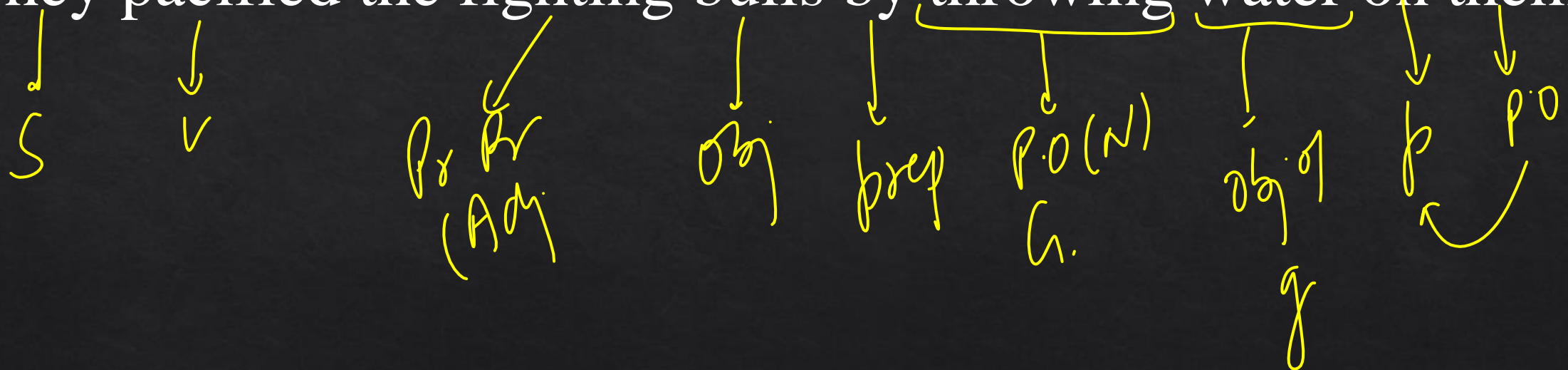


# Practice

They expelled him from the school for breaking the window.



They pacified the fighting bulls by throwing water on them.



They protected themselves by taking shelter behind a tree.



To blame others for his failures has been Rahul's habit.

Sub(N)  
Int

obj of  
int

↓  
p

Hi  
mv  
(LV)

N(sc)

Poss Case of  
Noun

Smoking cigarettes causes cancer and many other diseases.

S (N)  
Gerund

obj of g.

verb

obj. Conj

obj.

They expelled him from the school for breaking the window.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'breaking' gerund है और window gerund का object है



They pacified the fighting bulls by throwing water on them.

Explanation:- इस sentence में '**fighting**' bulls को qualify कर रहा है इसीलिए यहाँ यह present participle है और **throwing** gerund है और water gerund का object है

They protected themselves by taking shelter behind a tree.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'taking' gerund है और shelter taking का object है





To blame others for his failures has been Rahul's habit.

Explanation:- इस sentence में **to blame** infinitive 'subject' का काम कर रहा है और 'others' infinitive का object है



Smoking cigarettes causes cancer and many other diseases.

Explanation:- इस sentence में **smoking** gerund है और subject का काम कर रहा है और **cigarettes** smoking का object है....

**Introductory subject:-** 'It' and 'there' act as introductory subjects when they are followed by a linking verb.

Int Sub

Verb

It

Singular

There

→ Acc to Real Sub

Once there was a king.

एकदा

एक

राजा

था

←

Int Sub → LV → Real Sub → p → p.o

There is a cat under the table.

Int S LV Real Sub → p ↓ p.o b ← p.o

There was a cow in the middle of the road.

Int's LV Card Real's → p → p

There are 30 students in this class.

**It:-** time/date/ day /month /year/season

IS LV      Real sub  
It is 3 o'clock.

It is Monday.

It is 2022.



It: - to + v1 (sub.)

Sub(N) Int  $\rightarrow$   $L^V$   $\rightarrow$  Adj(SC)  
To dance is easy. ✓

It is easy to dance.  $\rightarrow$  Real sub  
 $\downarrow$  IS  $L^V$  Adj(SC)

prefer



He said (that . . . - - )

**It:-** Clause (sub)

Sub (Noun cl)      LV      SC (N)  
(How he escaped from that prison) is a mystery. ✓

I.S      LV      SC (N)      Noun cl      Real Sub  
It is a mystery (how he escaped from that prison.)

S V DAD O b — P.O

I sent those gifts for you.

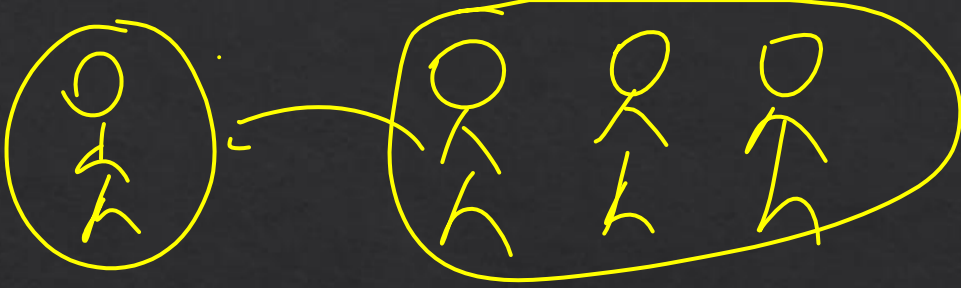
It was I who sent those gifts for you.

S V DAD O b — P.O

It was I who sent those gifts for you.

He won the race.

It was he who won the race.



It was he/him whom those boys teased in the playground.

Obj

!  
DAy

!  
Gwb

!  
Verb

!  
p



1. It is him <sup>x he</sup> who stole those important papers.



It is him who stole those important papers.

Explanation – यहाँ It एक introductory subject है और यहाँ  
real subject 'he' है इसीलिए him की जगह he  
लिखना होगा...

So the correct sentence will be –

It is he who stole those important papers.



2. It is <sup>I</sup>me <sup>x</sup>who <sup>am</sup>is your best friend.

It is me who is your best friend.

Explanation – यहाँ it एक introductory subject है और यहाँ real subject 'I' है इसीलिए me की जगह I लिखना होगा और 'who' relative pronoun का antecedent I है तो इसके अनुसार verb भी is की जगह am होगी

So the correct sentence will be –

It is I who am your best friend.

3. There has been many rulers at this kingdom.

The image shows the sentence "3. There has been many rulers at this kingdom." with several handwritten annotations in yellow. A circle is drawn around the word "has". A curved arrow labeled "have" points from the word "at" to the circled "has". Below the words, vertical arrows point to handwritten notes: "Int Sub" under "There", "LV" under "has", "MV (LV)" under "been", "Qn Adj" under "many", and "Real Sub" under "rulers". To the right of the sentence, the word "at" is circled, and a curved arrow labeled "DAM" points from the word "kingdom" to the circled "at". Below "at", a vertical arrow points to the letter "p". A diagonal line is drawn below the "p".

There has been many rulers at this kingdom.

Explanation – यहाँ there एक introductory subject है और यहाँ real subject 'many rulers' है इसीलिए has की जगह have लिखना होगा..

**Note :-** introductory subject में verb It वाले case में singular और there वाले case में verb according to real subject use की जाती है

So the correct sentence will be –

There have been many rulers at this kingdom.

4. There were no difficulty in solving these questions.

*L.V*  
*was*  
*Adj*  
*D. Adj.*

*I.S*  
*X*  
*Real S*  
*prep*  
*O(N) 4*  
*oh oh 8*



There were no difficulty in solving these questions.

Explanation – यहाँ there एक introductory subject है और यहाँ real subject 'no difficulty' है इसीलिए were की जगह was लिखना होगा..

So the correct sentence will be –

There was no difficulty in solving these questions.



S V Obj p ← Conj + Adv

5. It was they who took you to hospital when you met with  
that accident.

DAvg Obj

NE

S Phrasal verb

It was they who took you to hospital when you met with that accident.

Explanation – यह sentence no error है...

This car is mine  
D-Adj S Lv Poss Pron (sc)

## Use objective case after these words:-

Between, with, besides, including, excluding, but, like, unlike, together with, along with, as well as, and not, in addition to, rather than, accompanied by, ~~no less than~~, nothing but, etc.

क्योंकि ये word/words preposition/prepositional phrase है और इनके बाद objective case आता है...

Prep                      Conj me                      Sub                      → LV                      Adv(°)                      Adj(SC)                      Conj                      Adj(SC)  
 Between you and I, Aman sir is very rude and arrogant.

Sub                      p                      him                      LV                      Adj(SC)                      → p ← PO  
 Everybody except he was present at the party.

S                      HV                      MV                      Obj                      p ← PO                      prep                      her                      → p ← PO  
 They have invited all of them but she to the party.

but (conj) = लेकिन                      but (prep) = के सिवाय



Between you and I, Aman sir is very rude and arrogant.

Explanation:- इस sentence में I की जगह me का use किया जायेगा क्योंकि between एक preposition है इसके बाद इसका object आयेगा I subjective case है और I का objective case me होता है इसीलिए I की जगह me आयेगा...

Everybody except he was present at the party.

Explanation:- इस sentence में he की जगह him का use किया जायेगा क्योंकि except एक preposition है इसके बाद इसका object आयेगा He subjective case है और He का objective case him होता है इसीलिए he की जगह him आयेगा...

They have invited all of them but she to the party.

Explanation:- इस sentence में She की जगह her का use किया जायेगा क्योंकि but यहाँ एक preposition है इसके बाद इसका object आयेगा she subjective case है और she का objective case her होता है इसीलिए she की जगह her आयेगा...

Like (verb) = पसंद करना

Like (prep) = की तरह (Comparison)

QnAdj PossAdj  
Subs prep him L<sup>v</sup> Adv(9) Adj(SC) very Adj(SC)  
All his brothers like he are very smart and intelligent.

Poss Case of Sub MV Adv MV 99 99 99  
Karan's father will not let him and I go to Delhi.

आगे आगे \* go - bare Inf 99 99 99



All his brothers like he are very smart and intelligent.

Explanation:- इस sentence में he की जगह him का use किया जायेगा क्योंकि like यहाँ एक preposition है इसके बाद इसका object आयेगा he subjective case है और he का objective case him होता है इसीलिए he की जगह him आयेगा...

Karan's father will not let him and I go to Delhi.

Explanation:- यहाँ I की जगह me का use किया जायेगा क्योंकि यहाँ let main verb है और verb के बाद इसके object आते हैं...

**Note-** let के बाद bare infinitive का use किया जाता है...

\* We saw him / <sup>x</sup>his sleeping Pr Pr

We watching <sup>x</sup>his / him playing P & Pr

**Note:-** Use possessive cases of adjectives or nouns before gerunds.

✓ my / <sup>x</sup>mine book

✓ Rohan / Rohan's book

P.A. Sub HV Adv MV my obj(N)(G) prep the p.O  
 My father doesn't like me going to cinema.

S HV Adv MV our obj(N)(G) Adv of T  
 She does not mind us coming late in the class.

S HV Adv MV is obj(N)(G) p ← p.O  
 Shubham does not like Shilpa talking to Shulabh.

My father doesn't like me going to cinema.

Explanation:- यहाँ me की जगह my का use किया जायेगा...

She does not mind us coming late in the class.

Explanation:- यहाँ us की जगह our होगा....

Shubham does not like Shilpa talking to Shulabh.

Explanation:- यहाँ Shilpa की जगह Shilpa's होगा....

S MV Adv MV Obj POB Adv qm p -PO

We have never seen him behaving badly with anyone. NE  
his X

Conj Sub V Obj S V Obj POB p

When we entered the room, we found him lying on the floor.  
(his) X NE



We have never seen him behaving badly with anyone.

Explanation:- यह sentence 'no error' है

When we entered the room, we found him lying on the floor.

Explanation:- यह sentence 'no error' है