

Chapter-11 VOICES

Verb का वह रूप जिससे पता चलता है कि कर्ता कोई काम करता है या कर्ता पर ही कोई काम होता है Voice कहलाता है।

जैसे—(i) John writes a letter.

[इस वाक्य से पता चलता है कि कर्ता (Subject) 'John' कोई काम करता है।]

फिर, (ii) A letter is written by John.

[इस वाक्य से पता चलता है कि कर्ता (Subject) 'A letter' पर ही कोई काम होता है।]

KINDS OF VOICES

Voice मुख्य रूप से दो प्रकार के हैं—

1. ACTIVE VOICE

2. PASSIVE VOICE

(A) Active Voice—Verb का वह रूप जिससे कर्ता (Subject) की प्रधानता झलके; जैसे—

(i) She helped me.

(ii) They did all the work.

(B) Passive Voice—Verb का वह रूप जिससे कर्म (Object) (जो Passive का Subject है) की प्रधानता झलके; जैसे—

(i) The letter was posted.

(ii) The thief was arrested.

NOTE—Voice का एक और प्रकार है जिसे MID-VOICE या QUASI-PASSIVE कहा जाता है। इस Voice की खासियत यह है कि स्वरूप में यह Active किन्तु अर्थ में Passive होता है; जैसे—

(i) Sugar tastes sweet.

(= Sugar is sweet when it is tasted.)

(ii) Wood feels hard.

(= Wood is hard when it is felt.)

Active से Passive बनाने के लिए General Rules :

(i) Active के Object को Passive का Subject बनाया जाता है।

(ii) Active के Subject को Passive का Object बनाया जाता है।

(iii) Passive में बने Subject के अनुसार सहायक क्रिया का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यदि वह सहायक क्रिया To be नहीं हो तो प्रयुक्त सहायक क्रिया के अनुरूप To be का एक रूप प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।

(iv) To be के बाद V^3 का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(v) Passive में बने Object के पहले Preposition 'by' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इस (by + Object) को (by + Agent) के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, जो शुद्ध रूप से ऐच्छिक (optional) है।

इन नियमों का प्रयोग देखें—

(i) Sita invited Mira. [Active]

Mira was invited by Sita. [Passive]

(ii) Mohan has beaten Radha. [Active]

Radha has been beaten by Mohan.

A. TENSE & VOICE

Active Voice में Tense के 12 रूप हैं जबकि Passive Voice में मात्र आठ रूप हैं।

Note : [किसी भी Perfect Continuous तथा Future Imperfect Tense का Passive नहीं होता है।]

1. PRESENT INDEFINITE

Active : $S + V^1/V^5 + O$

Passive : $S^1 + is/are/am + V^3 + (by + Agent)$

[जहाँ S^1 = Passive का Subject तथा (by + Agent) optional है।]

जैसे—

Active : She calls you.

S V⁵ O

Passive : You are called by her.

S¹ are V³ by Agent.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : John loves Mary.

Passive : Mary is loved by John.

2. PRESENT IMPERFECT

Active : $S + is/are/am + V(ing) + O$

Passive : $S^1 + is/are/am + being + V^3 + (by + Agent)$

जैसे—

Active : Mohini is singing a song.

S is V(ing) O

Passive : A song is being sung by Mohini.

S¹ is being sung by Agent.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : They are playing cricket.

Passive : Cricket is being played by them.

3. PRESENT PERFECT

Active : $S + has/have + V^3 + O$

Passive : $S^1 + has/have + been + V^3 + (by + Agent)$

जैसे—

Active : Meena has bought a car.

S has V³ O

Passive : A car has been bought by Meena.

S¹ has been V³ by Agent

इसी प्रकार,

Active : You have cheated Sohan.

Passive : Sohan has been cheated by you.

NOTE—Present Perfect Continuous—No Passive.

4. PAST INDEFINITE

Active : $S + V^2 + O$

Passive : $S^1 + was/were + V^3 + (by + Agent)$

जैसे—

Active : India won the match.

Passive : The match was won by India.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : He sold the house.

Passive : The house was sold by him.

5. PAST IMPERFECT

Active : $S + was/were + V(ing) + O$

Passive : $S^1 + was/were + being + V^3 + (by + Agent)$

जैसे—

Active : Honey was teaching Jyoti.

Passive : Jyoti was being taught by Honey.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : Moni was making a doll.

Passive : A doll was being made by Moni.

6. PAST PERFECT

Active : $S + had + V^3 + O$

Passive : $S^1 + had + been + V^3 + (by + Agent.)$

जैसे—

Active : He had phoned her.

Passive : She had been phoned by him.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : Dinesh had killed a snake.

Passive : A snake had been killed by Dinesh.

NOTE—Past Perfect Continuous—No Passive.

7. FUTURE INDEFINITE

Active : $S + shall/will + V^1 + O$

Passive : $S^1 + shall/will + be + V^3 + (by + Agent.)$

जैसे—

Active : He will do it.

Passive : It will be done by him.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : The C.M. will address the meeting.

Passive : The meeting will be addressed by the C.M.

NOTE—Future Imperfect—No Passive.

8. FUTURE PERFECT

Active : $S + shall/will + have + V^3 + O$

Passive : $S^1 + shall/will + have + been + V^3 + (by + Agent.)$

जैसे—

Active : You will have bought a car.

Passive : A car will have been bought by you.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : Soni will have finished the work.

Passive : The work will have been finished by Soni.

(B) ACTIVE & PASSIVE OF MODAL VERBS

Active : $S + mod^{-1} + V^1 + O$

Passive : $S^1 + modal + be + V^3 + (by + Agent)$

जैसे—

Active : You can solve this problem.

Passive : This problem can be solved by you.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : I must do it.

Passive : It must be done by me.

NOTE—can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to, need not, dare not Modal Auxiliary Verbs हैं।

C. दो OBJECTS वाले VERBS का PASSIVE—

कुछ ऐसे Verbs हैं जो दो Objects ले सकते हैं; जैसे—

(i) He gave me some money.

(ii) You presented her a ring.

इन वाक्यों में दो-दो Objects हैं। देखें—

gave me some money
presented her a ring.

Indirect Direct
Object Object

NOTE—(a) जो Verbs एक Object लेते हैं, वे Mono-Transitive Verbs कहलाते हैं; जैसे—

(i) They betrayed you.
 ↓ ↓
 Verb Object
 [Mono-Tr.]

(ii) Dipu admires you.
 ↓ ↓
 Verb Object
 [Mono-Tr.]

(b) जो Verbs दो Objects लेते हैं, वे Di-Transitive Verbs कहलाते हैं; जैसे—

(i) You presented me a golden watch.
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Verb Object Object
 (Di-Tr.) (Indirect) (Direct)

(ii) I offered him a job.
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Verb Object Object
 (Di-Tr.) (Indirect) (Direct)

ध्यान रखें कि जब किसी Verb का प्रयोग Di-Transitive के रूप में हो तो वे दो Objects लेते हैं जैसा कि उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में दिखाया गया है। इन Objects में 'जो वस्तु है' या जिसका उत्तर What से question करने पर मिलता है वह Direct Object है और जो 'मनुष्य है' या जिसका उत्तर 'Whom' से question करने पर मिलता है, वह Indirect Object है। जैसे देखें—

(i) He gave me a chance.

Question : What did he give me ?

Answer : A chance.

इस प्रकार, 'What' से question करने पर उत्तर 'A chance' मिलता है। अर्थात् 'a chance' Direct Object है।

फिर,

Question : Whom did he give a chance ?

Answer : Me.

इस प्रकार, 'Whom' से question करने पर उत्तर 'Me' मिलता है। अर्थात् 'Me' Indirect Object है।

(c) कुछ ऐसे Verbs हैं, जो Mono और Di-Transitive के रूप में काम करते हैं; जैसे—

(i) He told a story. [यहाँ told एक Mono-Tr. है]
 ↓
 object

(ii) He told me a story. [यहाँ Told एक Di-Tr है]
 ↓ ↓
 Obj. object
 (indirect) (direct)

(d) tell, give, fetch, promise, offer, present, lend, get, pay, sell, bring, take, teach, promise आदि कुछ ऐसे Verbs हैं, जो Mono तथा Di-Transitive के रूप में काम कर सकते हैं।

अब ध्यान रखें कि ऐसे वाक्य जिनमें दो Objects हैं का Passive :

(i) Indirect Object को Subject बनाकर बनाया जाता है; जैसे—

Active : He lent me some money.

Passive : I was lent some money by him.

(ii) Direct Object को Subject बनाकर; जैसे—

Active : He lent me some money.

Passive : Some money was lent (to) me by him.

✓ [NOTE—दो Objects वाले वाक्यों का Passive बनाने के लिए सामान्यतः Indirect Object को Subject बनाना ज्यादा अच्छा समझा जाता है, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि Direct object को Subject बनाना गलत है। फिर ऐसी स्थिति में Passive के Subject का चुनाव इस बात पर भी निर्भर करता है कि हम प्राथमिकता किसे दे रहे हैं।]

(D) PASSIVE OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Questions मुख्यतः दो प्रकार के हैं—

(a) Yes/No Questions—जो किसी सहायक क्रिया से शुरू होते हैं, (जैसे—does, do, did, has, have, is, are, am, can, could, may, might आदि) तथा इनका उत्तर (answer) 'हाँ' (Yes) या 'ना' (No) में दिया जाता है; जैसे—

Question : Are you ready ?

Answer : Yes. (= Yes I am.)

या

No. (= I am not.)

(b) Wh-Question—जो किसी Interrogative Word (why, who, what, how, when, where आदि) से शुरू होते हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों का जवाब हाँ (Yes) या ना (No) में नहीं दिया जा सकता है। ऐसे प्रश्नों का जवाब पूरा वाक्य (Sentence) का प्रयोग कर दिया जाता है; जैसे—

(i) Question : Where are you going ?

Answer : I am going to Delhi.

अब **Passive of Yes/No Questions** के लिए नियमों को देखें—

(a) Do/does से शुरू होनेवाले Questions का Active से Passive :

Active : **Do/Does + S + V¹ + O ?**

Passive : **Is/Are/Am + S¹ + V³ + (by + Agent) ?**

जैसे—

Active : Does he need some money ?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Does S V¹ O

Passive : Is some money needed by him ?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Is S¹ V³ by Agent

(b) Did से शुरू होनेवाले Questions का Active से Passive :

Active : **Did + S + V¹ + O ?**

Passive : **Was/Were + S¹ + V³ + (by + Agent) ?**

जैसे—

Active : Did he entertain you ?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Did S¹ V¹ O
 Passive : Were you entertained by him ?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 were S¹ V¹ by Agent.

(c) Have/Has/Had से शुरू होनेवाले Questions का Active से Passive

Active : Have/has/had + S + V³ + O ?

Passive : Have/has/had + S¹ + been + V³ + (by + Agent)?

जैसे—

Active : Has John written a book ?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Has S V³ O
 Passive : Has a book been written by John ?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Has S¹ been V³ by Agent ?

(d) Modal Auxiliary Verbs से शुरू होनेवाले Questions का Active से Passive :

Active : Modal + S + V¹ + O ?

Passive : Modal + S¹ + be + V³ + (by + Agent).

जैसे—

Active : Can he control this situation ?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Modal S V¹ O
 Passive : Can this situation be controlled
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Modal S¹ be V³
 by him ?
 ↓ ↓
 by Agent.

(e) Passive of Wh-Questions :

Yes/No Questions का Passive बनाकर उसके पहले Interrogative Words जोड़ देने से Wh-Questions बन जाते हैं।

जैसे—

Active : Have you broken the mirror ?

Passive : Has the mirror been broken by you ?

अब इन Yes/No Questions के पहले Interrogative Word जोड़कर देखें—

Active : Why have you broken the mirror ?

Passive : Why has the mirror been broken by you ?

Interrogative Word Yes/No Question

अर्थात्, Interrogative Words + Yes/No Questions = Interrogative Questions.

वह Rule—Why, How, When, Where, What आदि के साथ लागू होते हैं। किन्तु, Who या Whom आदि से शुरू होनेवाले Questions के Passive को देखें—

Active : Who wrote the Ramayana ?

Passive : By whom was the Ramayana written ?

या

Passive : Who was the Ramayana written by ?

[Whom was the Ramayana written by ? कहना गलत है।]

देखें : "...if the preposition comes at the end of the sentence or clause, then use who."

Who is that letter from ? [not whom]

Who did you give it to ? [not whom]

—F.T. Wood : A REMEDIAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS (p. 156)

फिर,

Active : Whom have you invited ?

Passive : Who has been invited by you ?

[अर्थात् सामान्यतः Active Who का Passive Whom से तथा Active Whom का Passive Who से]

(E) PASSIVE OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Imperative Sentences से order, request, suggestion आदि का बोध होता है। इसके वाक्य [V¹] से शुरू होते हैं; जैसे—

(i) Do it at once.

(ii) Save my life, please.

या

(iii) Please save my life.

(a) Order वाले वाक्यों का Passive : ✓

Active : V¹ + O

Passive : Let + S¹ + be + V³

जैसे—

Active : Shut the door.
 ↓ ↓
 V¹ O
 Passive : Let the door be shut.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Let S¹ be V³

इसी प्रकार,

Active : Bring a glass of water.

Passive : Let a glass of water be brought.

(b) Suggestion / Advice वाले वाक्यों का Passive :

Active : V¹ + O

Passive : S¹ + should + be + V³.

Active : Help the needy people.

Passive : The needy people should be helped.

इसी प्रकार,

Active : **Love** the poor.

Passive : The poor **should be loved**.

Active : **Hate** the seven deadly sins.

Passive : The seven deadly sins **should be hated**.

(c) Request वाले वाक्यों का Passive :

Request वाले (Active Voice के) वाक्यों में भी $[V^1 + O]$ का ही प्रयोग होता है किन्तु इसके साथ please या kindly का प्रयोग होता है, जो वाक्य के प्रारंभ में या अन्त में रह सकता है; जैसे—

(i) Please help that old woman.

(ii) Post this letter, please.

(iii) Kindly vacate the house.

(iv) Do it for me, kindly.

ऐसे वाक्यों का Passive :

You are requested + to + V^1 + O के साथ बनाया जाता है;

जैसे—

(i) You are requested to help that old man.

(ii) You are requested to post this letter.

(iii) You are requested to vacate the house.

(iv) You are requested to do it for me.

NOTE—You are kindly requested का प्रयोग करना गलत है। इस पर आधारित Problems दिये जाते हैं।

(F) PASSIVE OF INFINITIVE (To + V^1)

Active : To + V^1

Passive : To + be + V^3

(a) (i) I am to do it.

(ii) You are to serve him.

(iii) They are to buy a car.

(iv) She was to sell the watch.

इन वाक्यों में Infinitive (To + V^1) का प्रयोग है। ध्यान रखें कि

जब

S + To be + Infinitive + O अर्थात् **S + is/are/am/was/were + to + V^1 + O** हो तो इसका **Passive : S^1 + is/are/am/was/were + to + be + V^3** के साथ बनता है; जैसे—

(i) It is to be done by me.

(ii) He is to be served by you.

(iii) A car is to be bought by them.

(iv) The watch was to be sold by her.

(b) किन्तु, यदि Subject के बाद कोई Noun हो तथा इस Noun के बाद एक Infinitive हो तथा Subject खुद क्रिया करता हो तो ऐसे Infinitive का passive नहीं बनाया जाता है; जैसे—

(i) I have got a novel to read.

Subject

Noun

Infinitive

इस वाक्य में 'I' Subject है, 'novel' एक Noun है तथा 'to read' इस Noun के बाद प्रयुक्त Infinitive है। चूँकि, कर्ता (I) खुद पढ़ता (read) है। अतः, इस Infinitive का Passive नहीं हो सकता है।

NOTE—कुछ पुस्तकों में ऐसा सुझाव दिया गया है कि ऐसे वाक्यों का passive 'to read' को 'to be read' बनाकर किया जाता है, जो मेरे विचार से सही नहीं है। देखें—

"If the subject of the sentence is the person who has to do the action, the active infinitive is used."

I have work to do. (Not : I have work to be done)

—Michael Swan : PRACTICAL ENGLISH USAGE (p. 326)

अतः,

(i) I have two shirts to wash. (न कि to be washed)

(ii) I have a letter to write. (न कि to be written)

(c) फिर Subject के बाद कोई Noun + Infinitive हो तथा क्रिया कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति करे तो यह Infinitive Passive में होता है।

जैसे—(i) Mahatma Gandhi was a man to be admired.

किन्तु, Mahatma Gandhi was a man to admire कहना गलत है।

[NOTE—इस पर आधारित Problems दिये जाते हैं।]

(d) इसी प्रकार यदि वाक्य का Subject कोई ऐसा Noun या Pronoun हो जो काम नहीं करता है बल्कि उसी पर काम हो तो ऐसे Nouns या Pronouns के बाद Passive Infinitive ही प्रयुक्त होता है, न कि Active Infinitive; जैसे—

(i) These sheets are to be washed. (न कि to wash)

(ii) The letter is to be posted. (न कि to post)

(e) **There + To be + Noun + Infinitive** का Passive होता है। जैसे—

(i) Active : There is work to do.

There To be Noun to V^1

(Infinitive)

Passive : There is work to be done.

There to be Noun to be V^3 .

इसी प्रकार,

(ii) Active : There are six books to write.

Passive : There are six books to be written.

अतः, There + to be के बाद Infinitive का प्रयोग Active या Passive voice में होता है।

(G) PASSIVE OF 'HAVE/HAS/HAD + TO + V^1

Active : **S + have/has/had + to + V^1 + O**

Passive : **S^1 + have/has/had + to + be + V^3 (by + Agent).** जैसे—

(i) Active : I have to borrow some money.

S have to V^1 O

इसी प्रकार,

Passive : A bride **has to be chosen** by you.

कुछ ऐसे Verbs जो action न बताकर state of mind या feeling बताते हैं, अपने बाद by का प्रयोग न लेकर उपयुक्त (appropriate) Prepositions लेते हैं; जैसे—

Passive : He is known to me.

Passive : I was **surprised** at the news.

कुछ ऐसे Verbs तथा उनके साथ प्रयोग में आनेवाले Prepositions को देखें—

known to, surprised at, amazed at, astonished at, startled at, vexed at, annoyed with somebody, annoyed at something, contained in, embodied in, included in, crammed with, decorated with, filled with, ornamented with, thronged with, tired of.

देखें—

(i) Active : You annoyed *me*.

Passive : I was annoyed with you. (न कि by you)

(ii) Active : Your behaviour **annoyed** *me*.

Passive : I was **annoyed at** *your behaviour*. (न कि by your behaviour)

विद्यार्थीगण ऐसे शब्दों के साथ प्रयुक्त होनेवाले Prepositions को याद रखें। इनके प्रयोग पर आधारित Problems दिये जाते हैं।

(I) PASSIVE OF VERB + PREPOSITION + OBJECT

कुछ ऐसे Verbs हैं जो अपने बाद एक Preposition लेकर तब Object लेते हैं।

अर्थात् Active : S + Verb + Preposition + Object.

इस construction पर आधारित वाक्यों का Passive बनाते समय उस Verb के साथ Preposition को निश्चित रूप से रखा जाता है।

अर्थात् Passive :

$S^1 + \text{to be} + V^3 + \text{Preposition} + (\text{by} + \text{Agent}).$

物

Passive : The case was enquired into
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S¹ To be V³ Prep.

किन्तु, Passive में इस प्रकार के वाक्यों से Verb के बाद के Preposition को हटाकर Problem दिया जाता है; जैसे—

(i) He was / laughed by / most of / his friends. / No Error.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

[Part (B) में 'laughed' के बाद 'at' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि laugh at (= हँसी उड़ाना) somebody का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(i) Active: He laughed at me.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S V Prep. O
 Passive: I was laughed at by him.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S¹ To be V³ Prep. by Agent.

कुछ ऐसे Verbs को देखें, जो एक Preposition लेकर तब Object लेते हैं।

look at
look after
look down upon
look into
laugh at
smile at
deride at
mock at
fire at

+ Object

अतः, Passive में ऐसे Verbs के बाद Preposition को रखा जाता है।

PROBLEMS BASED ON VOICES

Directions : Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if any. If there is no error, your answer is 'E'.

1. Any step that the centre / takes to establish / peace and
(A) (B)
harmony in the country / will be appreciate. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)

2. The policemen / who were on duty in this area / were
(A) (B)
discovered / two drug addicts. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)

3. As the first President / of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad / was
(A) (B)
known by all types/of people in the world./No Error.
(C) (D) (E)

4. The P. M. assured / the people that his government /
(A) (B)
would do its best / to suppress communalism. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)

5. The teacher asked / the students whether they could / tell
(A) (B)
the name of the man / who had been discovered
(C) (D)
America. / No Error.
(E)

6. The case was / enquired a month ago / but no report / has
(A) (B) (C)
come yet. / No Error.
(D) (E)
7. She held something / at her side which / was totally
(A) (B) (C)
hiding / by the folds of her sari. / No Error.
(D) (E)
8. I was surprising / at not having seen / her even though she
(A) (B) (C)
was standing / just beside my wife. / No Error.
(D) (E)
9. In case you apologise / for having broken your / promises
(A) (B)
you will / certainly be forgave. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
10. After every student had / gone away, / the peon locked
(A) (B) (C)
up / the classroom. / No Error.
(D) (E)
11. Had the police not / reached here / on time, I would / have
(A) (B) (C)
killed by the robbers. / No Error.
(D) (E)
12. The teacher said, "Years / ago, it believed / that the earth /
(A) (B) (C)
was flat." / No Error.
(D) (E)
13. We have not been / informed about the / death of our
(A) (B) (C)
beloved / leader and torchbearer. No Error.
(D) (E)
14. They were kindly requested / to attend the seminar in
(A) (B)
which / lectures on the evils of communalism were / to be
(C) (D)
delivered. / No Error.
(E)
15. The headman advised / the members of the family to /
(A) (B)
inform the police / of the occurrence. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
16. By whom / was he helped / when he seriously wounded /
(A) (B) (C)
by a terrorist ? / No Error.
(D) (E)
17. The conclusion will be arrived / but what we need / most
(A) (B)
is to keep / patience and / to wait. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
18. We were extremely / surprised by the poor results / of that
(A) (B) (C)
scholar's son and daughter. / No Error.
(D) (E)
19. They were pleased / by the news / which they had
(A) (B) (C)
received / a day before. / No Error.
(D) (E)
20. A Police Inspector sent / to my house / and all the rooms /
(A) (B) (C)
were checked. / No Error.
(D) (E)
21. The dacoits looted / the house and before / the police
(A) (B)
arrived / the things were taken away. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
22. When the leader / was shot dead, / the followers / were run
(A) (B) (C) (D)
away. / No Error.
(E)
23. He was said / to have been won / the prize because of /
(A) (B) (C)
the partiality of the judges. / No Error.
(D) (E)
24. The burglars were broken / into the house and / took
(A) (B)
away some cash / and many precious things. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
25. She advised by / us to meet the Chairman / and appraise
(A) (B)
him of her / subordinate's misconduct. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
26. The needy man / was approached to the money lender / and
(A) (B)
requested him to / lend him some money. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
27. When the damage has been / done and the future of the /
(A) (B)
people has darkened, / nothing will be of any help. /
(C) (D)
No Error.
(E)
28. It was suggested / by the doctor / that the patient / should
(A) (B) (C)
be taken care. / No Error.
(D) (E)
29. The bed has been arranged / for the newly married /
(A) (B)
couple but it has / not been slept. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
30. The Chief Minister laid / the foundation of a bridge / and
(A) (B)
was hoped that it would be / completed by January. /
(C) (D)
No Error.
(E)

31. Drawing the attention / of the public, / the leader said /
(A) (B) (C)
that he should be listened. / No Error.
(D) (E)
32. The reporter said / that the eminent/ scholar had been run/
(A) (C)
over by a car. / No Error.
(D) (E)
33. My father suggested / to me that I should / be written / to
(A) (B) (C)
him at least two letters every month. / No Error.
(D) (E)
34. By whom / was Mr. Awdhesh Singh worshipped / as the
(A) (B) (C)
Gandhi / of our time. / No Error.
(D) (E)
35. A new programme / is soon to be / telecast from the
(A) (B) (C)
Delhi / Doordarshan. / No Error.
(D) (E)
36. She was extremely / annoyed by / her lover's
(A) (B) (C)
unreasonable / behaviour. / No Error.
(D) (E)
37. Many of the tourists / did not reach the place / because the
(A) (B)
bus was to detain / by some ruffians. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
38. Five persons killed / and a baby was / badly injured in
(A) (B) (C)
the / bus accident which took place last night. / No Error.
(D) (E)
39. A five star hotel / is to build / in the centre / of the town. /
(A) (B) (C) (D)
No Error.
(E)
40. Pt. Nehru was / a man to be / admired and / so was Mrs.
(A) (B) (C)
Indira Gandhi. / No Error.
(D) (E)
41. Some Hindu and some Muslim leaders / are bent on
(A)
strengthening / communalism to achieve their / political
(B) (C) (D)
goals. / No Error.
(E)
42. Having found / guilty of murder / they were sentenced /
(A) (B) (C)
to life imprisonment. / No Error.
(D) (E)
43. The report says that / a lot of things / including some drugs
(A) (B) (C)
are / to sell in the shop to be opened shortly. / No Error.
(D) (E)
44. An unprecedented / riot was broken out / in this part of
(A) (B) (C)
the / state this month. / No Error.
(D) (E)
45. Mr. Gupta disowned / his son only because / he was
(A) (B)
married / a schedule caste girl. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
46. Accepting / all sorts of challenges / that life offers is / a
(A) (B) (C)
pleasure to the brave. / No Error.
(D) (E)
47. Looking into the situation / that prevailed a few years /
(A) (B)
ago, he was taken / that decision. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
- [Alwar Bharatpur Rural Dev. Bank Exam. '88]
48. Dogs soon know / the person whom / they are / kindly
(A) (B) (C)
treated / No Error.
(D) (E)
- [BSRB (Jaipur), Clerical Exam., 1990]
49. No other leader of India / is hold in so high esteem / as
(A) (B)
Mahatma Gandhi, who is / called the Father of the
(C) (D)
Nation. / No Error.
(E)
50. The names record / in this register deserve / much
(A) (B)
attention / of the police officers. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)
51. The lonely traveller puzzled / when he discovered / the
(A) (B)
foot prints / on the sand. / No Error.
(C) (D) (E)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (E) | 5. (D) |
| 6. (B) | 7. (C) | 8. (A) | 9. (D) | 10. (E) |
| 11. (D) | 12. (B) | 13. (E) | 14. (A) | 15. (E) |
| 16. (C) | 17. (A) | 18. (B) | 19. (B) | 20. (A) |
| 21. (D) | 22. (D) | 23. (B) | 24. (A) | 25. (A) |
| 26. (B) | 27. (C) | 28. (D) | 29. (D) | 30. (C) |
| 31. (D) | 32. (E) | 33. (C) | 34. (E) | 35. (E) |
| 36. (B) | 37. (C) | 38. (A) | 39. (B) | 40. (E) |
| 41. (E) | 42. (A) | 43. (D) | 44. (B) | 45. (C) |
| 46. (E) | 47. (C) | 48. (B) | 49. (B) | 50. (A) |
| 51. (A) | | | | |

EXPLANATIONS

1. (D) 'appreciate' के बदले 'appreciated' का प्रयोग होगा।
Passive Voice में हमेशा 'To Be [is/are/am/was/were/be/being/been] + V³ [Verb का Past Participle रूप] का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(i) This book was bought by me.

↓ ↓
To Be V³

(ii) It should be done by you.

↓ ↓
To Be V³

(iii) It is being done by Mohan

↓ ↓
To Be V³

2. (C) 'discovered' के पहले 'were' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा; जैसे—

(i) The police discovered it. [पुलिस ने इसका पता लगाया।]
किन्तु,

(ii) The police were discovered.

↓ ↓
To Be V³

[पुलिस का पता लगाया गया]

अतः, दिये गये वाक्य में The police discovered का प्रयोग होगा, न कि The police were discovered का।

3. (C) 'by' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा।

ध्यान रखें कि कुछ ऐसे Verbs होते हैं जो State of mind या State of feeling को दर्शाते हैं, न कि किसी action (कार्य) को। ऐसे Verbs के बाद Passive Voice में इनके बाद प्रयुक्त होनेवाले उपयुक्त (Appropriate) Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि 'by' का; जैसे—

(i) I know him. [Active]

(ii) He is known to me. [Passive] [न कि by me]

(iii) The news surprised me. [Active]

(iv) I was surprised at the news. [Passive] [न कि by the news]

यहाँ (i) के Passive में known के बाद to तथा (ii) के Passive में surprised के बाद at का प्रयोग किया गया है जो सही है। 'to' या 'at' के बदले 'by' का प्रयोग गलत होता।

4. (E) वाक्य शुद्ध है।

5. (D) 'discovered' के पहले 'been' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को देखें—

(i) Who had discovered America? [Active]

(अमेरिका की खोज किसने की थी ?)

किन्तु,

Who had been discovered? [Passive]

(किसकी खोज की गई थी ?)

अतः, यह कहना कि who had been discovered America बिल्कुल गलत है।

6. (b) 'enquired' के बाद 'into' का प्रयोग होगा। याद रखें कि Active Voice में यदि किसी ऐसे Verb का प्रयोग हो जिसके बाद एक Preposition आता है तथा इस Preposition के बाद Object, तो Passive Voice में इस Preposition को हटाया नहीं जाता है; जैसे—

(i) He laughed at me. [Active]

↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Prep. Obj.

(ii) I was laughed at (by him). [Passive]

↓ ↓ ↓
Verb prep. by + Agent

(iii) The police enquired into the case.

↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Prep. obj.

(iv) The case was enquired into (by the police).

↓ ↓ ↓
Verb. prep. by (Agent)

[Passive]

7. (C) 'hiding' के बदले 'hidden' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Passive Voice में To Be + V³ का प्रयोग होता है। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को देखें—

(i) He was completely tired.

↓ ↓ ↓
To Be Adverb V³

(ii) They were fully convinced.

↓ ↓ ↓
To Be Adverb V³

8. (A) 'surprising' के बदले 'surprised' का प्रयोग होगा।

N. B. : विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए उत्तर संख्या (2) तथा (7) की व्याख्या देखें।

9. (D) 'forgave' के बदले 'forgiven' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'forgave' forgive का दूसरा रूप [Past Form] है, जबकि forgiven तीसरा रूप [Past Participle Form]।

फिर, चूँकि मुख्य Verb (forgave) के पहले 'be' [जो To Be का पहला रूप है] का प्रयोग है, अतः 'be' के बाद V³ (forgiven) का प्रयोग होगा।

10. (E) वाक्य शुद्ध है।

11. (D) 'have' के बाद 'been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Passive Voice में V³ के पहले निश्चित रूप से कोई न कोई To Be रहता है। To Be का यह रूप इसके पहले प्रयुक्त होने वाले सहायक क्रिया पर निर्भर करता है; जैसे—

(i) I am being taught by Mr. Sinha.

↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Be V³
का

(ii) I have been blamed by my friend.

↓ ↓ ↓
have be V³
का

12. (B) 'it' के बाद 'was' का प्रयोग होगा। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को देखें—
 (i) **He believes** in God. [Active]
 (वह ईश्वर में विश्वास करता है।)
 (ii) **It is believed** that God is omnipotent. [Passive]
 (ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि ईश्वर सर्वशक्तिमान है।)
13. (E) वाक्य शुद्ध है। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को देखें—
 (i) We have not informed him. [Active]
 (हमने उसे सूचित नहीं किया है।)
 (ii) We have not been informed. [Passive]
 (हमें सूचित नहीं किया गया है।)
14. (A) 'kindly' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Active में प्रयुक्त Kindly, Please के चलते ही Passive में 'you are requested' का प्रयोग होता है। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को देखें—
 (i) Shut the door. [Active] (आदेश दर्शाता है)
 (दरवाजा बंद कर दो)
 (ii) Let the door be shut. [Passive]
 (दरवाजा बंद कर दिया जाए)
 (iii) **Please/Kindly** shut the door. [Active]
 (आग्रह दर्शाता है)
 (कृपया दरवाजा बंद कर दें।)
 (iv) **You are requested** to shut the door. [Passive]
 (दरवाजा बंद करने के लिए आपसे आग्रह किया जाता है या आपसे आग्रह किया जाता है कि आप दरवाजा बंद कर दें।)
15. (E) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
16. (C) 'he' के बाद 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का यह अंश Passive में है। देखें—
 (i) **He wounded** me seriously. [Active]
 (उसने मुझे गंभीर रूप से घायल कर दिया।)
 (ii) **He was seriously wounded** by a terrorist. [Passive]
 (उसे एक उग्रवादी द्वारा गंभीर रूप से घायल कर दिया गया।)
17. (A) 'arrived' के बाद 'at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Active Voice में 'arrive at a conclusion' का प्रयोग होता है। PASSIVE में arrive के बाद इस at को रख लिया जाता है। अतः,
 (i) They will arrive at a conclusion. [Active]
 ↓ ↓
 arrive Prep.
 (ii) A conclusion will be arrived at (by them).
 ↓ ↓
 arrive Prep.
 का V³
 [Passive]
18. (B) 'by' के बदले 'at' का प्रयोग होगा।
 Note : विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए उत्तर संख्या (3) की व्याख्या देखें।
19. (B) by के बदले 'with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Pleased with something' लेकिन 'Pleased to do something' का प्रयोग होता है। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को देखें—
 (i) The news has pleased me. [Active]
 (ii) I have been pleased with the news. [Passive]
 (iii) I am pleased to see you.
20. (A) 'sent' के पहले was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि A Police Inspector sent का अर्थ है 'एक पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर ने भेजा' किन्तु 'A Police Inspector was sent' का अर्थ है 'एक पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर को भेजा गया।'
21. (D) 'the things were taken away' के बदले 'they took away the things' का प्रयोग होगा।
 ध्यान रखें कि एक कर्ता के द्वारा एक से अधिक कार्य यदि किया जाए तो उन कार्यों को Active Voice में ही रखा जाता है; जैसे—
 (i) **He took** a pen and wrote a letter.
 इस वाक्य में He ने दो काम किये — एक कलम निकाला तथा एक चिट्ठी लिखी। इस वाक्य में दो Simple वाक्यों का Synthesis है। वे वाक्य हैं—
 He took a pen. He wrote a letter. अर्थात्
 He [took a pen + wrote a letter].
 अतः, वाक्य (i) को यदि निम्नलिखित तरीके से लिखा जाए—
 He took a pen and a letter was written तो यह गलत होगा।
 दिये गए दोनों ही Simple वाक्यों को फिर Passive बनाकर Synthesise किया जा सकता है; जैसे—
 A pen was taken. A letter was written का Synthesis—
 A pen was taken and a letter was written.
 इसी प्रकार प्रश्न में दिये गए वाक्य का सही स्वरूप देखें—
 The dacoits looted the house The dacoits took away the things. अर्थात् The dacoits [looted the house + took away the things].
 इस प्रकार looted तथा took दोनों Active Voice में हैं।
22. (D) 'were run' के बदले 'ran' का प्रयोग होगा। 'run' एक 'Intransitive Verb' है और Intransitive Verb का Passive नहीं होता है। अतः 'They were run away' या 'He was sat down.' आदि वाक्य गलत हैं। इनका सही रूप है—They ran away तथा He sat down.
23. (B) 'been' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। देखें—
 (i) He was said to have been won.
 ↓ ↓
 To Be V³ [Passive]
 ['He' को ही जीत लिया गया]
 जबकि हम कहना चाहते हैं कि 'He ने प्रथम पारितोषिक (first prize) जीत लिया।' अतः, इसके लिए Active Voice का प्रयोग होगा और कहना पड़ेगा—

- या,
 (ii) A book is **to be sold** by him. [Passive]
 (उसके द्वारा एक किताब बेची जाने वाली है।)
44. (B) 'was broken out' के बदले 'broke out' का प्रयोग होगा।
 break out का अर्थ है 'फैलना'। देखें—
 (i) Cholera **broke out** in this village.
 (इस गाँव में हैजा फैल गया।)
45. (C) 'was' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, बल्कि 'had' का प्रयोग होगा।
 देखें—
 (i) Ram married a poor girl. [Active]
 (राम ने एक गरीब लड़की से शादी की।)
 (ii) You told me that **Ram had married** a poor girl.
46. (E) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
47. (C) 'was taken' के बदले 'took' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य
 Active Voice में है।
48. (B) 'whom' के पहले 'by' का प्रयोग होगा। देखें—
 (i) I know the man **by whom he was helped**.
 [Passive]
- या
 (ii) I know the man **who helped him**. [Active]
49. (B) 'hold' के बदले 'held' का प्रयोग होगा। **hold** Present
 Tense, Plural Number में है अर्थात् V^1 है, जबकि Passive
 में to be (is/are/am/was/were, be, being, been) + V^3 का
 प्रयोग होता है।
 'Hold' का Past रूप 'held' तथा Past Participle रूप भी
 'held' ही होता है।
50. (A) 'record' के बदले 'recorded' का प्रयोग होगा। 'The names
 recorded' = The names which are / were recorded.
51. (A) 'puzzled' के पहले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा। देखें—
 (i) He was puzzled. [Passive]
 (ii) They were disturbed. [Passive]
 (iii) She was tired. [Passive]
 किन्तु, (i) He puzzled me. [Active]
 (ii) They disturbed us. [Active]
 (iii) The work tired her. [Active]

