

2nd September 2016

TENSE

Present tense

- Simple Present
- Present Continuous
- Present perfect
- Present perfect Continuous

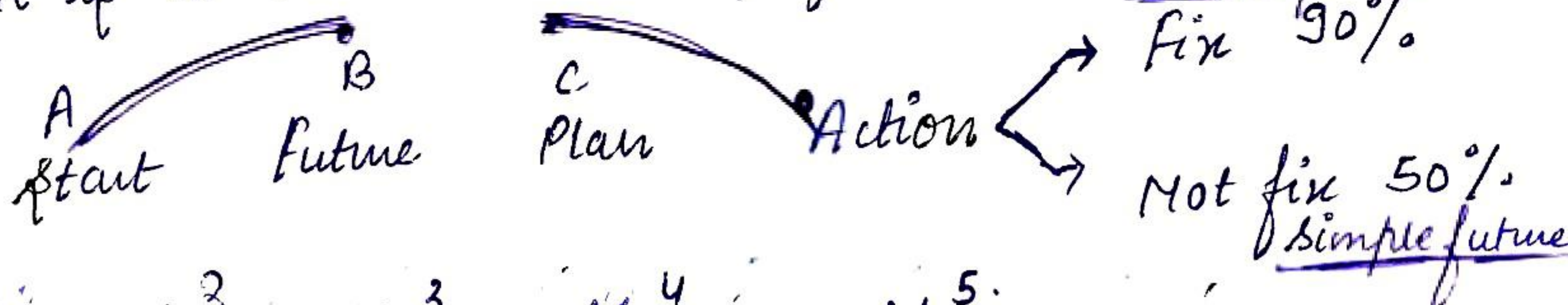
Past tense

- Simple past
- Past Continuous
- Past perfect
- Past perfect Continuous

Future tense

- Simple future
- future Continuous
- Future perfect
- Future perfect Continuous

A work is to be done in this form.



- V¹ present (Plural)
- V² Past
- V³ perfect
- V⁴ Continuous
- V⁵ Present (singular)

Simple Present Tense

Basic

It shows present habitual action daily routine action, universal truth and future plan action.

- Structure.
1. S⁽⁻⁾ + V⁽⁵⁾ + O W
 2. S⁽⁺⁾ + V⁽⁺⁾ + O W
- S + V^{'5} + O W

S + know/knowns + how to + V' + O W S + want/wants + V' + O W

S + V^{'5} + O W ⇒ S + go/goes to + V' + O W

examples :

Translate in English.

(1) मेरी पत्नी चाँय बनाना जानती है।

⇒ My wife knows how to make / prepare tea

(2) उसे तैरना आता है।

⇒ He knows how to swim.

(3) मैं तुमसे प्रतिदिन मिलना चाहता हूँ।

⇒ I want to meet you everyday

(4) मैं रोज़ English पढ़ने जाता हूँ।

⇒ I go to read English daily

(5) मैं रोज़ 5 बजे जागता हूँ।

⇒ I get up at 5 o'clock daily

here it can't be wake up because

get up - जागना
wake up - उठना

(6) वह तुम्हें पीटना चाहता है।

⇒ He wants to beat you.

S + V^{'s} + OW

Negative - S + do⁺/does + not + V' + OW

Interrogative - do/does + S + V' + OW?

Interrogative + Negative -

Do/does + S + not + V' + OW + ?

doesn't / don't + S + V' + OW + ?

Interrogative with 'WH' family

what
when
why
how
where

+ do/does + S + V + OW + ?

Interrogative with 'WH' family + negative

what
when
why
how
where

+ don't / doesn't + S + V + OW + ?

+ don't / doesn't + S + $\begin{cases} \text{Know} + \text{how to} + V' + \text{OW} \\ \text{want to} + V' + \text{OW} \end{cases}$ + ?

5th september.

Examples are :

① तूम् उसे क्यों मिलना चाहते हो

Why do you want to meet him

② सरकार गरीबों की मदद क्यों नहीं करती है

Why doesn't the govt help the poor / why does the govt not help the poor

③ तूम् उसे कैसे जानते हो

How do you know him.

④ तूम्हें तैरना क्यों नहीं आता है,

Why don't you know how to swim.

example - My mother has a beautiful umbrella

~~✗~~ my mother hasn't a beautiful umbrella

~~✓~~ my mother doesnot have a beautiful umbrella

Rule 2

$S + V^1 + O + W + \begin{matrix} \text{what} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{wh} \end{matrix} + \begin{cases} \text{Past} \\ S + V^2 + O + W \\ S + \text{was/were} + V^4 + O + W \\ S + \text{had} + V^3 + O + W \\ S + \text{had} + \text{been} + V^4 + O + W \end{cases}$
if first clause is Present
it can be in any form of tense

- 1) I know where she lived in Delhi ✓
- 2) I know where did she live in Delhi ✗

Rule 3

$S + V^1 + O + W + \begin{matrix} \text{what} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{!} \end{matrix} + \begin{cases} \text{Future} \\ S + \text{will/shall} + V^1 + O + W \\ S + \text{will/shall} + \text{be} + V^4 + O + W \\ S + \text{will/shall} + \text{have} + V^3 + O + W \end{cases}$

- 1) I have no idea where she will live in Delhi.

9/September

- ① who does live here ✗
- ② who doesnot live here ✓
- ③ who don't live here ✓
- ④ who did this ✓
- ⑤ who did come yesterday ✗
- ⑥ who comes here. ✓
- ⑧ who come here. ✓

who — Pro — जो — Conjunction

living — sing — कौन, कौन, — कौन

who + do/does + did + v' + ow (X)

who + v' + s + ow? (✓)

Negative: who + don't / doesn't + v' + ow + ? ✓

Rule 4:

- ① He is going to school always (X)
- ② He always goes to school (✓)
- ③ He goes to school always (X)
- ④ He is going to market everyday (X)
- ⑤ He everyday goes to market (X)
- ⑥ He goes to market everyday. (✓)

→ ① Always / never / occasionally / sometimes / often / usually / generally / seldom etc are used in simple Present Tense. These words are used after the subject and before the main verb.

→ ② Everyday / everynight / everymonth / daily these words are used last of the sentence in simple present Tense.

Simple Present tense is used with Conditional Sentence.

whenever
whenever

If,

until

unless

as soon as

as long as

Till

even if

as if

Before

After

+ would / should / will / shall } X
can / may

+ S + V^{1/5} + OW, S + will / shall / can / may + V' + OW

It meaning comes in future (in hindi)

'As if' - मानो की

* The sentence can never start with 'as if'

* It works as a conjunction

here 'was' cannot be used because these are imaginary sentence.

S + V^{1/5} + OW + 'as if' — S + (were) + N / Adj / OW

S + would + V' + OW.

S + V² + OW + 'as if' — S + had + V³ + OW (rare condition)

example:

① It seems to me as if you were mad. — one cannot use

② He walks as if he were a lion

③ He It seems as if it would rain.

④ She spoke as if she had returned from London.

Until / Unless = जब तक नहीं

- It is a negative word
- we can't use 'no' / not / never with it.
- Until shows time condition and unless shows condition.

① Until + S + V^{'s} + OW, S + will/shall + V' + OW

S + will/shall + OW, until + S + V^{'s} + OW

both conditions are giving sense of future.

but if

② S + V^{'s} + OW, until + S + V^{'s} + OW

here sense is present

example:

① Until the doctor comes I will sit here. (future sense)

② You stay here until I call you. (present sense)

Unless + S + V^{'s} + OW, S + will/shall + V' + OW

S + will/shall + V' + OW, unless + S + V^{'s} + OW

example:

① Unless the government accepts our proposal, we will continue our strike.

② Unless he works hard he will not pass

9, September 2016

If/when/before/as soon as - - - S + V^{YS} + OW

S + will + V' + OW'
shall
may
can

S + will/shall + V' + OW

if - - - + S + V^{YS} + OW

- 1) we shall wait, till she came comes
- 2) I shall finish my work before he comes comes
- 3) I can start my work as soon as he comes
- 4) I shall go to the market if it will rains rains
- 5) unless you don't come to me. I will not help you
- 6) unless he works hard, he don't success he will not succeed.
- 7) what ^{does} he knows about you
- 8) I don't know what he know about you.
- 9) He goes to market usually → He usually goes to market
- 10) the train will starts at 10 o'clock
- 11) जब मैं तुमसे मिलने आऊंगा मैं तुम्हारी मदद करूंगा।
when I come to meet you, I will help you
- 12) जैसे ही वह आएगा मैं अपना काम शुरू कर दूंगा,
As soon as he comes, I will start my work.

Rule 1 Current events, current news, newspaper headlines are used in simple present tense.

example: (1) Coffee, Tata, Starbucks comes to Delhi opens to outlets at the airport

(2) The P.M leaves for China next week

(3) Mig-29 crashes.

Rule 2 An introduction of quotations, proverbs, maxims etc are used in simple present tense

example: (1) A bad Carpenter quarrels with his tools

Rule 3. The fact of history and events if said in the relevant of present then simple present is used.

example: Akbar marries a Rajputana Princess and sets a example of secularism

Rule 4. It is used to indicate a present habitual action/daily routine action.

example: He gets up 4'0' clock everyday

Rule 5. It is used to indicate a universal truth/eternal truth

example: 1) The sun rises in the east
2) Water boils at 100°C

Rule 6. It is used to indicate a fixed future plan action

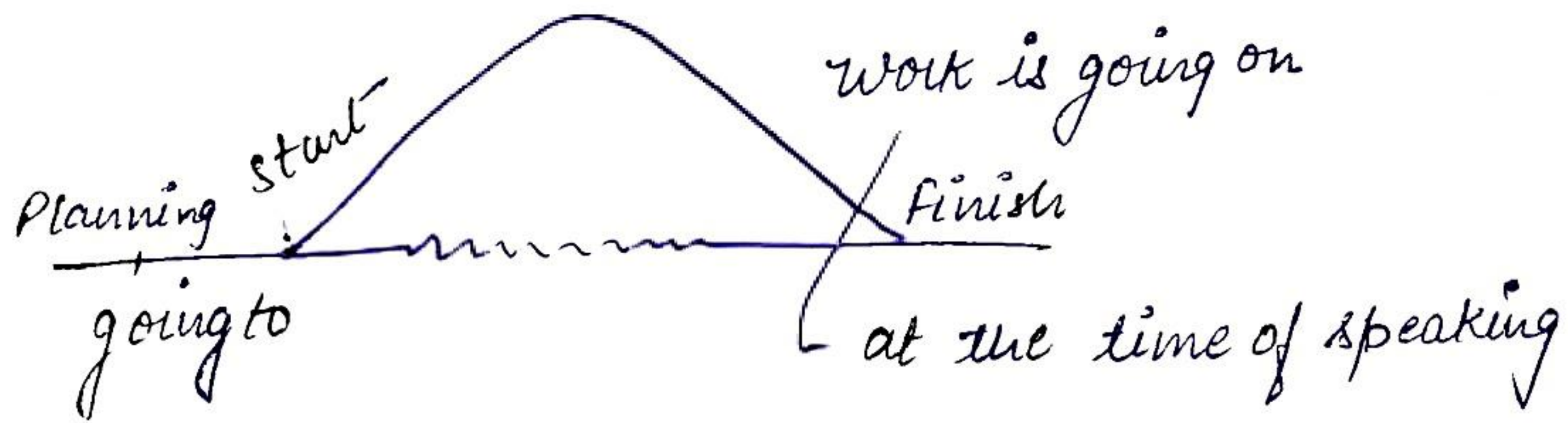
example: The match starts at 2'0' clock

Rule 7. Broadcast commentary is used in simple present tense

example. Ashwin throws the ball, the batsman hits hard,
Dhoni catches the ball

12/September/2016

Present Continuous Tense



The work or action starts sometimes before and it must get an end after sometime. but the work is going on at the time of speaking.

$S + is/am/are + v^4 + ow$ → $S + is/am/are + \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{making} + to + v^1 \\ \rightarrow \text{getting} + to + v^3 \end{matrix}$
 $\Rightarrow S + is/am/are + \text{going to} + v^1 + ow$ → $S + is/am/are + \text{going to} + \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{make} + to + v^1 \\ \rightarrow \text{get} + to + v^3 \end{matrix}$

(1) मैं तुम्हें देख रहा हूँ।

I see you seeing < देखना
ing मिलना

(2) मैं उसे जान रहा हूँ।

I know him

(3) Pakistan आतंकवादियों से India पर आक्रमण करवा रहा है।

Pakistan is making terrorist assault in India

(4) वह सोया हुआ है।

He is sleeping

(5) मैं अपने पापा से घड़ी खरीदवाने जा रहा हूँ।

I am going to make my father buy a watch

(6) मैं उसे पीटवाने जा रहा हूँ।

I am going to get him beaten

Structure S + is/am/are + v⁴ + ow

Negative : S + is/am/are + not + v⁴ + ow

Interrogative : is/am/are + S + v⁴ + ow + ?

Int + negative : isn't / aren't + S + v⁴ + ow + ?

Am I not = Aren't I ✓

An't I ✓

Amn't I X

WH family : WH + is/am/are + S + v⁴ + ow + ?

WH + Negative : WH + isn't / Aren't + S + v⁴ + ow + ?

① क्या धनी लोग गरीब लोग से काम करवा रहे हैं।

Are the rich making the poor do work.

② तुम अगले हफ्ते कश्मीर क्यों जा रहे हो।

Why are you going Kashmir next week

③ वह मुझे इस काम के लिए क्यों दौड़ा रहा है।

Why is he making me run for the work. daily

④ तुम अपने बाल आजकल कहाँ काटवा रहे हो।

Where are you getting your haircut these days.

⑤ क्या आप अपने जूते Polish करवा रहे हैं।

Are you getting your shoes Polish.

13/ september / 2016

Common Errors in the use of Present Continuous Tense.

Hear — सुनना

— ing hearing सुनवाई करना

Think — सोचना

— ing = विचार → Noun

} meaning gets change
in continuous tense }

Rule 1. Some of the verbs which are not used in continuous tense in original meaning.

It is used in simple present tense and gives two sense

(i) Simple present.

(ii) Present continuous

example: ① I hear your voice.

मैं तुम्हारी आवाज सुनता हूँ।

मैं तुम्हारी आवाज सुन रहा हूँ।

② The judge is hearing this case today.

Judge इस case की सुनवाई कर रहा है।

③ I am seeing you tonight.

मैं आज की रात तुमसे मिल रहा हूँ।

The Words are

① Admire - प्रसन्ना करना

② Adore - पूजा करना

③ Agree - सहमत होना

④ Amuse - मनोरंजन करना

⑤ Astonish - चकित कर देना

⑥ Attract - आकर्षित

⑦ Believe - विश्वास करना

⑧ Concern - चिंता करना

- (9) Contain - कै अन्दर होना
- (10) Desire - चाहना
- (11) Despire - तुच्छ समझना
- (12) Detest - नफरत करना
- (13) Doubt - शक करना
- (14) Envy - जलन करना
- (15) Fear - डरना
- (16) Forget - भुलना
- (17) Forgive - माफ
- (18) Guess - अनुमान
- (19) Hear - सुनना
- (20) Imagine - कल्पना
- (21) Impress - प्रभावित करना
- (22) Know - जानना
- (23) Love - प्यार करना
- (24) Please - खुश करना
- (25) Realise - सहस्रस
- (26) Recognise - पहचानना
- (27) Require - जरूरत
- (28) Remember - याद
- (29) Resemble - मिलता जुलता
- (30) Satisfy - संतुष्ट
- (31) See - देखना
- (32) Seen - लगाना
- (33) Sound - आवाज
- (34) Smell - सुगंध
- (35) Suppose - मान लेना
- (36) Stop - रोकना

- (37) Surprise - चौकित
 (38) Suspect - शक करना
 (39) Understand - समझना
 (40) Hate - नफरत
 (41) etc.

Rule 2 वर्तमान की किसी चीज में gradual increasing or decreasing का भाव दिखाया जाए तो Present Continuous का use करते हैं

शर्त - (i) double comparative is use

(ii) Get, grow, become जैसे शब्दों का use

example: (i) My grandfather is getting older & older day by day
 double comparative.

(ii) She is becoming more & more ambitious day by day.
 D.C

Rule 3 example:

(i) She watches T.V at this moment (X)

(ii) She is watching T.V at this moment (✓)

(iii) She is watching the TV at this moment (X)

at this moment is used in Present Continuous.

Now, at the moment, at this moment, at this time present time - this morning this evening etc are used in present continuous tense.

Rule 4 S + is/am/are + on - चल रहा है
 examples.

(i) There classes are on (without V^y)

(ii) I am on duty

(iii) The fan is on

S + must + be + v⁴ + ow — अवश्य रहा रहे

example:

(i) she must be coming tomorrow

Rule 5:

My

Our

His

Her

their

Your

Ram's

Sita's

v^{1/2/3/5} — (x)
+ Noun
v⁴ — (v)

the verb becomes noun after putting v⁴

example:

(i) Please excuse my ... coming late

(a) Come

(b) Came

(c) Comes

(d) Coming

(ii) I appreciate Ram's singing

Rule 6

(i) He aims at solving problem

(a) solve

(b) solving

(c) solved

(d)

After the preposition & v⁴ form is used always.

S + keep + on + ... v⁴

kept

keeps

go

goes

went

14/September/2016

Present Perfect Tense

S + has/have + v³

Present Perfect
Impact sustain as Present



time lapses words
are not used

(S + v² + ow)

Simple Past

Impact withdraw on present



time lapses words are
used

{ before + time / yesterday }
Ago / last ✓

example:- I did my graduation
last year.

⇒ I completed my graduation
last year

⇒ This shows that an action or verb has finished in
the past but impact sustain on present time.

Structure

S + has⁻ / have⁺ + v³ + ow

S + has/have + $\begin{cases} \text{made} + o + v^1 \\ \text{get} + o + v^3 \end{cases}$

Negative → S + hasn't / haven't + v³ + ow

Interrogative → has/have + S + v³ + ow + ?

Interrogative + Neg :- hasn't / haven't + S + v³ + ow + ?

WH family - WH + has/have + S + v³ + ow + ?

WH + Negative - WH + hasn't / haven't + S + v³ + ow + ?

not can be written
after subject.

Common Errors in the use of Present Perfect Tense.

examples:

- ① मैंने अभी अभी अपना काम समाप्त किया है।
I have just finished my work
- ② वे लोग match पहले ही जीत चुके हैं।
They have already won the match
- ③ वह कई बार मुझे रुला चुका है।
He had made me cry many times.
- ④ Shah Jaha ने Taj Mahal क्यों बनवाया है।
why has Shah Jaha got the Taj Mahal build
- ⑤ क्या तुम कभी Delhi गए हो।
Have you ever gone to Delhi
- ⑥ तूम्हने अपनी motorcycle को मरमत क्यों नहीं करवाई ,
why haven't got your motorcycle repaired.

Just / even / never / already
after all they v3 use

Rule 1 : After the words like "Just / even / never / already"
always use v³.
Just / even / never / already + v³

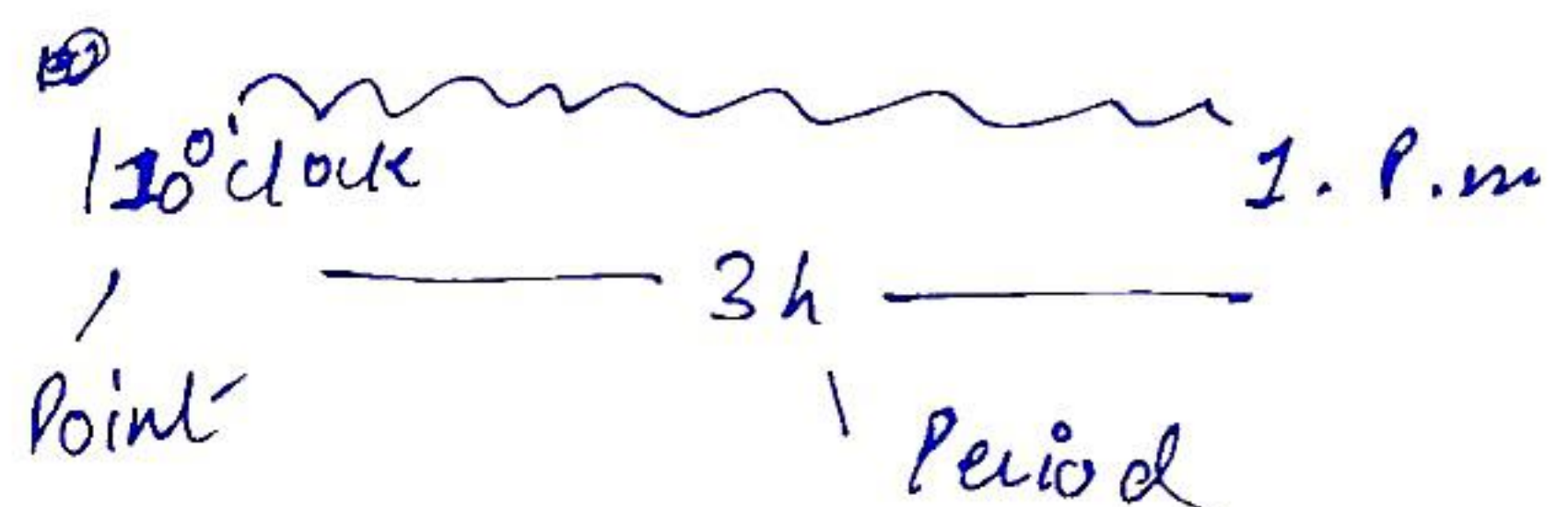
Rule 2 : वह अभी तक नहीं आया ,
He hasn't come yet

'Yet' it is used in Present Perfect Tense (negative or inter-rogative sentence)

Rule 3 : Since / For is used in Present Perfect Tense

Since — Point of time

For — Period of time



Since - o'clock, am, p.m., morning, evening, night, midnight, sunset, sunrise, name of days / months / years / seasons / festivals / events, childhood, yesterday, birth, marry

Since + last $\Rightarrow$ last day, last month, last year

For + numeral words (1, 2, 3, 4 ∞)

For + words, minutes, hours, days, months, years

Since January,
For 2 months.

For + The last / Past + 2 days . (numeral words)

example: (i) I have known you for the last 10 days (✓) knowing is not a word. If it is then it change the meaning of sentence.

(ii) I have been knowing you for the last 10 days (✗)

(iii) I have lived in Delhi since January (✓)

(iv) I have been living in Delhi since January (✓)

Note. * Since and For is used in 4 tense

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Present Perfect | (iii) Past Perfect |
| (ii) Present Perfect Continuous | (iv) Past Perfect continuous |

Since $\begin{cases} \text{Past Point of time} \\ \text{Conjunction जोकि (start from since)} \\ \text{Conjunction of time जैसे} \end{cases}$

* If Since is used in the form of Conjunction and time then Since is used in Simple Past and the coming clause will be used in Present Perfect tense

Since + S + V² + Ow , S + has / have + V³ + Ow

S + has / have + V³ + Ow , Since + S + V² + Ow

if since is used with v^2 then simple Past

if since is not used with v^2 then simple Present Perfect

examples: -

(1) Three months have passed since I met her.

(2) Since he joined the IAS, he hasn't taken any leave.

15, September.

Rule 4: 'This time' is used in Present perfect tense whereas 'that time' is used in simple past tense.

example $\Rightarrow$ I have understood tense this time

Rule 5: First time / second time / third time ... are used in Present Perfect tense.

example $\Rightarrow$ I have seen you here first time.

Structure

It / this + is / was + the + best / worst / only + perfect tense

example - this is the best picture I have ever seen.

Rule 6: Frequency of time (two time / three times ...) etc are used in present perfect tense

example: $\Rightarrow$ I have been doing it for five times (x)
 $\Rightarrow$ I have done it for five times (✓)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- This is a very special case that ^{is} the combination of 2 tense.
 - (i) Present Perfect
 - (ii) Present Continuous

It means the work or action starts in the past and still continuous in the present.

Structure: S + has/have + been + ^{v3} v4 + ow + since/for + time

Negative: S + hasn't / haven't + been + v4 + ow + since/for + time

Int : Has/have + S + been + v4 + ow + since/for + time?

Int + Neg: Hasn't / haven't + S + been + v4 + ow + since/for + time?

WH : WH + has/have + S + been + v4 + ow + since/for + time?

WH + Neg: WH + hasn't / haven't + S + been + v4 + ow + since/for + time?

example:

(1) Mr. Sinha has been teaching in the college for more than five years.

(2) He has been living in Delhi since 1980

(i) क्या कता इस घर में 2010 से नहीं रह रही है?

⇒ Hasn't karta been living in this house since 2010.

(ii) तुम यहाँ चार घंटे से क्या कर रहे हो।

⇒ what have been you doing here for 4 hours.

(iii) क्या वह 3 घंटे से अंग्रेजी पढ़ रही है।

⇒ Has she been reading English since 3 hours.

(iv) मैं इस coaching में पिछले 2 घंटे से अध्ययन कर रहा हूँ।

⇒ I have been studying in this coaching for the last two hours.

Extra.

S + has/have + been + ow + since/for + time

examples:

(1) मैं जनवरी से व्यस्त हूँ।

⇒ I have been busy since January

(2) वह चार दिन से अनुपस्थित है।

⇒ He has been absent for 4 days

Note: The sentence of Present perfect Continuous can be written in Present perfect tense

Note: It is better to use the structure

(S + has/have + been + v⁴ + ow + since/for + time)

example (i) I have been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

(ii) I have lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

Note: It is better to use the structure

(S + hasn't/haven't + v³ + ow + since/for + time)

In the case of negative

ex (i) I haven't lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

(ii) I haven't been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

Note: Present Continuous tense वाले sentence पर यदि जोर डाला जाय तो उसे Present Perfect Continuous tense बनाया जाता है।

example तुम खा ही रहे हो।

⇒ You have been eating

16, September.

Simple Past Tense

example $\rightarrow$ मैं खा चुका था ।

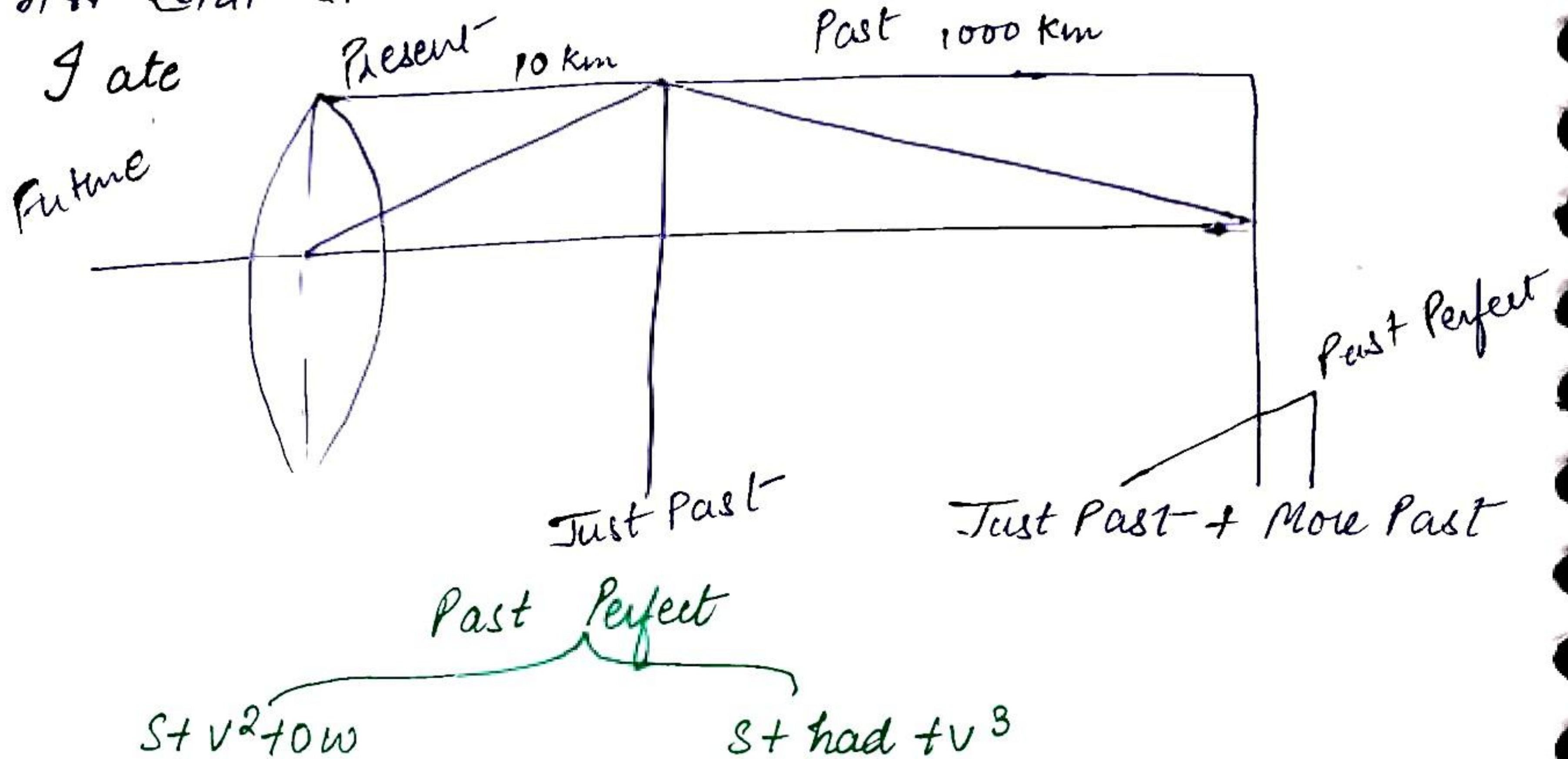
$\Rightarrow$ I ate

(ii) मैंने खाया ,

$\Rightarrow$ I ate

(iii) मैंने खाया था

$\Rightarrow$ I ate



$\Rightarrow$ more past $\rightarrow$ Past perfect + had + V^3

$\Rightarrow$ Just past $\rightarrow$ simple Past + $S + V^2 + OW$

• दुनिया का कोई भी past का single clause sentence सिर्फ simple past tense में होता है ।

• had + V^3 , past perfect tense का प्रयोग 99% अगले single clause में नहीं होता है, इसके साथ कौन ना कोई clause या शब्द जुड़ा होना चाहिये ।

* **Simple past** $\rightarrow$ In this case the work or action finishes in the past and impact also withdraw on present

* पहचान $\Rightarrow$ चुका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे

2) था था, थी थी, ले ले, ले ले, पी पी, की थी . . .

3) था, थी, थी, ले, पी की

4) ना था, नी ली, ले थे

Structure

$S + V^2 + OW \Rightarrow S + \begin{cases} \text{made} + O + V^3 + OW \\ \text{got} + O + V^3 + OW \end{cases}$

Neg: $S + \text{didn't} + V' + OW$

Int: $\text{Did} + S + V' + OW + ?$

Int + Neg: $\text{Didn't} + S + V' + OW + ?$

WH: $WH + \text{did} + S + V' + OW + ?$

WH + Neg: $WH + \text{didn't} + S + V' + OW + ?$

Extra $S + \text{wanted to} + \begin{cases} \text{make} + O + V' \\ \text{get} + O + V^3 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow S + \text{know} + \text{how to} + V' + OW$

Ex. मैंने कोशिश की।

$\Rightarrow I \text{ tried}$

ii) तुमने मुझे धोखा दिया।

$\Rightarrow You \text{ cheated me}$

iii) मैं हमेशा उसकी तारीफ करता था।

$\Rightarrow I \text{ always admired him}$

iv) मैं उससे मिलना चाहता था।

$\Rightarrow I \text{ wanted to meet him}$

(v) उसे गाड़ी चलाना नहीं आता था।

$\Rightarrow He \text{ didn't know how to drive car}$

(vi) तुम कल पढ़ने क्यों नहीं आए।

$\Rightarrow Why \text{ didn't you come yesterday}$

(vii) जिन्ना ने भारत को विभाजित क्यों करवाया।

$\Rightarrow Why \text{ did jinnah get India divided}$

(viii) मैं उसे पीटवाना नहीं चाहता था।

$\Rightarrow I \text{ didn't want to get him beaten.}$

Common Errors in the use of Simple Past Tense

Rule 1: Simple past tense is used for story writing / accident / incident / report writing or any event that occurred in the past

in the past
⇒ There lived a king in Maangadh. The king was very honest and wise. ...

Rule 2: Ago / yesterday / the day before yesterday / yesterday morning / last night / last week / last month / last year etc are used in simple past tense.

Rule 3: Monday last / the other day / In 2008 / In April 2010 etc
are used in simple past tense

- i. she will come there the other day. (X)
ii. she has come here the other day. (X)
iii. she come here the other day. (✓)
iv. He has completed his work last night (X)
v. He completed his work last night (✓)

Rule 4. It is time
It is high time
It is right time
It is about time
यही समय है
समय हो चुका है।

- ex. i. It is high time she has opened the shop. (x)
ii. It is high time she opened the shop. (✓)
iii. It is time to go home. (✓)

19/September/2016

Rule 5 Simple past tense is used with habitual action.

Habit

used to
(किया करता था)

example: S + used to + V' + OW

- (i) He used to drink
- (ii) He used to watch movie.

would
(कभी कभी किया करता था)

S + would + V' + OW

- (i) sometimes, often, seldom, never, generally, daily, everyday, usually, always

example:

- (i) He would sometimes go to temple
- (ii) I would go to temple daily

(Questions will come in double clause)

when + S + was/were + N/OW

- S + used to + V' + OW (Regular)
- S + would + V' + OW (irregular)
- S + V² + OW (Normal)

- 1) when I was in America I used to take tea with breakfast.
- 2) when I was in America I would sometimes take tea with breakfast.
- 3) when I was in America I took tea with breakfast.

Rule 6 S + if I am/are /was/were + used to + V' + OW.

- Addicted to + V' + OW
- Accustomed to + V' + OW
- Habituated to + V' + OW

(i) I am accustomed to taking tea

" " addicted to - - -

" " Habituated to - - -

" " used to - - -

Rule 7

Simple past tense is used with conditional sentences.

If + S + V² + OW , S + would + V' + OW

S + would + V' + OW , if + S + V² + OW

- i) If you went to Agra, you would see the Taj Mahal
- ii) If you came to me I would give you lots of money.

Rule 8 Simple past tense is used with unreal conditions

If + S + ^{V²}were + N/OW, S + would + V' + OW

- i) If I were the PM of India, I would eradicate the poverty of India.
- ii) If I were a bird I would fly ⁱⁿ the sky

Rule 9 'This' is used in present perfect tense whereas 'that' is used in simple past tense

- i) I came late that time. (✓)
- ii) I have come late that time (X)

Rule 10 Always, Generally, Seldom, never, often, everyday, everynight etc are used in simple present tense as well as simple past tense

- i) He always helps me. (✓)
- ii) He always helped me. (✓)

Rule 11 Today, this morning/evening/month/year etc are used in Present perfect tense as well as simple past tense

- i) I have seen him today (✓)
 ii) I saw him today (✓)

Extra

(1) S + had to + v' + ow $\begin{cases} \text{पड़ना था} \\ \text{Compulsion.} \\ \text{ना था} \end{cases}$

S + was/were + to + v' + ow $\begin{cases} \text{ना था} \\ \text{Planning} \\ \text{वाला, वाली थी} \end{cases}$

S + was/were + about to + v' + ow (ही वाला था)
 Immediate Plan

(i) मुझे अंग्रेजी पढ़ना पड़ना था।

I had to read English

(ii) मुझे वहाँ जाना था।

(iii) मैं उसे मिलने वाला था।
 I had/was to go there

I was to meet him.

(iv) वह मरने ही वाला था।

He was about to die.

S + v' + ow

S + did + v' + ow $\begin{cases} \text{तो था} \\ \text{emphatic} \end{cases}$

S + did + nothing + but + v' + ow

There + was/were + nothing + but + ~~it~~ + ow

i) वह हँसती तो थी,

she did laugh

ii) वह हँसती ही तो थी,

she did nothing but laugh

iii) वहाँ पानी ही पानी था।

There was nothing but water there

20/September/2016

Past Continuous Tense.

It shows that an action was continuous in the past. One more thing is ~~very~~ important to note here and that is :-

- i. It is essential to put a context to make the sentence logically correct.
- ii. In the absence of any context the sense of the ^{sentence} is not clear.

Note • The context will in Simple ~~Present~~ Past tense (95%)

$S + \text{was/were} + V^4 + \text{OW} \uparrow \text{conjunction} + S + V^2 + \text{OW}$

Neg: $S + \text{wasn't/weren't} + V^4 + \dots$

Int: $\text{was/were} + S + V^4 + \text{OW} + \dots ?$

Int + Neg: $\text{wasn't/weren't} + S + V^4 + \text{OW} + \dots ?$

WH: $\text{WH} + \text{was/were} + S + V^4 + \text{OW} + \dots ?$

WH + Neg WH: $\text{wasn't/weren't} + S + V^4 + \text{OW} + \dots ?$

Rule 1 Common Errors in the use of Past Continuous Tense

- * when two works having at same time $\Rightarrow$ when is used
- * " " " " alternate time $\Rightarrow$ while is used

Meaning when - जब / जबकि
while $\rightarrow$ जबकि / जब

① $S + \text{was/were} + V^4 + \text{OW} \uparrow \text{when} + S + V^2 + \text{OW}$

when $+ S + V^2 + \text{OW}$, $S + \text{was/were} + V^4 + \text{OW}$

② $S + \text{was/were} + V^4 + \text{OW} \downarrow \text{while} + S + \text{was/were} + V^4 + \text{OW}$

while $+ S + \text{was/were} + V^4 + \text{OW}$, $S + \text{was/were} + V^4 + \text{OW}$

③ while + S + was/were + V¹ + OW, S + V² + OW

- ① जब मैं कल सुबह तुमसे मिलने आया था तो तुम अपने study room में पढ़ रहे थे। when I came to meet you Yesterday morning, you were studying in your study room.
- ② रानी गाना गा रही थी जबकि उसकी छोटी बहन नाच रही थी। Rani was singing a song while her ^{younger} sister was dancing.
- ③ जब मैं Park में टैहल रहा था तबहि एक पेड़ गिरा, while I was walking in the park a tree fell down.
- ④ वह सो रहा था जबकि मैं TV देख रहा था। He was sleeping while I was watching T.V

Rule² Past के किसी चीज़ में gradual increasing या decreasing बताने के लिए Past Continuous का use करते हैं, इसके साथ Double Comparative का use किया जाता है,

- (i) she was getting fatter and fatter day by day.

21/September/2016

Past Perfect Tense

पुलिस के आने से पहले चोर भाग चुका था

↓
बाद में

subsequently action

S + V² + OW

↓
पहले

earlier action

↓
S + had + V³ + OW

✓ S + had + V³ + OW, ✓ Before after (x)
+ S + V² + OW

⇒ The thief had run away before the police came.

Neg: S + hadn't + V³ + OW

Int: Had + S + V³ + OW ?

Int + Neg: Hadn't + S + V³ + OW ?

WH: WH + had + S + V³ + OW ?

WH + Neg: WH + hadn't + S + V³ + OW + ?

Common errors in the use of Past perfect Tense

Before: Before का use simple past से पहले और past perfect के बाद करते हैं।

S + had + V³ + OW ↓ + S + V² + OW

Before + S + V² + OW, S + had + V³ + OW

After: After का use past perfect से पहले और simple past के बाद करते हैं।

S + V² + OW ↓ + S + had + V³ + OW

After + S + had + V³ + OW, S + V² + OW

1) Train जाने के बाद मैं station पहुँचा।

I reached the station after the train had left/gone/depatured.

2) Doctor के जाने के बाद रोगी मर गया था।

(1) After the doctor had gone the patient died.

(2) The patient died after the doctor had gone.

3) मेरे जाने से पहले Train जा चुकी थी।
The train had left before I reached.

4) Doctor के आने से पहले रोगी मर चुका था।

The patient had died before the doctor came.

Past perfect Tense is used with conditional sentence.

If + S + had + V³ + OW, S + would/could/might + have + V³ + OW
यदि

Had + S + V³ + OW, S + would/could/might + have + V³ + OW
काश यदि

1) Had the police come a little before the criminals would not have gone away.

2) If the students had studied honestly they would have succeeded.

Rule 22/September/2016

Past के किसी भी sentence को बनाने के लिए simple past तैयार होता है लेकिन यदि कोई घटना Past की और उससे time का पता ही ना चलता हो तो simple past के साथ साथ Past perfect का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

ex (i) I intended to marry you (✓)

(ii) I had intended to marry you (✓)

Rule Past के unreal situation बताने के लिए 'I wish' के साथ past perfect sentence का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) I wish India had become free in 1921.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

⇒ It is a very special case that is the :
the combination of two tenses. - i) Past Perfect and
ii) Past continuous

S + had + ^{v3}been + v4 + OW + since/for + time

Neg: S + hadn't + been + v4 + OW

Int. : Had + S + been + v4 + OW

Int + Neg: Hadn't + S + been + v4 + OW ?

WH: WH + had + S + been + v4 + OW ?

WH + Neg: WH + hadn't + S + been + v4 + OW ?

or can add.
+ Conj + S + v2 + OW

1) Mr Sinha इस college में पिछले 10 वर्षों से पढ़ा रहे थे जब मैं यहाँ join करने आया था। Mr Sinha had been teaching in this college for 10 years when I came to join here

2) मैं Patna में पिछले January से रह रहा था जब तुम्हारा छोटा भाई मुझसे मिलने आया था।

I had been living in Patna since last January when your younger brother came here to meet me

Extra

* ~~Present~~ Past perfect Continuous tense वाले sentence को
Past perfect tense में भी बनाया जा सकता है,

* It is better to use the structure

S + had~~st~~ been + v⁴ + OW + since/for + time
(in the case of positive)

(i) I had been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓) *better to use structure*
(ii) I had lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

* It is better to use the structure

S + hadn't + v³ + OW + since/for + time (in case of negative)

(i) I hadn't lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

(ii) I hadn't been living in Delhi for 10 years. (✓)

Simple Future Tense

Future Plan action $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fin - simple present (90\%)} \\ \text{not fin - simple future (50\%)} \end{array} \right.$

* It shows that an action or verb will take place in the future here it is essential to put a binding upon the future because future no end.

S + will/shall + v' + OW

Neg: S + won't/shan't + v' + OW

Int: will/shall + S + v' + OW + ?

Int + Neg: won't/shan't + S + v' + OW + ?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + v' + OW + ?

WH + Neg: WH + won't/shan't + S + v' + OW + ?

conj + S + v' + OW

Rule 1
 will
 2nd person + 3rd person

shall
 1st Person

Rule 2
 If sentence is of
 Promise / threat / determination
 1st Person = will
 [S + shall + be + V³ + ow]
 2nd + 3rd Person = shall
 (Imp. Passive) 90%.

(i) उसे मार दिया जाएगा
 He shall be killed

(ii) I will kill you if you do it again

Rule 3
 will is used with Ist / IInd / IIIrd person if the
 sentence refer to assertion. :- (और देना)

(i) I will meet you tomorrow

(ii) she will meet me tomorrow.

examples :

(i) तू मुझे कब हसाओगी
 when will you make me laugh.

(ii) मैं बच्चों को नहीं रूलाऊंगा
 I won't make children cry.

(iii) मैं उससे बात करूंगा यदि वो मुझसे मिलेगी
 I shall talk to him if he meets me.

(iv) यदि तू Agra जाओगी तो Taj Mahal देखोगी
 If you ~~will~~ go to Agra you will see the Taj Mahal

(v) जब तक तू नहीं आओगी मैं तुम्हें नहीं पढ़ाऊंगा,
 unless you come I won't teach you.

Future Continuous Tense.

This shows that an action is going on in the future.
This is a conditional tense. i.e., when we use this tense there should be a context to make the sentence logically correct.

Note The context will be in simple present tense.

Pos: S + will/shall + be + V⁴ + OW ^{conj} + S + V^{1/5} + OW

Neg: S + won't/shan't + be + V⁴ + - - - - -

Int: Will/shall + S + be + V⁴ + OW - - - - - ?

Int + Neg: Won't/shan't + S + be + V⁴ + OW - - - - - ?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + be + V⁴ + OW - - - - - ?

WH + Neg: WH + won't/shan't + S + be + V⁴ + OW - - - - - ?

(i) मैं इस फ़िल्ड में क्रिकेट खेलता रहूँगा जब कल सुबह तुम मुझसे मिलने आओगे।

I shall be playing cricket in this field when you come to meet me tomorrow morning.

(ii) वह अपने study room पढ़ता रहेगा जब तुम उससे मिलने जाओगे।

He will be studying in his study room when you go to meet him.

(iii) वह वहाँ रुकी रहेगी जब तक तुम नहीं जाओगे।

She will be staying there untill you go.

(iv) जब वह घर पहुँचेगा उसकी बेटीयाँ अंग्रेजी पढ़ती रहेगी।

When he reaches home his daughters will be reading English.

Future Perfect Tense

It shows that an action or verb finish in the future. here also a context is required to make the sentence logically correct.

Note The context will be in simple present tense

$S + \text{will/shall} + \text{have} + V^3 + \text{Ow} \xrightarrow{\text{conj}} S + V^3 + \text{Ow}$

Neg: $S + \text{won't/shan't} + \text{have} + V^3 + \text{Ow} + \dots$

Int: $\text{will/shall} + S + \text{have} + V^3 + \text{Ow} - \dots ?$

Int+Neg: $\text{Won't/shan't} + S + \text{have} + V^3 + \text{Ow} - \dots ?$

WH: $WH + \text{will/shall} + S + \text{have} + V^3 + \text{Ow} - \dots ?$

WH+Neg: $WH + \text{won't/shan't} + S + \text{have} + V^3 + \text{Ow} - \dots ?$

(i) तुम्हारे station मे पहुँचने से पहले train चू जा चुकी होगी।

The train will have departed from the station before you reach

(ii) वह अपना काम समाप्त कर चुका होगा जब तूम वहाँ पहुँचोगे।

He will have finished his work when you reach there

(iii) मेरे पिताजी तुम्हारे आने से पहले ही घर पहुँच जायेंगे।

My father will have reached home before you come.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

$S + \text{will/shall} + \text{have} + \text{been} + V^4 + \text{Ow} + \begin{cases} \text{from} \\ \text{for} \end{cases} + \text{time}$

(i) मैं उसका इंतजार 2 साल तक करता रहूँगा।

I will have been waiting for 2 for 2 years.

Note:
i. Future ~~Good~~ Perfect Continuous Tense का Use आजकल Modern English में नहीं किया जा रहा है।

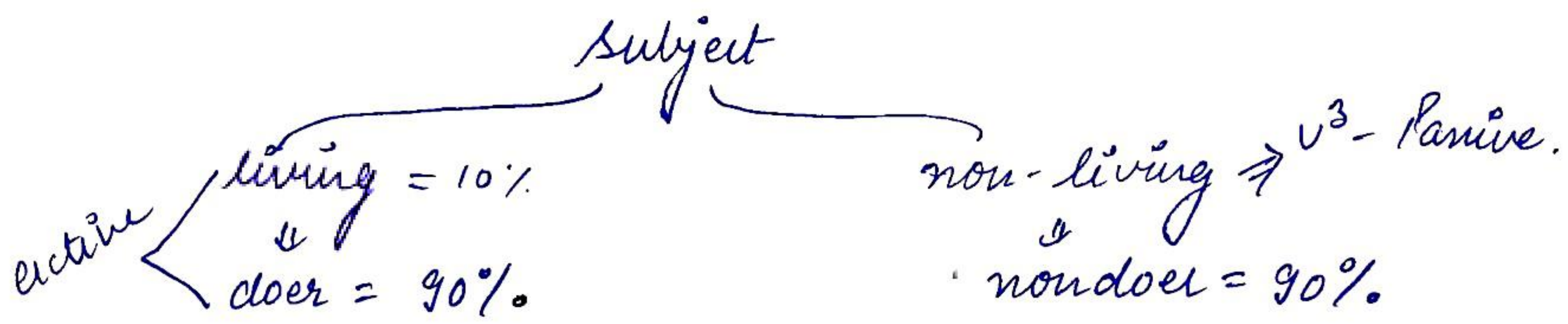
ii. इसके sentence को future continuous में बनाया जा सकता है।

(i) I will be waiting for you for 2 years.

(ii) Since का Use सिर्फ Past point of time में किया जाता है,
Future time में कभी नहीं किया जाता है।

26/September.

Voice



living = active.

non-living = Passive with v^3

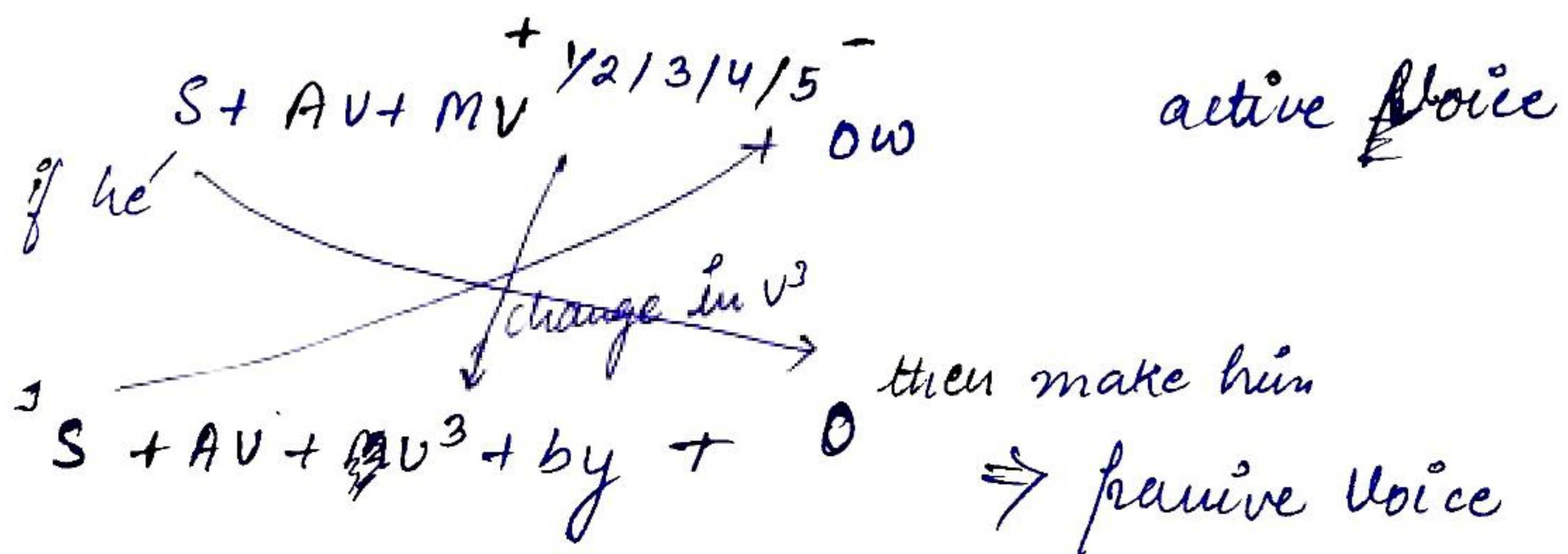
- (i) राम पढ़ता है - active
doer.
- (ii) राम को पढ़ाया जाता है - passive
non-doer, so passive.
- (iii) मैं थका गया हूँ - passive
I am tired $\Rightarrow$ v^3 so passive.

Voice $\Rightarrow$ when we don't have any subject or don't want to talk about the subject then we use passive voice.

$\therefore$ Subject means doer

Voice can be studied under two groups:

- (i) active voice
- (ii) passive voice.



Rules for changing Active into passive

- ① ⇒ Subject takes the place of object
- ② ⇒ Object takes the place of subject
- ③ ⇒ Appropriate auxiliary verb is used.
- ④ ⇒ Any form of the verb should be changed into V³.
- ⑤ ⇒ After V³ 'by' is used.
- ⑥ ⇒ Personal pronoun is also changed

non doer — doer ← S $\longleftrightarrow$ O — Receiver

Her subject can be
doer or non doer.

I	$\longleftrightarrow$	me
You	"	You
We	"	us
he	"	him
she	"	her
It	"	It
they	"	them

मैं उसे पीटा हूँ ।
I — — — — — doer

मुझे पीटा गया ।
I — — — — — non doer

Simple Present Tense

S + V^{1/5} + O — active voice.

~~S + is/am/are + V³ + by + O — passive voice.~~

① she always helps me active voice.

⇒ I am, helped by her → passive voice
always

S + V^{1/5} + O

S + is/am/are + V³ + by + O

1) Do you play cricket?

Cricket is played by you

Is Cricket played by you? passive voice.

1) When does he take an exercise.

When is an exercise taken by him?

2) Boys loves animals.

Animals are loved by boys.

3) Do children like sweets.

Are sweets liked by children

4) Why does he buy cigarette

Why is cigarette bought by him.

5) Where do you read English.

Where ^{is} English read by you.

S + is/am/are + V³ + OW → direct passive voice.
spoken / written
exam.

S + is/am/are + V⁴ → AV
Present Continuous
V³ → PV
simple Present
N/Adj → Normal sentence
No Passive

Correct these sentences.

(1) You are a student (✓)

(2) He is a doctor (✓)

(3) A letter is writing - letter is noun so s + is/am/are + v³ (X)
written

(4) She is writing (✓)

(5) A letter is written (✓)

(6) A letter is wrote (X)

(7) A letter is writes (X)

(8) सब्जियाँ बेची जाती हैं Vegetables are sold.

(9) तुम्हें English पढ़ाई जाती है You are taught English.

(10) उसे क्यों पीटा जाता है।
why is he beaten.

27, september

Simple Past

$S + V^2 + O \rightarrow A \cdot V$

$S + \text{was/were} + V^3 + \text{by} + O \rightarrow PV.$

- 1) she stole my book
my book was stolen by her.
- 2) Ajay didn't speak the truth
the truth was not spoken by Ajay
- 3) why didn't the police catch the thief.
why ^{wasn't} the thief caught by the police.
- 4) why did they buy this.
why was this bought by them
- 5) why did he break the glass.
why was the glass broken by him.

Possibility

$S + \text{was/were} +$ $\begin{cases} V^4 \leftarrow \begin{matrix} AV \\ \text{Past Continuous} \\ \text{Passive voice} \end{matrix} \\ V^3 \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{simple past} \\ \text{Normal sentence} \end{matrix} \\ N/Adj - \text{Normal sentence} \end{cases}$
 $\downarrow$
No passive.

$S + \text{was/were} + V^3 + O$ $\begin{cases} \text{direct passive without 'by'} \\ \text{spoken/written} \\ 50\% \text{ ques in exam.} \end{cases}$

Test

- ① A ball was catching (x)
- ② A ball was catched (x) 'catched' is not a word.
- ③ A ball was caught ^{-V³} (✓) catch ^{-V¹} caught
- ④ He was catching a ball (✓) active voice.

(5) बहुत लोग मारे गए। (Passive)
Many people were killed.

(6) आपसे क्या पूछा गया था।
What were you asked.

(7) उन लोगों को पुरस्कार क्यों नहीं दिया गया,
Why weren't they rewarded.

Present Continuous

~~S + is/am/are + V⁴ + O — A.V — b~~

~~S + is/am/are + being + V³ + by + O — passive — b.~~

(i) they are not plucking the flowers.

(ii) why is Annu singing a song.

(iii) I am drawing a picture

(iv) why isn't Raju answering the question.

(i) the flowers aren't being plucked by them

(ii) why is a song being sang by Annu.

(iii) A picture is being drawn by me.

(iv) why isn't the question being answered by Raju.

S + is/am/are + being + V³ + O —
spoken & written
in exams
direct passive

(i) she is being written a letter. (X)

(ii) she is being writing a letter (X)

(iii) A letter is being written (✓)

(iv) उन लोगों को हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

They are being discouraged.

(v) मुझे तंग क्यों किया जा रहा है।

Why am I being vexed.

(vi)

Past Continuous

~~S + was/were + V⁴ + O — A.V~~

S + was/were + being + V³ + by + O — P.V

S + was/were + being + V³ + O + W

spoken & written
exam
direct phrase

i) she was not writing a letter to her husband.

A letter wasn't being written by her to her husband

ii) why were the children making a noise.

Why was the voice being made by children.

iii) The farmer was sowing the seeds

The seeds were being sown by farmers.

iv) जब हम लोग hall में प्रवेश किए तब हम लोगों की तस्वीरें ली जा रही थीं (1) We were being photographed

(2) Our photo being captured when we entered the hall.

v) जब मैं कल शाम बहो पहुँचा तो सड़ की मरमत की

जा रही थी The road was being repaired when I reached there yesterday evening.

28, September

Present Perfect Tense

V^3
been + V^3

S + has/have + V^3 + O — active voice

~~S + has/have + V^3 + O~~ — active voice
S + has/have + been + V^3 + by + O — Passive voice

- 1) I haven't told a lie
⇒ A lie hasn't been told by me
- 2) Why has he washed the plates
⇒ Why has the plates been washed by him
- 3) Have you not eaten Apples.
⇒ Have Apples not been eaten by you.
- 4) I have kept my promise
⇒ My promise has been kept by me.
- 5) Tendulkar has thrown the ball
⇒ The ball has been thrown by Tendulkar

Possibility

S + has/have + been + V^4 — Present perfect Continuous
 V^3 — PV
Present Perfect

S + has/have + been + V^3 + O — direct Passive
spoken/written
exams.

(i) A ball has been catching (X)

(ii) He has been catching (✓)

(iii) A ball has been caught (✓)

(iv) क्या आपको चेतावनी नहीं दी गई
Haven't you been warned

(v) चोरों को कहा गिरफ्तार किया गया है,
where have the thief been arrested.

Past Perfect Tense

S + had + v³ + O - active voice

S + had + been + v³ + by + O - Passive Voice.

1) The children had eaten all the cakes before the party began.
⇒ All the cake had been eaten by the children before the party began.

2) She had written a letter.

⇒ A letter had been written by her.

3) The players had won the match before Sachin came.

⇒ The match had been won by the players before Sachin came.

Note:

Present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future continuous, future perfect continuous and passive voice नहीं बनते,

Present perfect Continuous (to check its passive)

S + has/have + been + v⁴ + O - A.V

S + has/have + been + being + v³ + by + O - P.V

X they cannot be together.

1) She has been writing a letter

A letter has been being written by her (X)

Simple Future

S + will/shall + v' + ow - AV.

S + will/shall + be + v³ + by to - PV

1) why will he teach me?

why I shall be taught by him.

2) The postman will not deliver the letter.

The letter will not be delivered by postman

3) She will write a letter.

A letter will be written by her.

possibility

S + will/shall + be +
 v⁴ - AV future continuous
 v³ - PV simple future

S + will/shall + be + v³ + ow
 spoken & written
 exams
 direct future.

(i) she will be written (X)

(ii) I letter will be writing (X)

(iii) she will be writing (✓)

(iv) A letter will be written (✓)

(i) आज अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाएगी

(ii) हम लोगों को मिठाईयाँ नहीं दी जाएगी,

⇒ English will not be taught today

⇒ ~~sweets will not be distributed~~
 why will not we be given sweets

Future Perfect

S + will/shall + have + V³ + O/W — A.V

S + will/shall + have + been + V³ + by + O — P.V

1) He will have written a letter

A letter will have been written by him.

2) The Police will have caught the terrorist

The terrorist will have ^{been} caught by the police.

3) अगले हफ्ते तक इस मामले की छान-बिन कि जा चुकी होगी.

The case will have been investigated by next week.

Special Rule

Modals - will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, must and ought to

Modals are used in different ways if the sentence is of promise, possibility, duty, suggestion, and necessity. (power)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Modals} + V' \rightarrow \text{A.V} \\ \text{Modals} + \text{be} + V^3 \rightarrow \text{P.V} \end{array} \right\}$

① S + modals + V' + O/W — A.V

S + modals + be + V³ + by + O → P.V } Present sense

② S + modals + have + V³ + O → A.V

S + modals + have + been + V³ + by + O — P.V } Past sense

- 1) My father can foretell the future.
The future can be foretold by my father.
- 2) Her company may give Riya a new office.
Riya may be given a new office by her company.
- 3) The students should have learned the words.
The words should have been learnt by the students.
- 4) The children couldn't have broken the window.
The window couldn't have been broken by the children.
- 5) उसके हत्यारों को अवश्य दंडित किया जाना चाहिए (must)
His murderers must have been punished.
- 6) उसका घर शायद गिरा दिया गया होगा (might)
His house might have been demolished.
- 7) उसे ठग जा सकता है। (May)
He may be cheated.

To + v' → (active voice)

To + be + v³ - (passive voice)

going to + v'

going to + be + v³

① S + is / am / are / was / were + to + v' + O

S + is / am / are / was / were + to + be + v³ + by + O

② S + has / have / had / will have + to + v' + O - (AV)

S + has / have / had / will have to + be + v³ / by + O - (PV)

③ There + is + N + to + v' - (AV)

There + is + N + to + be + v³ - (PV)

④ My wife was to buy a necklace

A necklace was to be bought by my wife.

⑤ I have to do it

It has to be done by me

⑥ I am to do it

It is to be done by me

⑦ Ram had to play cricket

Cricket have to be played by Ram

⑧ I am to write a letter

A letter is to be written by me

⑨ There was a lot of work to do.

There was a lot of work to be done

⑦ There is nothing to say
There is nothing to be said.

⑧ उसका घर कि बिकने वाला था।
His house was to be sold.

⑨ देश को
The country will have to be saved from disintegration.

Double Object

(1) He gave me a book (take the living object as subject)

⇒ I was given a book by him (≡)

⇒ A book was given to me by him (✓)

example 1) He told me a story

2) The principal has given me a prize

3) The teacher taught her English

1) — I was told a story by him

— A story told me by him

2 — I was given a prize by the principal

3 She was taught English by the teacher.

Imperative Sentence

⇒ Order, Command

$V^1 + O - (A.V)$

let + O + be + $V^3 - (P.V)$

ex- 1) Open the door

let the door be open

2) Post this letter

let this letter be posted

Advice, more advice.

$V' + 0 \text{ --- A.V}$
 $S + \text{should} + \text{be} + V^3 \text{ --- P.V}$

- 1) Respect your teacher
Your teacher should be respected
- 2) Love your country
Your country should be loved
- 3) Help the poor
The poor should be helped.

Imperative Negative

$\text{Don't} + V' + 0 \text{ --- (A.V)}$

$\text{Let} + 0 + \text{not} + \text{be} + V^3 \text{ --- (P.V)}$
 $S + \text{shouldn't} + \text{be} + V^3 \text{ --- (P.V)}$

example:

- (1) Don't insult the poor
Let the poor not be insulted / The poor shouldn't be insulted

- (2) Don't pluck the flowers
The flowers should not be plucked /
Let the flowers not be plucked

* $V' + 0 \text{ --- (A.V)} \rightarrow \text{order / request / suggestion}$

$\text{You} + \text{are} + V^3 + \text{to} + V' + 0 \rightarrow \text{(P.V)}$

example:

- (1) Please help me.
You are requested to help me
- (2) kindly send me 10,000 rupees
You are requested to send me 10,000 ₹
- (3) Come here.
You are ordered to come here.
- (4) Stand up
You are ordered to stand up.
- (5) Work hard
You are suggested to work hard.

30/September

'Let'

Let + O + V' + O → A.V

↳ ~~Let~~ do not take subject.

Let + O + be + V³ + by + O → P.V

- (1) Let her sing a song.
Let + a song be sang by her
- (2) Let him complete the work
Let the work be completed by him
- (3) Let me do this work
Let this work be done by me.

Let + us + v' + ow — A.V

It is suggested that + we + should + v' + ~~and~~ ow

① Let us play together.

It is suggested that we should play together

Let us dance together.

② It is suggested that we should dance together

'WHO'

who + v' / 5/2 + 0? — A.V

⇒ By whom + is/am/are/was/were + S + v³? — P.V
OR
who + is/am/are - - - - - + by + ? — P.V

③ who teaches Annu?

⇒ By whom is Annu taught?

⇒ who is Annu taught by?

④ ⇒ who + is/am/are/was/were + v⁴ + 0 — P.V

OR. By whom + is/am/are/was/were + ^{s+} being + v³? — P.V
who , , , , , + by? P.V.

⑤ who was teaching him

⇒ By whom was he being taught?

⇒ who was he being taught by?

⇒ who + has/have/had + v³ + ow — A.V

By whom + has/have/had + S + been + v³ + ? — P.V
OR who - - - - - by + ? — P.V

⑦ who has stolen her book?

⇒ By whom has her book been stolen?

⇒ who has her book been stolen by?

⑤ The judge enquired into the case?

Phrasal Verb.

~~The~~ The case was enquired into by the judge

(don't ~~use~~ do anything with phrasal Verb)

If active voice is used with phrasal verb (verb + preposition), the passive voice will be used as general rule

③ Her father is looking after her

She is being looked after by her father

List of Phrasal Verb

- 1) Ask for (माँगना)
- 2) break down (खराब होना)
- 3) break out (फैलाना)
- 4) break up (समाप्त होना)
- 5) bring up (पालन पोसन)
- 6) come across (संयोग मिलना)
- 7) fit into (नष्ट करना)
- 8) live up (छोड़ना)
- 9) look after (देखभाल)
- 10) look into (जांच करना)
- 11) look for (झानना / खोजना)
- 12) laugh at (दूसरा पे हसना)
- 13) Arrive at (निष्कर्ष पे पहुँचना)

① His behaviour shocked me.

I was shocked at his behaviour

(here at used in place of by)

Following is the list of verbs which don't take 'by'

1) know -

2) invited (party) invited to party

3) listen

4) preferred

5) Addicted

use 'to'

1) Please

2) Quarrelled

3) Satisfied

4) displeased

5) dissatisfied

6) disgusted

use 'with'

1) Amazed

2) Annoyed

3) Knocked

4) A Wonder

5) Shocked

6) Surprised

use 'at'

1) Interested

2) disinterested

used 'in'

Note - इससे आगे और words जानने के लिए Magic book + Amazing English book देखें :D

① I know you
You are known to me.

3/10/2020

② we know that the C.M is corrupt.

Note यदि किसी sentence का subject "People, we, they, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody, anyone, everybody", आधात कोई अनिश्चित हो

और उसका Verb "Say, know, think, hope, believe, expect" हो तो उसका passive

It is / was + v³ + that
O + is / was + v³ + to + be + N / adj

⇒ It is known that the CM is corrupt.

OR

⇒ The CM is known to be corrupt.

② People say that the earth is round.
It is said that the earth is round.
The earth is said to be round.

→ examples related to this Rule:

1. Someone catches a fish.
2. One should not hate the poor

⇒ A fish is caught

⇒ The poor should not be hated.

Rule:

Someone - none

Somebody - All

Nobody, one + 'AV' + V^{1/2/3/4/5} + O → A.V

Anyone

Anybody

Everyone

everybody

S + AV + V³ - P.V by + O X
 ↳ (appropriate according to sentence) by someone ✓

① No one can predict future.

Future cannot be predicted

② Somebody has stolen my purse.

My purse has been stolen

③ All should help the poor.

The poor should be helped.

Some Important points at last.

① I want to eat a mango

S + want/wants + to + V' + O → A.V

S + want/wants + S + to + be + V³ P.V

I want a mango to be eaten

② she wants to write a letter.

⇒ she wants a letter to be written

Rule 2

① It is time to teach you.

It is time + to + V' + O — A.V

It is time + for + O + to + be + V³ — P.V

⇒ It is time for you to be taught

⇒ Some words which are use more in Passive instead of Active, though they look active but are passive.

1) Drawn

2) Defeat

3) Frighten

4) Disappointed

5) Surprised

6) Tired

7) Delighted

8) वह युद्ध में मारा गया

He was killed in the battle. (P.V)