

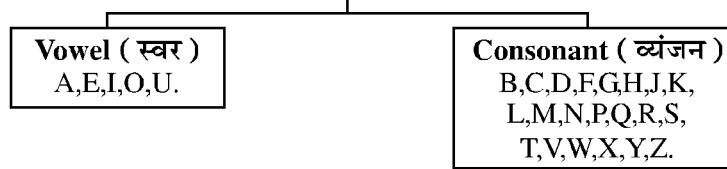
## 1

## CHAPTER

## Parts of Sentence

अंग्रेजी भाषा की वर्णमाला में कुल 26 अक्षर होते हैं जिन्हें दो भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है—

## LETTERS



इस प्रकार Vowels की संख्या 5 तथा Consonants की संख्या 21 है।

**Word ( शब्द )**—Letters का वह सार्थक समूह जो स्पष्ट अर्थ देता है, शब्द (word) कहलाता है; जैसे—cat, table, chair etc.

**Sentence ( वाक्य )**—शब्दों का वह समूह जिससे पूर्ण भाव प्रकट होता है, उसे वाक्य कहते हैं।

“A group of words, which makes *complete sense*, is called a *sentence*.”

Examples :

1. Ram is writing a letter.
2. How pretty she is?
3. Are you hungry?
4. Shut the door.
5. Ram reads a book.

उपर्युक्त सभी शब्दों के सार्थक समूह अर्थ (पूर्ण भाव) प्रकट करते हैं, अतः ऐसे सभी शब्दों का समूह वाक्य (sentence) की श्रेणी में आते हैं।

## || Parts of Sentence ||

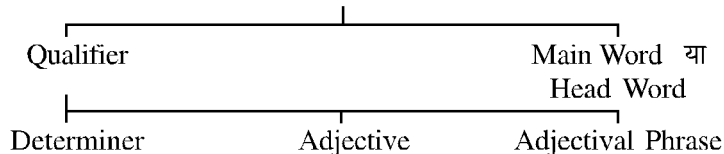
वाक्य के दो भाग होते हैं—

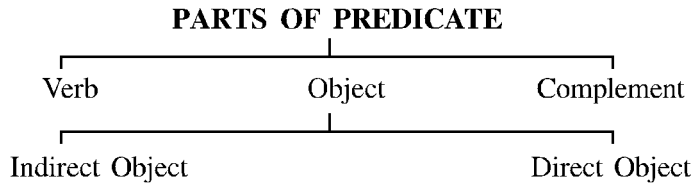
- **Subject ( कर्ता )** : जब हम किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु का नाम लेते हैं, तो उसे Subject कहते हैं।
- **Predicate ( विधेय )** : जब हम किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के विषय में कुछ कहते हैं, तो वह Predicate होता है।

Examples : (a) Mohan laughs (b) Geeta reads.

प्रथम वाक्य में Mohan तथा दूसरे वाक्य में Geeta कर्ता (Subject) हैं तथा laughs और reads विधेय (Predicate) हैं।

## PARTS OF SUBJECT





## || SUBJECT ||

Subject parts को समझने के लिए निम्नलिखित tables को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें—

**Table : 1**

	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PREDICATE</b>
(A)	Ram Meena	plays. weeps.
(B)	He She	played. wept.
(C)	Smoking	is injurious.
(D)	To walk	is useful.

**नोट—** Category A में Ram और Meena (Subject) Noun हैं।  
 Category B में he और she (Subject) Pronoun हैं।  
 Category C में smoking (Subject) Gerund है।  
 Category D में to walk (Subject) Infinitive है।

Table : 1 से ज्ञात होता है कि Subject के स्थान पर एक ही शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है। इन्हें Head word या Main word कहा जाता है।

**Table : 2**

(Subject को समझने के लिए एक अन्य Table भी देखिए)

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PREDICATE</b>	<b>REMARK</b>
1.	Dogs	bark.	यहाँ Subject ' <b>Dogs</b> ' Noun है।
2.	She	labours hard.	यहाँ Subject ' <b>She</b> ' Pronoun है।
3.	The poor	are sad.	यहाँ <b>The poor</b> —Subject के रूप में Adjective है, जो Noun की भाँति प्रयुक्त है।
4.	Smoking	is a bad habit.	यहाँ <b>Smoking</b> —Gerund है जो Subject के रूप में Noun की भाँति प्रयोग किया गया है।
5.	To err	is human.	<b>To err</b> यहाँ Infinitive है जो Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त है।
6.	To find fault	is easy.	<b>To find fault</b> शब्दों का एक समूह है जो Subject के स्थान पर Noun की तरह प्रयुक्त है।

**निष्कर्ष—**Subject के स्थान पर Head Word के रूप में Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Gerund, Infinitive तथा शब्दों के समूह का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है जैसा कि Table 2 के विभिन्न उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट है।

Table : 3

		SUBJECT		PREDICATE
S.No.	Qualifier	Head Word (Noun)		
1.	A	boy		runs.
2.	That	man		laughs.
3.	Few	girls		danced.
4.	Many	boys		played.

Table 3 में Subject के दो भाग हैं—एक Qualifier तथा दूसरा Head Word। इस दशा में Head Word में Noun आता है।

- A, that, few तथा many सभी qualifier हैं जो Head Words के ठीक पहले प्रयोग किये गये हैं।
- boy, man, girls तथा boys—Head Words हैं जो Noun हैं।
- Head Word सदैव Noun या Pronoun होता है।

Table : 4

SUBJECT				PREDICATE
S.No.	Determiner	Qualifier	Head Word	
1.	A	blind	man	walks.
2.	The	beautiful	girl	danced.
3.	The	old	lady	cried.
4.	These	pretty	babies	play.

उपर्युक्त Table 4 में Determiner और Qualifier मुख्य शब्द (Head Word) की व्याख्या कर रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में Head Word के पूर्व प्रयोग होने वाला शब्द Adjective होता है।

**नोट**—जब Head Word से पहले एक शब्द हो, तो उसे Qualifier कहेंगे और जब दो शब्द होंगे तो Adjective शब्द को Qualifier कहेंगे तथा Adjective के पहले प्रयोग होने वाले शब्द को Determiner कहेंगे।

- A, The, The तथा These—Determiner हैं।
- blind, beautiful, old तथा pretty—Adjective हैं।
- man, girl, lady तथा babies—Head Word हैं।

Table : 5

SUBJECT					PREDICATE
S. No.	Deter-miner	Qualifier (Adjective)	Head Word Noun	Adjectival Phrase	
1.	The	old	lady	in the room	is wise.
2.	His	elder	brother	in Kolkata	is a Professor.
3.	A	black	bird	sitting in the tree	flew away.
4.	Those	pretty	flowers	in the vase	withered.
5.	My	elder	brother	in Mumbai	is an actor.

उपर्युक्त Table 5 में Head Word की व्याख्या करने के लिए Determiner, Adjective तथा Adjectival phrase का उचित प्रयोग हुआ है। Adjectival phrase का प्रयोग Head Word के बाद होता है।

इन उपर्युक्त Tables का अध्ययन करने से निम्नलिखित बातें पूर्ण रूप से स्पष्ट होती हैं जिनको ध्यान में रखना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है—

1. Subject एक होने की स्थिति में Head word—Noun, Pronoun, Gerund या Infinitive हो सकता है।
2. Subject की व्याख्या होने पर Subject सदैव Noun होगा।
3. Subject की व्याख्या एक शब्द द्वारा होने पर यह Subject के पहले प्रयोग होगा और इसे Qualifier कहेंगे।
4. Subject की व्याख्या करने के लिए इससे पूर्व दो शब्द प्रयुक्त होंगे तो पहले शब्द को Determiner और दूसरे को Qualifier कहेंगे। इस दशा में Qualifier सदैव Adjective होगा।
5. Subject की और अधिक व्याख्या करने के लिए यदि Adjective Phrase का प्रयोग हो तो इसे Subject के बाद प्रयोग करेंगे।

**नियम**—Determiner और Qualifier का प्रयोग Subject (Head Word) से पहले और Adjectival Phrase का प्रयोग Subject (Head Word) के बाद होता है।

संक्षेप में वाक्य का क्रम इस प्रकार होगा—

**Sentence = Determiner + Adjective + Noun + Adjectival Phrase + Predicate**

**विशेष**—

1. यहाँ यह भी ध्यान देना है कि Gerund (Verb + ing) और Infinitive (to + Verb) भी Subject के रूप में प्रयोग हो सकते हैं। कभी-कभी इनकी व्याख्या के लिए अन्य शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है। ये शब्द इनके Object या Modifier होते हैं। निम्नलिखित Table को ध्यान से देखें—

**Table : 6**

S.No.	SUBJECT		PREDICATE
	Head Word	Modifier Object	
1.	Walking	in the morning	is useful.
2.	Swimming	in the river	is a good exercise.
3.	To obey	our teachers	is our duty.
4.	To get	good marks	is my aim.

उपर्युक्त Table 6 में Walking (Walk + ing) और Swimming (swim + ing) Gerund है जबकि To obey और To get दोनों Infinitive हैं।

**Table : 7**

S.No.	SUBJECT	PREDICATE
	Gerund (Verb + ing)	
1.	Singing	pleases me.
2.	Waiting	tires me.
3.	Working	keeps us healthy.
4.	Smoking	is harmful.
5.	Saving	pays.

(Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त Gerund के कुछ अन्य उदाहरण भी देखिए)

Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त Infinitive के कुछ अन्य उदाहरण भी देखिए—

**Table : 8**

S.No.	SUBJECT	PREDICATE
	<b>Infinitive (To + Verb)</b>	
1.	To work hard	should be our aim.
2.	To work	is to worship.
3.	To save for the future	is always useful.
4.	To free India	was our motto.
5.	To pay the taxes	is our duty.
6.	To serve the poor	is to serve God.

'It' और 'There' का प्रयोग भी Subject की तरह होता है। ऐसी दशा में It का प्रयोग Impersonal या Neutral और There का प्रयोग Introductory Adverb की तरह होता है। Table 9 को ध्यान से पढ़िए :—

**Table : 9**

S.No.	SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1.	It	is very pleasant today.
2.	It	is hot today.
3.	It	is Sunday.
4.	It	will soon be day.
5.	It	is 200 miles from Allahabad to Kanpur.
6.	There	are twenty students in my class.
7.	There	was a cat on the table.
8.	There	is a girl under the tree.
9.	There	is a car coming.
10.	There	lived a woman in a village.

It के कुछ अन्य उदाहरण भी देखिए—

1. **It** is very difficult to teach English.
2. **It** is true that he always speaks truth.
3. **It** is good being a student.

## || Exercise-1 ||

*Pick out the Subject in the following sentences. Also point out the Head Word, Qualifier and Determiner :*

*Study the examples :*

1. Man is mortal.

**Ans.** Subject—Man (Head Word)

2. A beautiful girl is there.

**Ans.** Determiner—A

Adjective—beautiful

Head Word—girl

1. A tall boy runs.
2. A kind man wept.
3. The old man died.
4. My younger brother succeeded.
5. The little girl danced.
6. Some notorious boys were caught.
7. The black crow flew.
8. Some dishonest person stole the purse.
9. Some old ladies went to the temple.
10. A strong wrestler was defeated.

### || Exercise-2 ||

*Complete the following sentences with the Subject parts given in brackets in the correct order :*

1. .... sat here. (*old, man, the*)
2. .... went home. (*old, my, servant*)
3. .... quarrelled. (*some, boys, naughty*)
4. .... is a famous doctor. (*his, brother, elder*)
5. .... works hard. (*honest, an, boy*)
6. .... came from Mumbai. (*boy, tall, that*)
7. .... was given to him on his birthday. (*a, gun, shining*)
8. .... dance. (*electronic, new, dolls*)
9. .... are pretty. (*flowers, in my garden, the, red*)
10. .... fight for their country. (*people, brave, the*)

### || Exercise-3 ||

*Complete the following sentences with the Subject parts given in brackets in the correct order :*

1. .... quarrelled. (*naughty/boys/some*)
2. .... is a famous actor. (*son/my/younger*)
3. .... is our duty. (*to/the/pay/taxes*)
4. .... told an interesting story. (*grandmother/my*)
5. .... have arrived. (*all/friends/my*)
6. .... wept. (*man/kind/a*)
7. .... is dishonest. (*tall/that/man*)
8. .... is in the room. (*brother/elder/Shashi's*)
9. .... flew away. (*black/a/sitting in the tree/bird*)
10. .... is a doctor. (*younger/my/brother/in Agra*)

### || Exercise-4 ||

*Complete the following sentences with the Subject parts given in brackets in the correct order :*

1. .... is an athlete. (*in the room/girl/that*)
2. .... was intelligent. (*sitting in the corner/boy/the*)

3. .... was standing under the tree. (*fox/a/clever*)
4. .... is Hari Shanker. (*my/name/the/off/father*)
5. .... is easy. (*fault/to/find*)
6. .... is necessary. (*regularly/something/saving*)
7. .... is writing a letter. (*girl/that/sitting on the chair*)
8. .... is useful for health. (*in/the/morning/walking*)
9. .... are flying in the sky. (*birds/some/white*)
10. .... is very wide. (*general/his/knowledge*)

## || Predicate ||

Subject parts में दी गई tables से एक बात तो स्पष्ट होती है कि **Predicate** में अकेला **Verb** भी होता है और **Verb** के साथ अन्य शब्द भी होते हैं। इस प्रकार **Verb** के साथ प्रयोग होने वाले अन्य शब्दों को **Object** या **Complement** कहते हैं। निम्नलिखित tables को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

**TABLE : 1**

	SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1.	Kishan	plays.
2.	Ram	sings.
3.	She	runs.
4.	They	laugh.
5.	We	read.

यहाँ इस Table 1 में Predicate में केवल Verb (क्रिया) का प्रयोग किया गया है। Plays, sings, runs, laugh तथा read क्रिया (verbs) हैं।

**TABLE : 2**

	SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
		Verb	Object
1.	My father	reads	the newspaper.
2.	Your sister	cooks	food.
3.	She	writes	a letter.
4.	I	brought	a radio.

उपर्युक्त तालिका Table 2 में Predicate में एक या एक से अधिक शब्द हैं। इन शब्दों में एक क्रिया (Verb) है और दूसरे शब्द कर्म (Object) हैं।

Table 2 में :—

- reads, cooks, writes तथा brought—क्रिया (verb) हैं।
- the newspaper, food, a letter तथा a radio—कर्म (object) हैं।

TABLE : 3

SUBJECT		PREDICATE		
		Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
1.	The grandmother	told	me	a story.
2.	The principal	asked	him	to leave the class.
3.	They	gave	her	a book.
4.	He	wrote	her	a letter.
5.	She	gave	me	a pen.

उपर्युक्त Table 3 में Predicate part में क्रिया के साथ दो objects दिए गए हैं, पहला object person और दूसरा 'thing' है अर्थात् person को Indirect Object और thing को Direct Object कहा जाता है।

**नोट**—Direct Object में निर्जीव वस्तु ही हमेशा नहीं हो सकती, यह सजीव भी हो सकती है। जैसे—

Sohan gave me a puppy.

(Direct Object)

उपर्युक्त वाक्य को Passive Voice में इस तरह लिखेंगे—

A puppy was given to me by Sohan. या

I was given a puppy by Sohan.

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को भी ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

My mother gave a frock to Mala.

Shweta sent a magazine for me.

ऊपर लिखे गए वाक्य Active Voice में हैं। Frock और magazine शब्द gave and sent क्रियाओं के Object हैं। Mala और me से पहले Preposition का प्रयोग है। इनका प्रयोग Objective Case में Indirectly किया गया है। To और for Preposition का ही प्रयोग इस प्रकार होता है।

TABLE : 4

SUBJECT		PREDICATE	
Verb		Object	(Gerund)
1.	He	likes	eating fish.
2.	I	do not like	gossiping.
3.	You	did not like	playing chess.
4.	Mohan	dislikes	gambling.

उपर्युक्त Table 4 में Predicate को दो भागों में बाँटा गया है अर्थात् verb + gerund, यहाँ Gerund का प्रयोग Object की तरह किया गया है, Verb और Object (verb + ing) मिलाकर Predicate बनाया गया है।

Eating fish, gossiping, playing chess, gambling—Gerund के रूप में प्रयुक्त हैं, जो Object हैं।



**TABLE : 5**

SUBJECT		PREDICATE	
		Verb	Object (Infinitive)
1.	We	want	to work.
2.	Raja	liked	to walk.
3.	You	like	to play chess.
4.	They	decided	to leave.

उपर्युक्त Table 5 में Predicate part में Verb का Object, Infinitive (to + verb) है। Verb और Infinitive से मिलकर Predicate बनाया गया है।

**TABLE : 6**

SUBJECT		PREDICATE		
		Verb	Object	Complement Noun/Noun phrase
1.	The teacher	made	me	the monitor. (Noun)
2.	The people	chose	him	their leader. (Noun)
3.	We	named	the boy	Moti. (Noun)
4.	They	elected	him	the leader of the party. (Noun phrase)
5.	We	choose	him	captain of the team. (Noun phrase)

उपर्युक्त Table 6 में Predicate में Verb, Object तथा Complement हैं। Verb, Object और Complement मिलकर Predicate portion बना रहे हैं। Complement में Noun या Noun phrase है। इस प्रकार के Complements को Objective Complement कहते हैं।

**TABLE : 7**

SUBJECT	PREDICATE		
	Verb	Object	Complement Adjective/Adjective phrase Past participle
1. The judge	found	you	innocent. (Adjective)
2. The news	made	him	happy. (Adjective)
3. You	found	him	guilty. (Adjective)
4. He	felt	himself	tired. (Past participle)
5. She	wanted	the work	completed. (Past participle)
6. We	heard	the song	sung. (Past participle)
7. They	have saved'	much money	for their old age. (Adjective phrase)

उपर्युक्त Table 7 में Predicate में Verb, Object और Complement हैं। Verb, Object और Complement से मिलकर Predicate portion बना है। Complement में Adjective, Adjectival phrase या Past Participle हो सकता है। इस प्रकार के Object भी Objective Complement कहलाते हैं।

TABLE : 8

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
	Verb	Object/Complement
1. Shraavan	was	an obedient son.
2. Ram	was	a king.

उपर्युक्त Table 8 में Predicate में Verb और Complement हैं। पहले वाक्य में Adjective और दूसरे में Noun को Predicate portion में रखा गया है। इस तरह के Complements को Subjective Complement कहते हैं।

[नोट—यह अवश्य ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि Verb (is, are, am, was, were) के बाद वाक्य को पूरा करने के लिए complement का प्रयोग होता है और Transitive Verbs अपने साथ Object लेती हैं।]

Complements तीन प्रकार के हो सकते हैं—

- Noun Complement. जैसे—He is a boy.
- Adjective Complement. जैसे—You are happy.
- Adverb Complement. जैसे—She is there.

नोट—Underlined words, पूरक (Complements) हैं।

Subjective Complements के कुछ और उदाहरण देखिए—

TABLE : 9

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
	Verb	Complement (Noun)
1. She	is	a nurse.
2. Ram	was	a doctor.
3. They	were	teachers.
4. We	are	students.
5. I	am	a boy.
6. She	is	a girl.

तालिका में प्रयुक्त सभी Complements (Noun) हैं।

TABLE : 10

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
	Verb	Complement (Adjective)
1. She	is	intelligent.
2. You	are	smart.
3. I	am	dull.
4. He	is	brave.
5. Mohan	is	happy.
6. Rakesh	is	sad.

तालिका में प्रयुक्त सभी Complements (Adjective) हैं।

TABLE : 11

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
	Verb	Complement (Adverbial)
1. The girls	are	in the library.
2. You	are	there.
3. I	am	here.
4. The students	were	in the class.
5. The cat	was	on the table.
6. The rat	was	under the chair.

तालिका में  
प्रयुक्त सभी  
Complements  
Adverbials हैं।

### || Exercise-5 ||

*Make five meaningful sentences from the table given below :*

**Example :** The old man in the field is my uncle.

SUBJECT				PREDICATE	
Determiner	Adjective	Noun	Adjective Phrase	Verb	Complement
1.	The	old	man	is	an actor a doctor a teacher honest
2.	This	beautiful	woman	was	intelligent regular a teacher gentle

### || Exercise-6 ||

*Pick out the Predicate in the following sentences and break the Predicate into its different parts :*

- He reads a magazine.
- Mala brings a glove.
- Rakesh opens the door.
- My father writes me a letter.
- Your brother drives a car.
- I like playing football.
- You love flying kites.
- She loved reading the newspaper.
- He likes to play chess.
- He decided to scold his servant.
- Shahjahan was a king.
- The boys made me the captain.

### || Exercise-7 ||

*The Predicate parts of each of the following sentences is given in brackets. Complete the sentences by putting it in right order :*

- Our friend..... . (decided, by, bus, to go, in the, evening)

2. The servant ..... . (*food, for, cooks, us*)
3. The teacher ..... . (*his, work, got, at, angry*)
4. Rana Pratap ..... . (*very, loved, freedom, much*)
5. The teacher ..... . (*did, servant, the, call, not*)
6. His sister ..... . (*a, reads, book*)
7. Kanpur ..... . (*is, big, a, city*)
8. Gandhiji ..... . (*was, leader, a great*)
9. My friend ..... . (*does, hard, not, work*)
10. I ..... . (*found, asleep, my, children*)
11. His mother ..... . (*not, does, him, beat*)
12. The man ..... . (*help, all, friends, promised, to my*)
13. We ..... . (*not, have, this, done, work*)
14. I ..... . (*bell, the, rang*)

### || Exercise-8 ||

**Choose a suitable word from the list given below and complete each of the following sentences :**

[bell, swimming, him, to leave, pretty, farmer, radio, hungry, here, happy]

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I bought a .....         | 2. He is a .....       |
| 3. I sent a letter to ..... | 4. He decided .....    |
| 5. They enjoy .....         | 6. I rang the .....    |
| 7. Those dolls were .....   | 8. The child was ..... |
| 9. He plays .....           | 10. You are .....      |

### || Exercise-9 ||

**Examples :**

1. They ..... (*lent, indirect object, direct object*)  
They lent me a book.
2. There ..... (*was, complement*)  
There was a king.

**Study the examples and complete the following sentences by writing Predicate parts as given in brackets. The Verb is given against each sentence :**

1. My father ..... (*bought, indirect object, direct object*)
2. Those boys ..... (*were, adjective complement*)
3. The painter ..... (*painted, object, object complement*)
4. My brother ..... (*is, adjectival complement*)
5. We ..... (*were, adverbial complement*)
6. Most people ..... (*dislike, object, gerund*)
7. The milkman ..... (*brings, direct object, indirect object*)
8. When he returned from college he ..... (*looked, adjective complement*)
9. The doctor ..... (*rest, to, him, advised, take*)
10. I ..... (*to, yesterday, went, college*)

### || Exercise-10 ||

*The Predicate parts of each of the following sentences is given in brackets. Complete the sentences by putting it in right order :*

1. He ..... (foot, on, village, goes, his, to)
2. Children ..... (toys, like, drops and lemon)
3. He ..... (not, does, go, everyday, school, to)
4. I ..... (just, have, you, the answer, given)
5. He ..... (work, his, completed, has)
6. They ..... (know, five, years, for, each other)
7. I ..... (the, have, seen, Red Fort)
8. He ..... (up, went, hill, the)
9. This tree ..... (very, is, high)
10. I ..... (see shall, you, tomorrow)
11. He ..... (me, see, would, next day, the)
12. I ..... (three, brought, have, for, you, letters)
13. She ..... (the, yesterday, zoo, visited)
14. You ..... (doing, work, your, not, are)
15. My mother ..... (gave, ten, me, rupees, yesterday)
16. I ..... (also, shall, the, to, forest, go, you, with)
17. She ..... (fear, saw, never, anywhere)
18. The lamb ..... (not, was born, yet)
19. The lawyer ..... (serious, very, is work his in)
20. When the cat ..... (away is, will, mice, the, play)
21. The earth ..... (the, round, sun, moves)
22. M.K. Gandhi ..... (is, nation, of, father, the, called, the)
23. My sister ..... (letter, a, mother, wrote, to my)
24. Life ..... (not, bed, roses, a, is, of)
25. The crow ..... (is, clever, very, bird, a)

### || Exercise-11 ||

*The Predicate parts of each of the following sentences is given in brackets. Complete the sentences by putting it in right order :*

1. Some people ..... (bridge, the building, were)
2. Someone ..... (discovered, cure, a, has, malaria, for)
3. You ..... (answer, can, question, this)
4. The students ..... (their, respect, should, teachers)
5. She ..... (work, do, the, must)
6. You ..... (give, him, can, school, in a, job, your)
7. They ..... (king, him, made)
8. They ..... (him, hospital, to, took)
9. We ..... (call, doctor, a, should)
10. Someone ..... (pen, the left, yesterday, classroom, the, in)
11. They ..... (all, made, had, arrangements, the)

12. He ..... (letter, a, will, written, have)  
 13. Raju ..... (essay, an, has, written)  
 14. Geeta ..... (singing, a song, sweet, was)  
 15. Shakespeare ..... (plays, number, a, of, wrote)  
 16. They ..... (done, the have, school work)  
 17. I ..... (you, give, shall, book, a, new)  
 18. They ..... (him, theft, found, guilty, of)  
 19. We ..... (speech, his, to, listened)  
 20. The teachers ..... (boys, the, were, teaching)  
 21. I ..... (tea, to coffee, prefer)  
 22. We ..... (should, at, others, not, laugh)  
 23. Honesty ..... (best, is, policy, the)  
 24. The sun ..... (the, in, east, rises)  
 25. The sun ..... (west, in, sets, the)

### Re-ordering the Words to Frame Meaningful Sentences

( शब्दों को सही क्रम में रखकर अर्थपूर्ण वाक्यों की रचना करना )

इसके पूर्व आप पढ़ चुके हैं कि वाक्य के दो प्रमुख भाग होते हैं—

(i) Subject (ii) Predicate.

साथ ही आप Subject तथा Predicate के विभिन्न भागों का भी अध्ययन कर चुके हैं। उसी के आधार पर शब्दों को सही क्रम में रखकर सार्थक वाक्य की रचना करना है; जैसे—

It a was sight fine see to.

उपर्युक्त शब्दों का समूह वाक्य नहीं कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि इस शब्द समूह का अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं है। इसे निम्नलिखित क्रम में रखने पर वाक्य की रचना होगी—

It was a fine sight to see.

इसी प्रकार कुछ अन्य उदाहरणों को भी देखें—

**Part 'A'**

**Part 'B'**

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. has the broken glass who?        | Who has broken the glass?         |
| 2. tell lies is sin a to.           | To tell lies is a sin.            |
| 3. give me eat to please something. | Please, give me something to eat. |
| 4. gives she milk me.               | She gives me milk.                |

Part 'A' के शब्दों का समूह वाक्य नहीं है क्योंकि उनका सार्थक आशय नहीं निकलता है। किन्तु उन्हीं शब्द समूहों को जब Part 'B' में सही क्रम में रखा गया है, तो वे वाक्य बन गये हैं।

[नोट—शब्दों को सही क्रम में रखते समय Subject तथा Predicate और उनके क्रम को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।]

### || Exercise-12 ||

**Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :**

1. A difficult is write it novel to.
2. came Tom out of sadly the house.

3. up he picked again brush his.
4. feeling was not Tom well.
5. fond Aunt Polly of all kinds medicine of was.

### || Exercise-13 ||

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. this in sell they fruits shop.
2. table put my on book this.
3. five for days medicine this take regularly.
4. give day a for me leave please.
5. table the child the from fell.
6. Mumbai to been ever have you?
7. like idle sitting not he does.
8. written has a of number dramas he.
9. felt for mistake his he sorry.
10. song beautiful a evening last sang Meera.
11. street came Serivan the to same.
12. the girl young her urged grandmother.
13. women the both astonished were hear to this.
14. loss his regretting seller the greedy cried.
15. after he rushed Serivan, the, to river side.

### || Exercise-14 ||

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. My taught swimming me father.
2. To impossible live without is water.
3. Do in you live Meerut?
4. Children playing are shade in the a of tree.
5. Honesty the policy best is.
6. You regularly your do should home-work.
7. abroad gone has teacher the.
8. my came to house yesterday Mr. Smith.
9. factory in a works brother my.
10. last came man the evening.

### || Exercise-15 ||

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. It a was sight fine see to.
2. Life not of bed roses is a.
3. An idle mind workshop is devil's a.
4. We others at not laugh should.

5. It his courage beyond is power my to describe.
6. They exercises do morning every breakfast before.
7. I saw over flying an the hill aeroplane.
8. I a bicycle have bought new.
9. The in playing are the garden children.
10. so worried are they why?
11. not did buy he pots gold.
12. had away run Serivan the bowl with.
13. it pretended he him for was useless.
14. am reading I story a book.
15. the was instrument thing a wonderful.

### || Exercise-16 ||

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. success should hard work for we.
2. the morning good to early it is get up in.
3. me give eat to something please.
4. to impossible live without is water it.
5. stands bank the on of Taj Mahal the Agra in Yamuna.

### || Exercise-17 ||

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. Five for days medicine this take regularly.
2. The servant food for cooks us.
3. School not did to he go.
4. It a was sight fine see to.
5. My taught swimming me father.
6. Advised he brother mistake to care his health of.

### || Exercise-18 ||

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. Week last Madras in was I.
2. has my book taken who?
3. loss his regreting seller the greedy cried.
4. give me eat to something please.
5. gave his the father poor five hundred treatment rupees for.
6. the mountains of the tops covered snow are with year the throughout.
7. go Agra not did he yesterday to.



**|| Exercise-19 ||**

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. on sunday play hockey they every.
2. you a pilot become fly can aeroplane and an.
3. innings by an the match won India.
4. ever shall you remember I.
5. the morning good to early it is get up in.
6. success should hard work for we.
7. loss his regretting seller the greedy cried.

**|| Exercise-20 ||**

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. the morning good to early it is get up in.
2. i/we on foot village go his to.
3. been for they travelling have two days.
4. love both and him honour we.
5. Monday to Sunday from out on a tour was he.
6. my taught swimming me brother.
7. him eat give please to something.

**|| Exercise-21 ||**

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. never hard goes waste work.
2. she in the river enjoys swimming.
3. me give eat to something please.

**|| Exercise-22 ||**

*Frame correct sentences by re-ordering the words in the following :*

1. stands bank the on of Taj Mahal the Agra in Yamuna.
2. walk good for morning is health.
3. fit keeps us regular exercise physical.
4. him give eat to something please.
5. on sunday play we evening the in hockey.
6. My taught swimming me father.
7. The crow clever is a very bird.