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भाग - 1

ENGLISH





संस्करण – t/ykbl 2020

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ENGLISH

NOUN

A noun is the name of place, person, thing, idea action and quality.

Types:

Proper Noun – Denotes a particular person, place thing.

Ex. – (Akshay, Pooja, Ankita)

Common Noun – Is the name given its common in every person or thing of the same class on kind. (Ex. – Boy, girl, company etc.)

Collective Noun – Denotes a group or collection of similar individuals considered as one complete whole. (Ex. Class, staff, army, parliament etc.)

Material Noun – Denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made. (Ex. – Iron, silver, gold etc.)

Noun Number

	Singular Noun Ending	Plural Noun Ending	Singular	Plural
1.	-s, ss, ch, x, zz	- es	Man	Men
Ex-	Focus	Focusses	Woman	Women
	Princess	Princess	Mouse	Mice
	Church	Churches	Fish	Fish or fishes
	Box	Boxes	A sheep	Ten sheep
	Buzz	Buzzes	Child	Children
			Ox	Oxen
2	-O	-Sores	A woman	Several
			Doctor	Women / doctors
Ex.	Hero	Heroes	.a book case	Two bookcases
	Piano	Pianos	.An Indian	Two Indian
	Potato	Potatoes	Take Away	Take – Aways
3.	Consonantly	-ies	A passer by	several
	Baby	babies		Passers by
	Hobby	Hobbies	Glassful	Glassfuls
4.	Vowelty		Spoonful	Spoonfuls
	-Key	-Keys		
	-Ray	Rays		
5	-F	-sor-ves		
Ex.	Hoof	Hoofs or hooves		
	Dwarf	Drarfs or drarves		
	Theig	Theeves		
	Roof	Roofs		
6	-fe	-ves		
	Knife	Knives		
	Life	Lifes		
7.	On	A		
	Phenomenon	-phenomenon	Ex- Since I had never seen a falling stor, seeing, one on my honey moon was rea phenomenon.	
	Criterion	-criteria		

As well as know sunrise is a great phenomenon.

Is / es

	Singular	Plural	Ex – during the real Estate
1	Analysis	Analyses	Crises, homes prices
2	Diagnosis	Diagnoses	Were extremely low
3	Casis	Cases	But few people had
4	Thesis	Thases	Money to buy
5	Crisis	Crises	Crises – crisis

The widow who lives near his house is passing through money crisis x → Crisis (Sing.) Crises (Plural)

Ans. Correct → Crises

Abstract Noun – Is usually the home of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs. (Ex. – Virtue, darkness, kindness, happiness etc.)

Singular Noun – Boy, girl, man, car etc.

Plural Noun – Boys, girls, men, cars etc.

Countable Noun – Are the name of objects, people etc. that we can count (Ex. – Book, Dr. Horse, Apple)

Uncountable Nouns – Are the names of thing which we can't count.

They mainly denotes substance and abstract things. Ex. – Milk, oil, sugar, gold, honesty, etc.

US – I:-

Cactus – cacti

Focus – foci

Fungus – fungi

Nucleolus –nuclei

Syllabus –syllabi / syllabuses

Radius – radii

Ex – (1) We need to improve or textbooks and syllabus in such a way that students do not need to rey on the cheap hotels.

Ans. – Syllabus – Syllabi correct: Syllabi

(2) All the cactus were in flower, so that the desert was riot of colour.

Cactus गलत है । क्योंकि All Plural तो Noun भी Plural होगा । Cacti (correct) है ।

Um – a

Singular	Plural
Datum	Data
Medium	Media
Memorandum	Memoranda

Ex – We can solve these problems by using method of floating datum DMO suparaision (v)

Datum (v) क्योंकि यहाँ एक specific method (floating Method) की बात हो रही है क्योंकि special method (singular) है तो (Datum (S + ing) Noun भी sign होगा ।

He copied the relevant data out of the encyclopedia.

(plural)

Ans. data (v) – काम का data collect किया मतलब बहुत शाश data collect किया होगा ।

Important Rules:

Rule –

- We always use singular verb with uncountable nouns.

- Plural of these words does not exist.

Some Example of uncountable Noun are –

Machinery	Scenery	Information	Leg gage
Advice	Poetry	Evidence	Tieip
Furniture	Bread	Wood	Fuel
Hair	Crockery	Coth	Moves
Backery	Behavior	Dust	Jwellery
Knowledge	Wastage	Murchief	Clothing
			cast

Note – These nouns will not take A, An, many, fear number of (plural verb) they take singular verb.

Unconsent noun Plural/verb
 ↗ ↘

Ex. The sceneries of Kashmir have evcinonate us (x)

Ans. The scenery of Kashmir has Enchate us. (v)

(2) She gave two jewelries (correct – Jewelry or a piece of jewelry)

(3) His hairs are black – His hair is black (v)

(4) I ate three breads today – (cored – Bread or three slices of Bread)
 (x)

Rule 2

Certain nouns exist in plural forms only.

Thus “S” cannot be removed from such nouns

They take plural verb form

Ex.-

Scissors	Jeans	Pincers	Shorts
Spectacles	Remains	Congratulation	Pilers
Binoculars	Pajamas	Pants	Tweezers
Tongs	Earnings	Skates	Savings
Pincers	Trousers	Tights	
Thanks	Socks	Wages	

Ex. – Where are my pants? ← Plural
 Where are the tongs? ← Plural

Aims were given to beggers.

She forgot her spac + acle here. (Correct – spectacles)

Rule 3

There are some nouns that indicate – length, measure, money, weight or number, when they are preceded by a numeral, they remain unchanged in form.

Foot, Meter, pair, score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion.

Note: इनसे पहले number है तो “S” नही लगेगा

Ex – three dozens pencil (x)

Three dozen pencils (v)

Number ↗

इसमे बाद “of” हो तो – “S” लगेगा

Ex: Thousands of people died of cholera last year. (x)

Correct-

Thousands of people died of cholera last year.

- I have seven dozens of shoes (correct – dozen)
- He has five thousands rupees (correct - thousand)
- It is four years degree course (correct – year)

Rule 5:

Some nouns are singular in meaning but are used as plural nouns and always to plural verb –

[Cattle] gentry, vermin, peasantry, artillery, people, clergy, company, police].

Ex:

(1) The cattle is grazing in the ground.
 (x)

Cattle – Are (v)
 (Plural) (plural)

(2) Police has controlled the situation.
(have)v

(3) The children are playing in the field. (v)

(4) On large farms, cattle are usually market with brand.

Cattle (Noun) plural है इसलिए plural – forms

(v) (form होता है तो गलत होता)

Note:

(1) People और People of difference:

- People – of some race (समान जाति धर्म)
- Peoples of different race (विभिन्न जाति धर्म)

Q. ----- of world must unit (Peoples v / People x)

(2) Floor – (the flat surface of the room)
Ground – surface of the Earth.

(3) Envy – A wish to pass that the other person has complete.

Jealousy – A feeling that arises out of fear of losing that yours.

(4) Skill – We acquire it by learning.

Talent – a Natural ability.

Rule 6:

Some nouns like Mathematics, Physics, dynamics, Ethics, linguistic, metal physics, optics, Economics, News, politics, mumps, measles, Rickets, Athletics, Mechanics etc. are in plural forms but used as a singular noun.

Ex.:

- (1) Mathematic is the science of quantity.
- (2) Bad news travels fast.
- (3) Mumps has been nearly eradicated in our country. + ing
- (4) Billiards is my favorite game.

Rule 7:

Some nouns are known as common gender nouns. That can be used for either sex- Male or female

These are called dual gender nouns.

Such Nouns are:

Teacher, student, child, clerk, candidate, advocate, worker, writer author, leader, musician, politician, enemy, client, president, person, neighbor etc.

When these are used in singular, we third person singular masculine (his) pronoun with them.

Ex.

- (a) Every candidate should write his (not her) name.
- (b) Every person should perform his (not her) duty.
Each, either, every one, everybody, no one, no body, neither, anybody are also common gender pronoun.
- (c) The student forgot her. Spectacles at home (his) v
- (d) Teacher was not present in her office. (his) v
- (e) The doctor suggested her patient to take medicines properly. (his) v

Rule – 8:

Some noun are used for especially for feminine gender only.

I.e. blonde, maid, mid wife, coquette, virgin etc.

Now a days nouns 'bachelor' and 'virgin' are being used for masculine and feminine gender as well.

Ex- He is coquette (x)

She is coquette (v)

Rule – 9:

If the same noun is repeated after preposition the noun will be singular.

[Noun (s) + preposition + Noun(s)]

Ex.:

(a) Town after town was / were devastated
(was)
(N) (N)

(b) Raw upon raw of pink marble look / looks
beautiful.

(c) He was reading pages after pages of the
books. X ✓

Rule – 10:

Some nouns like:

[Deer, sheep series, fish, crew, team jury, aircraft counsel etc.] Take the same form both in singular and plural.

Ex.

- (1) This cricket team is best for T-20 matches.
- (2) The crew is large
- (3) All the crew were saved.
- (4) One sheep is grazing.
- (5) Two sheep are grazing.

Rule – 11:

If the numeral adjective and a fractions are used with a noun, is used with the numeral and the noun will be singular.

Ex. –

- (a) She gives me one and a half rupees
(incorrect) ↓ ↓
- Numeral Fraction noun
Adj. noun
- (b) He gave rite two and a quarter rupees
(incorrect)
He gave me two rupees and a quarter
(correct)

If the numeral adjective and the fraction refer the multiplication the noun be placed in the end (offer the fraction) and it must be plural.

Ex.

- (a) Your deposits has grown two and a half times within two years.
- (b) My salary has increased three and a quarter times within three years.

Rule – 12:

In case of a very young child, insect or other small creature we use neuter gender.

Ex. – The baby wants his bottle. (Its)
The child has his bottle. (its)

Rules – 13:

When a neuter gender noun is perschified we use. Masculine gender to object remarkable for their strength.

Ex. – Sun, time, Death, winter etc.

Sometimes it is treated as feminine:

Feminine gender to objects remarkable for their beauty and gratefulness etc.

Ex. – Earth, Moon, Nature etc.

Ex.

- (1) The sun was shining on the sea, shining with all his night.

The sun इसलिए his का use रही है। ऊगर her का use masculine होता है तो गलत है

- (2) Mother Earth (feminine)

Rule – 14:

Don't say "family members / cousin brother "cousin sister" but say:

- The members of the family (✓)
- He one she is my cousin. (✓)
- He is my English teacher (✓)
- He is my teacher of English. (✓)
- He is my mathematics teacher. (x)
- He is my teacher of Math's. (✓)

Grammar Rules for possessive Nouns

Rule – 1: Making singular Nouns possessive –
Add an apostrophe

U + u

S

To most singular

Noun and to plural nouns that don't end in "s"

Ex: Singular Noun – Kitten's toy, Joe's car, James book James Nouns.

Plural Not Ending Women's' dresses,
sheep's

Ins: - Pasture

Rule – 2: Making Plural noun

Possessive:

Adjust an apostrophe to plural Nouns that already end in "s"

Ex.-

- (1) The Composes workers went on stoke together.
- (2) You need to clean out the house's stalls.
- (3) The two countries armies massed on the border.

Rule – 3: Making hyphenated nouns and compound nouns plural:

Ex.- My mother in law's recipe for meatloaf is my husband's favorite.

- The United States post office stamps are available in rolls or packets.

Rule – 4: Possessives: Joint on separate ownership:

Example:

- (1) The administrative assistant completed Arvind's and Rohit's Report.
The administrative assistant completed Arvind and Rohit's Report.

We are planning to Attend Som and Teresa's retirement Party:

(One Party is being held to celebrate both people's retirement, so the party "belong" so to speak to than jointly).

We are planning to attend the party honoring sam's and + eresa's outstanding sales records.)

(Each of them possesses a separate, individual sales record, the records are not jointly owned)

POSSESSIVITY – Ownership

- We use 'S' with living thing:

- Mohit's car.
- Priya's watch.
- The boy of Mohan.

- We don't use 'S' with – non-living thing

- Table's leg (x)
- Leg of the table (v)

- Exceltion

- (1) Needle's Point
- (2) Blade's / Razor Edge
- (3) Tarr's Breadth.

Ex (1) The salesman said that "This blade's edge is sharper than any other blade's (No Error)

Table's legs were broken (x)

Legs of the table were broken (v)

Rules – 5:

When two nouns are in opposition, the possessive sign is ('s) is added to the latter as,

- I am going to Ram Lal's My friend's, village (incorrect)
- I am going to Ram Lal, My friend's village (Correct)

Rules – 6:

Possessive sign ('s) is also used in the following structure –

- **With the homes of dignified objects.**

- Heaven's will – Earth's gravity
- Country's call – Sun's rays.

- **With the home of personified object:**

- Duty's call – Death's doctor
- Foretime's favor – Nature's law

- **With the noun indicating time weight, distance value pace etc –**

- An hour's Journey
- A Needle's point
- At Arm's length
- Ten pound's weight
- Three lakh's worth

- **Possessive sign 'S' also used after initials:**

- The cm's secretary
- The PM's security guard
- The VIP's Accept.

Rule – 7:

The double possessive should not be used.

Ex.:

- (1) Ram's sister's marriage is an 2nd Nov (x)
The marriage of Ram's sister on 2nd Nov (v)
- (2) The president's brother's wife died yesterday. (x)
The wife of president's brother died yesterday. (v)

Rule – 8:

Possessive sign in also used with the following pronoun:

- Anyone
- Anybody
- Nobody
- Somebody
- No one
- Each other

- Everyone
- Everybody
- One another
- Some one

Ex.: The student should follow the suggestions of their teacher and not somebody else.

Some body, else is (v)

Rule – 9:

When the two nouns are used after one of the possession or ownership, is not shown by possession sign ('S') but it is shown by proposition of as:-

Ex.:

One of my friend's wives was killed in an accident (x)

The wife of one of my friends was killed in an accident (v)

Rules – 10:

Possessive case of lifeless objects is generally given by, of as:-

Ex.:

- (1) The leaves of the tree (Not tree's leaves)
- (2) The windows of the room (Not room's window)
- (3) Ram is my friend (It means Ram is one of my several friends)
- (4) I saw president's reception in Jaipur. (x)
I saw the reception of president in Jaipur. (v)

(Exercise) (Find the Error)

- Q. 1.** A. Through we have reached at the high
B. Level of progress in the field
C. of Medicines money
D. Millions of people of Malaria.

Ans. (D) use 'Millions' instead of 'million'.

Q. 2.

- A. We have visited many
B. Firms this year but only one of them is
C. Suitable for our work, which you admired

D. is naman's / Shivam's and Rohan's

Ans. (D) Use 'Naman' Shivam, and Rohan's instead of Naman's Shivan's and Rohan's

Q. 3.

- A. The employees greeted the
- B. Manager and his husband with chaming
- C. smile So as to try to make
- D. The condition (es) / has able

Ans. (B) her husband

Q. 4.

- A. The Economics of the Project Makes it
- B. in possible to the experience
- C. of great opportunities which can avoided the
- D. world class performance in the reported approach.

Ans. (A) Make.

Q. 5.

- A. When our beloved teachers and seniors
- B. Come across to me, we caught one
- C. Another hands and talked for
- D. Many hours after a very long time

Ans. (C) Another's hands

Q. 6.

- A. After a complaint was filed
- B. the police teams was given the photograph
- C. Log the Accused from
- D. The CCTV footage recorded at the hotel

Ans. (B) team

Q. 7.

- A. This company cannot work properly
- B. because it never recruits any talented
- C. Sale representative the most
- D. important pillar in making profits in the market

Ans. "Sales Representative"

Q. 8.

- A. My parents stop my brother-in-law
- B. going out late at night because
- C. the situations are not so
- D. much good in this area now a days

Ans. (A) Use 'brother-in-law' instead of 'brother-in-law'

Q. 9.

- A. My sister
- B. has read
- C. a number of criterichns for the past
- D. no Error

Ans. (C) Page after page

Q. 10.

- A. The manager put forward
- B. a number of criterions
- C. for the post
- D. No Error

Ans. (B) Criteria is plural of 'Criterion'

Q. 11.

- A. I like
- B. the poetries
- C. of Byron
- D. and thelley

Ans. (B) Poetry (uncountable noun) Hence it is singular and it does not have any plural form.

Q. 12.

- A. The driver showed
- B. grate talented in keeping
- C. the damaged car under controlled
- D. No Error

Ans. (B) talented की जगह "still" use होगा ।

Q. 13.

- A. When I entered the bedroom
- B. I Sawa snake crawling
- C. on the ground
- D. No Error

Ans. "ground" की जगह "floor" का use होगा ।

Q. 14.

- A. It is very difficult
- B. to chase
- C. a huge scope in the
- D. fourth inning / No error.

Ans. Innings

Q. 15.

- A. It is a big blunder
- B. but we had
- C. to ignore it

Ans. (A) Blunder means big mistake there big blunder is superheroes.

Q. 16.

- A. That house
- B. is built of
- C. Stones

Ans. (C) Stones is incorrect. Use stone here it is being used as material noun. There are no plural for material noun.

Q. 17.

- A. He told me that
- B. It was
- C. his friend's Rahul's

Ans. Replace Friend's Ravi's have by the house of his friend's Ravi.

Q. 18.

- A. two summons's have been issued by the court
- B. but he has not
- C. yet appeared before the court / No errors.

Ans. A Summons is singular in forms. Its plural is summonses (v)

Q. 19.

- A. The Mehta's
- B. have been living here
- C. for about a decade

Ans. Remove Apostrophe (mentel)v

Q. 20.

- A. Children are playing
- B. and making mischief's
- C. As their holiday have started.

Ans. Mischief is on uncountable noun. It has no plural form.

PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of noun in order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence. Make our language stylistic.

Types of a pronoun –

- 1) **Personal pronoun:** It refers two persons I, me, we, us, you, he, she, they etc.
Ex.- I am a boy
 They are boys.
- 2) **Demonstrative Pronoun:** It points out object this, that, these, the etc.
Ex.: This is a cow.
 That is your house.
- 3) **Relative Pronoun:** It is related to who, whom, who's, which, that etc.
Ex.: she is the girls who met me yesterday.
- 4) **Interrogative pronoun:** It is used for asking question. Who, what, who's, which whom etc.

- 5) **Indefinite Pronoun:** It is used for general meaning. Everybody, somebody, nobody, someone, no one, only one, everything, all, some, any.
Ex.: Somebody has come to meet you.
 I want some water.
- 6) **Reflexive pronoun:** It is used to emphasize myself, ourselves, himself, themselves, and yourself.
EX.: I cook myself.
 You do your homework yourselves.
- 7) **Distributive Pronoun:** It refers to one at a time. None, any, no one, either, neither, each.
Ex.: None has come to meet you.
 Neither of the two boys has come.
- 8) **Reciprocal pronoun:** It is used for mutual relationship. Each other, one another
Ex.: We respect each other.
 They love one another.

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	-

Note: Possessive Adjective + Noun

Important:

- (1) The phone that
- (2) My father bought is different
- (3) Than yours.

(4) No error

Ans.: (3) Your – Yours Phone (v)

Here in this sentence yours will give the sense of your + phone as the comparison b/w phones.

RULES

Rule 1: Make comparison with the same form of pronouns.

Ex:

- (i) She is more beautiful than I. (both she and I are of nominative case)
- (ii) I like you more than him. (Both are objective case)

Rule 2: When collective noun comes as a unit use pronoun in singular form and when it refers to its member. Separate use pronoun in plural form.

Ex:

The team is strong. (unit)

The board were divided in their opinion (v)

V(P) P (P) (verb plural तो Pronoun plural)

Verb (sing) – its

Verb (plural) – Their

- Some collective nouns are: Class, crowd, clock, panel, committee, group, audience, staff, Family, team, board, army etc.
- Collective nouns such as jury, Public, team, committee, government, audience, orchestra, company etc. are used as singular and plural. It depends on the usage.

(A) The Jury was divided in their opinion. (correct use)

(B) The team have not arrived yet. (correct – Has)

(C) Our team are trying their new dresses today.

V(P)

P(P)

Verb plural

Pronoun Plural

- Team, family, jury, committee, Army audience के बाद यदि their और its हैं तो sentence का structure:

Their – V (P) – P (P)

Its – V (S) – P (S)

Rule – 3: When to singulars nouns are joined by either or/neither, nor-pronoun used for them must be singular.

Ex: -

- (i) Either Ritu or Geeta has done her work (v)

- (ii) Neither Nitin nor Govind has done their work. (x)

Verb sing ↙

His (v)

Rule – 4: Distributive pronoun is a pronoun which denotes person or things of a group separately and always become singular and followed by the singular verbs.

i.e. – each, either, neither, everyone, any, none, no one.

Ex.-

- (i) Each of you has visited red fort
- (ii) Every one of you is physically fit to work.
- (iii) Neither of the two boys has come to meet you.

Rule – 5: The indefinite pronoun 'one' should be used as one's for its possessive Case.

Ex: One should do one's job.

One should not forgot one's duty.

Rule – 6: Uses of Relative Pronouns

- Who – for person
- Which – for things (when we use which for selection it may be used for person)
- That – for both persons and things

Ex.

- (i) That is the girl who is honest.
- (ii) The book which is red is yours.
- (iii) Which of the boy has not come on time
- (iv) The man and his dog that/which/who you saw yesterday have been kidnaped. (that) + animal + person (इसलिए that सही answer होगा)

Important

- Q.** (A) The person which was
 (B) Recommended for the portion
 (C) did not fulfil
 (D) The prescribed qualification

Ans. (A) Relative pronoun "who" is used for person, replace. "Which" by "who"

Tricks – (i) Person + _____ + H.V./MV → तो blank में who आएगा।

(ii) Person + _____ + Different (Noun) → Whom Subject Pronoun

Ex:-

1) Keshav asked Ravi _____ was reading a book.

(who) → Ravi + who + was
(V) (Person) (Blank) H.V.

Ex:-

1) Keshav asked Ravi _____ was reading a book.

(who) → Ravi + who + was
(V) (Person) (Blank) H.V.

2) Aarushi will lead the group who is participating

↓ ↓
Person Mov

3) Arjun distrusted the stranger whom Bheema rejected.

The group – Person
Bheema – Noun A different person

4) The boy found the little girl when the parents abandoned.

↓
Noun Person

5) She assisted the old man whom the mobile had beaten.

↓
Noun Person

6) Keerat has thanked _____ has helped her

[Thanked के पास कोई subject नहीं है, मतलब जिस किसी ने भी उसकी सहायता की इसलिए → whoever (V)]

7) Khyali cheated whoever I found, came in his way. (Verb)

Subject नहीं है तो ever तो आएगा ही और blank के बाद verb (came) है तो who – इसलिए (whoever)

Subject नहीं दे रखा है तो + whoever + H.V/M.V

Subject न दे रखा है तो + whomever + diff sub. (Noun or pronoun)

Q. Everyone scolded him they found, was a truant
Person verb

Ans. Who (V)

कभी कभी blank के बाद छोटा सा clause लिखा होता है जैसे they found, I found, I believe, he see, I think, she sees etc. इनके just बाद verb आएगी तो हम उस clause को neglect कर देंगे मतलब him, we they found was

Rule – 7: Usage of "that"

- For both persons and things

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

- If "All" denotes people and is used as a subject, 'who' or 'that' is used and not whom/which (x)

Ex: All who/that are interested to do this work can start now.

(दोनों सही हैं दोनों में से कोई भी एक आ सकता है) But If "All denotes non-living things "that" is used.

Ex: All that glitters is not gold.

- All + uncountable noun is followed by "that"

Ex: - All the money that I gave her has been spent.

- Everything, Nothing, the only, any, all everyone none, no, nobody, much, little, the same, the few, the little will → take "that"

Ex:

(i) My father has given me everything that I needed.

(ii) My wife has spent the little money that I gave her.

- With superlative degree → (S.D.)

Ex: He is the best student that met me yesterday.

(S.D.)

- She is the most beautiful actress that we ever met.

Imp.

- (a) Fear is
- (b) One of those emotions
- (c) Which frequently roots us
- (d) To inaction
- (e) No error

Ans. (c)

Explanation:

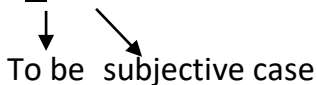
Relative pronoun 'which' is used here for its antecedent 'emotions' and the number and person of verb will be according to the antecedent (emotions) of relative pronoun, as the word "emotions" is plural so the verb must be in plural form replace singular verb 'roots' with root Plural verb

(v)

Rule – 9: When pronoun comes after 'to be' it comes subjective.

(is, am, are, was, were)

Ex: (i) It is he



Who is she?

Rule – 10:

Same verbs always take either an object or reflexive pronoun, (Myself, Ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves etc.)

Such verbs are – Hurt, introduce, satisfy, kill, cheat, absent, prepare, teach, prostrate, present, enjoy, amuse, avail, acquit, reconcile,

resign, average, adapt, apply, adjust, pride.
(Absent and enjoy-exception)

Ex:

- (i) We should introduce ourselves. (Reflexive Pronoun)
- (ii) You should avail yourself for this opportunity.

Enjoy & absent

Ex:

- (i) They enjoyed the party (No need of reflexive pronoun)
- Verb object

(क्योंकि verb के बाद object है और object है तो (R.P.) का use नहीं होगा।)

- (ii) They enjoyed during vacation. (use themselves after)
- (enjoyed what object नहीं है, इसलिए themselves का use होगा)

- (iii) He was absent. (Noun की तरह use तो R.O.P. नहीं आएगा)

- (iv) He absented himself (v)
- Verb (ROP)

(क्योंकि absent को main verb की तरह use किया है तो उसके बाद Reflexive Pronoun आएगा)

Rule 10 (b):

Keep, stop, turn, quality, bathe, move, rest and hide do not take a reflexive pronoun after them.

EX:

- (i) You should keep yourself away from bad company. (remove yourself)
- (ii) He hide himself in the room. (remove himself)

Rule 11:

For good reason and singular subjects we should use personal pronoun in the order

