



**3<sup>rd</sup> – ग्रेड**



**अध्यापक**

लेवल – प्रथम

कार्यालय निदेशक, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा  
राजस्थान बीकानेर

भाग – 3

**अंग्रेजी**

# 3<sup>rd</sup> GRADE LEVEL - 1

## English

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## Degree of Comparison

- किसी भी Noun की quality मापने के लिए degree use की जाती हैं
- Sentence के अर्थ में परिवर्तन किये बिना adjective और adverb की degree को बदला जा सकता है
- Degree तीन प्रकार की होती हैं-
  1. Positive degree- wise, strong, intelligent, beautiful  
Positive Degree वाले sentence में as/so + Positive degree + as का use होता है
  2. Comparative degree- wiser, stronger, more intelligent, more beautiful
    - Comparative degree वाले sentence में more + Positive degree + er + than का use किया जाता है
  3. Superlative degree- wisest, strongest, most intelligent, most beautiful
    - इन Sentences में the + most + Positive degree + est का use किया जाता है

### Degree of Comparison list

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
Interesting	More Interesting	Most Interesting
Expensive	More Expensive	Most Expensive
Courageous	More Courageous	Most Courageous
Magnificent	More Magnificent	Most Magnificent
Splendid	More Splendid	Most Splendid
Useful	More Useful	Most Useful
Famous	More Famous	Most Famous

- adjective की तरह adverb की भी degree of comparison होती है

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Hard	Harder	Hardest
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Soon	Sooner	Soonest
Near	Nearer	Nearest
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Beautifully	More Beautifully	Most Beautifully
Carefully	More Carefully	Most Carefully
Swiftly	More Swiftly	Most Swiftly
Slowly	More Slowly	Most Slowly
Wisely	More Wisely	Most Wisely
Badly	Worse	Worst

Forth	Further	Furthest
Far	Farther	Farthest
Late	Later	Latest
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most
Well	Better	Best

इन तीनों Degrees को आपस में बदला जा सकता है। इनको आपस में बदलने के निम्न तरीके हो सकते हैं-

1. Positive Degree को Comparative Degree में बदलना
2. Positive Degree को Superlative Degree में बदलना
3. Comparative Degree को Positive Degree में बदलना
4. Comparative Degree को Superlative Degree में बदलना
5. Superlative Degree को Positive Degree में बदलना
6. Superlative Degree को Comparative Degree में बदलना

### Different types of sentences

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| (1) Rahul is as tall as his Vijay.               | (Positive Degree)    |
| (2) Vijay is not so intelligent as Karan.        | (Positive Degree)    |
| (3) No other boy is as quick as Naveen.          | (Positive Degree)    |
| (4) Very few students are as sharp as Prakash.   | (Positive Degree)    |
| (5) Kapil is faster than Gopal.                  | (Comparative Degree) |
| (6) Mohan is stronger than most other boys here. | (Comparative Degree) |
| (7) He is the tallest man in this town.          | (Superlative Degree) |
| (8) Lead is the heaviest of all metals.          | (Superlative Degree) |

### Type: 1- Change of Positive Degree into Comparative Degree

Positive Degree - Mahesh is as fast as Rahul.

इस वाक्य में Mahesh Subject है तथा Rahul Object हैं।

#### नियम-

- Object Rahul को Comparative Degree के शुरू में लिखा जाएगा
- Verb में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता किन्तु यह Comparative negative बनेगा अतः H.V. के साथ Not का प्रयोग होगा।
- Positive Degree को Comparative Degree में बदलेंगे जैसे Fast का Faster हो जाएगा।
- Comparative Degree के साथ हमें 'Than' का प्रयोग होगा।
- वाक्य के अन्त में subject Mahesh को लिखेंगे।

**Note** - अगर Positive degree का वाक्य Affirmative में हो तो Comparative degree का वाक्य Negative होगा और अगर Positive degree का वाक्य Negative में हो तो Comparative degree का वाक्य Affirmative में होगा ।

Positive Degree - Mahesh is as fast as Rahul.

Comparative Degree - Rahul is not faster than Mahesh

**Examples -**

1. Vikash is as bold as Mahesh.  
Mahesh not bolder than Vikash.
2. Naresh is not as tall as Naveen.  
Naveen is taller than Naresh.

**Type: 2- Change of Positive Degree into Superlative Degree**

Sentence - No other district of Rajasthan is as big as Jaisalmer.

अगर वाक्य No other से भारू हो तो इसे Superlative Degree में निम्न तरीके से बदले ।

**नियम-**

- Positive Degree के Object को Superlative Degree के भारू में लिखा जाएगा
- Verb में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ।
- Positive Degree Superlative Degree accud big का biggest हो जाएगा तथा Superlative degree से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग हमें होगा ।
- 'district of Rajasthan' को बिना बदले लिख दिया जाएगा।

Positive Degree - No other district of Rajasthan is as big as Jaisalmer.

Superlative Degree - Jaisalmer is the biggest district of Rajasthan.

**Examples**

1. No other boy in this class is as dull as Kapil Kapil is the dullest boy in the class.
2. No other leader in India is as famous as Narendra Narendra is the most famous leader in India.

**Type: 3- Change of Comparative Degree into Superlative Degree**

Sentence- Vijay runs slower than any other boy in my class.

**नियम-**

- Comparative Degree Subject Superlative Degree के शुरू में लिखा जाएगा]
- Verb में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ।
- Comparative Degree को Superlative Degree में बदलेंगे जैसे Slower का Slowest हो जाएगा तथा Superlative degree से पहले 'The' का प्रयोग हमें ॥ होगा ।
- than any other को हटा देंगे ।

- 'in my class' को वाक्य के अन्त में लिखेंगे। कुछ दशाओ of all+ plural noun का प्रयोग भी हो सकता है।

Comparative Degree - Vijay runs slower than any other boy in my class

Superlative Degree - Vijay runs slowest in my class.

**Examples-**

1. His bag is heavier than any other bag.  
His bag is the heaviest of all bags.
2. Naveen is lower than any other contestant.  
Naveen is the lowest of all contestants.

**Type: 4 - Change of Comparative Degree into Positive Degree**

Sentence - Vijay is newer than any other member in this society.

**नियम-**

- Positive Degree बनाने के लिए 'No other + any other के बाद वाली Phrase को लिखो।
- Verb में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
- 'As + Positive degree + as' लिखो।
- Comparative Degree के Subject को अन्त में लिखो।
- 'than any other' को हटा दिया जाएगा।
- Positive Degree: Vijay is newer than any other member in this society.
- Superlative Degree: No other member in this society is as new as Vijay.

**Examples-**

1. Varun is mightier than any other boy in this area.  
No other boy in this area is as mighty as Varun.
2. Ashoka was greater than any other ruler in India.  
No other ruler in India was as great as Ashoka.

**Type: 5- Change of Superlative Degree into Positive Degree**

Sentence - Kamal is the tallest member of my family.

**नियम -**

- Positive Degree बनाने के लिए 'No other + Superlative degree के बाद वाली Phrase को लिखो।
- Verb में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा
- 'The' को हटाकर superlative degree को positive degree में बदलेंगे व as-as/so-as के बीच लिखेंगे अर्थात 'the tallest' का 'as tall as' करेंगे।
- Subject 'Kamal' को Positive degree के वाक्य के अन्त में लिखेंगे।

Superlative Degree - Kamal is the tallest member of my family.

Positive Degree - No other member of my family is as tall as Kamal.

**Examples -**

1. Gandhi was the greatest leader of India.

No other leader of India was as great as Gandhi,

2. Charu is the best speaker of Asia.

No other speaker of Asia is as good as Charu.

**Type: 6 - Change of Superlative Degree into Comparative Degree**

Sentence - Suman is the greatest poet in Rajasthan.

**नियम -**

- Superlative Degree के Subject Comparative Degree के भासू में लिखा जाएगा ।
- Verb में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ।
- Superlative Degree को Comparative Degree में बदलेंगे जैसे greatest को greater में बदला जाएगा ।
- Comparativedegree के बाद 'than' का प्रयोग करेंगे । (greater than)
- Than as any other + Superlative degree (greatest) के बाद वाली Phrase लिखेंगे

Superlative Degree - Suman is the greatest poet in Rajasthan.

Comparative Degree - Suman is greater than any other poet in Rajasthan.

**Examples -**

1. Mango is best of all fruit.

Mango is better than all fruit.

2. He is the strongest man on this planet.

He is stronger than any other man on this planet.



## Word Formation Using Suffix and Prefix

### Suffix

Suffix शब्द का वह भाग होता है जो मूल शब्द के अंत में लगाया जाता है। Suffix शब्द का वह भाग होता है जो मूल शब्द के अंत में लगाया जाता है। speech के एक नए part में बदल देता है।

सामान्य suffix में ed, ing, est, es, ish, er, able, s, ful, less, ly, ment, ness, or, tion, al, y, ty, ous, eous, ive etc. शामिल हैं।

### Suffix के प्रकार

(a) Consonant Suffix - ly, ness, ful, ment, less, er, ance, ing, est, ed इत्यादि।

(b) Vowel Suffix - es, ing, ed, ish, age, ly, less, ship, ment, ful, s इत्यादि।

jump + ing	jumping	fresh + ness	freshness
happy + est	happiest	head + less	headless
act + ive	active	bold + ness	boldness
use + age	usage	member + ship	membership
soft + ly	softly	accident + al	accidental
clean + ed	cleaned	argue + ment	argument
punish + ment	punishment	secure + ity	security
run + er	runner	Intern + ship	Internship
color + ful	colorful	clock + wise	clockwise
shiny + er	shinier	music + al	musical
excite + able	excitable	brave + ly	bravely
fear + less	fearless	self + less	selfless
happen + ed	happened	shy + ness	shyness
slow + ly	slowly	thank + ful	thankful
big + est	biggest	bold + ness	boldness
leaf + es	leaves	pain + ful	painful
hop + ing	hopping	end + less	endless
swim + ing	swimming	talk + ed	talked
baby + ish	babyish	ripe + n	ripen
art + ist	artist	employ + ment	employment
peace + ful	peaceful	involve + ment	involvement
pain + ful	painful	drive + r	driver
state + ment	statement	try + ed	tried
job + less	jobless	press + ed	pressed
replace + ment	replacement	hot + est	hottest
quick + ly	quickly	bore + ing	boring

**Noun Suffixes** - age, al, ance, ant, ate, ee, ence, ent, er, or, ar, ese, ess, hood, ice, ism, ist, ment, ness, sion, tain, tion, ure इत्यादि।

Suffix जो Adjective बनाते हैं – able, al, er, est, ette, ful, fully, ible, ic, ical, ish, ive, less, ous, some, worthy इत्यादि।



Suffixes जो Adverbs बनाते हैं — ly, wards, ways, wide, wise इत्यादि।

Suffix जो Verb रूप बनाते हैं — ate, ed, en, ing, ise, ize, yze इत्यादि।

### Suffix जोड़ने के नियम

(1) Base word में सीधे consonant suffix जोड़ें।

Mouth	+	ful	=	mouthful
Teach	+	er	=	teacher
Pitch	+	er	=	pitcher

(2) यदि base word दो consonant में समाप्त होता है, तो सीधे vowel suffix जोड़ें।  
jump + ing = jumping

(3) यदि Base word में 1 syllable, 1 short vowel और 1 final consonant है, तो vowel suffix जोड़ने से पहले अंतिम consonant को दोगुना करें।

Win	+	ing	=	winning
Run	+	er	=	runner
Fat	+	er	=	fatter
Flip	+	er	=	flipper

(4) जब किसी शब्द में एक से अधिक Syllable होते हैं और "l" letter के साथ समाप्त होता है, तो suffix जोड़ते समय "l" को दोगुना कर देंगे।

Cancel	+	ed	=	cancelled
Control	+	ed	=	controlled
Propel	+	er	=	propeller
Compel	+	ing	=	compelling

(5) यदि base word, silent 'e' में समाप्त होता है, तो vowel suffix जोड़ने से पहले 'e' को छोड़ दें।

Smile	+	ed	=	smiled
Drive	+	ing	=	driving
Hope	+	ing	=	hoping
Make	+	er	=	maker

(6) शब्द के अंत में "e" भी रखेंगे यदि यह "ee" या "ye" में समाप्त होता है।

Agree	+	ing	=	agreeing
Decree	+	ing	=	decreeing
Eye	+	ing	=	eyeing
Foresee	+	ing	=	foreseeing

(7) जब शब्द "y" के साथ समाप्त होता है और उसके आगे एक vowel होता है, तो "y" रखते हैं।

Boy	+	s	=	boys
Enjoy	+	ed	=	enjoyed
Play	+	ing	=	playing
Buy	+	er	=	buyer

(8) यदि base word , single 'y' में समाप्त होता है, तो suffix जोड़ने से पहले 'y' को 'i' में बदलें।

Silly	+	ness	=	silliness
Fly	+	ies	=	flies
Happy	+	ness	=	happiness
Lonely	+	ness	=	loneliness

(9) जब कोई शब्द "ie" में समाप्त होता है, तो प्रत्यय 'ing' जोड़ते हैं तथा अंत को "y" में बदल देते हैं।

Die	+	ing	=	dying
Tie	+	ing	=	tying
Untie	+	ing	=	untying
Lie	+	ing	=	lying

(10) Vowels में समाप्त होने वाले शब्द – vowel suffix के साथ कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं।

echo	-	echoed
henna	-	hennaed
mascara	-	mascaraed
radio	-	radioed

## Prefix

किसी word के आरंभ में जो word part या syllable जोड़ा जाता है, उसे prefix कहते हैं। इनके प्रयोग से part of speech नहीं बदलता है। prefix एक अर्थ होता है, लेकिन यह एक शब्द नहीं है।

Un + lucky	=	Unlucky
In + dependent	=	Independent
Im + polite	=	Impolite

Prefix के उदाहरण – im, in, ir, il, re, em, en, de, un, dis, mis, pre, non, mini, semi, vice dis, un, re, co, bi, be pre, non, im, dis, mis, sub, super, anti, over इत्यादि हैं।

un + happy	unhappy	super + market	supermarket
re + do	redo	dis + obey	disobey
co+ exist	coexist	auto + graph	autograph
re + pay	repay	inter + view	interview
pre + mature	premature	inter + state	interstate
im + possible	impossible	re + fill	refill
non + fiction	non-fiction	in + appropriate	inappropriate
dis + agree	disagree	il + logical	illogical
re + build	rebuild	auto + biography	autobiography
pre + view	preview	super + man	superman
mis + understand	misunderstand	in + adequate	inadequate
re + cycle	recycle	re + move	remove
bi + annual	biannual	un + fair	unfair
re + write	rewrite	anti + freeze	antifreeze
un + tidy	untidy	im + portant	important
dis + honest	dishonest	pro + active	proactive
mis + behave	misbehave	sub + marine	submarine
non + sense	nonsense	inter + face	interface

dis + advantage	disadvantage	re + use	reuse
re + appear	reappear	pre + school	preschool
in + active	inactive	semi + final	semifinal
mis + lead	mislead	anti + virus	antivirus
sub + continent	subcontinent	post + graduate	postgraduate
dis + continue	discontinue	anti + clockwise	anticlockwise
re + fresh	refresh	tri + cycle	tricycle
in + visible	invisible	ex + president	ex-president
sub + way	subway	ultra + sound	ultrasound
mis + conduct	misconduct	self + respect	self-respect
in + capable	incapable	co + worker	co-worker
auto + pilot	autopilot	re + lay	relay
dis + agree	disagree	anti + social	antisocial
in + complete	incomplete	in + visible	invisible
sub + merge	submerge	pre + history	prehistory
dis + obedient	disobedient	pro + active	proactive
sub + title	subtitle	in + direct	indirect
re + place	replace	over + cook	overcook
in + formal	informal	un + pack	unpack
il + legal	illegal		

## Framing Questions

English Grammar में प्रश्न बनाने के दो तरीके होते हैं—

1. Helping verb से प्रश्न बनाना।
2. Wh...word से प्रश्न बनाना।

### 1. Helping verb से बनने वाले प्रश्न—

- जब question का answer, yes or no में दिया जाए तब हम helping verb जैसे— is, am, are, was, were, do, did, does, has, have, had, will, shall, should, would, may, might, can, could, must आदि का उपयोग करके प्रश्न बनाते हैं।
- Helping verb से प्रश्न बनाते समय निम्न संरचना का ध्यान रखना होता है—  
H.V. + Subject + Main Verb + Object

**Examples -**

Affirmative Sentence	Interrogative Sentence
Yes, I know him	Do you know him?
Yes, he is cooking food.	Is he cooking food?
She has finished her lunch.	Has she finished her lunch?
Yes, we have completed our work.	Have you completed your work?
No, she was not reading.	Was she reading?
No, you are not a convict.	Am I a convict?
Yes, I eat rice.	Do you eat rice?
Yes, he will come today.	Will he come today?

### 2. Wh.....word से बनने वाले प्रश्न — वे प्रश्न जिनका answer, yes or no में नहीं दिया जा सकता उन्हें Wh.....words से बनाते हैं।

Wh.....words एवं उनके प्रयोग —

Wh.....word	प्रयोग
Who (कौन)	Subject
Whose (किसका)	Possession
Whom (किसको)	Indirect Object
Which (कौनसा)	Subject/Object

What (क्या)	Direct Object/ Subject
Why (क्यों)	Reason
Where (कहाँ)	Place
How (कैसे)	Manner
How Much (कितना)	Quantity
How Many (कितने)	Number

### Examples

Affirmative Sentence	Interrogative Sentence
Mularam is the Hindi teacher here.	Who is the Hindi teacher here?
I saw him there.	Whom did you see there?
His brother stole my mobile phone.	Whose brother stole my mobile phone?
I like red pen.	Which pen do you like?
I get up at 5 O'Clock.	When do you get up?
She can dance for two hours at a stretch.	How long can she dance at a stretch?
His grandfather is 80 years old.	How old is his grandfather?

## EXERCISE

1. Nobody informed us that the meeting was cancelled, \_\_\_\_?  
 (a) isn't it (b) did they  
 (c) didn't they (d) doesn't they (d)
  
2. (a) You are coming, here today, yes?  
 (b) Are you coming hear today?  
 (c) Are you coming here today?  
 (d) Today you come here, is it? (c)
  
3. Choose the sentence with correct question form:  
 (a) Where are the President and his family members staying?  
 (b) Where are staying the President and his family?  
 (c) Where the President and his family are staying?  
 (d) The President and his family are staying where? (a)
  
4. Pick out the correct question tag for the following  
 People shouldn't drink and drive, .....  
 (a) should they? (b) shouldn't they?  
 (c) isn't it? (d) shall they? (a)
  
5. A question tag is also known as a.....  
 (a) tail question (b) descriptive question  
 (c) critical question (d) head question (a)
  
6. Neither of them complained..... they?  
 (a) didn't (b) don't  
 (c) did (d) do (c)
  
7. Which question is correct in its structure ?  
 (a) How did she complete the task?  
 (b) How she completed the task ?  
 (c) How did she completed the task ?  
 (d) How she did complete the task ? (a)
  
8. Which of the following sentences has the correct structure of question?  
 (a) How long will you take to finish your work?  
 (b) How did long you will take to finish your work?  
 (c) How long you take to finish your work?  
 (d) How long you will take to finish your work? (a)



9. Peter doesn't smoke, ..... he? (Add a question tag)

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) do   | (b) did   |
| (c) does | (d) don't |
- (c)

10. Pick out the correct 'wh' question.

- (a) How much money do you want?  
 (b) How much do you want money?  
 (c) How much do you money want?  
 (d) How much money you want?
- (a)

11. Pick out the appropriate question tag for the following statement:

You didn't see him

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) didn't you? | (b) did you?    |
| (c) isn't it?   | (d) aren't you? |
- (b)

12. Q : ..... are you ?

A : I am fine, than you.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| (a) Why | (b) What |
| (c) How | (d) Who  |
- (c)

13. You don't know my uncle.....

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) does he ? | (b) isn't it?  |
| (c) do you?   | (d) don't you? |
- (c)

14. Choose the correct order of words

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Do you live where? | (b) Do live you where? |
| (c) Where do you live  | (d) Where you live do? |
- (c)

15. Choose the correct word order.

- (a) Why she did leave so early?  
 (b) Why did she leave so early?  
 (c) Why did so early she leave?  
 (d) Why so early did she leave?
- (b)

16. People speak English all over the world. (Add a question tag)

- (a) People speak English all over the world, don't they?  
 (b) People speak English all over the world, don't people?  
 (c) People speak English all over the world, don't them?  
 (d) People speak English all over the world, do they?
- (a)



17. ....does he live now?  
 (a) When (b) where (c) what (d) who (b)
18. .... did he say to you?  
 (a) What (b) When (c) Why (d) Who (a)
19. ....is he working hard in these days?  
 (a) Why (b) When (c) what (d) How (a)
20. Parliament voted to pass the bill, .....  
 (a) did it? (b) didn't it? (c) did they? (d) didn't they? (d)
21. Parliament passed the bill without voting.....  
 (a) did it? (b) didn't it? (c) didn't they (d) did they? (b)
22. Help me, please, .....  
 (a) will you (b) shall we? (c) may you? (d) should we? (a)
23. No one helped me, .....  
 (a) didn't it? (b) did they? (c) did it? (d) didn't they? (b)
24. Everything is possible, .....?  
 (a) is it? (b) isn't it? (c) aren't the? (d) are they? (b)
25. Everyone is coming here, .....  
 (a) isn't he? (b) is he? (c) aren't they? (d) are they? (c)
26. I can work hardly,.....  
 (a) can I? (b) can't I? (c) can you? (d) can't you? (a)
27. Ram wants to read it, .....  
 (a) does Ram? (b) does he? (c) doesn't he? (d) doesn't Ram? (c)
28. Police arrested the thief, .....  
 (a) did they (b) didn't they? (c) did police (d) didn't police? (b)
29. I am going to Jaipur, .....  
 (a) amn't I ? (b) aren't I? (c) am I ? (d) are I? (b)
30. Let's help him, .....  
 (a) shall we? (b) will we?  
 (c) should we? (d) would we? (a)
31. There are four books on the table, .....