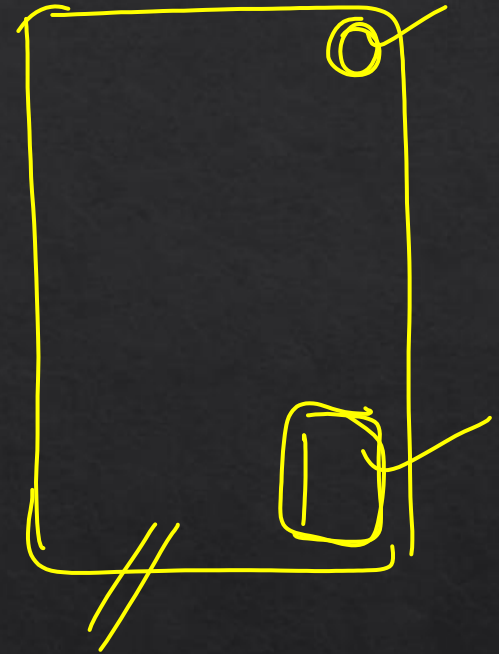


* Web application ~~XXXX~~
Web Site ✓✓



..

(DP) These are my students
Sub LV PAdj SC

Demonstrative pronoun:- This/That/These/Those

Demon This is my car.
Sub LV PAdj SC(N)

S V PAdj Obj
I want this car.

the air of =
that of

The air of Delhi is more polluted than Mumbai.

The air of Delhi is more polluted than Mumbai.

Explanation:- comparison हमेशा same class में होता है यहाँ delhi की air का comparison mumbai city से किया जा रहा है जो की 'out of class' comparison है, comparison करने के लिए सही sentence ये होगा-

The air of Delhi is more polluted than the air of Mumbai (is).

Sentence में noun की repeating न हो इसके लिए pronoun का use करते है इसीलिए than के बाद the air की जगह 'that' का use करेंगे...

So the correct sentence will be :- The air of Delhi is more polluted than that of Mumbai.

I (am).

Rajesh is taller than me.

Sub LV Adj
 (SC)

Conj

Rajesh is taller than me.

Explanation :- comparison same class में होता है subject का comparison subject , object का comparison object से , इस sentence में subject (Rajesh) का comparison object (me) से किया गया है जो की out of class comparison है यहाँ सही comparison के लिए sentence ये होगा -

Rajesh is taller than I(am).

V₃ = Adj (Past Pt)

Rahul has not followed the given instructions.

I have given some instructions to Rahul.

V₃ - verb

Sub HV $mv(V_3) = \text{Passive}$ ~~X~~

Rajesh is married.

is married.
 LV Adj (V3) = Past Past

He is tired.

He is tired.

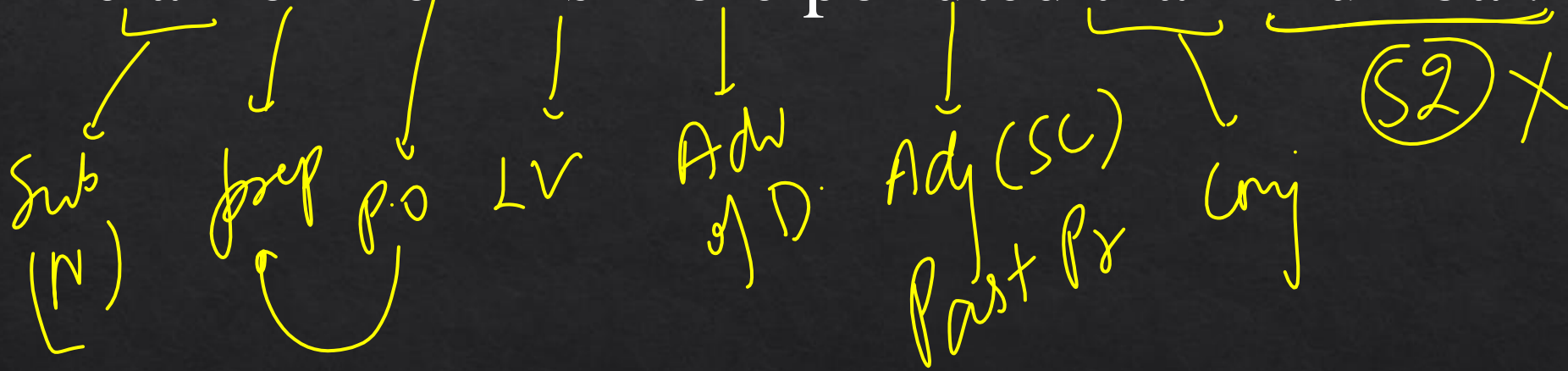
S LV \ Adj (SC) Past Pr

I am satisfied with your performance.

the air of Mumbai (is)
S2 of p ← PO mv

that of Mumbai (is)

The air of Delhi is more polluted than Mumbai.



Mohan's house is bigger than.....Shilpa X

(a) ~~Shilpa's~~ (house) → understood

(b) Shilpa's house X

(c) That of Shilpa X

(d) That of Shilpa's X

Mohan's house is bigger than.....

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'Mohan के घर' का comparison 'Shilpa के घर' से होगा इसीलिए सही comparison के लिए sentence ये होगा-

Mohan's house is bigger than Shilpa's house.

अब यहाँ 'house' understood है इसीलिए Shilpa's house की जगह shilpa's का use करेंगे...

So the correct answer is (a)

The cost of Mohan's house is higher than.....*Shilpa* X

(a) Shilpa's *(cost)* X

(b) Shilpa's house X

(c) *(cost)* That of Shilpa X

(d) *Cost* That of Shilpa's *(house)* ✓✓

The cost of Mohan's house is higher than.....

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'Mohan के घर की कीमत' का comparison 'Shilpa के घर की कीमत' से होगा इसीलिए सही comparison के लिए sentence ये होगा-

The cost of Mohan's house is higher than the cost of Shilpa's house.

इसीलिए The cost की जगह that का use करेंगे और Shilpa's house की जगह shilpa's का use करेंगे... house understood है

So the correct answer is (d)

Sub 1 prep p.o LV Adv present P Adj(V+ing) conj

The articles of the Hindu are more interesting than

Demom those ✓ that of the Times of India. (are)

from (S2) S2 p p.o MV

The articles of the Hindu are more interesting than that of the the Times of India.

Explanation:- That of की जगह those of होगा क्योंकि यह articles के लिए आया है और यह plural है...

So the correct sentence will be:-

The articles of the Hindu are more interesting than those of the Times of India.

Chess and Cricket

Sub Conj Sub LV Adj (N) S LV
SC /

Cricket and Chess are famous games. This is an

outdoor game and that is an indoor game.

Adj SC Conj S LV Adj SC

Cricket and Chess are famous games. This is an outdoor game and that is an indoor game.

Explanation:- इस sentence में Cricket और Chess की position को interchange करना पड़ेगा , क्योंकि This पास वाली चीज को refer करता है और That दूर वाली चीज को refer करता है , यहाँ outdoor game , Cricket के लिए आया है इसीलिए हमें cricket को इस this clause के पास place करना पड़ेगा.....

So the correct sentence will be-

Chess and Cricket are famous games. This is an outdoor game and that is an indoor game.

RELATIVE PRONOUN:- Relative pronoun दो काम करते हैं-

(a) Pronoun

(b) conjunction

conjunction होने के कारण ये दो clause को join करते हैं , pronoun होने के कारण ये subject या object बनने का काम करते हैं ,

WHO v/s WHOM
He Him.

Who:- who is subjective case.

Whom:- whom is objective case.

Who/Whom का error करने के लिए हमें एक concept ध्यान में रखना है –

No. of verbs = No. of subjects.

Relative Pronoun = Pron + Conj

They rewarded the man who/whom saved the child.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub Verb Obj Conj + Pron Verb Obj

Sub ← X

Adjectival Clause

They rewarded the man whom saved the child.

Explanation:- इस sentence में दो verbs है – ‘rewarded’ और ‘saved’, rewarded verb को subject ‘they’ मिल चुका है लेकिन saved verb को subject नहीं मिला है इसीलिए objective case नहीं बल्कि subjective case की ज़रूरत है , so यहाँ whom की जगह who करना पड़ेगा ,

So the correct sentence will be-

They rewarded the man who saved the child.

Rel Pron = Pron + Conj

Rajat found the boy who/whom you were searching.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub verb Obj Conj Sub HV MV

Obj
Conj
Pron
Adj Cl

Rajat found the boy who/whom you were searching.

Explanation:- इस sentence में दोनों verbs को subjects मिल चुके हैं तो यहाँ object की ज़रूरत है so who की जगह who का objective case whom आयेगा

So the correct sentence will be-

Rajat found the boy whom you were searching.

Adjectival/Adverbial phrases and clauses

Prep + Noun
Adj / Adv

- अगर कोई 'group of words' मिलकर Adjective/Adverb/Noun का काम कर रहा है तो वो या तो phrase होगा या clause....
- अगर उस group में verb आ रही है तो clause होगा और अगर verb नहीं आ रही है तो phrase होगा..

Adj / Adj Ph / Adj Cl.

Sub P Adj PO HV MV Obj
The boy in red shirt has won the race.
Adj Phrase

Rel Pron = (Pron) + (Conj)
Sub + (Conj)

S V Obj I' V Obj
The teacher punished the boy who broke the chair.
Adj Clause

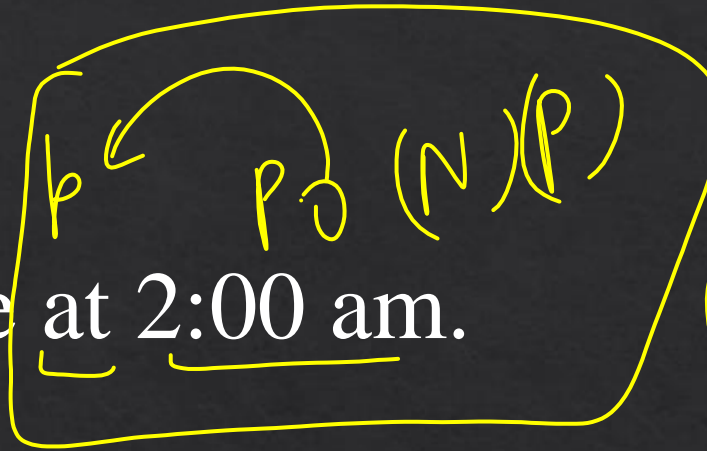
The boy in red shirt has won the race.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'in red shirt' boy को qualify कर रहा है, boy एक noun है और noun को 'adjective' qualify करते हैं, और 'in red shirt' में verb नहीं है इसीलिए ये group of words **adjectival phrase** है

The teacher punished the boy who broke the chair.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'who broke the chair' boy को qualify कर रहा है, boy एक noun है और noun को 'adjective' qualify करते हैं, और 'who broke the chair' में verb है इसीलिए ये group of words **adjectival clause** है

She will call me at 2:00 am.



Adverbial
Phrase of Time

S Hv mv Obj Adv of Time
She will call me tomorrow.

Adv Cl. of Time

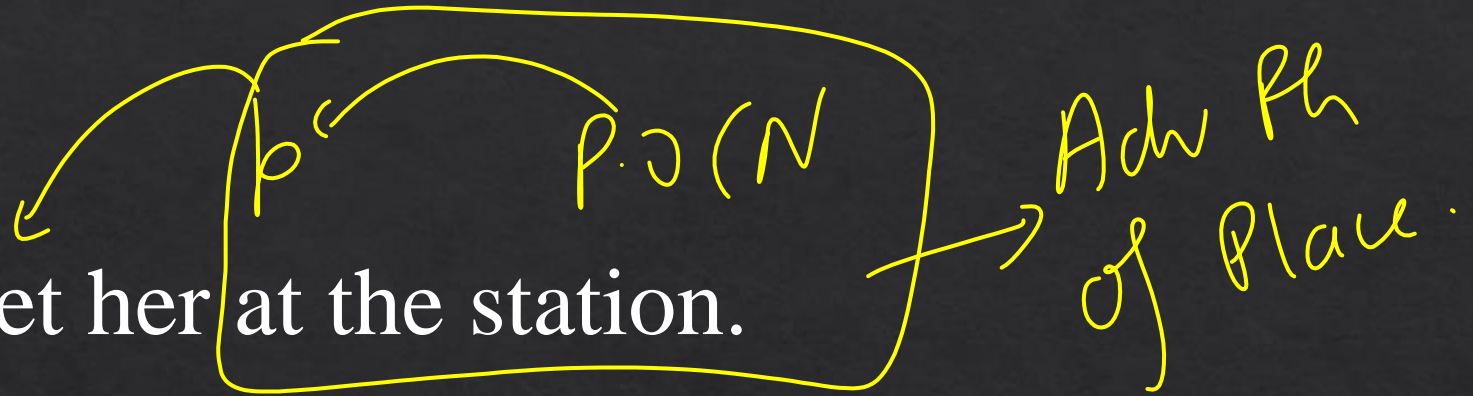
She will call me when Rahul calls her.



She will call me at 2:00 am.

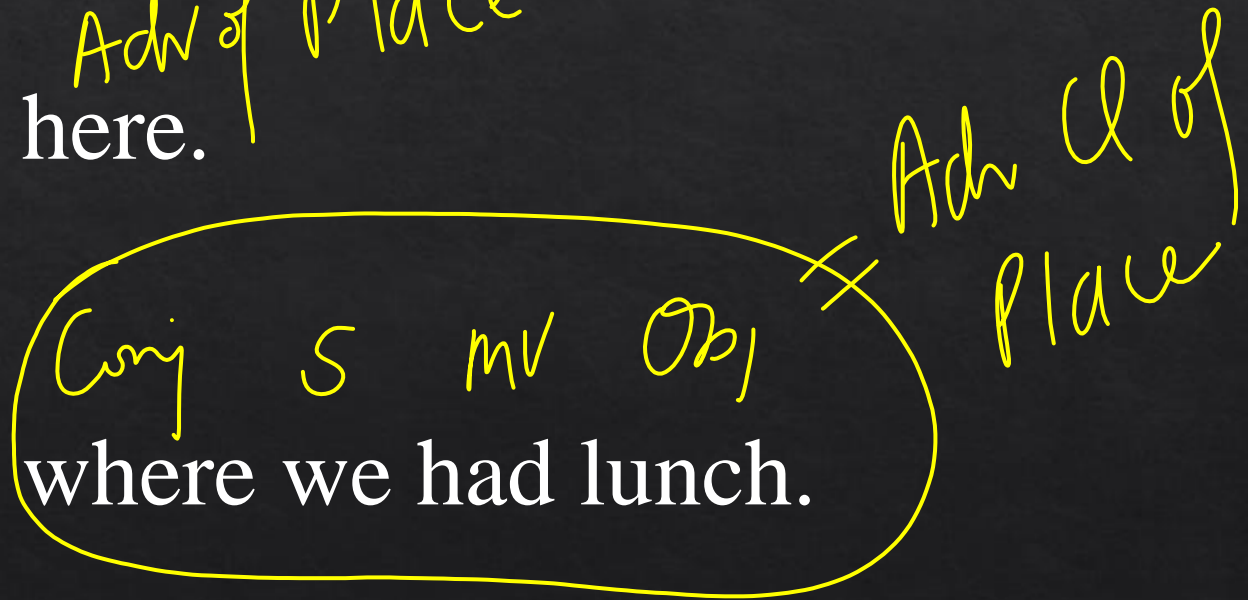
Explanation:- इस sentence में 'at 2:00 am' call को qualify कर रहा है, call एक verb है और verb को 'adverb' qualify करते हैं, और 'at 2:00 am' में verb नहीं है इसीलिए ये group of words **adverbial phrase (of time)** है

I met her at the station.



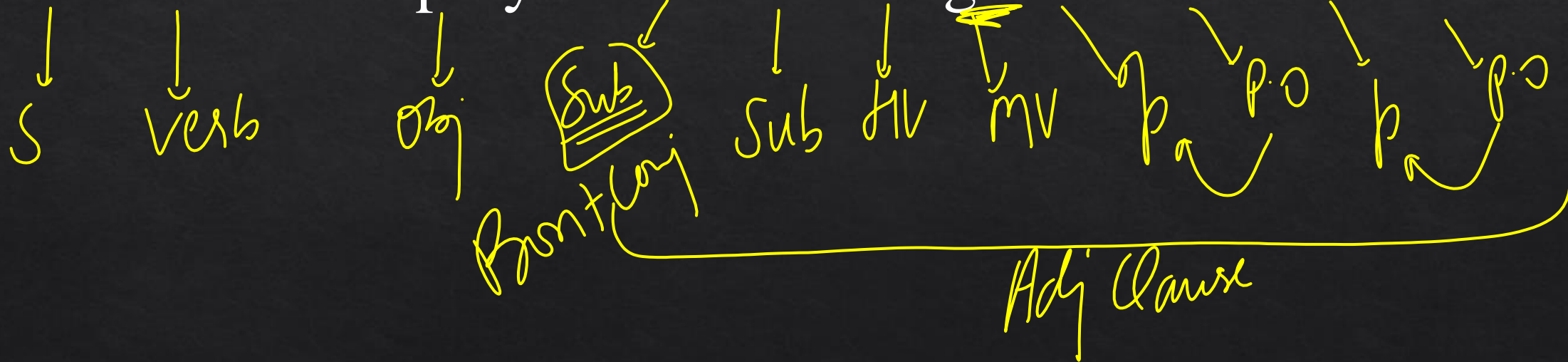
S V Obj Adv of Place
I met her here.

I met her where we had lunch.



whom → obj ~~Intransitive~~

We need an employee who he can go to Delhi for work.



Sub V Obj X Obj Sub HV
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 Police recused the boy who/whom the kidnapper had
 tied him to a chair.

MV X ↓
 Obj Pa'ro

Conj + Pron
 Rel. pron.

* Web App. X
Website //



The boy who (a)/ we have selected in our (b)/ team is playing cricket there.(c)/ne(d)

The boy who we have selected in our team is playing cricket there.

Explanation:- इस sentence में दोनों verbs को subjects मिल चुके हैं तो who की जगह who का objective case 'whom' होगा

So the correct sentence will be-

The boy whom we have selected in our team is playing cricket there.