

Level V

Summer Review Packet

Exercise Noun

1. Identify 5 proper nouns, preferably Indian names or places or books associated with India.
2. Identify 5 common nouns in Hindi, some things that you drink or eat everyday.
3. Identify 5 common nouns in Hindi, some things that you use daily.
4. Identify 5 proper nouns from your surroundings, can be in Hindi or English.
5. Make 2 sentences in Hindi using proper, common or abstract nouns.
6. Underline and identify the type of noun in each sentence.
 1. लाल किला दिल्ली में है।
 2. भारत में बहुत से गांव हैं।
 3. वह किताब मेज पर रखी है।
 4. गाय दूध देती है।
 5. आम की मिठास मुझे पसंद है।
 6. चिड़िया उड़ रही है।
 7. बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं।
 8. अजय ने स्कूल में खेला।
 9. वह घर बहुत सुंदर है।
 10. यहाँ बहुत गर्मी पड़ती है।

Exercise Gender

1. Identify 5 words that are changed slightly to denote the masculine or feminine gender.

Example - छात्र, छात्रा

2. Write 5 words where a different word is used for the masculine and feminine counterpart.

Example - माता, पिता

3. The spelling of the verb or the adjective changes with the gender of the subject. Translate each sentence and write the gender of the subject.

Example - किताब अच्छी है। The book is good. (F)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. <u>सोफा</u> ऊंचा है। | _____ |
| 2. <u>कुर्सी</u> ऊंची है। | _____ |
| 3. <u>पंख़ा</u> चल रहा है। | _____ |
| 4. <u>घड़ी</u> चल रही है। | _____ |
| 5. <u>पानी</u> ठंडा है। | _____ |
| 6. <u>चाय</u> ठंडी है। | _____ |
| 7. यह <u>पैन</u> बहुत अच्छा है। | _____ |
| 8. यह <u>पेंसिल</u> बहुत छोटी है। | _____ |
| 9. यह <u>ट्रक</u> धीरे जा रहा है। | _____ |
| 10. यह <u>कार</u> तेज जा रही है। | _____ |
| 11. <u>खरबूजा</u> मीठा है। | _____ |
| 12. <u>गाजर</u> बड़ी है। | _____ |

4. Translate the sentence. How will you change the sentence for a boy or a girl?

I am going.

The kid is running.

5. Replace the underlined word in the sentences below with another word from the words provided and change the pronoun and/or verb to make grammatically correct sentence.

Example- यह मेरा घर है। This is my house. (M)

यह मेरी साइकिल है। This is my bicycle. (F)

मेरी तबियत ठीक नहीं है। I am not feeling well.

मुझे मिठाई खानी है। I want to eat sweets.

मुझे नींद आ रही है। I am feeling sleepy.

Feminine

साइकिल, किताब, पेंसिल, कमीज, बर्फी, हँसी, उल्टी, जबहाई, किताब,
पेंसिल, कमीज़, माँ, बहिन, किताब, दही, कबड्डी

Masculine

मौजा, कमरा, पेट, बैकपैक, पैन, भैया, फ़ोन, स्कूल, होमवर्क, रोना, आलस्य (आलस),
खाना, पानी, सेब, फुटबाल, दूध

6. Translate the following phrases and make sentences for both a boy and a girl.

Writing, eating, going, sleeping, doing homework, reading, drinking milk

Example - I am thinking. मैं सोच रहा हूँ। (M) मैं सोच रही हूँ। (F)

Exercise Singular and Plural

1. Change the following from singular nouns to direct plural nouns. Example - बहन → बहनें

पेड़ कुत्ता केला गाय नदी झाड़ू

2. Change the following nouns from (direct) plural to singular. Example - बहनें → बहन

बच्चे हाथी लड़कियाँ मालाएँ किताबें घर

3. Change these singular nouns to oblique plural nouns (nouns followed by postpositions such as ने, से, में). Example - बहन → बहनों

पैसा कवि रात लड़ाई बेटी सब्ज़ी

4. Change the following oblique plural nouns to singular nouns. Example - बहनों → बहन

धोबियों लड़कों फलों दवाइयों साड़ियों पशुओं

5. Change the underlined nouns from singular to direct plural and write both the singular and plural sentences.

	Singular	Direct plural
Example: I have one <u>banana</u> .	मेरे पास एक केला है।	मेरे पास चार केले हैं।

I have one brother.	_____	_____
There is one flower here.	_____	_____
You have a toy.	_____	_____
This is our car.	_____	_____
I want to eat an apple.	_____	_____



Pronouns (सर्वनाम)



A pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun.

When talking -
 About self - use first person
 To someone - use second person
 About others - use third person

3 Categories

Subjective I met Vishnu. (I is the sentence subject, thus the subjective form)
Objective Vishnu met me. (Me is the sentence direct object, therefore the objective form)
 In Hindi this form is primarily used represent postposition 'को' or 'to'.
Possessive This cat is mine. (Mine shows relationship (ownership) of the cat to the speaker, therefore the possessive form)

	<u>Subjective</u>	<u>Objective*</u>	<u>Possessive</u>
<u>Singular</u>			
First	I मैं	me मुझे*	my, mine मेरा मेरी मेरे
Second	you तुम, आप, तू	you तुम्हें, आपको*	your, yours आपका आपकी आपके-
Third	he/she/it वह, यह	him, her, it उसे, इस)*	her, hers, his, its उसकी उसका उसके
<u>Plural</u>			
First	we हम	us हमें*	our, ours हमारा, हमारी, हमारे
Second	you तुम, आप सब	you तुम्हें, आपको*	your, yours तुम्हारा तुम्हारी तुम्हारे
Third	they, these, those ये, वे	them उन्हें, इन्हें*	their, theirs इनका इनकी इनके

*These pronouns are used when expressing likes, dislikes, desires and obligations.

Subjective forms will change for past tense. For example - मैंने किया, आपने कहा

Due to space not all forms of pronouns are listed.

Exercise Pronoun

I. Translate the following -

1. I am tall (boy). _____
2. I am tall (girl). _____
3. You are happy. _____
4. You (older) are happy. _____
5. She is naughty. _____
6. He is concerned. _____
7. It is a car. _____
8. I was a player. _____
9. She will be a dancer. _____
10. I am alright. _____

II. Correct the following (Make sure that the activity related vocabulary words have been done before this exercise is done) -

Example: तुम खाना खा रहे है। → .तुम खाना खा रहे हो।

1. वह आ रहा हैं।
2. मैं जा रहा हो।
3. मैं गा रही हो।
4. वह डांस कर रहा हैं।
5. तुम सब पढ़ सकते हैं।
6. तुम खाना खा रहे है।
7. मैं खेल रहा हो।
8. मैं रमेश हो।
9. वह खेल रहा हैं।
10. तुम पढ़ रहे है।

III. Translate the following -

1. We are friends. _____
2. We are Americans. _____
3. We are tall. _____
4. You (all) are the best. _____
5. you (all) are naughty. _____
6. You (all) are mad. _____
7. They are happy. _____
8. They are beautiful. _____
9. They are short. _____

IV. Correct the following -

Example: वे लिख रहे है। → वे लिख रहे हैं।

1. वे अक्सर यहाँ आते है।
2. तुम सब बैठ सकते हैं।
3. तुम चाय पी रहे है।
4. हम जा रहे हो।
5. वे डांस कर रहे है।
6. वे खाना खाने गये है।
7. हम खाना खा रहे हो।
8. हम बीमार हो।
9. हम ठीक है।
10. हम मूवी देखने जा रहे हूँ।
11. हम शादी में जा रहे हो।
12. तुम काम करने जा रहे हूँ।
13. तुम तैरने जा रहे है।
14. वे पार्टी में जा रहे है।

III. Replace both the pronoun and verb in the following sentence.

मुझे पूछना है।

Pronoun: मुझे, तुम्हें, आपको, इसे, उसे

Verb: आना/आने, खिलौने/खिलौना, खरीदने/खरीदना, पीने/पीना

IV. Translate the following -

1. Let me come. _____
2. I have to buy. _____
3. I have to/ want to go. _____
4. I want to study. _____
5. Let you swim. _____
6. You have to ask. _____
7. You have to buy? _____
8. You have to study. _____
9. Give the toys to her. _____
10. He has to go. _____

V. Correct the following -

Example: मुझे खरीदना हो। → मुझे खरीदना है।

1. उसे चाय पीनी हूँ।
2. तुम्हें लिखना है ?
3. मुझे सीखना हो।
4. तुम्हें देखना है ?
5. उसे खेलना हैं ?
6. उसे सोना हैं ?
7. उसे आना हैं ?
8. मुझे शादी में जाना हैं।
9. मुझे काम करने जाना है।
10. तुम्हें मूवी देखने जाना हूँ।

VI. For the following problems, change the pronoun and verb in the Hindi sentence according to the instructions provided. After you replace the pronoun and verb with the correct pronoun and verb form, the resulting sentence would translate to the sentence given in English.

Example उसे घर जाना ह। → We have to go home. → हमें घर जाना है।

I. Change the pronoun (underlined) from second or third person to first person.

<u>तुम्हें</u> किताब खरीदनी है।	I have to buy a book.
<u>उसे</u> डर लग रहा है।	We are feeling scared.
<u>उन्ह</u> गुस्सा आ रहा है।	I am getting angry.
<u>उसे</u> काम करना है।	We have to work.
<u>तुम्ह</u> आज स्कूल जाना है।	I have to go to school today.
<u>उन्हे</u> नींद आ रही है।	We are feeling sleepy.

II. Change the pronoun (underlined) from first or third person to second person.

<u>हम</u> खेलना है।	(Do) You have to play?.
<u>उन्हे</u> नींद आ रही है।	You are sleepy (are you sleepy?).
<u>उसे</u> किताब पढनी है।	(Do) You have to read a book?
<u>हमे</u> शादी में जाना है।	(All of) You have to go to the wedding.
<u>उन्हे</u> जाने दो।	(Shall I) Let you go?
<u>उसे</u> कपड़े खरीदने हैं।	You have to buy clothes.
<u>हम</u> काम करना है।	You have to work.

II. Change the pronoun (underlined) from first or second person to third person.

<u>तुम्हें</u> दूध खरीदना है।	She has to buy milk.
<u>मुझे</u> जाना है।	He has to go.
<u>हमें</u> घर साफ करना है।	They have to clean the house.
<u>मुझे</u> हिन्दी सिखनी है।	She wants to learn Hindi.
<u>हमें</u> भारत जाना है।	He has to go to India.
<u>तुम्हें</u> अब चलना है।	They have to leave now.
<u>मुझे</u> जाने दो।	Let her go.

VII. Translate the following -

1. My name is Ganga. _____
2. My school is good. _____
3. My house is good. _____
4. This is my house. _____
5. Your name is Venkatesh. _____
6. Your school is small. _____
7. Your house is big. _____
8. Her name is Kali. _____
9. His brother is tall. _____
10. Her mother is Indian. _____

VIII. Correct the following -

Example: मेरी तबियत ठीक हो। → मेरी तबियत ठीक है।

1. उसके पास आई-पाड हैं।
2. यह आपकी मिठाई हैं।
3. यह उसकी साड़ी हो।
4. मेरी तबियत अच्छी हो।
5. यह आपकी बिल्ली हैं।
6. यह आपकी मिठाई हैं।
7. यह आपका मोर हैं।
8. यह उसकी बहन हो।
9. मेरे पास एक किताब हैं।
10. मेरा कमरा ऊपर हूँ।

IX. Translate the following -

1. Our house is big. _____
2. Our school is good. _____
3. This house is ours. _____
4. Our mother is beautiful. _____
5. Your father is tall. _____
6. Your school is not good. _____
7. This house is yours. _____
8. Your father is tall. _____
9. Their room is dirty. _____
10. Their house is beautiful. _____

X. Correct the following -

Example: यह हमारा घर हैं। → यह हमारा घर है।

1. हमारी कार लाल हैं।
2. हमारा स्कूल बड़ा हैं।
3. यह हमारा घर हैं।
4. यह हमारा कार हो।
5. हमारे घर के सामने एक पार्क हैं।
6. तुम्हारा देश स्वतंत्र हैं।
7. उनके घर के सामने एक पार्क हो।
8. उनका गांव छोटा हैं।
9. तुम्हारा परिवार बड़ा हैं।
10. हमारा देश अच्छा हैं।



Pronouns with Additional Meaning and Talking about Self

☞ The following words have multiple meanings. They are chosen based on the distance from the speaker.

यह	Indicates the item is close by	This (can be used for she/he/it)
वह	Indicates the item is far	That (can be used for she/he/it)
ये	Indicates the items are close by	These/they
वे	indicates the items are far	Those/they

ऐसा, वैसा

ऐसा, ऐसी, ऐसे, वैसा, वैसी, वैसे are used in sentences that describe one's like or dislike.

Literal meaning is (like) this or (like) that.

मुझे ऐसा संगीत पसंद है।

I like this kind of music.

मुझे वैसी सब्जियाँ पसंद नहीं हैं।

I do not like those kinds of vegetables.

इसको ऐसे करो।

Do it like this.

In Hindi, only limited phrases are used to in place of intensive pronouns (pronouns which re-emphasize a noun/pronoun that has already been mentioned).

When talking about oneself or when the subject of the sentence is related to the thing that is being talked about - the word अपना is used.

Words containing self – yourself, myself will translate as अपने आप or स्वयं

When yourself, etc. are preceded by 'about', अपने बारे में is used.

वह अपन कमरे में है।

She is in her room.

म इसे अपने आप करूँगी।

I will do it myself.

(तुम) मुझे अपने बारे में बताओ।

(You) Tell me about yourself.

मैं स्वयं/अपने आप जाऊँगा।

I will go by myself.

Exercise

1. Describe what kinds of things you like and dislike using ऐसा and वैसा.
2. Make 5 sentences using अपने आप describing what you, your mother, father, friend, neighbor, relatives do.

Use of 'ने'

ने Shows action done in the past. There is no English translation for it.

Sangeeta ate the apple. संगीता ने सेब खाया।

Sangeeta ate apples. संगीता ने सेब खाये।

Mahesh wrote a story. महेश ने कहानी लिखी।

Mahesh wrote stories. महेश ने कहानियाँ लिखी।

Singular: Masculine nouns ending in 'आ' will change to 'ई', feminine nouns ending in 'ई' will not change.

Boy ate a banana. लड़के ने केला खाया।

Boy ate bananas. लड़के ने केले खाये।

Girl ate a fruit. लड़की ने फल खाया।

Girl ate fruits. लड़की ने फल खाये।

Plural: Masculine nouns ending in 'आ' will change to 'ओं', feminine nouns ending in 'ई' will change to 'इयों'.

Boys ate a banana. लड़कों ने एक केला खाया।

Boys ate bananas. लड़कों ने केले खाये।

Girls ate a fruit. लड़कियों ने एक फल खाया।

Girls ate fruits. लड़कियों ने फल खाये।

Exercise

1. Describe what you did last summer.
2. Describe what you did last weekend.
3. Describe what your friend(s) did during Thanksgiving.

Important to know

I. When a sentence has two verbs — a main verb and another verb in infinitive form.

1) The infinitive verb acts as a noun (masculine) and generally takes the oblique form (instead of the **आ** ā form, it takes the 'ए e' form).

a) I went to sleep/study.

मैं सोने/पढ़ने गया/गयी।

b) I go to the park to play.

मैं पार्क खेलने जाती/जाता हूँ।

2) In others 'के लिए' (को can be used in place of के लिए).

a) I got up to go.

मैं जाने के लिए उठा/खड़ा हुआ।

b) I got up to go to bed (sleep).

मैं सोने के लिए उठी/खड़ी हुई।

3) Note that the direct form (and not oblique) is used with the following verbs – learn, know, want, like

a) I learnt to dance/swim.

मैंने नाचना/तैरना सीखा।

b) I want to sleep.

मैं सोना चाहती/चाहता हूँ।

II. Going somewhere?

In some expressions when going to a city/country/place, the word 'to' is not translated as 'को'.

a) I went to Paris.

मैं पैरिस गया/गयी।

b) I went to Paris with Ajay.

मैं अजय के साथ पैरिस गया/गयी।

Exercise

Translate the following.

1. I went to library to study.
2. I go to coffee shop to meet with my friends.
3. I want to learn tap dancing.
4. I went to India last summer and I am going to Oklahoma this summer.

Showing Possession

(Often expressed as has/have or own)

- 1) Possession of things that are movable (books, animals, clothes, jewelry) is shown by the word 'के पास ke pās'

Ajay has a cat. अजय के पास एक बिल्ली है। Ajay ke pās ek billī hai.
Vinay owns two cars. विनय के पास दो कारें हैं। Vinay ke pās do kāreṃ haiṃ.

- 2) Relations (children, relatives), legal ownership, body parts are shown using words – का, की, के, kā, kī, ke or possessive pronouns are used.

3)
Ram's brother is Mohan. राम का भाई मोहन है। Rām kā bhāī Mohan hai.
She has three houses. उसके तीन घर हैं। Uske tīn ghar haiṃ.
Do you have kids/sisters? क्या तुम्हारे बच्चे हैं? Kyā tumhāre bacche haiṃ?

- 3) To show possession of 'abstract quality' (sickness, work) 'को ko' is used.

Ram has a cold. राम को जुकाम है। Rām ko jukām hai.
They have a lot of work. उन्हें बहुत काम है। Unheṃ bahut kām hai.

- 4) To show 'possession' of things by inanimate objects, में maiṃ is used.

The city has three libraries. इस शहर में दो पुस्तकालय हैं। Is śahar meṃ do pustakālay haiṃ.
How many gyms does the school have? स्कूल में कितने (जिम) व्यायामशालाएँ हैं?
Skūl meiṃ kitne jim (vyāyāmsālām) haiṃ?

- 5) Possessive forms of pronouns are grammatically adjectives. They must agree with the noun they modify. Translation of 'of' and 's' is का, की, के kā, kī, ke.

His book (F)	her school (M)	their mother (F)	your house (M)	my tea (F)	my kids (P)
उसकी किताब	उसका स्कूल	उनकी माँ	आपका घर	मेरी चाय	मेरे बच्चे
Uskī kitāb	uskā skūl	unkī mām	āpkā ghar	merī cāy	mere bacche

6. Pronouns that show possession

My, mine	मेरा, मेरी, मेरे
Your, yours	तुम्हारा, तुम्हारी, तुम्हारे, आपका आपकी, आपके
Her, hers, his, its	उसकी, उसका, उसके (away) इसकी, इसका, इसके (closer)
Our, ours	हमारा, हमारी, हमारे
Your, yours	तुम्हारा, तुम्हारी, तुम्हारे, आपका आपकी, आपके
Their, theirs	उनका, उनकी, उनके (away) इनका, इनकी, इनके (closer)

7. Feminine and masculine objects in this order (possessive noun or pronoun will take feminine form)

Where are Ross's book (F) and pen (M)? रॉस की किताब और पेन कहाँ हैं?

8. Masculine and feminine objects in this order (phrase showing possession will take masculine form)

Where are Saurav's pen (M) and book (F)? सौरव का पेन और किताब कहाँ हैं?

Exercise

1. Describe the number of rooms in your house and number of gyms in your school.
2. Describe how many brothers, cars, pets you and your friend have.
3. Describe your father's car, your mother's car.
4. Describe your favorite subject, book and movie. What you like about it.

Translating has/have/own Constructs

1. When 'have' constructs are used to show like/dislike/intent/obligation, objective pronouns such as मुझे mujhe are used.

I like apples मुझे सेब पसंद है। Mujhe seb pasand haiṃ.
I have to go. मुझे जाना है। Mujhe jānā hai.

2. When 'have' constructs are used to show possession, possessive pronouns such as मेरा, मेरी, मेरे are used or possessive words such as 'का, की, के or के पास are used.

I have an apple. मेरे पास एक सेब है। Mere pās ek seb hai.
Laurie has a daughter. लोरी की एक बेटी है। Lorī kī beṭī hai.
Ajay has a pen. अजय के पास एक पेन है। Merī ek beṭī hai.

3. In others 'have' constructs, pronouns such as 'I' will be translated to मैं maiṃ and present perfect form of verb will be used.

I have seen it. मैं देख चुकी हूँ, मैंने देखी है।
Maiṃ dekh cūkī hūṃ. Maiṃne dekhī hai.
I have met her. मैं उससे मिल चुकी हूँ। मैं उससे मिली हूँ।
Maiṃ usse mil cūkī hūṃ. Maiṃ usse milī hūṃ.
I have been thinking about it. मैं इसके बारे में सोच रही हूँ।
Maiṃ iske bāre meṃ soc rahī hūṃ.

Exercise

1. Describe three books you own.
2. Describe three things you like.
3. Describe three things you do not like.
4. Describe two things you have to do every day.
5. Describe some things you want to do this summer.

Exercise Verb

1. Describe the first thing you do after getting up.
2. Describe an activity that you like to do with your friends.
3. Describe one thing you do not like to do, but have to do.
4. Describe your mother's favorite activity.
5. Describe your father's favorite activity.
6. If you have all the time in the world, you would _____.

Exercise Postpositions

1. Describe 5 things that are in your rooms using - in, on, inside, behind, in front of.
2. Describe 5 things about your school using - until, after, by, behind, near
3. Describe 5 things about a city, state, country using - in between, near, around, through, beside
4. Describe 5 things about your friends or family using - with, like, to, for, without

Exercise Question Words

1. Ask 5 questions about what your parents' work. For example, where they work, what they do, how they get there, how many people work there.
2. Ask 5 sentences about what your friends or relatives are doing in the summer. For example—when they will go on vacation, are they reading any books, which movie they watched.
3. Ask 5 sentences about what your friends or family members like. For example - who is their favorite singer, what movies they like, why they like a book.
4. Translate and change the following according to gender and number (singular to plural). For example - How is Ram, how is Sita, how are they.
How, which one, how many.
5. Translate the following -
 - A. Is she going?
 - B. Are they coming with you?
 - C. Were they in the school with you?

Exercise No Words

1. Write all words that mean 'no' in Hindi.
2. Translate the following.
 - A. I can not come with you to the movie.
 - B. During summer vacation, we do not ————.
 - C. My school does not have a nice library.
3. Write one thing that you not like to do.
4. Write one thing that your parents do not want you to do.
5. Write one thing you do not like about your house/city/state/country.
6. Write one thing that people should not do.

Exercise Adjective

1. Write any 5 colors in Hindi.

2. Write 5 words that describe the size/shape of an object.

3. Find 10 common adjectives (e.g., colors, temperature, weather)

4. Make sentences with मैं, तुम, वह/यह using comparison adjectives.

5. Make sentences with हम, तुम, वे/ये using comparison adjectives.

6. Make three sentences using the adjectives given, where the subject is 1) singular feminine 2) singular masculine, 3) plural (either).

Masculine

Feminine

Plural

Example -

ठंडा मेरा घर ठंडा है। मेरी चाय ठंडी है। मेरी उंगलियाँ ठंडी हैं।

मोटा _____

सुंदर _____

नारंगी _____

गोल _____

हरा _____

Conjuncts

Objective: Know basic conjuncts in Hindi.

A conjunct is a word that connects words or groups of words.

And	or	however	but	so	because	if	then	no
और	या	लेकिन	लेकिन	इसलिए	क्योंकि	अगर	तो	न/ना/नहीं
As	About	amid	around	Except	Since			
जैसा	के बारे,	के बीच	के आस पास	के अलावा	जब से			
along with	aside from	in spite of	instead of	According to	against			
के साथ	के अलावा	के बावजूद	के अलावा	के अनुसार	विरुद्ध			

As, like

Like

जैसा, जैसी, जैसे

As

जैसा, जैसी, जैसे, होने की वजह

Sing like Ram.

राम जैसे गाओ।

I sing as well as Ram.

मैं राम जैसा अच्छा गाती हूँ।

As a Hindu I pray to Ram.

हिन्दू होने की वजह से मैं राम की पूजा करता हूँ।

To express the sentiment expressed in the sentence above, a common expression is -

Because I am a Hindu, I pray to Ram.

क्योंकि मैं हिन्दू हूँ, मैं राम की पूजा करता हूँ।

But

Close the door as you go.

जाते हुए दरवाज़ा बन्द कर देना।

Here as is translated as 'while'.

Exercise

Write Hindi sentences using the following conjuncts -

And, because, however, or, but, therefore, about, since, along with, instead of, against, like, according to