
 A teacher should perform his duty sincerely.

15. निम्नलिखित nouns में भी हमें confusion रहता है-

1.	Floor (फर्श)	Ground (जमीन)
2.	skill (सीख कर प्राप्त करते हैं)	Talent Inborn (जन्म से होता है)
3.	Envy (ईर्ष्या जो दूसरों की चीजों को देख कर होती है ।)	Jealously (ईर्ष्या जो अपनी चीजों के खोने के डर से हाती है ।)

### Some Important Collective Noun

बाल का समूह	-	Turp of hair
गुथे बालों का समूह	-	Shock of hair
श्रोताओं की मण्डली	-	As assembly of listeners
न्यायाधीशों की मण्डली	-	Bench of Judge
कूड़े-कचरे का ढेर	-	heap of rubbish
मुर्गी के बच्चों का समूह	-	flock of chickens
सोने का ढेर	-	hoard of gold
राज्यों का संगठन	-	league of states
अनाजों का ढेर	-	A sheaf of grains
हथियारों का ढेर	-	Piles of arms
अध्ययन का पाठ्यक्रम	-	A syllabus of studies
सैनिकों का समूह	-	Regiment of soldier
दीमकों का झुंड	-	A colony of termite

### Collection of people

A board of trustees.	(विश्वासपात्रों की मंडली)
A board of examiners.	(परीक्षकों की मंडली)
A brigade of cavalry.	(घुडसवार सैनिकों का दल)
A brigade of infantry.	(पैदल सैनिकों का दल)
A brigade of artillery.	(आग्नेयास्त्र चलाने वाले सैनिकों का दल)

A batch of pupils.	(शिष्यों का समूह)
An assembly of representatives.	(प्रतिनिधियों की मंडली)
A caravan of pilgrims.	(तीर्थयात्रियों का काफिला)
A caravan of merchants.	(व्यापारियों का कारवाँ)
A bench of judges.	(न्यायाधीशों की मंडली)
A circle of friends.	(मित्रों की मंडली)
A circle of acquaintances.	(परिचितों की मंडली)
A clique of schemers.	(उपाय करने वालों की मंडली)
A colony of people.	(लोगों की नई बस्ती)
A company of actors.	(अभिनेताओं की मंडली)

### Collection of animals, birds and insects

A troop of lions.	(शेरों का झुंड)
A troop of monkeys.	(बंदरों का झुंड)
A train of donkeys.	(गधों का समूह)
A team of horses.	(घोड़ों का समूह)
A team of oxen.	(बैलों का झुंड)
A swarm of flies.	(मक्खियों का झुंड)
A swarm of bees.	(मधुमक्खियों का झुंड)
A swarm of locusts.	(टिड्डों का झुंड)
A stud of ponies.	(छोटे घोड़ों का झुंड)
A stud of horses.	(घोड़ों का झुंड)

### Some Important Abstract Noun

Adjective	Abstract Noun	Verb	Abstract Noun
Able	Ability	Belong	Belongings
Brief	Brevity	Allow	Allowance
Careful	Carefulness	Accede	Access
Capable	Capability	Admit	Admission
Efficient	Efficiency	Attend	Attendance
Faithful	Faithfulness	Choose	Choice
Hard	Hardship	Carry	Carriage
Excellent	Excellence	Consume	Consumption
Curious	Curiosity	Deceive	Deceit
Careless	Carelessness	Practice	Practice
Busy	Business	Behave	Behavior
Active	Activity	Arrive	Arrival

Verb	Abstract noun	Verb	Abstract noun
Please	Pleasure	Speak	Speech
Pay	Payment	Perform	Performance
Offend	Offence	Oblige	Obligation
Obey	Obedience	Narrate	Narration
Mix	Mixture	Marry	Marriage
Maintain	Maintenance	Lose	Loss
Laugh	Laughter	Know	Knowledge

### Words Denoting Group

- Lions - Pride (Female), Coalition (male)
- Dogs - Kennel, Pack (आवाश, शिकारी कुत्तों)
- Trees - Woodland, Grove (बड़े वृक्षों, छोटे पौधों)
- Tigers - Ambush, Streak
- Ships - Fleet, Armada (Normal ships, war ships)
- Sheep's - Flock, Herd, Mob
- Fish - School, Shoal (बहुत शारे shoal एक line में आ जाये)
- Magicians - Wizard, Warlock (+ve effects, -ve effects)
- People - Crowd, Mob (disarrange group, अड भीड)
- Puppy - Litter of puppies

### Noun and Gender

#### Gender –

Masculine – Poet, horse, fox

Feminine – Poetess/ Mare/ Vixen

Neuter – Chair, Pen

Common – Friend/ Student

#### Masculine

- Tutor (निति शिक्षक)
- Nephew (भतीजा)
- Groom (दुल्हा)
- Wizard (जादूगर)
- Lover (प्रेमी)
- Lord (स्वामी)
- Gander (हंश)

#### Feminine

- Governess (निति शिक्षिका)
- Niece (भतीजी)
- Bride (दुल्हन)
- Witch (जादूगरनी)
- be loved (प्रेमीका)
- Lady
- Goose (हंसीनी)



- कुछ शब्दों को Feminine मानते हैं अतः इसके साथ Pronoun Her, Hers, She या herself लगाते हैं

Such as: - The moon, The earth, Nature, Spring, Virtue, Charity, mercy, peace, ship, river, nation, fame, city, liberty.

Eg :- The moon shed its (her) light on the bank.

Love virtue it (she) is alone free.

- The Sun, time, death, wind, Summer, thunder, Ocean, love, war, wine को masculine माना जाता है इनके साथ He, his, him, himself का Use करते हैं

Eg :- Death lays her (his) icy hand on king.

- Everything, something, anything, nothing, indefinite pronoun है ये neuter gender को प्रकट करते हैं ।

Eg :- Everything should be kept in his (its) order.

This is Mohan's Pen. (यह मोहन का पेन है ।)

This is the door of the house. (यह घर का दरवाजा है ।)

This is Girl's college. (यह लड़कियों का विद्यालय है ।)

- यदि दो noun and से जुड़े हो तो उनके बीच close relation ना हो तो दोनों nouns के (अलग-अलग अधिकार के अर्थ में) साथ Apostrophe's का प्रयोग करते हैं

Eg:- Mohan's and Sohan's house. (मोहन का घर और सोहन का घर ।)

Note :- यदि सम्मिलित अधिकार की बात है तो last noun के साथ Apostrophe's लगाते हैं ।

Eg:- Mohan and Sohan's house.

## PRONOUN

- Noun के बदले प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को Pronoun कहते हैं ।
- Noun के repetition से बचने के लिए ही pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।
- **Pronoun के प्रकार**
  1. Personal Pronoun (पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम) - I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, etc.
  2. Relative Pronoun (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम) - Who, whom, whose, which, that etc.
  3. Interrogative Pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम) - Who, what, whom, whose, where, etc.
  4. Reflexive Pronoun (निजवाचक सर्वनाम) - Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, etc.
  5. Emphatic Pronoun (दृढ़ता वाचक सर्वनाम) - Myself, yourself, himself, herself etc.
  6. Demonstrative Pronoun (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम) - This, that, these, those etc.
  7. Reciprocal Pronoun (परस्पर शून्यक सर्वनाम) - Each other, one another etc.
  8. Distributive Pronoun (विभागबोधक सर्वनाम) - Each, either, neither, every, none etc.
  9. Indefinite Pronoun (अनिश्चित सर्वनाम) - Everybody, somebody, someone, no one, much, few, little etc.
  10. Exclamatory Pronoun (विश्मयादिबोधक सर्वनाम) - What! etc.
  11. Possessive Pronoun (अधिकारवाचक सर्वनाम) - Mine, ours, yours, his, hers etc.

- **Personal Pronoun :-** वे pronoun जो तीनों persons (1,2,3) में होते हैं ।

Subjective Pronoun	Objective Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	Mine	My	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves
We	Us	Ours	Our	Ourselves
You	You	Yours	Your	Yourself/ yourselves
It	It	-	Its	Itself
Who	Whom	Whose	Whose	-

- **Relative Pronoun :-** वे pronoun जो अपने पहले प्रयुक्त nouns या noun equivalent words से संबंध बताते हैं तथा दो sentences को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं, Relative Pronoun कहलाते हैं । (Who, which, that, whom, whose etc.)

**Ex :-** I met Veena, who was returning from school.

(R.P.)

The pen that my father gave writes well.

- **Interrogative Pronoun :-** वे pronoun जो प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।  
जैसे- (What, who, where, whose, which)
- **Reflexive Pronoun:-** जब वाक्य में 'स्वयं', खुद ही, खुद को, अपने आप जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग हो तब Reflexive Pronoun का use होता है।  
**Ex :-** The poor man poisoned himself and his children.
- **Emphatic Pronoun :-** यदि sentence में प्रयुक्त verb से पूर्व Myself, himself, yourself, itself आये तो Emphatic होता है और बाद में आये तो Reflexive Pronoun होता है।  
**Ex :-** I myself did it. (Emphatic)  
I did it myself. (Reflexive)
- **Demonstrative Pronoun :-** This/that/these/those, such, the same.
- **Reciprocal Pronoun :-** Each other/one another.  
दो के बीच परस्पर शब्द की अंग्रेजी - Each other  
दो से अधिक के लिये - One Another  
**Ex:-** Ram and Sohan quarrel each other. (✓)  
Four sons quarrel one another. (✓)
- **Distributive Pronoun:-** Each, either, neither
- **Indefinite Pronoun :-** Somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody, anyone, all.
- **Exclamatory Pronoun: -** What!

## Uses of Pronouns

### 1. Personal Pronoun

(i) जब विभिन्न Pronoun एक ही sentence में प्रयुक्त हो तब-

बुरी बात का आभास न हो → 2 3 1

बुरी बात कही गयी हो → 1 2 3

**Eg:-** You, he and I shall study for the exam. (Good sense)

I, you and he have made a blunder. (Bad sense)

(ii) Let, like, between, but, except एवं preposition के बाद objective case का प्रयोग होता है।

**Eg:-** Let me do this work.

My daughter looks like me.

(iii) दो Nominative के बीच तुलना हो तो As/than के बाद Nominative case का प्रयोग

**Eg:-** He is as fast as I.

I run faster than he.

- दो objective के बीच तुलना हो तो As/than के बाद objective case pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Eg:-** I know you as much as him.

(iv) It + be (is/am/are/was/were) + nominative case का pronoun

↓

(Subject)

**Eg:-** It is I who am to blame.

## 2. Possessive Pronoun

(i) इनका प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है।

**Eg:-** Ours school was closed for four days. (✗)

Our school was closed for four days. (✓)

(ii) sentence में verb के subject के रूप में-

**Eg:-** Yours is a new car.

Hers is a beautiful house.

(iii) sentence में verb के object के रूप में-

**Eg:-** Save your time and mine too.

(iv) Preposition के object के रूप में-

**Eg:-** I prefer your help to hers.

(v) Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favor के साथ possessive case -

**Eg:-** At his sight the robbers fled. (✗)

At the sight of him the robbers fled. (✓)

(vi) Gerund (V<sup>1</sup> + ing) के पहले possessive adjective का प्रयोग -

**E.g.:-** I was confident of my winning the match.

She was not confident of her doing well in the examination.

## 3. Reflexive Pronoun

(i) Acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, except, apply, adapt, adjust, pride, absent एवं enjoy के बाद Reflexive -

**Eg:-** You should avail yourself of this opportunity.

The officers acquitted themselves well during the crisis.

(ii) Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, open, sell, wash, drains, shave, concentrate, feel, hurry के बाद Reflexive नहीं-

Eg:- He hid himself in the room. (✗)

He hid in the room. (✓)

#### 4. Distributive Pronoun

(i) **Either** – दो में से कोई एक

Eg:- Either of these two pens is red.

(ii) **Neither** – दो में से कोई भी नहीं

Eg:- Neither of those two girls is active.

#### 5. Reciprocal Pronoun

(i) **Each other**- दो व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के लिए

(ii) **One another** - दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए

Eg:- He was so afraid that his knees knocked each other.

After the farewell, the students bade one another goodbye.

#### 6. Relative Pronoun

(i) Who/which/that का प्रयोग subordinate clause के subject के रूप में-

Eg:- The boy who came here is a player.

(ii) And से जुड़कर दो antecedent, जिनमें एक मनुष्य तथा दूसरा जानवर/वस्तु हो तो 'that' श्रायेगा

Eg:- The man and his dog that I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

(iii) Superlative degree + that

Eg:- Kabir is the most laborious man that I have even seem.

(iv) All का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए होने पर – who/that

All का प्रयोग वस्तु के लिए होने पर – that

All + singular uncountable noun – that

(v) The same + noun के बाद That

Eg:- This is the same man that deceived me.

#### 7. Interrogative Pronoun:-

(i) Who – subject का पता

Whom – object का पता

Whose – मालिक का पता करने के लिए

Eg:- who is playing?

Whom has he invited?

Whose book is this?

(ii) जब दो या दो से अधिक में से एक का चुनाव करना हो- Which

Eg:- Which is your brother in the crowd? (✓)

Who is your brother in the crowd? (✗)

### 8. Demonstrative Pronoun:- (This, That, There, Those, Such, The same)

(i) This/That – समीप की वस्तु/वस्तुओं के लिए

**Eg:-** This is a cat.

These are cats.

(ii) That/Those – दूर की वस्तु/वस्तुओं के लिए

**Eg:-** That is a book.

Those are book.

• Singular noun के repetition को शेकने के लिए - 'That of'

Plural noun के repetition को शेकने के लिए - 'Those of'

**Eg:-** The climate of Pune is better than that of Mumbai.

The streets of Delhi are wider than those of Mumbai.

### Some special rules for Pronoun

(1) Like तथा unlike का use preposition की तरह होता है। इसके साथ कभी-कभी verb के रूप में भी होता है।

like and unlike preposition की तरह प्रयुक्त हो तो pronoun objective case में रहता है।

**Ex:-** My daughter looks like I. (×)

My daughter looks like me. (✓)

(2) Let शब्द के बाद Objective case में pronoun का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**Ex:-** Let he go. (×)

Let him go. (✓)

(3) Preposition के बाद Objective case में Pronoun का use होता है न कि nominative case के pronoun का

**Ex:-** Ravi laughed at you and I. (×)

Ravi laughed at you and me. (✓)

## Exercise

**1. The word that indicate noun is called -**

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

**2. Personal Pronoun are**

- (a) He      (b) They      (c) We      (d) All of these

**3. Second form of verb is used in -**

- (a) My      (b) Ours      (c) them      (d) I

**4. Which tense is used for denoting universal truth ?**

- (a) Personal Pronoun  
(b) Reflexive Pronoun  
(c) Demonstrative Pronoun  
(d) None of the above

**5. The pronouns which are used to refer to mutual relationship are called -**

- (a) Reciprocal Pronoun      (b) Demonstrative Pronoun  
(c) Interrogative Pronoun      (d) None of the above

**6. Verb comes -**

- (a) Before subjective case      (b) after subjective case  
(c) Before objective case      (d) after objective case

**7. 'It' is used in the case of....**

- (a) Weather      (b) time      (c) season      (d) All of these

**8. 'you' is the type of person**

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> person      (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> person      (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> person      (d) None of these

**9. Sentence, "I will destroy myself" denotes the type of pronoun**

- (a) Personal Pronoun      (b) Reciprocal Pronoun  
(c) Reflexive Pronoun      (d) None of the above

**10. 'That' can be used for -**

- (a) Living and non-living things
- (b) Only living things
- (c) Only non-living things
- (d) None of the above

**11. That blue and gray saree is .....**

- (a) me
- (b) mine
- (c) myself
- (d) yourself

**12. .... Program was the best**

- (a) They're
- (b) Their
- (c) You
- (d) Mine

**13. Don't be scared of ..... dog**

- (a) Your
- (b) ours
- (c) mine
- (d) our

**14. Ali and Rahul collected the stickers .....**

- (a) Yourself
- (b) themselves
- (c) himself
- (d) their self

**15. When Sanjana won the lottery, she pinched ..... to make sure she wasn't dreaming.**

- (a) hers
- (b) herself
- (c) her
- (d) himself

### Answers

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (a)
6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (b)



## Verb and Modal Auxiliaries Verb

- वह शब्द जिससे किसी कार्य के करने का बोध होता है ।

### Types of Verb

1. Transitive (सकर्मक)
2. Intransitive (असकर्मक)

1. Transitive Verb: - वह verb जो अपना अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए object लेती है ।

Ex:- I opened the gate.

The man killed a snake.

Aditi made (V) a doll (obj.).

2. Intransitive verb:- वह verb जो अपना अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए object नहीं लेती है ।

Ex:- The man died(v.).

The girl smiled (v.).

The sun Shines (v.).

### Some Important facts of verb

1. कुछ ऐसे Transitive verb हैं जो कभी-कभी Intransitive verb की तरह प्रयुक्त होते हैं ।

#### Transitive

She eats bread.

The boy broke the glass.

He opened the door.

#### Intransitive

We eat to live.

The glass broke.

The door soon opened.

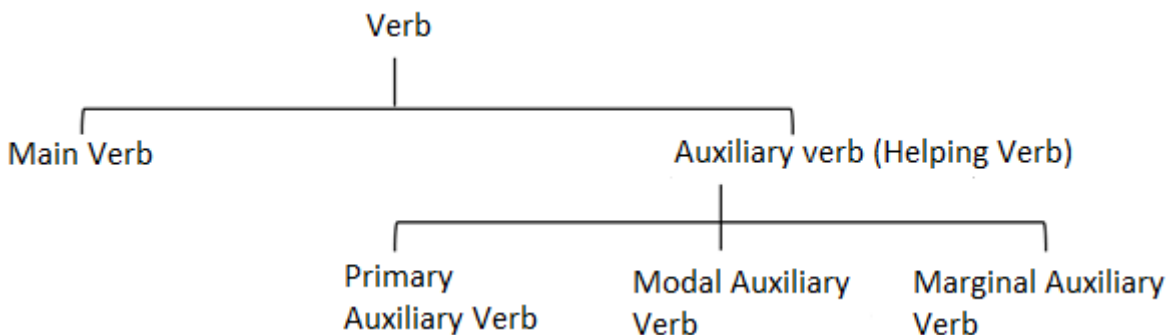
2. जब कोई Intransitive verb, Preposition के साथ जुड़ा है तो वह Transitive बन जाता है ।

Ex:- He laughed at me.

We take about the affair.

I carried out his orders.

Verb को पुनः उपयोग के आधार पर दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है ।



1. Main Verb:- वे verb जो sentence में Main verbs के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं ये V<sub>1</sub>, V<sub>2</sub>, V<sub>3</sub>, V<sub>4</sub>, V<sub>5</sub> के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं ।

Ex:- I write a letter. (Write – V<sub>1</sub>)

He wrote a letter. (Wrote – V<sub>2</sub>)

He is written a letter. (Written – V<sub>3</sub>)

He is writing a letter. (Writing – V<sub>4</sub> (V<sub>1</sub>+ing))

He writes a letter. (Writes – V<sub>5</sub> (V<sub>1</sub> + s/es))

2. Auxiliary Verb- वे verbs जो क्रिय verbs के साथ प्रयुक्त होकर questions, negative तथा tense बनाने के साथ – साथ possibility तथा willingness को express करते हैं ।

(1) Primary Auxiliary Verbs:- To do, To have, To be.

(2) Modal Auxiliary Verbs: - Can, Could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to.

(3) Marginal Auxiliary Verbs:- Used to, Need, done.

### Some Rules for Auxiliary Verbs

(1) Modal Auxiliary Verbs का प्रयोग Main Verb के रूप में नहीं होता है ।

Ex:- You can (H.V.) help me.

It may (H.V.) rain today.

(2) Verb to be का प्रयोग continuous tense में V<sub>4</sub> के पहले होता है ।

Ex:- He is taking coffee.

I was playing cricket.

(3) Do/ does/ did का प्रयोग simple present and simple past tense में negative sentence बनाने में ।

Ex:- He does not want to tell a lie.

(4) Do का प्रयोग Imperative का negative/ emphatic बनाने के लिए ।

Ex:- Don't go there.

Do sing it again.

(5) Is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ have/ has, had etc. के बाद infinitive का प्रयोग

Ex:- I am to see her tomorrow.

I have to move the furniture myself.

(6) have + infinitive – forced action के sense में ।

Ex:- I have to work hard.

She had to leave her job.