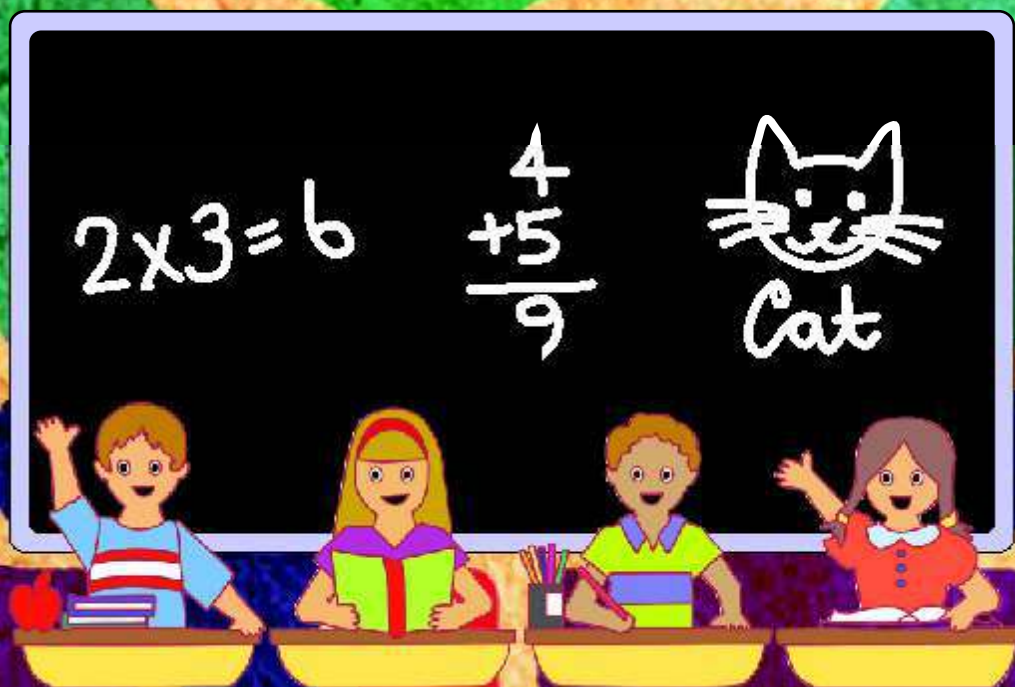


# 2024

## Illustrated Catalogue cum Price list of EARLY LEARNING (primary school) publications



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#5.Means of Transport -  
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Front



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#4.Birds - Flowers



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NUMBERS		1 (One)		2 (Two)		3 (Three)		4 (Four)	
1	6	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	9	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		5 (Five)		6 (Six)		7 (Seven)		8 (Eight)	
		Times table		Times table		Times table		Times table	
6	11	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	12	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	13	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	14	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		10 (Ten)		11 (Eleven)		12 (Twelve)		13 (Thirteen)	
		Times table		Times table		Times table		Times table	
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156	161	157	158	159	160	161	162		



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1 6	2 12	3 18	4 24	5 30
2 7	2 14	3 21	4 28	5 35
3 8	2 16	3 24	4 32	5 40
4 9	2 18	3 27	4 36	5 45
5 10	2 20	3 30	4 40	5 50
6 Times Times table	7 Times Times table	8 Times Times table	9 Times Times table	10 Times Times table
6 12	7 14	8 16	9 18	10 20
6 18	7 21	8 24	9 27	10 30
6 24	7 28	8 32	9 36	10 40
6 30	7 35	8 40	9 45	10 50
6 36	7 42	8 48	9 54	10 60
6 42	7 49	8 56	9 63	10 70
6 48	7 56	8 64	9 72	10 80
6 54	7 63	8 72	9 81	10 90
6 60	7 70	8 80	9 90	10 100
11 Times Times table	12 Times Times table	13 Times Times table	14 Times Times table	15 Times Times table
11 12	12 12	13 12	14 12	15 12
11 22	12 24	13 26	14 28	15 30
11 32	12 36	13 39	14 38	15 45
11 42	12 48	13 52	14 56	15 60
11 52	12 60	13 65	14 70	15 75
11 62	12 72	13 78	14 84	15 90
11 72	12 84	13 91	14 98	15 105
11 82	12 96	13 104	14 112	15 120
11 92	12 108	13 117	14 126	15 135
11 102	12 120	13 130	14 140	15 150
16 Times Times table	17 Times Times table	18 Times Times table	19 Times Times table	20 Times Times table
16 16	17 17	18 18	19 19	20 20
16 32	17 34	18 36	19 38	20 40
16 48	17 51	18 54	19 57	20 60
16 64	17 68	18 72	19 76	20 80
16 80	17 85	18 90	19 95	20 100
16 96	17 102	18 108	19 114	20 120
16 112	17 119	18 126	19 133	20 140
16 128	17 126	18 144	19 152	20 160
16 144	17 133	18 162	19 171	20 180
16 160	17 140	18 180	19 190	20 200





## Pictorial Charts for Children

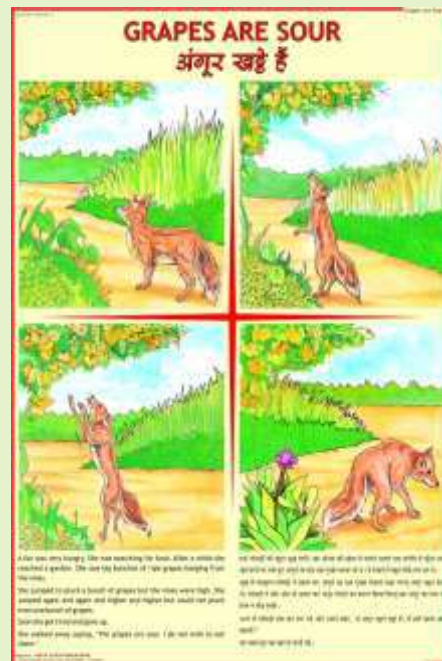
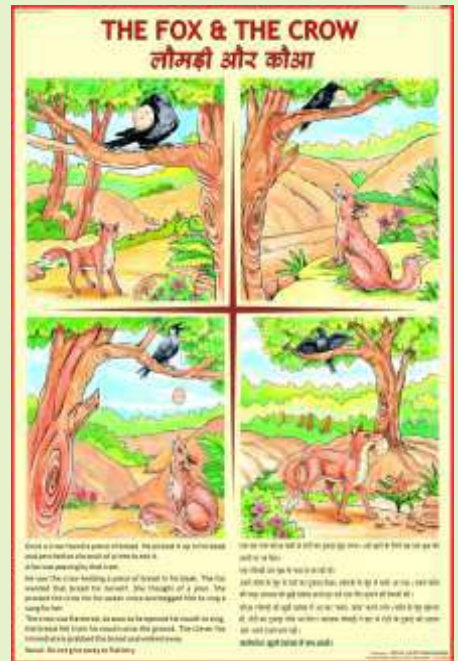
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9. Fishes & Aquatic Animals
10. Historical Building
11. National Leaders
12. National Anthem & Symbols
13. Temples of India
14. Road Signs





- ## 10. Lion and the Mouse





- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



- [illegible]


**ELEPHANT'S REVENGE**  
**दर्जी और हाथी**

1. The elephant wanted to get something made for his bath. He took his elephant to a tailor shop. The tailor asked him to sit on the bench and watch him work. The elephant sat on the bench and watched the tailor work. The tailor was very busy and did not notice the elephant. The elephant was very angry and decided to get revenge.

2. The elephant went to the tailor shop and asked the tailor to make a pair of pants for him. The tailor said that he could not make pants for an elephant. The elephant was very angry and decided to get revenge.

3. The elephant went to the tailor shop and asked the tailor to make a pair of pants for him. The tailor said that he could not make pants for an elephant. The elephant was very angry and decided to get revenge.


4. The elephant went to the tailor shop and asked the tailor to make a pair of pants for him. The tailor said that he could not make pants for an elephant. The elephant was very angry and decided to get revenge.





# TWO WISE GOATS

## दो बुद्धिमान बकरियाँ









A bright, sunny day with a bright blue sky and a few white clouds. The sun is shining brightly in the sky. The river is a deep blue color. The bridge is a simple wooden structure with a railing. The goats are both looking forward, and the brown goat is now at the front of the bridge.

The brown goat is now at the front of the bridge. The black goat is behind it. They are both looking forward. The brown goat is now at the front of the bridge. The black goat is behind it. They are both looking forward.

The brown goat is now at the front of the bridge. The black goat is behind it. They are both looking forward. The brown goat is now at the front of the bridge. The black goat is behind it. They are both looking forward.

The brown goat is now at the front of the bridge. The black goat is behind it. They are both looking forward. The brown goat is now at the front of the bridge. The black goat is behind it. They are both looking forward.

## KING MIDAS (The Golden Touch)

### लालची राजा मिडास (स्वर्ण स्पर्श)



## English Grammar through Pictures

Size: 50x70 cm

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1. Sentence
2. Nouns
3. Nouns: Gender
4. Nouns: Number
5. Nouns: Case
6. Conjunction
7. Pronoun I
8. Pronoun II
9. Adjective I
10. Adjective II
11. Adjective III
12. Articles
13. Verbs
14. Verbs: Mood
15. Tense: Present Tense
16. Tense: Past Tense
17. Tense: Future Tense
18. Preposition
19. Adverb - I
20. Adverb - II
20. Conjunction & Interjections





## By Structure Method

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1. This - That
2. I - We - You
3. He - She - It - They
4. My - Your
5. His - Her
6. It's - These - Those - Their
7. This- Here - That - There
8. Yes - No
9. A - An - The
10. Is - Are - Am - ing
11. Colours
12. My Body
13. Working - Playing
14. Coming - Going
15. Reading - Writing -  
Catching - Throwing



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16. One to Ten Numbers
17. Is - Isn't Are - Ar'nt
18. At - To - From
19. In - On - Our - Under
20. Between - Away;  
Near -Far
21. On - Off
22. Tense
23. Eating - Drinking
24. Younger - Elder
25. School & Home
26. Day & Night
27. Animal - Birds
28. Sports - Games
29. Professions
30. Time & Watch





## Learn Active &amp; Passive Voice through Pictures

Size: 50x70 cm

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1. Definitions & Rules
2. Present Indefinite Tense
3. Past Indefinite Tense
4. Future Indefinite Tense
5. Present & Past Continuous Tense
6. Present Perfect Tense
7. Past Perfect Tense
8. Future Perfect Tense
9. Change of Typical Sentences - I
10. Change of Typical Sentences - II

### Change of Active to Passive Voice

(a) The crow drops a stone.  
The verb "drop" does something.  
The verb "drops" is said to be in active voice.

(b) A stone is dropped by the crow.  
The verb "is dropped" shows that something is done by the subject.  
i.e. the subject is acted upon.  
The verb "is dropped" is said to be in passive voice.

**DEFINITION:**  
A verb is said to be in **ACTIVE VOICE** when its subject acts. A verb is said to be in **PASSIVE VOICE** when its subject is acted upon.

**RULES TO REMEMBER**

1. The object of the verb in active voice becomes the subject in passive voice.  
The subject of the verb in active voice becomes the object in passive voice.
2. Always use the third form of verb in passive voice.
3. If the sentences in active voice are in negative i.e. if the sentences in active voice contain "do not", "does not" and "did not", they are simply changed into "is not", "are not", "was not", "were not" and "were not".
4. The word "by" is mostly used before the object in the passive voice.
5. If the verb in active voice is followed by a preposition, the same is used before "by" in the passive voice.
6. If the verb has two objects in the active voice, the sentence can be changed in two ways by using any one of the objects as subject in the passive voice.

### Present Indefinite Tense

In this tense "is, are, and am" are used in passive voice.

**PRESENT TENSE**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Mohan paints a picture.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
A picture is being painted by Mohan.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Sonia drinks milk.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Milk is being drunk by Sonia.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Sachin does not play football.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Football is not played by Sachin.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Rita does not help me.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
I am not helped by Rita.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**  
In interrogative sentences, the helping verbs like is, are, am, was, were, etc. are used in the beginning of the sentence in the passive voice.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Does Radha like cake?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Are cakes liked by Radha?

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Does Meena eat like apple?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Is apple not liked by Meena?

### Past Indefinite Tense

In this tense "did, wrote, and the third form of the verb" is used in passive voice.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
He wrote a letter.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
A letter was written by him.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Shivam painted a picture.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
A picture was painted by Shivam.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
He did not play the football match.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
The football match was not played by him.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Meena did not eat the apple.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
The apple was not eaten by Meena.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**  
In interrogative sentences, the helping verbs like is, are, am, was, were, etc. are used in the beginning of the sentence in the passive voice.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Did Radha play the guitar?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Was guitar played by Radha?

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Did Rita read the book?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Was the book read by Rita?

### Future Indefinite Tense

In this tense "will" is used in passive voice.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Rakesh will run a race.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
A race will be run by Rakesh.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
God will love them.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
They will be loved by God.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
He will never harm us.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
We shall never be harmed by him.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Meena will not obey her teacher.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Her teacher will not be obeyed by Meena.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Shall we serve our country?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Will our country be served by us?

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Will Sangeeta win the match?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Will the match be won by Sangeeta?

### Present Continuous & Past Continuous Tense

In this tense "being" is used in passive voice.

**Present Continuous Tense**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Rakesh is playing basketball.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Basketball is being played by Rakesh.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Sangeeta is not eating the cake.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
The cake was not being eaten by Sangeeta.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
What is he doing?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
What is being done by him?

**Past Continuous Tense**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Meena was reading a book.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
A book was being read by Meena.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Sangeeta is not playing tennis.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Tennis is not being played by Sangeeta.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Was she singing a song?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Was a song being sung by her?

### Present Perfect Tense

In this tense "has been and have been" are used in passive voice.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Arjun has caught a fish.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
A fish has been caught by Arjun.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Sanku has prepared his lesson.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
His lesson has been prepared by Sanku.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Radha has not finished her work.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
The work has not been finished by Radha.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Shivam has not read the book.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
The book has not been read by Shivam.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Who has broken my toy?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
By whom has my toy been broken?

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Has she not finished her homework?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Has her homework not been finished by her?

### Past Perfect Tense

In this tense "had been" is used in passive voice.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Ramesh had already warned Shyam.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Shyam had already been warned by Ramesh.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Manish had cut the wood.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
The wood had already been cut by Manish.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
He had not scored a goal.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
A goal had not been scored by him.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
The hunter had not killed the tiger.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
The tiger had not been killed by the hunter.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**  
In interrogative sentences, the helping verbs like is, are, am, was, were, etc. are used in the beginning of the sentence in the passive voice.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Who had broken my dog?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
By whom had my dog been broken?

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
How had you purchased the ticket for this match?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
How had the ticket been purchased for this match by you?

### Future Perfect Tense

In this tense "will have been and shall have been" are used in passive voice.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Sonia will have found her son.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Her son will have been found by Sonia.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Sudhir will have finished his work before the sun sets.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
His work will have been finished by Sudhir before the sun sets.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Sonia will have performed her dance.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Her dance will have been performed by Sonia.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Meena will not have written the essay by three pm.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
An essay will not have been written by three pm by Meena.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
She will not have finished her work.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Her work will not have been finished by her.

### Typical Sentences

Certain verbs in the passive voice are not followed by the preposition "by" but by some other prepositions.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
I know her.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
She is known to me.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
This jug contains milk.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Milk is contained in this jug.

**Other typical sentences**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
One should keep one's promise.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Promises should be kept.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
This is too much for us to expect.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
This is too much to be expected.

**An Imperative sentence with an intransitive verb.**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Please sit by me.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
You are requested to sit by me.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Leave for the battlefield at once.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
You are ordered to leave for the battlefield at once.

### Typical Sentences

When active verb is changed from active voice to passive voice, the objective complement becomes a subjective one.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
They crowned him king.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
He was crowned king by them.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
People call him a joker.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
He is called a joker by the people.

**Some intransitive verbs are made transitive by adding a preposition after them.**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
I related to your proposal.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Your proposal is objected to by me.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
They are listening to their teacher.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Their teacher is being listened to by them.

**Use of "let be" in the passive voice.**  
**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Can I have an apple?  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Let me be called at once.

**ACTIVE VOICE:**  
Do not disturb me.  
**PASSIVE VOICE:**  
Let me not be disturbed.



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## Conversion of Direct Speech into Indirect Speech

# Optative Sentences

### Optative Sentences

#### Rules

1. The Reporting Verb in Optative Sentences is changed into **Wish, May and Still**.
2. The conjunction **THAT** is used to introduce the Reported Speech.
3. Optative sentence is changed into **Imperative Sentences** in Reported Speech.

#### Examples



▶ DIRECT: My mother said to me, "You may be happy and prosperous."

▶ INDIRECT: My mother wished me that I might be happy and prosperous.



▶ DIRECT: The old man said to me, "May God bless you."

▶ INDIRECT: The old man wished me that God might bless me.



▶ DIRECT: The child said to me, "May you succeed in life."

▶ INDIRECT: The child wished me that my might succeed in life.



▶ DIRECT: The people said, "May India continue thriving and united forever."

▶ INDIRECT: The people wished that India might continue thriving and united forever.



▶ DIRECT: I said to her, "May God bless my mother!"

▶ INDIRECT: I said to her that God might bless my mother.



# Creative English Composition Writing

## For Beginners

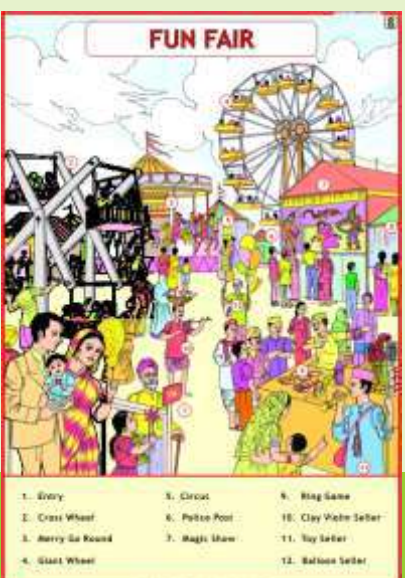
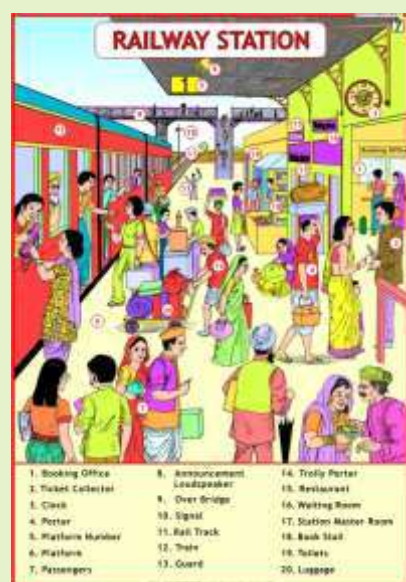
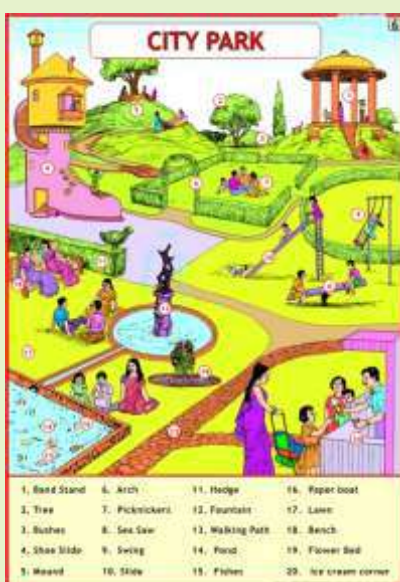
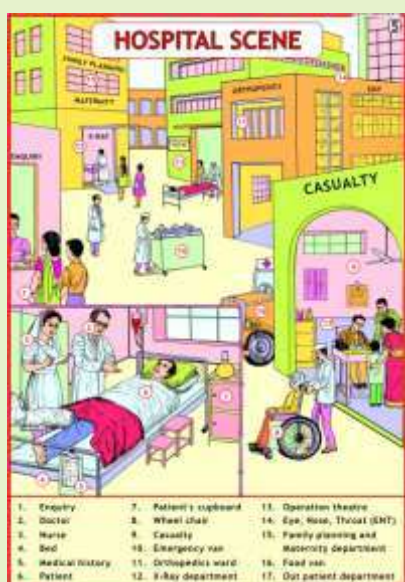
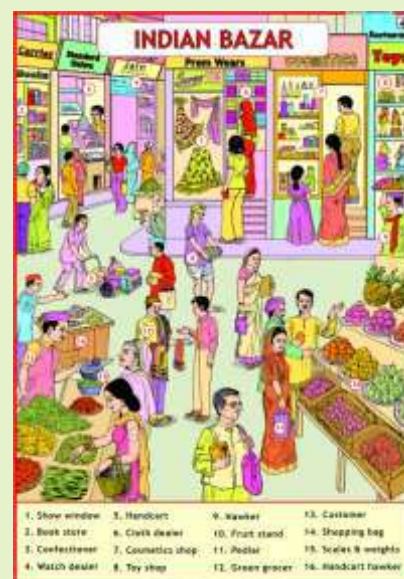
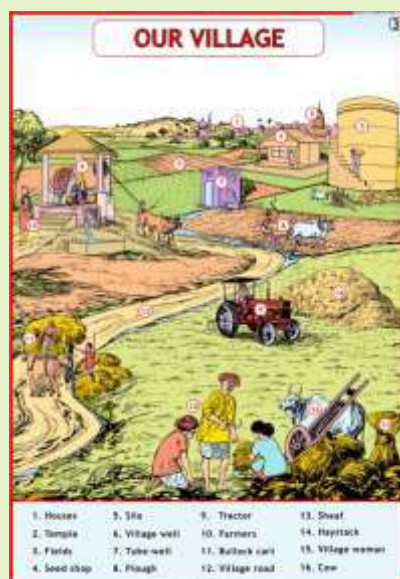
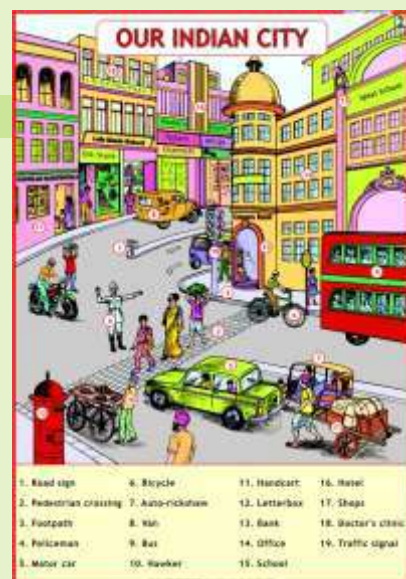
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8. Fun Fair
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10. Post Office
11. Zoo
12. Cricket Match





# Synthesis of Sentences

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1. By Using Participle
2. By Using Noun or Phrase Preposition
3. Nominative, Absolute construction by using an infinitive
4. Adverb or Adverbial phrase
5. Co-ordinate Conjunctions
6. Adversative Conjunctions
7. Alternative Conjunctions
8. Subordinate Clause: noun clause
9. Subordinate Clause: adjective clause
10. Subordinate Clause: adverb clause

### Synthesis of Sentences

Synthesis of Sentences means combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence—simple, compound or complex.

#### 1. BY USING A PARTICIPLE

A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. He jumped up.  
2. He ran away.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Jumping up, he ran away.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. The window was dirty.  
2. Sonia cleaned the window.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
The window being dirty, Sonia cleaned it.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. I was walking along the road.  
2. I met my friend.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Walking along the road, I met my friend.

### Synthesis of Sentences

#### 2. BY USING A NOUN OR A PHRASE IN APPPOSITION

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. This is my baby.  
2. Her name is Meenu.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
This is my baby Meenu.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. Cow provides us milk.  
2. Milk is a valuable food.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Cow provides us milk, a valuable food.

#### 3. BY USING A PREPOSITION WITH A NOUN OR GERUND

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. The moon rose.  
2. Their journey had not ended.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
The moon rose before the end of their journey.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. He failed.  
2. He hopes to succeed.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
In spite of his failure, he hopes to succeed.

### Synthesis of Sentences

#### 4. BY USING THE NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTION

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. Her friend arrived.  
2. She was very pleased.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Her friend having arrived, she was very pleased.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. The storm ceased.  
2. The sun came out.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
The storm having ceased, the sun came out.

#### 5. BY USING AN INFINITIVE

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. You must finish this exercise.  
2. There are still two sentences.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
You still have two sentences of this exercise to finish.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. He is ill.  
2. He cannot go to the office.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
He is too ill to go to the office.

### Synthesis of Sentences

#### 6. BY USING AN ADVERB OR ADVERBIAL PHRASE

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. He deserved to win.  
2. He lost.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
He lost undeservedly.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. She is a good tennis player.  
2. This is certain.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
She is certainly a good tennis player.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. This train is very late.  
2. It is usual.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
This train is usually very late.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. He jumped from the roof.  
2. This is very foolish.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
He foolishly jumped from the roof.

### Synthesis of Sentences

Simple sentences may be combined to form a compound sentence by the use of co-ordinative conjunctions. These are of four kinds: Cumulative, Adversative, Alternative and Relative.

#### 7a. BY USING A CUMULATIVE CONJUNCTION

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. Shivam is a surgeon.  
2. He works in the city hospital.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Shivam is a surgeon and he works in the city hospital.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. Sachin is a good student.  
2. He is also a good football player.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Sachin is not only a good student but also a good football player.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. Meenu and Sonia are friends.  
2. They are studying for their exams.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Meenu and Sonia are friends and they are studying for their exams.

### Synthesis of Sentences

#### 7b. BY USING AN ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTION

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. She failed.  
2. She persevered.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
She failed, nevertheless she persevered.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. He is slow.  
2. He is a good learner.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
He is slow but he is a good learner.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. Rohit is a good football player.  
2. He never got selected for the team.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Rohit is a good football player still he never got selected for the team.

### Synthesis of Sentences

#### 7c. BY USING AN ALTERNATIVE CONJUNCTION

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. Make haste.  
2. You will be late for school.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Make haste or you will be late for school.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. Come in.  
2. Go out.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Come in or go out.

#### 7d. BY USING AN ILLATIVE CONJUNCTION

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. She was hungry.  
2. She ate an apple.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
She was hungry; therefore she ate an apple.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. It was her birthday.  
2. He gave her a present.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
It was her birthday so he gave her a present.

### Synthesis of Sentences

Combination of two or more sentences into a single complex sentence

#### SUBORDINATE CLAUSE: A NOUN CLAUSE

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. You cheated.  
2. It is certain.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
It is certain that you cheated.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. I have seen this girl somewhere before.  
2. I cannot remember the place.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
I cannot remember the place where I have seen this girl.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. This may be a good book.  
2. I do not know.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
I do not know whether this is a good book.

### Synthesis of Sentences

Combination of two or more sentences into a single complex sentence

#### SUBORDINATE CLAUSE: AN ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. The mouse met a lion.  
2. The mouse had never seen a lion before.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
A mouse who had never seen a lion before, met him.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. A villager had a hen.  
2. The hen laid a golden egg every day.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
A villager had a hen which laid a golden egg every day.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. The theft was committed last night.  
2. The man has been caught.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
The man who committed the theft last night has been caught.

### Synthesis of Sentences

Combination of two or more sentences into a single complex sentence

#### SUBORDINATE CLAUSE: AN ADVERB CLAUSE

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. He was not there.  
2. I spoke to his brother for that reason.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. I will get ready.  
2. Do not go till then.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
Do not go until I am ready.

**SIMPLE SENTENCES:**  
1. You must hurry.  
2. You will miss the train otherwise.

**SYNTHESIS:**  
You must hurry otherwise you will miss the train.



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1. संज्ञा
2. सर्वनाम
3. विशेषण
4. क्रिया
5. क्रिया काल
6. अविकारी शब्द (अव्यय)
7. शब्द रचना
8. संधि
9. समास तथा विराम चिन्ह
10. मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियाँ

**केवल सैट में उपलब्ध**

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एन सी ई आर  
एन सी ई आर  
एन सी ई आर

# व्याकरण - मुहावरे और लोकोक्ति

## मुहावरे

संस्कृत भाषा के अनेक मुहावरे और लोकोक्ति हैं। इनमें से कुछ को हम अपने दैनिक जीवन में प्रयोग करते हैं। इनका अर्थ समझना हमारे लिए बहुत ही उपयोगी है।

**निम्न मुहावरों का अर्थ समझें और प्रयोग करें।**

1. जलाने वाला जल (जलाने वाला घण्टा)
2. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
3. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
4. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
5. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
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18. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
19. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
20. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है



जलाने वाला जल (जलाने वाला घण्टा)



जलाने वाला जल (जलाने वाला घण्टा)



जलाने वाला जल (जलाने वाला घण्टा)

### लोकोक्ति

**निम्न लोकोक्तियों का अर्थ समझें और प्रयोग करें।**

1. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
2. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
3. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
4. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
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6. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
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16. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
17. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
18. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
19. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है
20. जो एक ही चीज को दो बार बोलता है



जलाने वाला जल (जलाने वाला घण्टा)



जलाने वाला जल (जलाने वाला घण्टा)



जलाने वाला जल (जलाने वाला घण्टा)



## हिन्दी मात्रा ज्ञान

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**आ की मात्रा (i) का ज्ञान**

बालक	बाघ	हाथ	छाता
राधा पाठशाला जा।	जहाज़ आ गया।	नाथब भागा।	
गांधी को चमचा खिला।	मामा गाना गा।	राज राधा खा।	
आम	चार	माता	रात
बाज़ा	आठ	चाचा	चाल
भारत	आचार	मामा	ताला

**इ की मात्रा (i) का ज्ञान**

हिरण	खिलौना	तितली	किला
हमारे राष्ट्र पिता।	किल्ले में से जंग गाया।	जिवन अच्छा बितायी है।	
बिड़िया इलायच बेटी है।	ललित किराण पढ़।	बिड़िया फिर बचा।	
लिख	मिल	दिशा	दिल
लिया	दिन	गिन	पिता
किसान	बिटिया	बिछौना	किवाड़

**ई की मात्रा (i) का ज्ञान**

चील	चीला	घड़ी	तीन
चीने आम्रान में पक्षी।	ईल झील में तैरा रहा है।	चीन जल गई।	
चीनी सच्ची।	यह चीनी बहुत बड़ी है।	चीनी नदी की घाटी में है।	
सीता	सीटी	पानी	नानी
खीर	सीख	मील	ठीक
अमीर	गरीब	मशीन	कमीज़

**उ की मात्रा (u) का ज्ञान**

मुर्गा	कुर्सी	गुलाब	गुब्बारे
धनुष-बाण	यह बेल कुत्ता है।	यह काली गहरा है।	
भय सुन्दर है।	यह पुल बहुत बड़ा है।	छोटे धड़िलवारी पत्तन है।	
सुख	सुन	कुल	गुड़
चुन	दुम	दुःख	पुल
सुराही	बुनाई	धनुष	कुसुम

**ऊ की मात्रा (u) का ज्ञान**

सूरज	चूहा	जूते	दूरबीन
अंडे में से धुन्ना निकला।	जलून में जलु दिखता।	सिपाही के पास बन्दूक है।	
यह फूल खुलकर है।	मुर्छ कोला	गूठर नदी चढ़ा है।	
धूप	धूल	भूल	सूत
भरा	जुता	झला	पूजा
पूर्व	चूर्ण	टूटी	मूली

**ए की मात्रा (e) का ज्ञान**

केतली	केले	मेज़	मेंढक
आज हवा तेज़ है।	यह नई रेलगाड़ी है।	मुझे एक पंचकम देना।	
रावता भेड़ पहा रहा है।	लड़के गैर खेल रहे हैं।	शेर ने कूरे में झोका।	
रेल	देख	तेल	केला
बेर	मेला	मेवा	चेला
शेर	जेल	गणेश	महेश

**ऐ की मात्रा (e) का ज्ञान**

बैंगन	कैंची	पैराशूट	बैल
यह बैग बहुत भारी है।	बैरान में भेड़ घूमते हैं।	यह बैक भारतीय है।	
बैरान में भेड़ खींच।	बैरानिक शीतल कर रहे हैं।	बैनू गैर कर रहे हैं।	
बैठा	पैसा	जैसा	तैसा
भैया	मेला	मैना	रैना
बैठक	बैसाखी	पैदल	फैशन

**ओ की मात्रा (o) का ज्ञान**

दो	मोमबत्ती	मोटा सेंट	मोती
यह मोमबत्ती तुम्हारे लिए है।	यह मोमबत्ती जो मोमबत्ती है।	मोमिया का किस्म है।	
अजमे मोमबत्ती को।	पुल गंधी की बड़ी बाराज।	यही बहुत मोर है।	
गोल	मोल	खोल	बोल
सोना	मोती	धोबी	होली
तोड़	मोड़	चोर	छोटी

**औ की मात्रा (o) का ज्ञान**

औरत	खिलौना	हथौड़ी	लोकी
यह पौधा सुन्दर है।	मुझे सबसे तेज़ घोड़ा वा।	ये मेरे औजार हैं।	
लोका को गले में बाँधा गया वा।	लोकी को बाँधेगा?	लोका एक विचार है।	
बौना	मौन	लोटा	बिछौना
चौक	कौन	और	तोलिया
लोकी	मौसी	मौसा	गौशाला



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