

शब्द का प्रथम letter क्या है? यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, महत्वपूर्ण है, उसके उच्चारण की प्रथम ध्वनि (First sound of pronunciation)।

(b) अंग्रेजी भाषा में एक अक्षर, कई प्रकार की ध्वनि हेतु प्रयुक्त होता है। जिन अक्षरों को स्वर (A, E, I, O, U) माना गया है, उनका प्रयोग बहुत बार व्यंजनो (Consonants) की तरह होता है। बहुत से व्यंजन स्वर का कार्य करते हैं। हो सकता है शब्द का प्रथम अक्षर M, F, N, X, S, L, H हो, लेकिन उच्चारण की प्रथम ध्वनि (First sound of pronunciation) स्वर हो तो ऐसे शब्दों के पूर्व an का प्रयोग होगा जैसे:

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|--|--------------|
| (a) He is an MLA / M | (एमएलए/एमपी) |
| (b) He lodged an FIR . | (एफ आई आर) |
| (c) Shashi is an NCC officer. | (एनसीसी) |
| (d) He is an SDO . | (एसडीओ) |
| (e) I have an x-ray machine. | (एक्स-रे) |
| (f) She is in an LLB . | (एलएलबी) |
| (g) I have been waiting for an hour . | (ऑवर) |
| (h) He is an heir to the throne. | (हेअर) |
| (i) Ram is an honest person. | (ऑनेस्ट) |

Correct use of A/An

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|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) A house | (11) A historical fair | (21) A humble person | (31) A husband |
| (2) A heinous crime | (12) A young man | (22) A ewe | (32) A university |
| (3) A unity | (13) A union | (23) A eulogy | (33) A one rupee note |
| (4) A one eyed man | (14) A uniform | (24) A useful book | (34) A useful feature |
| (5) A unique decision | (15) A united front | (25) A unified plan | (35) A year |
| (6) A USA ally | (16) A forest officer | (26) A Member of Parliament | (36) A UK ship/European |
| (7) An hour | (17) An hourly meeting | (27) An hour's daybreak | (37) An honour |
| (8) An honorary post | (18) An honourable person | (28) An honest man | (38) An heir |
| (9) An honorarium | (19) An F.O. | (29) An MP/MLC | (39) An IAS/IPS/ILO |
| (10) An SP/SDO | (20) An M.A./M.Sc/M Com | (30) An RTS/RTC/RO | (40) An RC worker |

Specific use of A/An

(1) Singular Countable noun से पूर्व A/An का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Countable का अर्थ है, जिसकी गिनती की जा सकती है। जैसे:

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|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) I have a pen. | (b) She has a car. |
| (c) Ram has an umbrella. | (d) She is a girl. |



यदि noun से पूर्व कोई Adjective आता है तो A/An को उस Adjective के पहले लगाते हैं। यदि कोई Adverb पूर्व में आया हो तो a/an को उस Adverb से पूर्व लगाते हैं।

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (a) Sita is a <u>beautiful</u> girl. | (Adjective) |
| (b) She is an <u>intelligent</u> lady. | (Adjective) |
| (c) Sakshi is an <u>extremely</u> beautiful girl. | (Adverb) |
- (2) सामान्य रूप से Proper Noun से पूर्व A/An का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। लेकिन निम्न स्थिति में Proper Noun से पूर्व A/An का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जैसे:
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) This novel is written by a Maneesh. | (b) This book is written by a Suresh. |
|---|---------------------------------------|

संज्ञकवाचक होने के कारण, *uncountable nouns* हैं। जब वे संज्ञक के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं तो इनसे पूर्व 'a' के प्रयोग का अर्थ किसी (कोई) व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए होता है। जब कि-सक किसी वस्तु के संज्ञक रूप के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं तो उनका के लिए अर्थ होता है।

(3) *Uncountable nouns* संज्ञकों से *What* के बाद *Singular*, *Countable nouns* से पूर्व *A/An* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) *What is a beautiful girl?* (b) *What a pretty girl!*

(4) 'इतने धान' का 'इतने रुपये कीमत' के अर्थ में प्रयोग करने पर *A/An* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) *Rice sells fifty rupees a kilo.* (b) *Rice sells fifty rupees a kilo.*
(c) *This train runs seventy kms an hour.* (d) *This train runs seventy kms an hour.*

(5) कुछ संज्ञकों के नाम के आगे *A hundred, A thousand, A million, A dozen, A couple* से पूर्व 'a' लगता है।
Meals से पूर्व 'a' का प्रयोग नियम प्रकाश किया जाता है। जैसे: $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilo—Three and a half kilo. $2\frac{1}{4}$ metre—Two and a quarter metre.

- (a) *I have a hundred pens.* (b) *He has a thousand rupees.*
(c) *She has to walk two and a quarter kilometres daily.*
(d) *I have purchased a dozen eggs.*

(6) *Profession* (व्यवसाय) से पूर्व, *A/An* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) *He is an MP/MLA/MLC/SDO/FO.* (b) *She is a nurse/teacher/dentist.*
(c) *He is a manager/carpenter/cobbler.* (d) *Mr. Sharma is an engineer/architect.*

(7) किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति की विशेषताओं के सम्बन्ध में किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को पहचान दी जाए तो *A/An* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) *He is a Hitler.* (A despot like Hitler)
(b) *He is a Gandhi.* (As great as Gandhi)
(c) *He is a second Dara Singh.* (A wrestler as great as Dara Singh)

(8) किसी जाति विशेष को व्यक्त करने के लिए *Singular countable noun* से पूर्व *A/An* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) *A dog is an animal.* (b) *A peacock is a bird.*

(9) जब वाक्य में *Verb* (क्रिया) का प्रयोग *Noun* की तरह किया जाता है, उससे पहले *A/An* लगाया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) *He goes for a walk daily.* (Walk (verb) used as noun)
(b) *He has gone for a ride.* (Ride is a verb used as noun)
(c) *Last Sunday, I had a long talk with them.* (Talk is a verb used here as noun)
(d) *I want to have a rest / a drink / a bath.* (Rest/drink/bath are verbs used as noun)

(10) *Many/rather/quite/such* के बाद यदि *singular noun* आता है तो उससे पूर्व *A/An* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) *Many a woman would welcome such a chance.* (b) *It is rather a pity, I say.*
(c) *It was quite an impossible task.* (d) *It was a foolish argument.*

(11) यदि *Adjective* से पहले *so, as, too, how, quite* का प्रयोग होता है तो उसके बाद *A/An* (*Indefinite Article*) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) *It is too heavy a parcel for me to carry.*
(b) *She is as beautiful a girl as you are ever likely to meet.*
(c) *Ram is not so big a fool as you think.*
(d) *How serious a crime had been committed was not realised by him.*

(12) कुछ विशेष Phrases में A/An का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे:

In a fix, in a hurry, in a nutshell, make a noise, make a foot, keep a secret, as a rule, at a discount, at a stone's throw, a short while ago, at a loss, take a fancy to, take an interest in, to have a drink, go for a walk, have a good education, make a foot, tell a lie, take a bath, half a kilo, a matter of chance.

(a) He has a good knowledge of Sanskrit.

(b) It is a pity.

(c) Never tell a lie.

(d) Do not make a noise.

(e) I am going to take a bath.

(f) Twelve inches make a foot.

A/An का प्रयोग निम्न स्थिति में नहीं करना चाहिए

(a) किसी भी Plural noun से पूर्व A/An का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

(b) Proper noun से पूर्व A/An का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। किसी देश, राज्य, शहर, दिन, माह, व्यक्ति, वस्तु के नाम को Proper noun कहा जाता है।

Note (अपवाद-वक्ता के लिए व्यक्ति अनजान है या किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति की विशेषता के सन्दर्भ में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है)

(c) Uncountable nouns से पूर्व A/An का प्रयोग सामान्यतया नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:

Advice, Accommodation, Baggage, Luck, Luggage, News, Permission, Progress, Scenery, Weather, Traffic, Knowledge, Music, Milk, Homework, Stone, Brick, Wine, Beauty etc.

(a) She has gone to purchase some bread.

(b) Enjoy your vacations! I hope you have good weather.

(c) No news is good news.

(d) India has made good progress in the field of IT.

(e) He brought his furniture by train.

(f) The wall is made of stone and brick.

(d) Uncountable nouns के पूर्व जब A/An का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उन्हें कुछ शब्दों का प्रयोग करके, Countable बनाया जाता है या इनके प्रयोग से ही Noun के Countable होने का पता चलता है। जैसे:

(a) I have a good news for you.

(b) I have a piece of bread.

(c) I have a milk bar.

(d) He gave me a piece of information.

(e) She is a beauty. (a beautiful girl)

(f) He threw a stone. (a piece of stone)

(e) Inchoate Verb, turn का प्रयोग जब noun के साथ किया जाता है तो noun से पूर्व Indefinite Article A/An का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाएगा। जैसे:

(a) I hope you will never turn traitor.

(b) Is it wise for a great general to turn politician?

(c) When her husband left she had to turn cook.

यहाँ nouns; traitor, politician, cook के पूर्व A/An नहीं लगाया गया है।

Articles : A/An and One-Difference

(1) A/An Articles हैं, जबकि One एक Adjective है।

(2) Hundred, Thousand, Million, Billion etc के पूर्व 'a' का प्रयोग 'one' से ज्यादा उचित माना गया है।

100 = a hundred, 1000 = a thousand, 100000 = A hundred thousand.

हम A hundred one से a hundred and ninety nine तथा A thousand one से a thousand and ninety nine तक में 'a' का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं लेकिन 1160 = One thousand one hundred sixty में 'one' का प्रयोग ही किया जाएगा।

(3) प्रतिदिन, प्रति सप्ताह, प्रति किलो कीमत या दर के लिए 'a' का प्रयोग ही किया जाएगा 'one' का नहीं।
Sixty rupees a kilo, ₹ five thousands a week, four times a day, Sixty kilometres an hour, Ten rupees a dozen. उक्त में A/An की जगह one का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।(4) 'A' एवं 'one' का noun के साथ प्रयोग करने पर भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ निकलता है। A/an का अर्थ any या every से भी होता है।
जैसे:

(a) One screw driver is not enough.

(b) A screw driver is a useful tool.

(We need two or more screw drivers.)

(Screw drivers are useful tools.)

(9) 'Other' का प्रयोग अन्योन्यप्रयोग के साथ किया जा सकता है, 'a' का प्रयोग नहीं। जैसे:

- (a) Other children besides to read, another wants to play.
(b) Other day he came early, another day he was very late.

(10) 'Other' का प्रयोग day/week/month/year/summer/winter etc या महीनों/दिनों के नाम के पूर्व किया जा सकता है, जो उस दिन/सप्ताह होने वाली घटना के सम्बन्ध में प्रयुक्त होता है। जैसे:

- (a) One night there was a terrible storm. (b) One day a tiger entered our house.
(c) One winter the snow fell early.

(11) 'One day' का प्रयोग किसी दिन के अर्थ में किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) One day you'll realise your mistake. (b) One day you will be sorry, you treated her so badly.

(12) 'One' का प्रयोग a/an के pronoun के समरूप भी किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) Did you get a ticket? Yes, I managed to get one.

'One' का बहुवचन (plural) उक्त प्रयोग में some होगा। जैसे:

Did you get tickets? Yes, I managed to get some.

'The'-Definite Article

'The', definite article है। इसका प्रयोग छात्रों द्वारा बिना सोचे-समझे बहुतायत में किया जाता है। 'The' का उचित प्रयोग English grammar का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। छात्रों को 'The' के प्रयोग को सावाधानीपूर्वक समझना चाहिए।

Use of 'The': इसका प्रयोग उस noun से पूर्व किया जाता है, जो निश्चित है, विशेष है या जिसकी चर्चा पूर्व में की जा चुकी है। 'The' को इसीलिए Definite article कहा जाता है।

Rules :

Rule 1 जब किसी पूर्व निर्धारित वस्तु के बारे में कहा जाता है। जैसे

- (a) I found a bag. The bag contained a coin. The coin was made of gold.
(b) She brought a silk saree. The saree is very costly.

वाक्य (a) में bag से पूर्व सर्वप्रथम 'a' का प्रयोग किया गया है, बाद में 'the' का प्रयोग किया गया है, क्योंकि यह bag पूर्व निर्धारित, निश्चित हो गया है। इसी तरह coin से पहले 'a' का प्रयोग किया गया है, बाद में 'the' का, क्योंकि अब coin पूर्व निर्धारित, निश्चित हो चुका है। इसी तरह वाक्य (b) में पहले saree से पूर्व 'a' तथा बाद में 'the' का प्रयोग किया गया है।

अन्य उदाहरण देखें

- (a) This is the hotel where she lives. (b) The man in blue dress is my brother.
(c) The tall man standing near your father is a minister.

यहाँ The का प्रयोग, एक निश्चित, निर्धारित Noun को व्यक्त करता है।

Exception: IMPORTANT

First and subsequent reference When we first refer to something in written text, we often use an indefinite article to modify it. Read the following example :

- (a) "I'd like a glass of orange juice, please", John said.
(b) "I put the glass of juice on the counter already", Shilpa replied.

Exception:

When a modifier (Adjective) appears between the article and the noun, the subsequent article will continue to be indefinite.

- (a) "I'd like a big glass of orange juice, please", John said.
(b) "I put a big glass of juice on the counter already", Sheila replied.

Rule 2 Comparative degree से पूर्व, जब इसका प्रयोग Adverb की तरह किया जाए। जैसे:

- (a) The more she gets, the more she demands.
- (b) The sooner he completes, the better it is.
- (c) The more you work, the more you get.

Rule 3 जब Comparative degree से पूर्व कोई Selection करना व्यक्त हो या Comparison व्यक्त हो तो 'The' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे:

- (a) He is the stronger of the two.
- (b) This is the better of the two novels.

Rule 4 शरीर के अंगों (Parts of the body) के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे:

- (a) He was wounded in the arm.
- (b) Ram hit him in the head.

Rule 5 Superlative degree से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) He is the best student of our class.
- (b) She is the most beautiful girl in this school.

लेकिन यदि Superlative degree 'most' का प्रयोग very के अर्थ में हो तो उससे पहले 'The' नहीं लगता है। जैसे:

- (a) She is a most beautiful girl.
- (b) This is a most useful reference book.

Rule 6 Singular noun के पूर्व जब 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो वह उस जाति विशेष की विशेषता बताता है। जैसे

- (a) The tiger is a fierce animal.
- (b) The dog is a faithful animal.

Rule 7 धार्मिक समुदायों के नाम, साम्राज्यों के नाम, इतिहास की घटनाओं, वंशजों के नाम, राजनैतिक दलों के नाम, ट्रेन, जहाज, अखबार के नाम, महत्वपूर्ण भवनों के नाम, नदियों के नाम, नहरों के नाम, समुद्र के नाम आदि के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) The Ganga, The Godawari, The Sutlej.
- (b) The Pacific, The Red Sea, The Indian Ocean.
- (c) The Hindus, The Muslims, The Sikhs
- (d) The Intercity, The Rajdhani Express.
- (e) The B J P, The Congress, The Communist Party.
- (g) The bay of Bengal, The gulf of Mexico.
- (f) The Boeing, The Vikrant.
- (i) The French Revolution, The Quit India Movement.
- (h) The Taj Mahal, The Char Minar.
- (j) The Hindustan Times, The Indian Express.

Rule 8 जो वस्तुएँ unique हैं, उससे पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे:

The sun, The earth, The world, The universe etc लेकिन Heaven, Hell, God, Parliament के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे:

- (a) The sun sets in the west.
- (b) The earth revolves round the sun.
- (c) Go to hell. (No 'the')
- (d) Gods reside in heaven. (No 'the')
- (e) He will raise this issue in Parliament. (No 'the')

Rule 9 धार्मिक ग्रन्थों के नाम के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे :

The Ramayan, The Quran, The Bible etc.

- (a) The Ramayan is a sacred book.
- (b) The Quran is also a sacred book.

लेकिन Valmiki's Ramayan, Banabhatta's Kadambari, जैसी स्थिति में, इनके पूर्व 'The' नहीं लगता है।

Rule 10 व्यक्ति के पद के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) The Chairman will decide the matter.
- (b) The meeting was presided over by the Executive Director.
- (c) This decision is taken by the Prime Minister.

Rule 11 Nationality (राष्ट्रीयता) व्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

(a) The English defeated the French

(b) The Indian Cricket team has won the match.

Rule 12 जब Adjective का प्रयोग Noun की तरह किया जाता है, उससे पहले 'The' लगाने पर वह पूरे समुदाय को दर्शाता है। जैसे:

(a) The young and the old, the poor and the rich, the male and the female all supported Gandhi ji

(b) Three per cent posts are reserved for the disabled.

(c) The poor are generally trustworthy.

(d) The rich should help the poor.

Rule 13 जब कोई वस्तु Understood होती है, तो उससे पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

(a) Kindly return the book.

(That I gave you)

(b) Can you turn off the light?

(The light in the room.)

(c) He has gone to the railway station.

(The railway station of the town)

(d) I want to meet the manager.

(The manager of the Bank)

(e) Did you like the story?

(That I told you yesterday)

Rule 14 Job एवं Profession से पूर्व The का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे:

(a) He likes the banking profession.

(b) Do you like the teaching job?

Rule 15 किसी Proper noun के बाद जब कोई Adjective उसी Noun को qualify करते हुए लगाया जाता है। जैसे:
Ashoka, the great : Napoleon, the warrior.

Rule 16 Ordinals से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। first, second, thirdordinals तथा one, two, three... cardinals कहलाते हैं। जैसे:

(a) The second lesson of this book is very difficult.

(b) He is the first to arrive in the meeting.

Rule 17 Musical instrument, किसी आविष्कार (Invention) के नाम के पूर्व, 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

(a) She can play the Tabla / Violin / Trumpet.

(b) Who invented the Telephone / Telescope?

Rule 18 Go to the cinema, Go to the theatre में Cinema एवं Theatre से पूर्व 'The' लगता है। जैसे:

(a) He went to the cinema yesterday.

(b) She is going to the theatre.

Rule 19 Committee, club, foundation तथा Trust के नाम के पूर्व 'The' लगता है। जैसे:

The Lions Club, The Rotary Club, The United Nation, The WHO, The Ford Foundation, The Rajiv Gandhi Trust etc.

Rule 20 कुछ Phrases में 'The' का प्रयोग स्वतः ही होता है। जैसे:

(a) What is the matter?

(b) Come to the point.

(c) She came to the rescue.

(d) Keep to the left.

(e) The market is hot with the rumour.

(f) He is in the wrong.

Rule 21 Plural nouns से पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, यदि वाक्य के reference के अनुसार Plural noun, particular/definite हो गया हो। जैसे:

(a) The boys of this college are very intelligent.

(b) The girls of this hostel are very beautiful.

(c) The books, we saw in the market, were duplicate.

Rule 22 जब कोई Noun, किसी गुण या भाव को व्यक्त करे, तो उससे पूर्व भी 'The' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे:

- (a) The judge (moral of judge) in him, prevailed upon the husband
(Love of husband) and he sentenced his wife to death.
(b) The moralist (spirit of moralist) in Gandhi ji revolted against the tyranny of the British.

Rule 23 Same से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग comparison हेतु होता है। जैसे:

- (a) These books are the same as we saw in that shop. (b) Your pen is the same as mine.

Rule 24 यदि दो या अधिक noun एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए प्रयुक्त हुए हों तो 'The' का प्रयोग पहले Noun के पूर्व किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) The secretary and treasurer was present there.
(b) The counsellor and faculty was working in the office.

यहाँ secretary and treasurer तथा counsellor and faculty एक ही व्यक्ति है।

Rule 25 'The' का प्रयोग Country के नाम से पूर्व नहीं होता है लेकिन यदि Country के नाम के साथ Republic, Kingdom, States जुड़े हुए हों तो 'The' का प्रयोग इनसे पूर्व किया जाता है। जैसे: The Republic of Ireland, The Dominion Republic, The United States, The United Kingdom etc.

- (a) He visited India and the United States. (b) They went to Canara and the United Kingdom.

Rule 26 'The' का प्रयोग Plural names of Countries/ Islands/ Mountains/ Person के साथ होता है। जैसे:

The Netherlands, The Lakshadweep islands, The Philippines, The Andes, The Alps, The Himalayas, The Johnsons, The Raymonds, The Ambanis etc.



Sicily island, Bermuda island, Java island; Everest, Etna, Abu (Name of Mountain) इत्यादि के साथ 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

Rule 27 East, West, North, South के साथ 'The' का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन यदि इनके साथ किसी Place का नाम जोड़ा गया हो तो 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। इसी तरह Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

- (a) The sun rises in the east. (b) He is going to North America.
(c) Rajasthan is in Western India. (d) Sweden is in Northern Europe.

Rule 28 बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण Buildings एवं Institutions के नाम शब्दों से मिलकर बने होते हैं। जिनमें से एक शब्द किसी व्यक्ति या स्थान का नाम होता है, ऐसे नाम के साथ 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

जैसे : Delhi Airport, Victoria Station, London Zoo, Jaisingh Palace, Indira Gandhi Airport, Edinburgh Castle, Jaipur Place इत्यादि, लेकिन अन्य नामों जैसे—The Royal Palace, The Char Minar, The White House, The Red Square, The Taj Mahal इनके साथ 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

This is a generally accepted rule, there are several exceptions.

Rule 29 Sky, Moon, World, Sea, Country, Environment से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) The sky is dark and the Moon is shining. (b) The sea seems calm today.
(c) Do you live in a town or in the country? (d) We must do something to protect the environment.

Space से पूर्व 'The' नहीं लगता है, जब space का अर्थ 'अन्तरिक्ष' से होता है, लेकिन यदि space जगह के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त हुआ हो तो 'The' प्रयोग होता है। जैसे:

- (a) There are lacs of stars in space. (b) He tried to park his car there, but the space was too small.

'Sea' के साथ 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। जैसे:

- (a) We go to sea as sailors. (b) He is at sea now-a-days (on a voyage).

Rule 30 इस प्रकार के Sentence Structure : The + Name + of + में 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

- (a) The Bank of America is a big bank.
- (b) The tower of London is a great tower.
- (c) The Great Wall of China is a historical monument.

Rule 31 यदि दो या अधिक Unmarried Sister को संयुक्त रूप से पत्र लिखा जाए तो 'The' का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे:
The Misses + Surname The misses Smith.

Rule 32 'Office' का प्रयोग जब place of work के सन्दर्भ में हो तो The का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे:
(a) He is at the office. (b) He is in the office.



He is in office means to hold an official (usually political) position. To be out of office to be no longer in power.
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CAUTION

Even after you learn all the principles behind the use of these articles, you will find an abundance of situations where choosing the correct article or choosing whether to use one or not will prove chancy.

Icy highways are dangerous.
The icy highways are dangerous.
And both are correct.

No Article—Zero Article

Articles का प्रयोग छात्रों को बहुत सावधानी से करना चाहिए। नीचे दी गई स्थितियों में Articles का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

(1) School, College, University, Bed, Church, Court, Hospital, Prison, Market से पूर्व Article 'The' का प्रयोग उस स्थिति में नहीं किया जाता जब वहाँ जाने का उद्देश्य, वही हो, जिस हेतु इनका निर्माण किया गया है। जैसे:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (a) I go to college at 10 am. | (For the purpose of study) |
| (b) He went to Church on Sunday. | (For making prayer) |
| (c) He went to market to purchase a TV. | (To purchase) |
| (d) We went to bed at 10 pm yesterday. | (To sleep) |

लेकिन यदि इन स्थानों पर जाने का उद्देश्य अन्यथा हो तो इनसे पहले 'The' लगता है। जैसे

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) The school is near to Ram's house. | (b) I will meet you near the court. |
| (c) I found her near the church. | (d) I will take tram from the church. |
| (e) I sat on the bed. | |
| (f) We went to the prison to meet the superintendent. | |
| (g) He went to the college to meet the class teacher. | |

(2) Appoint, made, nominate, elect, declare के बाद यदि कोई Noun आता है तो उससे पूर्व Articles का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) He was elected MLA. | (b) He was appointed supervisor. |
| (c) He was nominated secretary. | (d) We made him monitor. |
| (e) He was declared captain of our team. | |

- (3) खाने के नाम (Lunch, dinner, supper, breakfast) के पूर्व Articles का प्रयोग सामान्य स्थिति में नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:
- (a) I couldn't have breakfast this morning. (b) He was invited to dinner.
(c) I had lunch at 1 pm.
- लेकिन यदि खाने के नाम के साथ कोई adjective लगा हो या खाना particular हो गया हो तो Articles का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:
- (a) He arranged a nice dinner. (b) The dinner hosted by the queen was superb.
- (4) बीमारियों (Disease) के नाम से पूर्व सामान्यतया कोई Article नहीं लगता है। जैसे:
- (a) She is suffering from fever. (b) He died of Cholera.
- लेकिन यदि diseases का नाम Plural में हो जैसे: Mumps, Measles तो इनके पूर्व The का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:
The measles is a contagious disease.
- (5) भाषा में नाम, रंग के नाम के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे:
- (a) I can speak Hindi, but I can't speak English (b) He likes blue and white colour.
- लेकिन यदि colour का नाम एक adjective की तरह किसी Countable noun के साथ प्रयुक्त हुआ है तो Article का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:
- (a) She has a blue saree. (b) I have a red pen.
- (6) कुछ Titles जैसे : Emperor Ashoka, President Kalam, Queen Victoria, Captain Cook के साथ भी Article 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। The Emperor Ashoka गलत है। लेकिन 'The' का प्रयोग Title 'The Duke of York' के साथ होता है। जैसे :
- (7) यदि दो अलग-अलग adjective एक ही Countable Noun के लिए प्रयुक्त हों तो Article का प्रयोग पहले वाले adjective के साथ ही होगा। जैसे:
- (a) This is a Hindi and English learning book. (b) This is an English and Hindi dictionary.
- (8) Plural noun से पूर्व Article को प्रयोग तब नहीं किया जाता, जब Plural noun किसी वर्ग को व्यक्त करता है। जैसे:
- (a) Lawyers are generally witty. (b) Bankers are generally honest.
(c) Doctors are paid more than teachers. (d) Teachers are generally hard workers.
- (9) 'The' का प्रयोग noun + number के साथ नहीं होता है। जैसे:
- (a) Our train arrives at platform 6. (b) I need shoes in size 18.
- (10) सामान्यतया watch television में television से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। लेकिन listen to the radio में radio से पूर्व 'The' लगता है। जैसे:
- (a) I often listen to the radio. (b) I heard the news on the radio.
(c) I watched the news on television. (d) I don't watch television at night.
- (11) कई Shops, Restaurants, Hotels, Banks के साथ उन व्यक्तियों के नाम जुड़े रहते हैं जिन्होंने उन्हें शुरू किया है। इनके साथ 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:
Lloyds Bank, McDonalds, Jack's Guest House, Harrods (Shop), Raymonds (Shop).
- (12) Church के नाम के साथ Saints के नाम जुड़े रहते हैं, इसके साथ भी 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:
St John's Church, St Paul's Cathedral.
- (13) कम्पनियों के नाम, Airlines के नाम के साथ भी 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे:
Fiat (not the fiat), Sony, Kodak, British Airways, IBM, Reliance etc.

- (14) विषयों (Subjects) के नाम के पूर्व सामान्यतया Articles का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं। जैसे:
- (a) I am student of Political Science. (b) He is learning French.
(c) I secured 88% marks in English. (d) He is good at Physics.
- (15) 'Kind of' के बाद 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:
- (a) What kind of bird it was! (b) What kind of girl she is!
- (16) कुछ ऐसे Phrases जिनमें Preposition के बाद object आता है इनमें Articles का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे:
at hand, by name, by bus, by train, by plane, in jail, at dinner, underground, in jest, by water, on horseback, at sunset, in debt, in hand, all day, all night, at noon, at night, by post etc.
- (17) कुछ ऐसे Phrases जिनमें Transitive verb के बाद object आता है इनमें Articles का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे:
to catch fire, to leave school / college, to give ear, to bring word, to lay size, to lose heart, to set sail, to send word, to cast anchor etc.
- (18) जब किसी abstract noun द्वारा feelings या emotions को कथन की तरह व्यक्ति किया जाए तो Articles का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:
- (a) Honesty is the best policy. (b) Virtue has its own reward.
लेकिन यदि Abstract noun द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति/जीव या वस्तु की qualities से सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया जाए तो उसके पूर्व article, the, लगता है। जैसे:
- (a) He possesses the swiftness of a tiger. (b) He has the cunningness of crow.
- (19) जब Common Noun का प्रयोग विस्तृत अर्थ में किया जाता है तो उससे पूर्व Articles नहीं लगता है। जैसे:
- (a) Man is an intelligent animal. (b) Birds fly.
(c) Fish live in water. (d) Cows eat grass.
- (20) सामान्यतया Proper noun से पूर्व Articles का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है, लेकिन यदि Proper noun का प्रयोग एक Common noun की तरह होता है तो उससे पहले Articles का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:
- (a) Akbar was a great king. (b) Agra is a beautiful city.
यहाँ Akbar, Agra, proper noun है
- (a) Jaipur is the Paris of India. (b) Kashmir is the Switzerland of Asia.
(c) Ramesh is the Sachin of our college. (d) Mumbai is the Manchester of India.
यहाँ Paris, Switzerland, एवं Sachin का प्रयोग common noun की तरह हुआ है।
- (21) यदि Superlative degree से पूर्व My, His, Her जैसे Possessive Pronoun का प्रयोग हो तो 'The' नहीं लगता है। जैसे:
- (a) He is my best friend. (b) Ram is his best friend.
- (22) बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण Buildings एवं Institutions के नाम दो शब्दों से मिलकर बने होते हैं। जिनमें से एक शब्द किसी व्यक्ति या स्थान का नाम होता है, ऐसे नाम के साथ 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:
Delhi Airport, Victoria Station, London Zoo, Jaisingh Palace, Indira Gandhi Airport, Edinburgh Castle, Jaipur Place इत्यादि इनके साथ 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है
- (23) 'The' का प्रयोग Country के नाम के पूर्व नहीं होता है लेकिन यदि Country के नाम के साथ Republic, Kingdom, States जुड़े हुए हों तो 'The' का प्रयोग इनसे पूर्व किया जाता है। जैसे The Republic of Ireland, the Dominioan Republic, the United States, the United Kingdom etc. जैसे:
- (a) He visited Mexico and the United States. (b) They went to Canara and then the United Kingdom.
- (24) Work के साथ सामान्यतया 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:
- (a) He is on his way to work (b) She is at work.
(c) They haven't back from work yet.

- (25) 'Office' का प्रयोग जब position के सन्दर्भ में हो तो The का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे:

He is in office—means to hold an official (usually political) position.

To be out of office—to be no longer in power.

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- (26) Town का प्रयोग जब subject के Town या speaker के Town के अर्थ में हो तो Town से पहले 'The' नहीं लगता है। जैसे:

(a) We go to town sometimes to meet our mother.

(b) We went to town last year and remained there for a week.

- (27) 'Nature' का प्रयोग जब प्रकृति के अर्थ में हो तो इसके पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। जैसे:

If you interfere with nature you will suffer for it.

- (28) 'Games' के नाम के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होता। जैसे:

(a) I play golf.

(b) He plays cricket.

- (29) 'Seasons' के नाम के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे:

(a) In Spring we like to clean the house.

(b) She is planning to visit her parents in winter.

- (30) 'Time of day' के नाम के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे:

(a) We travelled mostly by night.

(b) We'll be there around midnight.



TEST YOURSELF Exercises

01

- (A) Put appropriate articles in the blanks:

[RAS 1991]

..... businessman of colony was shot dead by..... armed intruder on Sunday night. dead man's wife also received gunshot, but she is said to be progressing in Civil Hospital. murder is said to be result of old dispute over some agricultural land between killer and his victim.

- (B) Put appropriate articles in the blanks:

[RAS 1992]

India is one of very big countries in the world. If a man takes quickest train, he will take nearly.....week to go from one end of India to the other. One who leaves Ramnad in South on first day of month will perhaps get to Srinagar in North only about sixth of same month.

- (C) In the following sentences, fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:

[RAS 1994]

Number..... hundred and two house next door to us, is for sale, It's quite nice house with big rooms..... back windows look out onpark. I don't know what..... price owners are asking. You could give them and make them offer.

02

Rewrite the sentences after filling the blanks with articles wherever necessary.

- (1) (A) Who are men that are standing there in lane?

(B)tallest gentlemen is teacher,man who has stick in his hand is teacher's uncle. He lives in Chennai. He has come here to attend wedding. I don't know who third man is. I know person sitting beside teacher.

(C) I'm sorry to have detained you. Are you going tobank ?

- (2) Once man had strange goose. It laid golden egg every day man was very lucky to possess such precious creature. One day he thought, "One golden egg day is not sufficient. I shall kill goose and get hold of all gold contained in it." He then killed goose, but find not single egg.

03

Rewrite the following sentences after filling up the blanks with suitable articles, wherever necessary :

I know Ram's brother. He is officer in Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is posted in States. He is youngest officer there. He enjoys work and plays game of tennis in evenings. For his breakfast he takes apple, egg and cup of coffee only. He is good fellow.

04

Rewrite the following sentences after filling up the blanks with suitable articles wherever necessary:

Once old saint saw kite catch little mouse. He felt sorry for mouse. He took orange and aimed at kite, which dropped mouse and by his holy power turned it into young maiden.

05

Insert suitable articles wherever necessary:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Shyam plays Piano. | (2) Iron is hard metal. |
| (3) Who invented Microscope? | (4) Delhi is beautiful city. |
| (5) This man is second Hitler. | (6) I met him at church. |
| (7) He is student of mathematics. | (8) I went to hospital to meet my friend. |
| (9) bed is broken. | (10) Please give me five-rupee note. |
| (11) Sun rises in East. | (12) He wrote his name at top of page. |
| (13) I'll go there in morning. | (14) It is very useful book. |
| (15) Do not make noise. | |

06

Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

- (1) He went to college to meet class teacher.
- (2) I will take tram from Church.
- (3) He came and sat on bed.
- (4) He has already gone to bed.
- (5) Ram was appointed clerk.
- (6) Suresh was declared captain of our team.
- (7) Ramesh invited Sarla for dinner yesterday.
- (8) He organised nice lunch in honour of President.
- (9) dinner hosted by Ram was superb.
- (10) measles is contagious disease.
- (11) He died of cholera.
- (12) She has been suffering from fever for three days.
- (13) He can speak Hindi, but I can't speak English.
- (14) I like blue colour.

- (15) When I went to home, Raja was watching TV.
 (16) I heard news on radio.
 (17) He is rich man, he always go by car.
 (18) Three per cent posts are reserved for disabled and two per cent for ex-servicemen.
 (19) He went first to Mexico and then to USA.
 (20) Ram took action with swiftness of tiger.

07

Rewrite the following sentences after filling up the blanks with suitable articles wherever necessary:

During first two years village project had awful time. Mission had accepted use of farm from affluent landowner and natives believed story that this land would be returned to owner after ten years. project never started.

08

Insert suitable articles wherever they are missing:

- (1) Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru was first Prime Minister of free India.
 (2) Indian Government wants to build strong India.
 (3) She has never touched onion.
 (4) After discussing this matter for hour or two we are sure to arrive at decision.
 (5) Pt Nehru was great man. He struggled hard to attain freedom from Britishers.

09

Insert suitable articles wherever necessary:

- (1) Ram is good boy. (2) European woman came to America.
 (3) Mohan is NDA Officer. (4) I want to buy book.
 (5) Sita is teacher. (6) He comes here once week.
 (7) He is honourable leader. (8) He is honest person.
 (9) Twelve inches makes foot. (10) He has good knowledge of Mathematics.
 (11) This is house I live in .
 (12) bag I found yesterday contained key chain.
 (13) It is matter of chance. (14) poor can be trusted.
 (15) Have you found purse you lost yesterday?

10

Insert suitable articles wherever necessary:

- (1) The teacher asked easy question. (2) Give me book to read please.
 (3) Ram secured second position in school.
 (4) He is MLA. (5) Cat is not faithful animal.
 (6) I am looking for remunerative job. (7) honesty is best policy.
 (8) I found purse last night. (9) I'll go there in evening.
 (10) Always speak truth. (11) Never tell lie.
 (12) He likes black pent. (13) Did Mohan get job he applied for?
 (14) Will you close windows, please? (15) He was invited for dinner.

11

Rewrite the following sentences after filling up the blanks with suitable articles wherever necessary:

Once there were elections entire polling station seemed to be huge mass of humanity. Men and women all seemed to be quite conscious of their votes. I had seen old man insisting on the polling officer and he would not even return identity slip. Women had come in groups and were putting on colourful clothes. polling stations assumed shape of fair and crowd also behaved likewise. It was really pleasure to see them in such jolly mood. It was nice scene.

12

Insert suitable articles wherever necessary:

- (1) Will you like to have cup of tea?
- (2) room is airy.
- (3) dog is a faithful animal.
- (4) Will you go to hospital to see your friend?
- (5) There are sixty seconds in minute.
- (6) Take umbrella with you.
- (7) I have made mistake.
- (8) I saw old man yesterday.
- (9) This poem is written by foreign writer.
- (10) I found book last night book is very useful.
- (11) He is able man.
- (12) He has applied for post of an officer.
- (13) camel is ship of ... desert.
- (14) Earth revolves round Sun.
- (15) Kalidas is Shakespeare of India.

13

Rewrite the following sentences after filling up the blanks with suitable articles wherever necessary:

Once businessman of colony was shot dead by armed intruder on Sunday night. dead man's wife also received gunshot, but she is said to be progressing in Civil Hospital. murder is said to be result of old dispute over financial matters between killer and his victim. After three days killer surrendered before police.

14

Fill in the blanks with a, an or the:

- (1) Ram gave me one-rupee note.
- (2) She bought ink-pot, bag and umbrella yesterday.
- (3) Has postman brought any letter for me today?
- (4) camel can go long distance without water.
- (5) This is one of most interesting books I have ever read.
- (6) Kashmir is Switzerland of India.
- (7) teachers of this school are very liberal and intelligent.
- (8) Let us discuss matter seriously.
- (9) He is honour to his profession.

- (10) scheme failed for want of sufficient funds.
 (11) I ordered servant to leave room.
 (12) Italy is European country.
 (13) There is hourly tram service on this route.
 (14) God made country and man made..... town.
 (15) Kalidas is Shakespeare of India.
 (16) Do you know way to railway station ?
 (17) You cannot doubt honesty of these men.
 (18) friend in need is friend indeed.
 (19) May we have pleasure of your company for lunch?
 (20) We should always follow good and love..... beautiful.

Spotting Errors (Articles)

15

Find the errors in the following sentences:

- (1) Of the two (a)/ solutions the second was (b)/ definitely better. (c)/ No error (d)
 (2) I have been (a)/ informed that (b)/ Mr Clinton visits Rajasthan (c)/ following month. (d)/ No error (e)
 (3) In the field of invention (a)/ the credit goes to a man (b)/ who convinces the world (c)/ with his arguments (d)/ not to the man who simply thinks. (e)/ No error (F)
 (4) He claims to be a scientist (a)/ but in reality he (b)/ does not know even (c)/ A B C of science. (d)/ No error (e)
 (5) Her father (a)/forbade her to go (b)/to cinema (c)/with Mohan. (d)/ No error (e)
 (6) It is an impossible-task (a)/to calculate number (b) / of creatures living (c)/ on Earth. (d)/ No error (e)
 (7) The man (a)/ is the only living creature (b)/ that can speak (c)/ and smile. (d)/ No error (e)
 (8) He is an atheist (a)/ but today he is going (b)/ to the church (c)/ for offering prayer. (d)/ No error (e)
 (9) You should not spend (a)/ good part of the day (b)/ in marketing only. (c)/ No error (d)
 (10) Whatever little (a)/ milk left in the bottle (b)/ was drunk by your cat. (c)/ No error (d)

16

Find the errors in the following sentences:

- (1) She leads (a)/ a luxurious life (b)/ so she visits everywhere (c)/ by a car. (d)/ No error (e)
 (2) The principal instructed (a)/ the girls to return (b)/ to the college (c)/ before the sunset. (d)/ No error (e)
 (3) You must (a)/ be true to your words (b)/ in order to enjoy (c)/the real reputation in the life. (d)/ No error (e)
 (4) She is the (a)/most beautiful girl. (b)/ No error (c)
 (5) It was an insight (a)/ and perseverance of the lady doctor (b)/ that many women were (c)/ able to lead normal life. (d)/ No error (e)
 (6) It is a pity (a)/ that the daughter of millionaire (b)/ is involved in (c)/ the bank robbery. (d)/ No error (e)
 (7) He was in a trouble (a)/ when he saw (b)/ a truck running (c)/ towards his car. (d)/ No error (e)
 (8) The fruits of (a)/all the modern luxuries (b)/ lie in the science. (c)/ No error (d)
 (9) I advised him (a)/ to take the heart (b)/ in all odd circumstances. (c)/ No error (d)
 (10) Little knowledge (a)/ of computers that she possessed (b)/ proved a boon for her (c)/ in getting job. (d)/ No error (e)

17

Find the errors in the following sentences:

- (1) We (a)/ saw (b)/ a elephant (c)/ in the zoo. (d)/ No error (e)
- (2) It is (a)/ a most (b)/ beautiful (c)/ painting of the gallery. (d)/ No error (e)
- (3) Mr Gaurav Sharma (a)/ is (b)/ coming to (c)/ dinner. (d)/ No error (e)
- (4) I (a)/ go (b)/ to cinema (c)/ every sunday. (d)/ No error (e)
- (5) He (a)/ went there (b)/ a hour (c)/ ago. (d)/ No error (e)
- (6) He (a)/ always speaks (b)/ truth. (c)/ No error (d)
- (7) Kashmiri (a)/shawls (b)/ are made of (c)/ the hair of sheep. (d)/ No error (e)
- (8) The Taj mahal (a)/is (b)/ situated (c)/ at the Agra. (d)/ No error (e)
- (9) Bible (a)/ said that (b)/ the sun (c)/ goes round the Earth. (d)/ No error (e)
- (10) An horse (a)/ is (b)/ running (c)/ in the ground. (d)/ No error (e)

18

Find the errors in the following sentences:

- (1) An European (a)/ dish (b)/ is (c)/ very famous. (d)/ No error (e)
- (2) Rome (a)/ was (b)/ not built (c)/ in a day. (d)/ No error (e)
- (3) Ritika (a)/ helps (b)/ poor and (c)/ the sick people. (d)/ No error (e)
- (4) The Sapna (a)/ is a very (b)/ beautiful (c)/ girl. (d)/ No error (e)
- (5) I (a)/ saw (b)/ an one rupee note (c)/ on the road. (d)/ No error (e)
- (6) The boy (a)/is (b)/ swimming (c)/ in the pool. (d)/ No error (e)
- (7) Here is a red (a)/ shirt (b)/ which Sapna gave me (c)/yesterday. (d)/ No error (e)
- (8) Shatabdi Express (a)/ runs (b)/ very (c)/ fast. (d)/ No error (e)
- (9) Parul (a)/ was also invited (b)/ to the lunch hosted by the queen, (c)/ at her cottage yesterday. (d)/No error (e).
- (10) My uncle (a)/is (b)/ a (c)/ SP. (d)/ No error (e)

19

Find the errors in the following sentences:

- (1) Gold (a)/ is (b)/ an useful (c)/ metal. (d)/ No error (e)
- (2) This is (a)/ a good dress (b)/ but (c)/ that's a better one. (d)/ No error (e)
- (3) Rupam (a)/ presented me (b)/ a ring (c)/. The ring is lost. (d)/ No error (e)
- (4) The Punjabi (a)/ is (b)/a sweet language (c)/ of Punjab. (d)/ No error (e)
- (5) Adnan Sami (a)/ is the (b)/ most popular (c)/ singer in Indian film industry. (d)/ No error (e)
- (6) The Sun (a)/ rises (b)/ in (c)/ East. (d)/ No error (e)
- (7) The teaching (a)/ profession (b)/ is (c)/ good for women. (d)/No error (e)
- (8) The milk (a)/ is (b)/ good (c)/for health. (d)/ No error (e)
- (9) I (a)/ think (b)/ a baby (c)/ is crying. (d)/ No error (e)
- (10) Kunal (a)/ was (b)/ sent to (c)/ a prison. (d)/ No error (e)

20

Find the errors in the following sentences:

- (1) I (a)/ will go (b)/ there (c)/ by train or bus. (d)/ No error (e)
- (2) My parents (a)/ sometimes (b)/ come to school (c)/ to see the principal. (d)/No error (e)
- (3) Riya (a)/ went home (b)/ very late (c)/ last Monday. (d)/ No error (e)
- (4) The winters (a)/ are (b)/ generally very (c)/ cold here. (d)/ No error (e)
- (5) The monkeys (a)/ jumps (b)/ on (c)/ the trees. (d)/ No error (e)
- (6) The dog (a)/ is (b)/ a (c)/ faithful animal. (d)/ No error (e)
- (7) Chief Minister (a)/ will (b)/ decide (c)/ the matter. (d)/ No error (e)
- (8) Kshitiz (a)/ is (b)/ a (c)/ honest boy. (d)/ No error (e)
- (9) The Sun (a)/ rises in (b)/ the East (c)/ is an universal truth. (d)/ No error (e)
- (10) Times of India (a)/ is a most popular (b)/ newspaper (c)/of these days. (d)/No error (e)

21

Find the errors in the following sentences:

- (1) Three children (a)/ died (b)/ in a (c)/ bus accident yesterday. (d) /No error (e)
- (2) The Mahatma Gandhi (a)/ was (b)/ also called (c)/ 'Bapu'. (d)/ No error (e)
- (3) Chinese (a)/ are (b)/ fond of (c)/ chowmin. (d)/ No error (e)
- (4) Taj Mahal (a)/ is a (b)/ beautiful (c)/ building in Agra. (d)/ No error (e)
- (5) The capital (a)/ of (b)/ UK is (c)/ London. (d)/ No error (e)
- (6) My mother (a)/ is cooking (b)/ in a (c)/ kitchen. (d)/ No error (e)
- (7) The teacher (a)/ called a (b)/ last boy (c)/ standing in the queue. (d)/ No error (e)
- (8) The apple (a)/ a day (b)/ keeps (c)/ the doctors away. (d)/ No error (e)
- (9) The more (a)/ I learn history (b)/ the more (c)/ I get bored. (d)/ No error (e).
- (10) The intelligent (a)/ should (b)/ help (c)/ the duffer. (d)/ No error (e)
- (11) Shreya (a)/ gave (b)/ me (c)/ the watch. (d)/ No error (e)

22

Find the errors in the following sentences:

- (1) In the conclusion it (a)/may be said (b)/ that the writer has surpassed/(c) the ethical norms. (d)/ No error (e)
- (2) It is the most/(a) important point that (b)/ you have to/(c) understand well.(d)/ No error (e)
- (3) He said to me, (a)/ "I think you (b)/ will never/ (c)turn a traitor." (d)/ No error (e)
- (4) Ramesh told me (a)/ that he first went (b)/ to the Mexico and/(c) then to the Netherlands. (d)/ No error (e)
- (5) My mother forbade/(a) my sister to/(b) go to theatre at night. (c)/ No error (d)
- (6) One should be true/(a) to one's words in/(b)order to earn good name/(c) and fame in the life. (d)/ No error (e)
- (7) I have been waiting/(a) for her/(b) for more than/(c) half a hour. (d)/ No error (e)
- (8) You should not spend (a)/ good port of the day (b)/ in gossiping ans wandering (c)/ here and there. (d) /No error (e)
- (9) Will you please (a)/ give me (b)/ Little milk (c)/ for my cat. (d)/ No error (e)
- (10) He informed me (a)/ that he had gone (b)/ to the church (c)/ to offer prayers. (d)/ No error (e)



SOLUTIONS



TEST YOURSELF

EXERCISES

Solution TYE : 01

(A) a, the, an, The, a, The, the, the, an, the.

(B) a, the, a, the, the, a, the, a, an.

(B) the, the, a, the, the, a, the, the, the.

Solution TYE : 02

(1) (A) Who are the men that are standing there in the line?

(B) The tallest gentleman is a teacher. the man who has a stick in his hand is the teacher's uncle. He lives in Chennai. He has come here to attend a wedding. I don't know who the third man is. I know the person sitting beside the teacher.

(C) I'm sorry to have detained you. Are you going to the bank?

(2) Once a man had a strange goose. It laid a golden egg every day. The man was very lucky to possess such a precious creature. One day he thought, "One golden egg a day is not sufficient. I shall kill the goose and get hold of all the gold contained in it." He then killed the goose, but find not a single egg.

Solution TYE : 03

I know Ram's brother. He is an officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is posted in the states. He is the youngest officer there. He enjoys the work and plays the game of tennis in evenings. For his breakfast he takes an apple, an egg and a cup of coffee only. He is a good fellow.

Solution TYE : 04

Once an old saint saw a kite catch a little mouse. He felt sorry for the mouse. He took an orange and aimed at the kite which dropped the mouse and by his holy power turned it into a young maiden.

Solution TYE : 05

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| (1) the, | (2) a, a, | (3) the, | (4) x, a, | (5) a, | (6) the, |
| (7) a, | (8) The, | (9) a, | (10) The, the, | (11) the, a, | (12) the, |
| (13) a, | (14) a, | | | | |

Solution TYE : 06

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| (1) the, the, | (2) a, the, | (3) the, | (4) x, | (5) x, | (6) x, |
| (7) x, | (8) a, the, | (9) The, | (10) The, a, | (11) x, | (12) x, |
| (13) x, x, | (14) x, | (15) x, x, | (16) the, the, | (17) a, x, | (18) the, the, |
| (19) x, the, | (20) the, the, a, | | | | |

Solution TYE : 07

During the first two years the village project had an awful time. The Mission had accepted the use of a farm from an affluent landowner and the natives believed the story that this land would be returned to the owner after ten years. The project never started.

Solution TYE : 08

- (1) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of free India.
- (2) Indian Government wants to build a strong India.
- (3) She has never touched an onion.
- (4) After discussing this matter for an hour or two we are sure to arrive at a decision.
- (5) Pt Nehru was a great man. He struggled hard to attain freedom from the Britishers.

Solution TYE : 09

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| (1) a, | (2) A, | (3) an, | (4) a, | (5) a, | (6) a, |
| (7) an, | (8) an, | (9) a, | (10) a, | (11) the, | |
| (12) The, a, | (13) a, | (14) The, | (15) the, | | |

Solution TYE : 10

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| (1) an, | (2) a, | (3) the, the, | (4) an, | (5) a, | (6) a, |
| (7) x, the, | (8) a, | (9) the, | (10) the, | (11) a, | (12) the, |
| (13) the, | (14) the, | (15) x, | | | |

Solution TYE : 11

Once there were elections. The entire polling station seemed to be a huge mass of humanity. Men and women all seemed to be quite conscious of their votes. I had seen an old man insisting on the polling officer and he would not even return the identity slip. Women had come in groups and were putting on colourful clothes. The polling stations assumed the shape of a fair and the crowd also behaved likewise. It was really a pleasure to see them in such a jolly mood. It was a nice scene.

Solution TYE : 12

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-------------|---------|----------|
| (1) a, | (2) The, | (3) The, | 4. the, | 5. a, | 6. an, |
| (7) a, | (8) an, | (9) a, | 10. a, the, | 11. an, | 12. the, |
| (13) The, the, the, (14) The, the, (15) the, x. | | | | | |

Solution TYE : 13

Once a businessman of the colony was shot dead by an armed intruder on Sunday night. The dead man's wife also received a gunshot, but she is said to be progressing in the Civil Hospital. The murder is said to be the result of an old dispute over financial matters between the killer and his victim. After three days the killer surrendered before the police.

Solution TYE : 14

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| (1) a, | (2) an, a, an, | (3) the, | (4) A, a | (5) the, | (6) x, the |
| (7) The, | (8) the, | (9) an, | (10) The, | (11) the, the, | (12) a, |
| (13) an, | (14) the, the, | (15) the, | (16) the, the, | (17) the, | (18) A, a, |
| (19) the, | (20) the, the, | | | | |

Solution TYE : 15

- (1) (c) better से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें। Comparative degree के adjective द्वारा जब किसी choice का निर्धारण होता है तो उससे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे: He is the stronger of the two wrestlers.
- (2) (d) following से पूर्व 'the' लगाएँ। यहाँ following month, particular हो गया है।
- (3) (b) a man, की जगह the man का प्रयोग करें। यहाँ man, particular हो गया है।
- (4) (d) ABC के पूर्व 'the' लगाएँ। to emphasise, 'the' is necessary.
- (5) (c) cinema से पूर्व 'the' लगता है। go to the cinema, go to the theatre जैसी phrases में 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
- (6) (b) number से पहले 'the' लगाएँ। the number का अर्थ निश्चित संख्या होता है। the number of वैसे भी phrase की तरह प्रयुक्त होता है।
- (7) (a) man से पहले 'the' को Delete करें। man का प्रयोग जब मानव-जाति (in broader sense) के लिये होता है तो उससे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
Man is a social animal.
Man is mortal.

- (8) (c) Church के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग उस स्थिति में गलत है जबकि वहाँ जाने का उद्देश्य, prayer हेतु है। यदि church जाने का उद्देश्य अन्य कोई कार्य हो तो 'the' लगेगा।
- (9) (b) good part से पहले 'a' लगाएँ। a good part of the day, phrase की तरह प्रयुक्त होता है।
- (10) (a) Little से पहले 'the' लगेगा। यहाँ the little का अर्थ-जो भी थोड़ा-सा से है।

Solution TYE : 16

- (1) (d) by a car, नहीं होगा, by car होगा by car, by bus, by train के बीच में article नहीं लगता है।
- (2) (d) Before sunset होगा ('the' को delete करें।) before sunset, before noon, after day break में 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। निम्न वाक्यों में अन्तर समझने का प्रयास करें:
He returned home after sunset.
He returned home after the sun had set.
- (3) (d) life से पहले the नहीं लगेगा। जब life का प्रयोग व्यापक अर्थ में हो तो the का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, लेकिन life का प्रयोग यदि particular अर्थ में है तो article का प्रयोग करना होता है।
He is leading a happy life.
The life of this patient has spoiled by the doctor.
- (4) (a) 'the' की जगह 'a' का प्रयोग करें। यहाँ a most का अर्थ a very beautiful से है। जब most का अर्थ comparison के लिए न होकर, 'very' के अर्थ में होता है तो 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (5) (a) 'an' की जगह 'the' का प्रयोग होगा। किसी भी चीज को महत्व देने हेतु 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (6) (b) Millionaire से पहले 'a' लगेगा। यह एक countable noun है अतः article लगाना होगा।
- (7) (a) trouble से पहले 'a' नहीं लगेगा। in danger, in trouble, in detail, in debt, in comparison, in fact जैसे: phrases में बीच में article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
- (8) (c) Science से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। science, life, का प्रयोग जब व्यापक अर्थ में होता है, तो इनसे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
- (9) (b) take heart होगा। take heart, take care जैसे: phrases में बीच में Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
- (10) (a) Little से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा। 'the little' का अर्थ-जो भी थोड़ा से है।

Solution TYE : 17

- (1) (c) Here "a" is used with elephant instead of "an". An elephant is correct.
- (2) (b) It is a most beautiful painting. Use the before most, being Superlative.
- (3) (e) No error
- (4) (c) I go to the cinema every Sunday. When "club", "cinema", "pictures", "theatres", are used for their primary purpose of entertainment. "The" is used before them.
- (5) (c) Replace 'a' by 'an'. Here "an" will be used instead of "a" because "h" is silent.
- (6) (c) He always speaks the truth.
- (7) (a) The Kashmiri shawls, 'The' is used before nouns which name the inhabitants of a country or city collectively.
- (8) (d) Delete 'The' before Agra, being proper noun.
- (9) (a) The Bible said. 'The' is used before the names of renowned books of religion or literature.
- (10) (a) A horse is running in the ground. 'A' is used with the singular countable nouns which is pronounced with the consonant sound.

Solution TYE : 18

- (1) (a) "A" European dish is very famous. Here 'European' begins with vowel "E" even then its sounds "yoo" or "u".
- (2) (e) "A" is used with certain numerical terms to give the sense of "one".
- (3) (c) Ritika helps the poor and the sick people.
- (4) (a) Sapna is a very beautiful girl. "The" is not used before proper noun.

- (5) (c) I saw a one rupee note on the road. "A" is used with nouns pronounced with consonant sound.
- (6) (a) A boy is swimming in the pool. "A" is used with the singular countable nouns.
- (7) (a) Here is the red shirt which Sapna gave me yesterday. Red shirt has become particularised.
- (8) (a) The Shatabdi Express. "The" is used before the names of well-known trains.
- (9) (c) No error. 'The' is used before particular meals.
- (10) (c) My uncle is an SP Here, 'An' is used before a consonant which sounds like a vowel.

Solution TYE : 19

- (1) (c) Gold is a useful metal. Before useful we should put 'a' instead of 'an'.
- (2) (e) 'A' is used with positive and comparatives but not with superlatives.
- (3) (e) 'The' is used before a noun which is repeated after it has been introduced once.
- (4) (a) Punjabi 'The' is not used before name of the language.
- (5) (e) No error. 'The' is used with the superlative degree of adjective.
- (6) (d) in the east. 'The' is used with the name of 'directions' like east, west, north, south.
- (7) (e) 'The' is used with the professions like the nursing, the medical profession.
- (8) (a) Milk is good for health. 'The' article are omitted before proper nouns, material nouns, uncountables etc in general.
- (9) (c) the baby.
- (10) (d) Kunal was sent to prison. The article is omitted before church, prison, hospital, college, school and bed, when the visit to these place is for the purpose they are primarily built.

Solution TYE : 20

- (1) (e) The Article is omitted before modes of transportation or travel. Always use by bus, by car, by train, etc.
- (2) (c) Insert 'the' before school. When the visit to places : school, Church, hospital, prison are for the purpose other than they are primarily built, always use 'the' before these nouns.
- (3) (e) No error "The" is not used before name.
- (4) (a) Remove the before 'Winters'. Do not use article before name of the seasons.
- (5) (a) Monkeys jumps on the trees. The article is omitted before plural countable nouns when they tell about class or cast etc.
- (6) (e) "The" is used before a singular countable noun meant to represent a whole class or kind.
- (7) (a) Insert 'The' before Chief Minister. Use the before designation.
- (8) (c) Kshitiz is an honest boy. Here 'an' is used before a word beginning with silent "H". (Honest)
- (9) (d) The sun rises in the east is a universal truth. 'A' is used before a word beginning with the sound 'u' pronounced as 'yoo' or 'u'.
- (10) (a) The 'Times of India' 'The' is used before the name of the newspapers and magazines.

Solution TYE : 21

- (1) (e) No Error
- (2) (a) Delete "the" before Mahatma Gandhi. Article is not used before a name proper noun).
- (3) (a) The chinese..... "The" is used before nationality.
- (4) (a) The Taj Mahal 'The' is used such name of Monuments.
- (5) (c) 'The' is used before name of country like UK, USA etc.
- (6) (c) My mother is working in the kitchen. Here 'The' is used before the noun which can be understood easily.
- (7) (b) The teacher called the last boy..... 'The' is used before the ordinals.
- (8) (a) An apple..... "An" is used here before a word beginning with a vowel (a,e,i,o,u,) sound.

- (9) (c) "The" is here used twice, with comparative to show that two things increase or decrease in the same proportion.
- (10) (c) Here "the intelligent" means intelligent person and the "duffers" means duffer persons.
- (11) (d) Shreya gave me a watch. "A" is used before a word beginning with a consonant.

Solution TYE : 22

- (1) (a) Conclusion के पहले 'the' नहीं लगेगा। कुछ Phrases जैसे: In detail, in fear, in hope, in problem, in condusion का ध्यान दे, इनमें बीच में 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
- (2) (a) most के पहले 'the' की जगह 'a' लिखना होगा। जब Superlative degree, most का प्रयोग Comparison हेतु किया जाता है तो 'the' लगाना होगा। यहाँ most का प्रयोग 'very' के अर्थ में हुआ है अतः 'a' लगेगा।
जैसे:
Sarla is the most beautiful girl in the college.
Sarla is a most beautiful girl.
- (3) (d) Inchoative Verb, Turn के साथ noun के पूर्व 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
- (4) (c) Mexico से पूर्व 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। Plural name of countries या जिन Countries के नाम के साथ States or Republic जुड़ा हो, उनके पूर्व ही 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (5) (c) theatre से पूर्व the लगाये। go to the cinema/go to the theatre आदि phrases का इसी तरह प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (6) (d) life से पहले 'the' नहीं लगेगा। Life का प्रयोग जब विस्तृत अर्थ में हो तो life से पूर्व 'the' नहीं लगता है। विशेष अर्थ में life से पूर्व article लगता है। जैसे:
She leads a happy life.
The life of villagers is paralysed due to earthquake.
- (7) (d) hour से पूर्व 'a' की जगह 'an' लगेगा।
- (8) (b) a good part of the day. good part से पहले 'a' लगेगा।
- (9) (c) little से पूर्व 'a' लगेगा। a little का अर्थ होता है 'थोड़ा-सा'।
- (10) (c) Church से पूर्व Church, Hospital, School, Prison इत्यादि जाने का उद्देश्य इसलिए हो जिसके लिए इनका निर्माण हुआ है तो इनसे पूर्व 'the' नहीं लगेगा।