

# Time And Tense

**Time** (समय) और **Tense** (काल) दोनों ऐसे शब्द हैं, जिनमें सम्बन्ध होते हुए भी अंतर है।

| Time  | Tense   |
|---|---|
| Time एक Grammatical term नहीं है।<br>यह एक universal concept है।<br>यह भाषा से स्वतंत्र या मुक्त है।<br>Time से दिनों, महीनों, वर्षों आदि का बोध होता है। | Tense एक Grammatical term है।<br>यह universal concept नहीं है।<br>यह भाषा से स्वतंत्र या मुक्त नहीं है।<br>जबकि Tense से दिनों, महीनों, वर्षों आदि का बोध नहीं होता है। |

## Universal concept का अर्थ विश्वव्यापी धारणा होता है।

Time का प्रयोग सामान्य अर्थ में होता है, जबकि Tense का प्रयोग विशेष अर्थ में Verb के form का निरूपण करने के लिए किया जाता है। चलिए, नीचे दिए गए उदाहरणों पर हमलोग विचार करते हैं—

1. Veena goes to the pictures every Sunday.
2. The plane takes off at 5 P.M. tomorrow.
3. He had no money yesterday.

उदाहरण (1) में Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग किया गया है। लेकिन इससे Past, Present और Future तीनों का बोध होता है, यीना Past time में प्रत्येक रविवार को पिक्चर जाती थी, Present time में प्रत्येक रविवार को जाती है और आशा है कि Future time में भी प्रत्येक रविवार को जायेगी।

उदाहरण (2) से स्पष्ट होता है कि प्लेन (plane) कल 5 बजे शाम में प्रस्थान करेगा। इस वाक्य में भी Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग किया गया है, लेकिन इससे future time का बोध होता है।

उदाहरण (3) में Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग किया गया है, तथा इससे past time का बोध होता है।

ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरणों से यह स्पष्ट होता है, कि Verb के Present Tense में रहने पर भी इससे Present, Past और Future Time का बोध होता है।

अतः, Verb के Tense तथा इसके प्रयोग को सावधानी से समझने की जरूरत है। सर्वप्रथम एक प्रश्न उठता है कि Tense क्या है? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर इस प्रकार है:

**Tense** : कार्य के समय के मुताबिक Verb के रूप में जो परिवर्तन होता है, उसे Tense कहते हैं।

(Tense changes the form of the Verb to express the time of an action.)

## Kinds of Tense

1. Present Tense (वर्तमान काल)
2. Past Tense (भूतकाल)
3. Future Tense (भविष्यत् काल)

**1. Present Tense** : किसी कार्य के वर्तमान समय में होने या करने, हो रहा है, हो चुका है या हो गया है तथा एक लंबे समय से होता रहा है, का बोध हो तो उसे Present Tense कहते हैं।

दूसरे शब्दों में—An action which is done at the present time.

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| जैसे—                          | मैं पुस्तक पढ़ता हूँ।                |
| 1. I read a book.              | मैं पुस्तक पढ़ रहा हूँ।              |
| 2. I am reading a book.        | मैं पुस्तक पढ़ चुका हूँ।             |
| 3. I have read a book.         | मैं एक घंटा से पुस्तक पढ़ता रहा हूँ। |
| 4. I have been reading a book. |                                      |

**2. Past Tense** : किसी कार्य के बीते हुए समय में होने या करने, हो रहा था, हो चुका था या हो गया था तथा एक लंबे समय से होता रहा था का बोध हो, तो उसे Past Tense कहते हैं।

दूसरे शब्दों में—An action which is done at the past time.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| जैसे—  | मैं पत्र लिखता था या मैंने पत्र लिखा।       |
| 1. I wrote a letter.                         | मैं पत्र लिख रहा था।                        |
| 2. I was writing a letter.                   | मैं पत्र लिख चुका था या मैंने पत्र लिखा था। |
| 3. I had written a letter.                   | मैं दो दिनों से पत्र लिखता रहा था।          |
| 4. I had been writing a letter for two days. |   |

**3. Future Tense** : किसी कार्य के आने वाले समय में होने या करने, हो रहा होगा या होता रहेगा, हो चुका होगा या हो गया होगा तथा एक निश्चित समय से होता आ रहा होगा का बोध हो, तो उसे Future Tense कहते हैं। जैसे—

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. I shall write a letter.             | मैं पत्र लिखूँगा।            |
| 2. I shall be writing a letter.        | मैं पत्र लिखता रहूँगा।       |
| 3. I shall have written a letter.      | मैं पत्र लिख चुकूँगा।        |
| 4. I shall have been writing a letter. | मैं पत्र लिखता आ रहा होऊँगा। |

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि Present, Past तथा Future Tense के भी चार-चार उपभेद होते हैं।

## 1. Present Tense

Present Tense के चार उपभेद होते हैं।

1. Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense (सामान्य वर्तमान काल)
2. Present Imperfect / Continuous / Progressive Tense (अपूर्ण वर्तमान काल / तात्कालिक वर्तमान काल)
3. Present Perfect Tense (पूर्ण वर्तमान काल)
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense (पूर्णापूर्ण वर्तमान काल / पूर्ण तात्कालिक वर्तमान काल)

## 1. Simple Present Tense

**Structure** :  $S + M.V^1 / M.V^3 + O$

## Use of Simple Present Tense

**Rule (1)** : Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग habitual, or regular or repeated action (नियमित या स्वाभाविक कार्य) को express (अभिधायक) करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

Mukesh goes to bed at 10 P.M.  
He always comes here on Sunday.  
She reads a newspaper every morning.  
He takes tea without sugar.  
We work eight hours a day.  
I live at Mahendru.  
Sweta and Anshu are girls.  
I get up at 6 a.m. every morning.

**Note** : सामान्यतः Time expressing Adverbs (समयसूचक क्रिया विशेषण) जैसे—always, often, sometimes, generally, usually, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never, hardly, scarcely, habitually, daily, every day, every night, every morning, every evening, every week, every month, every year, once a week, once a day, once a month, twice a day, twice a week, twice a month



आदि का प्रयोग habitual or regular or repeated action को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। दूसरे शब्दों में कह सकते हैं कि उपरोक्त Adverbs का प्रयोग होने पर, Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He always comes here at night.  
He generally comes here at night.  
He usually comes here at night.  
He sometimes comes here at night.  
He often comes here at night.  
He rarely comes here at night.  
He seldom comes here at night.  
He never comes here at night.

**Rule (2) :** इस Tense का प्रयोग universal truth (नैसर्गिक सत्य) principle (सिद्धांत) तथा permanent activities (स्थायी कार्य व्यापार) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

The sun rises in the east.  
Two and two makes four.  
Man is mortal.  
Water boils at 100°C  
The Ganges springs from the Himalayas.

**Rule (3) :** इस Tense का प्रयोग possession (अधिकार) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

This pen belongs to me.  
I have a car.  
He owns a big building.

**Rule (4) :** इस Tense का प्रयोग mental activity (मानसिक क्रिया-कलाप), emotions तथा feelings को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

We believe in God.  
He understands my problem.  
I think she is always wrong.  
I know that you cannot do this.  
She trusts in him.  
I consider that he is a good singer.

**Note :** notice, recognize, see, hear, smell, appear, look, seem, want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer, think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind etc. का प्रयोग mental activity को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है। अतः इन सारे Verbs का प्रयोग Simple Present Tense में होता है न कि Present Continuous Tense में। यदि इनमें से कुछ Verbs का प्रयोग Present Continuous Tense में होता है, तो उनका विशेष अर्थ होता है।

**Rule (5) :** Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग आने वाले समय में होने वाले सुनियोजित कार्यक्रम (fixed programme) तथा सुनियोजित योजना (fixed plan) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है। इससे future time का बोध होता है। जैसे—

The college reopens in October.  
कॉलेज पुनः अक्टूबर में खुलेगा।  
He goes to Chennai next month.  
वह अगले महीना चेन्नई जायेगा।  
She leaves for New York next Monday.  
वह अगले सोमवार को न्यूयार्क के लिए प्रस्थान करेगी।  
The Prime Minister comes here tomorrow.  
प्रधानमंत्री कल यहाँ आयेंगे।  
My brother returns tomorrow.  
मेरा भाई कल लौटेगा।

**Note :** इस तरह के वाक्यों में future time expressing Adverbs जैसे—Tomorrow, next day, next night, next month, next year,

next week. In January, in February, in March ....., on Monday, on Tuesday ..... etc. का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से रहता है।

**Rule (6) :** Conditional sentence (शर्तसूचक वाक्य) में सामान्यतः 2 Clauses का प्रयोग होता है। इनमें एक Principal Clause तथा दूसरा Subordinate Clause होता है।

Subordinate Clause—if, when, before, after, till, until, unless, as soon as, as long as, in case से स्टार्ट होते हैं, के साथ Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है, तथा Principal Clause के साथ Simple Future Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| If you run fast,   | you will win the race.     |
| ↓  | ↓                          |
| Sub-ordinate Clause  | Principal Clause           |
| ↓  | ↓                          |
| Simple Present Tense                                       | Simple Future Tense        |
| ↓  | ↓                          |
| $S + V^1/V^0 + O$  | $S + shall/will + V^1 + O$ |
| [= यदि तुम तेज दौड़ोगे, तुम रेस में जीत जाओगे।]            |                            |
| When he comes here, he will help me.                       |                            |
| [= जब वह यहाँ आयेगा, वह मेरी मदद करेगा।]                   |                            |
| Unless she works hard, she will not succeed.               |                            |
| [= यदि वह कठिन परिश्रम नहीं करेगी, वह सफल नहीं हो पायेगी।] |                            |
| <u>I shall teach her if she comes.</u>                     |                            |

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| ↓   | ↓                    |
| Principal Clause                            | Subordinate Clause   |
| ↓   | ↓                    |
| Simple Future Tense                         | Simple Present Tense |
| [= मैं उसे (स्त्री) पढ़ाऊँगा यदि वह आयेगी।] |                      |

**Rule (7) :** Here or There से स्टार्ट होने वाले exclamatory sentence में Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Here comes the bus !  
There goes the bus !

**Rule (8) :** आँखों देखा हाल का प्रसारण (मैच, आयोजन, कार्यक्रम, नाटक, फिल्म, सिरियल आदि) रेडियो या टेलीविजन के द्वारा करने के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Ganguli runs after the ball, catches it and throws it on the stumps.

In this film, my elder brother plays the role of Dasharath.

**Rule (9) :** Author (लेखक) के statement (कथन) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Shakespeare says, "The course of true love never runs smooth".

Keats says, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever".

**Rule (10) :** History (इतिहास) के past events (बीते हुए घटनाएँ) को जीवंत या ताजा बनाकर दिखाने के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Babar crosses the plains, Ibrahim opposes him with a large army.

At last, Ram kills Ravan.

## 2. Present Continuous Tense

**Structure :**  $S + is/are/am + M, V^1 + O$

**Use of Present Continuous Tense**

**Rule (1) :** Present Continuous Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे Action (कार्यों) के लिए होता है, जो बोलने के वक्त जारी (continued) हो।

An action going on at the time of speaking. जैसे—  
Mukesh is coming now.



They are playing.  
The girls are playing kho-kho.  
Binay is playing cricket.  
She is writing her name on the black board.  
Your teacher is teaching chapter '5'.

Note : now, at present, at the moment, this morning, currently, this evening. आदि समयसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग Present Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

Mr. Jha is teaching mathematics at present.  
He is reading a novel now.  
She is knitting a sweater at the moment.  
They are washing the plates this morning.

Rule (2) : इस Tense का प्रयोग वैसे अस्थायी कार्य (Temporary action) के लिए होता है, जो बोलने के वक्त नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन उपयुक्त समय के आस-पास या इन दिनों वह कार्य जारी है। जैसे—

I am living in a rented house.  
He is reading the Mahabharata.  
She is studying physics these days.

उपर दिए गए वाक्यों में क्रिया का सम्पादन बोलने के वक्त नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि उपयुक्त समय के आस-पास या आजकल हो रहा है।

Rule (3) : इस Tense का प्रयोग nearest future (निकट भविष्य) के fixed programme or plan (निश्चित कार्यक्रम या योजना) के लिए होता है। जैसे—

He is going to Chennai tonight.  
She is going home tomorrow.  
I am leaving for Patna next month.  
My brother-in-law is coming tomorrow.  
She is singing this evening.

Note : इस तरह के वाक्यों से future time का बोध होता है, तथा Adverb of time—tonight, tomorrow, next day, next night, next moment, next week, next month, next year, this morning, this evening, 5 O' clock, 5 a.m., 6 p.m. etc. का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होता है।

Rule (4) : इस Tense का प्रयोग intention (इरादा) or likelihood (संभावना) का बोध कराने के लिए होता है तथा इससे future time के भाव का बोध होता है। जैसे—

I am going to see my father-in-law. —Intention  
He is going to die. —Likelihood

Rule (5) : कुछ ऐसे Verbs हैं, जिनका प्रयोग Present Continuous Tense में नहीं होता है। जैसे—see, hear, smell, notice, recognize, taste, appear, seem, look, love, hate, abhor, despise, detest, like, dislike, hope, doubt, admit, accept, refuse, deny, prefer, regard, satisfy, want, wish, desire, intend, please, displease, mean, suppose, think, imagine, presuppose, recall, recollect, remember, forget, believe, know, trust, own, possess, have, belong to, keep, consist of, contain, comprise, include, involve, equal, cost, deserve, depend, fit, owe, lack, require, assemble, need, dare, sound ..... etc. जैसे—

She is knowing him very well. (x)  
She knows him very well. (v)  
He is understanding it. (x)  
He understands it. (v)  
I am feeling that you are right. (x)  
I feel that you are right. (v)  
She is owning a scooter. (x)

She owns a scooter. (v)  
She is having a handsome husband. (x)  
She has a handsome husband. (v)  
The pot is containing water. (x)  
The pot contains water. (v)

उपरोक्त Verbs का प्रयोग Simple Present Tense में होता है। विशेष अर्थ में इनमें से कुछ Verbs का प्रयोग Present Continuous Tense में होता है।

इन प्रयोगों का सावधानी से अध्ययन करें :

1. (a) Feel का प्रयोग 'महसूस करना' के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Simple Tense में होता है। जैसे—

Now he feels that why he did not get 80% marks.  
(= अब वह महसूस करता है कि वह क्यों नहीं 80% अंक प्राप्त किया)

I feel that he will be a great man.  
(= मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि वह एक महान व्यक्ति बनेगा।)

(b) Feel का प्रयोग think (सोचना / विचार करना) के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Simple Present Tense में होता है। जैसे—

I feel you are right.

(c) Feel के बाद Adjectives—angry, pleased, happy, sad, hot, cold, tense, relaxed, nervous, confident etc. का प्रयोग Subject के emotions, physical or mental condition को indicate (इंगित/सांकेतिक/निर्दिष्ट) करने के लिए हो, तो इसका प्रयोग Simple Tense में होता है, लेकिन Continuous Tense में भी किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

Q. How do you feel ?

A. I feel better.

Q. How are you feeling ?

A. I am feeling better.

(d) Feel का प्रयोग touch (स्पर्श) or examine (जाँच करना) के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

The doctor was feeling his pulse.

(e) Feel for का प्रयोग 'try to find something by touching' (स्पर्श करते हुए किसी चीज का पता लगाने की कोशिश करना) के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

She was feeling for the electric switch in the dark.

2. See का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'देखना' के अर्थ में होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Simple Tense में होता है न कि Continuous Tense में। जैसे—

We see with our eyes. (v)

I see her singing in the bedroom. (v)

We are seeing with our eyes. (x)

I am seeing her singing in the bedroom. (x)

किन्तु see का प्रयोग 'meet by appointment' (मिलना) के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

He is seeing me today.

वह मुझसे आज मिल रहा है।

His elder brother is seeing the Governor tomorrow.  
उसका बड़ा भाई कल राज्यपाल से मिल रहा है।

3. Hear का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'सुनना' के अर्थ में होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Simple Tense में होता है। जैसे—

I hear she is leaving for Patna. (v)

I am hearing she is leaving for Patna. (x)

I hear music. (v)

I am hearing music. (x)

लेकिन Hear का प्रयोग 'सुनवाई करना' के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

The judge is hearing the case.

न्यायाधीश मुकदमे की सुनवाई कर रहे हैं।



4. Think का प्रयोग 'विचार रखना' के अर्थ में सामान्यतः होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Simple Tense में होता है। जैसे—

I think he is right.

He thinks he has done well in the examination.

लेकिन, 'think' का प्रयोग 'संभावित चीज पर विचार करना' के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

She is thinking to go to her village.

वह अपने गाँव जाने की संभावनाओं पर विचार कर रही है।

5. Appear का प्रयोग 'प्रतीत होना' या मालूम पड़ना (seem) के अर्थ में सामान्यतः होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Simple Tense में होता है। जैसे—

The sum appears to be easy. (✓)

हिसाब आसान प्रतीत / मालूम होता है।

It appears to him that I shall do this. (✓)

उसे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मैं इसे कर लूँगा।

The sum is appearing to be easy. (✗)

It is appearing to him that I shall do this. (✗)

किन्तु appear का प्रयोग 'प्रकट होना / उपस्थित होना' (to come before the public) के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

The moon is appearing in the sky.

चौद आकाश में प्रकट हो रहा है।

The main actor is appearing before the spectators.

प्रधान अभिनेता दर्शकों के सामने प्रकट / उपस्थित हो रहे हैं।

ध्यान दें : Appear का प्रयोग 'प्रकाशित होना' के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में भी होता है। जैसे—

He is appearing his new book.

वे अपनी नई पुस्तक प्रकाशित कर रहे हैं।

When is his new book appearing?

उनकी नई पुस्तक कब प्रकाशित हो रही है?

6. Smell का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'महकना' के अर्थ में होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Simple Tense में होता है, न कि Continuous Tense में। जैसे—

The flower smells sweet. (✓)

The flower is smelling sweet. (✗)

लेकिन smell का प्रयोग sniff at (नाक से सशब्द हवा खींचना या नाक पर सटाकर सूँघना) के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

He is smelling the flower.

वह नाक पर सटाकर फूल सूँघ रहा है।

वह नाक से सशब्द हवा से खींचकर फूल सूँघ रहा है।

7. Taste का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'स्वाद देना' के अर्थ में होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Simple Tense में होता है न कि Continuous Tense में। जैसे—

This tea tastes sweet. (✓)

This tea is tasting sweet. (✗)

This coffee tastes bitter. (✓)

This coffee is tasting bitter. (✗)

लेकिन taste का प्रयोग 'to test the flavour of' (स्वाद की जाँच करना) के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

He is tasting the milk pudding.

वह दूध की खीर के स्वाद की जाँच कर रहा है।

8. Expect का प्रयोग 'प्रतीक्षा करना' (await/wait for) के अर्थ में होने पर, इसका प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

She is expecting a baby in September.

He is expecting his love letter.

9. Look का प्रयोग 'देखना, निगाह डालना' के अर्थ में सामान्यतः Simple Tense में होता है। जैसे—

That girl looks beautiful.

लेकिन look for (तलाश करना), look into (ध्यान से समझना), look on (क्षण भर के लिए देखना) आदि का प्रयोग Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

He is looking for his handkerchief.

Rule (6) : इस Tense का प्रयोग continued increase or decrease ( लगातार वृद्धि या हास) का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Her health is gradually improving.

The number of audience is increasing.

### 3. Present Perfect Tense

Structure : S + has/have + M.V<sup>3</sup> + O

Use of Present Perfect Tense :

Rule (1) : Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे actions (कार्य) के लिए होता है, जो तुरन्त समाप्त हुआ है। जैसे—

She has written a letter.

I have just bought a pen.

He has gone to Patna market.

Rule (2) : इस Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे past actions के लिए होता है जो Present Time में जारी है। (अर्थात् जिसका प्रभाव Present time में है।) जैसे—

He has cut his finger.

उसने अपनी उँगली काट ली है, अर्थात् खून बह रहा है।

She has finished her work.

वह अपने कार्य समाप्त कर ली है, अर्थात् अब वह कार्य से मुक्त है।

My daughter has eaten all the apples.

मेरी पुत्री सब सेब खा गई है, अर्थात् वह, एक भी दूसरे की लिए नहीं छोड़े। उपरोक्त वाक्यों से स्पष्ट है कि कार्य—past में हुए हैं, लेकिन उसका प्रभाव वर्तमान में जारी है।

Rule (3) : इस Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे past actions के लिए होता है, जो past में स्टार्ट में हुए और अब भी जारी हैं। ऐसे actions के साथ for/since का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

I have lived in this house since 1999.

मैं 1999 ई० से इस घर में रह रहा हूँ अर्थात् मैं अभी भी इस घर में रह रहा हूँ।

He has taught in this school for five years.

वह पाँच वर्षों से इस स्कूल में पढ़ा रहा है, अर्थात् वह अभी भी इस स्कूल में पढ़ रहा है।

She has been ill since Friday.

वह शुक्रवार से बीमार है, अर्थात् वह अभी भी बीमार है।

Rule (4) : इस Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे past actions के लिए होता है, जो past में समाप्त हुआ है, लेकिन उसका समय निश्चित रूप से अज्ञात है। जैसे—

She has gone to America.

Have you read 'The Arabian Night'?

Rule (5) : Present Perfect Tense के साथ past time expressions—last year, last week, last month, yesterday, the other day, ago etc. का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

I have seen him last year.

I saw him last year.

He has arrived last week.

He arrived last week.

She has come the other day.

She came the other day.



**Rule (6) : Present Perfect Tense** के साथ नीचे दिए गए Adverbs  
Adverbial phrases का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

| Adverbs                       | Meanings                            |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ever                       | कभी / अब तक किसी समय।               |
| 2. never                      | कभी नहीं / अब तक किसी समय नहीं।     |
| 3. always                     | हमेशा / सदा                         |
| 4. occasionally               | कभी-कभी                             |
| 5. often                      | प्रायः / अक्सर                      |
| 6. several times              | अनेक बार                            |
| 7. already                    | पहले से ही / पहले ही                |
| 8. yet                        | अब तक / अभी तक (बोलने के समय तक)    |
| 9. just                       | तुरन्त                              |
| 10. lately                    | हाल में                             |
| 11. recently                  | हाल में                             |
| 12. so far                    | अब तक / जहाँ तक                     |
| 13. up to now                 | अभी तक                              |
| 14. up to the present         | वर्तमान समय तक                      |
| 15. since                     | से                                  |
| 16. for                       | से                                  |
| 17. during the last few weeks | अंतिम कुछ सप्ताहों के दौरान         |
| 18. during the last few years | अंतिम कुछ वर्षों / सालों के दरम्यान |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| He has come recently.                        | (✓) |
| She has not gone yet.                        | (✓) |
| He has worked here for five hours.           | (✓) |
| The train has already left.                  | (✓) |
| Mukesh has not completed his work up to now. | (✓) |
| He came recently.                            | (×) |
| She did not go yet.                          | (×) |
| He worked here for five hours.               | (×) |
| The train already left.                      | (×) |
| Mukesh completed his work up to now.         | (×) |

★ उपर्युक्त Adverbs में से कुछ का प्रयोग Simple Past Tense में भी होता है।

**Note :** Since/for का प्रयोग Present Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Tense तथा Past Perfect Continuous Tense में होता है।

अतः हमलोग since/for के प्रयोग पर विचार करते हैं।

सभी परीक्षाओं के लिए for/since महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि इससे सम्बंधित प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं।

**Use of 'for' and 'since'**

(A) **Uses of 'for' :** for is used before indefinite/uncertain period of time (अनिश्चित अवधि)

'for' is used before—

**Rule (1) : Numeral Adjectives + minutes**

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| जैसे—for thirty minutes | for many minutes    |
| for twenty minutes      | for several minutes |

**Rule (2) : Numeral Adjectives + hours**

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| जैसे—for two hours | for many hours    |
| for three hours    | for several hours |

**Rule (3) : Numeral Adjectives + days**

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| जैसे—for five days | for many days    |
| for two days       | for several days |

**Rule (4) : Numeral Adjective + weeks**

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| जैसे—for two weeks | for many weeks    |
| for three weeks    | for several weeks |

**Rule (5) : Numeral Adjectives + months**

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| जैसे—for two months | for many months    |
| for six months      | for several months |

**Rule (6) : Numeral Adjectives + years**

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| जैसे—for three years | for many years    |
| for five years       | for several years |

**Rule (7) : Numeral Adjectives + decades**

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| जैसे—for three decades | for many decades    |
| for four decades       | for several decades |

**Rule (8) : Numeral Adjectives + Centuries**

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| जैसे—for two centuries | for many centuries    |
| for five centuries     | for several centuries |

**Rule (9) : A + minute** जैसे—for a minute

**Rule (10) : An + hour** जैसे—for an hour

**Rule (11) : A + day** जैसे—for a day

**Rule (12) : A + week** जैसे—for a week

**Rule (13) : A + month** जैसे—for a month

**Rule (14) : A + year** जैसे—for a year

**Rule (15) : A + decade** जैसे—for a decade

**Rule (16) : A + century** जैसे—for a century

**Rule (17) : a long period/a long time/ever/a while/a moment.**

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| जैसे—for a long period | for a while  |
| for a long time        | for a moment |
| for ever               |              |

**Rule (18) : The last/Past + Numeral Adjective + minute (s)/hour (s)/day (s)/week (s)/ month (s)/year (s)/decade (s)/century/centuries.**

|                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| जैसे—for the last five hours | for the past four days |
| for the last six years       | for the past six years |

**Rule (19) : seasons**

जैसे—for two seasons

**Rule (20) : minutes/hours/days/weeks/months/years/decades/centuries.**

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| जैसे—for hours | for years |
| for months     | for weeks |

**Note :** (i) *Period of time + ago* का प्रयोग होने पर, period of time के पहले since का प्रयोग होता है, for का नहीं। जैसे—

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| His brother has been ill for five days.       | (✓) |
| His brother has been ill since five days.     | (×) |
| His brother has been ill for five days ago.   | (×) |
| His brother has been ill since five days ago. | (✓) |

Five days ago, period of time नहीं है। बल्कि यह a moment of time है। इसलिए इसके पहले since का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) For का प्रयोग *all + period of time* के पहले नहीं होता है।

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| जैसे—for all day                 | (×) |
| for all months                   | (×) |
| it has been raining all day.     | (✓) |
| it has been raining for all day. | (×) |



(iii) For का सामान्य अर्थ 'तक/के लिए' होता है। इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग Simple Present/Past/Future Tense में होता है जैसे—

Binay waited for me for three hours. —Simple Past Tense

She goes there for two hours every day. —Simple Present Tense

My younger brother will be in Mumbai for the next five days. —Simple Future Tense

**(B) Uses of 'Since' :** Since is used before definite period of time/point of time (निश्चित समय बिन्दु)

**'Since' is used before :**

**Rule (1) :** name of the days जैसे—

since Monday                      since Tuesday

**Rule (2) :** name of the months. जैसे—

since January                      since February

**Rule (3) :** name of the years. जैसे—

since 1980                      since 1990

**Rule (4) :** name of the parts of the day. जैसे—

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| since morning   | since dawn     |
| since noon      | since daybreak |
| since afternoon | since sunrise  |
| since evening   | since sunset   |
| since night     | since dusk     |
| since midnight  | since twilight |

**Rule (5) :** O'clock/a.m./p.m. जैसे—

since 5 O'clock                      since 6 a. m.  
since 7 p. m.                      since 6 : 30 a. m.

**Rule (6) :** yesterday/last night/last week/last month/last year जैसे—

since yesterday                      since last night  
since last month                      since last year

**Rule (7) :** name of the seasons (ऋतुओं) जैसे—

since Spring                      since winter  
since Autumn                      since Summer

**Rule (8) :** name of the festivals (पर्वों) जैसे—

since Dipawali                      since Christmas  
since Idd                      since Easter

**Rule (9) :** name of events (घटनाओं) जैसे—

since his arrival                      since his departure  
since his birth                      since his marriage  
since his death                      since their quarrel

**Rule (10) :** stage of one's life जैसे—

since his childhood                      since your youth

**Rule (11) :** last + Monday/Tuesday ..... etc, January/February ..... etc. Spring/winter ..... etc. or other time expressing words. जैसे—

|                     |                         |     |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| since last Monday   | (✓) since Monday last   | (✓) |
| since last March    | (✓) since March last    | (✓) |
| since last Spring   | (✓) since Spring last   | (✓) |
| since last midnight | (✓) since midnight last | (✓) |

**Note :** (1) The last + Time expressing words के पहले for का प्रयोग होता है, क्योंकि इससे period of time का बोध होता है, न कि point of time का।

(a) since last week का अर्थ A point of time about seven days ago होता है,

(b) जबकि for the last week का अर्थ the period of seven days just completed होता है।

## 4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

**Structure :** S + has been/have been + M. V<sup>4</sup> + Object + for/since + time

**Use of Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

**Rule (1) :** इस Tense का प्रयोग वैसे actions (कार्यों) के लिए होता है जो past time में प्रारंभ हुआ और Present time (वर्तमान समय) में जारी है—

She has been reading a novel since morning.  
It has not been raining since last Monday.  
Guriya has been singing a song for an hour.  
I have been teaching in the school for five years.

**Rule (2) :** इस Tense का प्रयोग वैसे actions (कार्यों) के लिए होता है जो past time में प्रारंभ हुआ, कुछ समय तक continued (जारी) रहा और उस समय तत्काल बंद है या समाप्त हो गया है। लेकिन उनका प्रभाव अभी भी कायम है। जैसे—

She has been crying.  
Why have your clothes been so wet ?  
I have been watering the gardens.

## 2. Past Tense

**Past Tense** के चार उपभेद हैं—

1. Past Indefinite Tense/Simple Past Tense (सामान्य भूतकाल)
2. Past Imperfect/Continuous/Progressive Tense (अपूर्ण भूतकाल/तात्कालिक भूतकाल)
3. Past Perfect Tense (पूर्ण भूतकाल)
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense (पूर्ण-अपूर्ण भूतकाल/पूर्ण तात्कालिक भूतकाल)

### 1. Simple Past Tense

**Structure :** S + M. V<sup>2</sup> + O

**Use of Simple Past Tense**

**Rule (1) :** Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग वैसे actions (कार्यों) के लिए होता है, जो past (भूत काल में) में किसी निश्चित समय में घटित हुए समाप्त हुए। जैसे—

He went to Mumbai yesterday.  
She came to see me last night.  
The building was built in 1999.  
I bought some chocolates on Sunday last.

**Note :** ऐसे वाक्यों में सामान्यतः Time expressing words (Adverb of time) जैसे—yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday noon, yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, the day before yesterday, the other day, ago, last morning, last evening, last night, last day, last week, last month, last year, last moment, March 1942, in May 1998 .....etc का प्रयोग रहता है। अर्थात्—समयसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग होने पर Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

**Rule (2) :** इस Tense का प्रयोग वैसे Actions (कार्यों) के लिए होता है जो past में घटित हुए। जैसे—

The peon bought a cup of coffee.  
His father came back.  
I bought this pen in New York.

**Rule (3) :** Past habitual actions (भूतकाल के आदत में कार्यों) को express (अभिब्यक्त) करने के लिए Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He went on Sundays.  
In my childhood, I played cricket.



She always invited me to dinner.  
Mohan always carried a bag.

**Note :** (i) Past habitual actions को अभिव्यक्त करने वाले वाक्यों में  
समान्यतः always, never, seldom, often, scarcely, rarely, once a  
day, once a week, once a month, daily, everyday, every week,  
every month, every year etc. का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) 'Used to', past habitual action को अभिव्यक्त करता है।

जैसे—  
Gandhiji used to spin in the afternoon.  
गाँधीजी दोपहर के बाद के समय में सूत काता करते थे।

(iii) 'Would' भी past habitual action को अभिव्यक्त करता है।

जैसे—  
She would wait for her lover in the park.  
वह अपने प्रेमी का इंतजार पार्क में किया करती थी।

**Rule (4) :** It is time, it is high time, it is about time, etc. के  
बाद Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—  
It is time he started playing cricket.  
It is high time she left for the bus stop.

**Rule (5) :** इस Tense का प्रयोग past time से related situation  
का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

It was night. She was very ill.  
I was helpless. He was very poor.

**Rule (6) :** Adverbs of time जैसे—today, this morning, this  
evening, this week, this month, this year, recently का प्रयोग किसी  
sentence में होने पर, Simple Past or Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग  
हो सकता है। जैसे—

He saw me today. He has seen me today.  
He saw me this week. He has seen me this week.

**Rule (7) :** Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग past में किसी action  
(कार्य) के होते रहने का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

While she cooked, I wrote a book.  
While they played, we studied.  
When my daughter played, I worked.

**Rule (8) :** Suppositional sentence प्रायः if, as if, as though,  
if only, I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish आदि  
से स्टार्ट होते हैं। इनके साथ Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I wish I were the Chief Minister of Bihar. (जो संभव नहीं है।)  
If I became the Prime Minister of India, I would solve the  
problem of Kashmir.  
He talks as if he were my master.

**Rule (9) :** शर्त सूचक वाक्यों में if clause का प्रयोग हो, तो इससे present  
or future time का बोध होता है, लेकिन Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग  
होता है। जैसे—

If you reached in time, you might catch the train.  
If my servant came on time, I would pay him his wages.

**Rule (10) :** Direct speech में Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो, तो Indirect  
speech में Reported speech Simple Present Tense में हो, तो Indirect  
speech में Reported speech का Simple Present Tense, Simple  
Past Tense में बदल जाता है। जैसे—

He said, "I want to read a novel." Direct  
He said that he wanted to read a novel. Indirect

लेकिन universal truth, Principle तथा Proverb का प्रयोग  
Reported speech में हो, तो इसके Tense में Indirect speech में कोई  
परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He said, "Two and two makes four." Direct  
He said that two and two makes four. Indirect (✓)

**Rule (11) :** Past में कोई कार्य हो रहा हो और उसी के दरम्यान / दौरान  
कोई दूसरा कार्य हो, तो हो रहे कार्य या जारी कार्य के लिए Past Continuous  
Tense का प्रयोग होता है, तथा उसी के दरम्यान / दौरान होने वाले कार्य के लिए  
Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

When I was writing a book, Sudhirji arrived.  
She was cooking food when her husband came.  
While he was watering the plants, an insect bit him.  
While the girls were dancing, their father came to see  
them.

**Rule (12) :** Past में दो कार्य हुए हों, जिनमें प्रथम कार्य पहले तथा दूसरा  
कार्य बाद में, तो प्रथम कार्य को previous action कहा जाता है तथा इसके  
साथ Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन दूसरे कार्य (जो बाद में  
हुआ) को subsequent action कहा जाता है, तथा इसके साथ Simple Past  
Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. The patient had died before the doctor came.

डॉक्टर के आने के पहले रोगी मर चुका था।  
↓ ↓  
Previous action Subsequent action  
↓ ↓  
Past Perfect Tense Simple Past Tense

2. The doctor came after the patient had died.

रोगी के मरने के बाद डॉक्टर आया था।  
↓ ↓  
Subsequent action Previous action  
↓ ↓  
Simple Past Tense Past Perfect Tense

3. The train had departed when he reached the station.

जब वह स्टेशन पहुँचा, गाड़ी प्रस्थान कर चुकी थी।  
↓ ↓  
Previous action Subsequent action  
↓ ↓  
Past Perfect Tense Simple Past Tense

## 2. Past Continuous Tense

**Structure :** S + was/were + M.V.<sup>d</sup> + O

### Use of Past Continuous Tense

**Rule (1) :** Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग वैसे actions (कार्यों)  
के लिए होता है, जो past में जारी थे या हो रहे थे। जैसे—

I was writing this book yesterday morning.  
She saw me as she was passing by yesterday.  
They were reading a notice.  
When she came to me I was talking to my brother.

**Rule (2) :** Direct speech में Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported Speech Present Continuous Tense में हो, तो  
Indirect Speech में Reported Speech का Present Continuous  
Tense, Past Continuous Tense में बदल जाता है। जैसे—

Veena said, "I am going to Bishnupur." Direct  
Veena said that she was going to Bishnupur. Indirect  
Binay said, "I am coming from my village, Jajuar." Direct  
Binay said that he was coming from his village, Jajuar. Indirect

**Rule (3) :** जब दो actions (कार्य) past में एक ही समय में हो रहे हों,  
या जारी हों तो दोनों कार्यों के लिए Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता  
है। जैसे—

While my mother was singing, I was sleeping.



**Rule (4) :** जब get, become, grow—Verb (क्रियाओं) का प्रयोग past में किसी कार्य में दिनानुदिन (उत्तरोत्तर) वृद्धि (increase) या ह्रास (decrease) का बोध कराने के लिए होता है, तो इसके साथ Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He was becoming poorer and poorer.

She was becoming more and more beautiful.

It was getting darker and darker.

### 3. Past Perfect Tense

**Structure :**  $S + had + M.V^3 + O$

#### Use of Past Perfect Tense

**Rule (1) :** यदि past (भूतकाल) में दो कार्य हुए हों जिनमें प्रथम कार्य पहले समाप्त हो गया हो तथा दूसरा कार्य बाद में समाप्त हुआ हो तो प्रथम समाप्त हुए कार्य को previous action कहते हैं तथा इसके साथ Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है और दूसरे बाद में समाप्त होने वाले कार्य को subsequent action कहते हैं, तथा इसके साथ Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The crops had destroyed before it rained.

वर्षा होने से पहले फसल विनष्ट हो चुके थे।

The bell had rung before I reached the school.

मेरे विद्यालय पहुँचने से पहले घंटी बज चुकी थी।

As soon as she had finished her home work, she ran out to play cricket.

ज्योंही वह अपना गृह कार्य समाप्त की थी, वह क्रिकेट खेलने बाहर चली गई।

When she reached there, the dinner had started.

जब वह वहाँ पहुँचा, दावत प्रारंभ हो चुकी थी।

She had left her office when he came.

वह अपना कार्यालय छोड़ चुकी थी, जब वह (पु०) आया।

I came after he had gone.

उसके जाने के बाद मैं आया।

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में before, as soon as, when, after का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो Conjunction का काम करता है।

अतः, इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में when, after, before, untill, as soon as, का प्रयोग होता है।

**Rule (2) :** Direct speech में Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported Speech Present Perfect Tense में हो, तो Indirect Speech में Present Perfect Tense को Past Perfect Tense में बदला जाता है। जैसे—

**Direct :** He said, "I have finished my work."

**Indirect:** He said that he had finished his work.

**Direct :** The criminal said, "I have looted the bank."

**Indirect:** The criminal said that he had looted the bank.

**Rule (3) :** Direct speech में Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported Speech Simple Past Tense में हो, तो Indirect Speech में Simple Past Tense को Past Perfect Tense में बदला जाता है। जैसे—

**Direct :** Mukesh said, "I bought a pen yesterday."

**Indirect:** Mukesh said that he had bought a pen the previous day.

**Direct :** She said to me, "Binay came late."

**Indirect:** She told me that Binay had come late.

**Rule (4) :** Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though ..... etc. के बाद काल्पनिक तथ्यों का वर्णन करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

She wishes she had been born in 1948.

She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry.

**Rule (5) :** Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग past के काल्पनिक तथ्यों का वर्णन करने के लिए नीचे दिए गए Structure (बनावट) में होता है।

#### Structure :

(i) If + S + had + M.V<sup>3</sup> + ( , ) + S + would/could/might + have + M.V<sup>3</sup> + O

(ii) Had + S + M.V<sup>3</sup> + ( , ) + S + would/could/might + have + M.V<sup>3</sup> + O जैसे—

If the police had come a little before, the criminal would not have gone away.

Had the student studied honestly, he would have succeeded.

**Rule (6) :** ऐसे वाक्य जिनके दो भाग स्पष्टतः नहीं दिखते। दूसरा कार्य understood रहता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है, कि अभीष्ट कार्य दूसरे कार्य के पहले finished (समाप्त) हो चुका था। अभीष्ट कार्य को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Binay had never gone to Delhi before.

विनय इससे पहले दिल्ली नहीं गया था।

Mukesh had reached his house much earlier.

मुकेश बहुत पहले अपने घर पहुँच चुका था।

She had already cooked food.

वह पहले ही खाना बना चुकी थी।

He had already finished his work.

वह पहले ही अपना कार्य समाप्त कर चुका था।

लेकिन दो कार्य past में हुए हों, एक कार्य के तुरन्त बाद दूसरा, दोनों कार्य के बीच इतना कम समयान्तराल हो कि यह पता न चले कि एक कार्य के समाप्त होने के बाद ही दूसरा कार्य हुआ। ऐसी स्थिति में दोनों कार्यों को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Past Perfect Tense का। जैसे—

When I began to teach him, he began to listen carefully.

जब मैं उसे पढ़ाने लगा तब वह सावधानीपूर्वक सुनने लगा।

When she beat him, he began to abuse her.

जब वह (स्त्री०) उसे (पु०) पीटने लगी तब वह (पु०) उसे (स्त्री०) गाली देने लगा।

**Rule (7) :** यदि Past में किसी कार्य के होने की उम्मीद की गई, पर पूर्ण नहीं हुआ को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए सामान्यतः Verbs—hope, expect, think, mean, intend, suppose, want का प्रयोग होता है, तथा इस स्थिति में सारे Verbs का प्रयोग Past Perfect Tense में होता है। जैसे—

I had hoped that he would come to see my daughter.

He had wanted to see me but unfortunately he fell ill.

### 4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

**Structure :**  $S + had been + V^4 + O + for/since + time$

#### Use of Past Perfect Continuous Tense

**Rule (1) :** Past Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग continuous actions (कार्यों) के लिए होता है, जो किसी निर्दिष्ट समय से past में जारी थे अर्थात् चल रहे थे। (समय नहीं भी दिया रहता है।) जैसे—

His elder sister had been dancing for two hours.

I had been reading a novel since 2008.

She had been singing a song.

My younger brother had been quarrelling.

**Rule (2) :** Direct Speech में Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported Speech Present Perfect Continuous Tense में हो, तो Indirect Speech में Present Perfect Continuous Tense को Past Perfect Continuous Tense में बदला जाता है। जैसे—

Veena said, "I have been watching T.V. for two hours."

Veena said that she had been watching T.V. for two hours.



**Rule (3) : Direct Speech में Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो**  
 Reported Speech Past Continuous Tense में हो, तो Indirect  
 Speech में Past Continuous Tense को Past Perfect continuous  
 Tense में बदला जाता है। जैसे—

Binay said, "I was working in the office." *Direct*  
 Binay said that he had been working in the office. *Indirect*  
 Mr. Thakur said to me "You were trying to disturb me."

*Direct*  
 Mr. Thakur told me that I had been trying to disturb  
 him. *Indirect*

### 3. Future Tense

Future Tense के चार उपभेद हैं—

1. Future Indefinite Tense / Simple Future Tense  
(सामान्य भविष्यत् काल)
2. Future Imperfect / Continuous / Progressive Tense  
(अपूर्ण भविष्यत् काल / तात्कालिक भविष्यत् काल)
3. Future Perfect Tense  
(पूर्ण भविष्यत् काल)
4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense  
(पूर्णापूर्ण भविष्यत् काल/पूर्ण तात्कालिक भविष्यत् काल)

#### 1. Simple Future Tense

**Structure :**  $S + \text{shall/will} + M.V^1 + O$

**Use of Simple Future Tense**

**Rule (1) :** Simple Future Tense का प्रयोग वैसे actions (कार्यों) के लिए होता है, जो सामान्य रूप से भविष्य में (आने वाले समय में) होगा। जैसे—  
 He will help you.

You will go to college tomorrow.

My brother will be twentyfive next year.

She will arrive at 6 O'clock.

**Rule (2) :** Conditional sentence के Principal Clause में Simple Future Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

|                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>I shall buy a motorcycle</u> | <u>when the prices comes down.</u> |
| Principal Clause                | Subordinate Clause                 |
| Simple Future Tense             | Simple Present Tense               |

मैं मोटर साईकिल खरीदूंगा जब मूल्य घटेगा।

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>If you come here,</u> | <u>I shall help you.</u> |
| Subordinate Clause       | Principal Clause         |
| Simple Present Tense     | Simple Future Tense      |

यदि तुम यहाँ आओगे, मैं तुम्हारी मदद करूँगा।

|                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>She will come</u> | <u>if you write to her.</u> |
| Principal Clause     | Subordinate Clause          |
| Simple Future Tense  | Simple Present Tense        |

वह आयेगी यदि तुम उसे लिखोगे।

|                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>When it rains,</u> | <u>the plants will grow.</u> |
| Subordinate Clause    | Principal Clause             |
| Simple Present Tense  | Simple Future Tense          |

जब वर्षा होगी तो पौधे उगेंगे/बढ़ेंगे।

**Rule (3) :** Future में होने वाले actions (कार्यों) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए निम्नलिखित Structure (बनावट) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(a) **Subject + has/have + Infinitive (to + V<sup>1</sup>)** जैसे—

I have to pay the fees.—(future time)

मुझे फीस जमा / अदा करना है।

He has to come in time.

उसे समय पर आना है।

She has to do this work at any cost.

उसे हर कीमत पर इस कार्य को करना है।

(b) **Subject + is/are/am + Infinitive (to + V<sup>1</sup>)** जैसे—  
 He is to come to Patna.

वह पटना आने वाला है।

You are to appear at the examination.

तुम परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने वाले हो।

(c) **Subject + is/are/am + about + infinitive (to + V<sup>1</sup>)** जैसे—  
 The patient is about to die.

रोगी मरने-मरने को है / ही वाला है।

She is about to sing a song.

वह गीत गाने-गाने को है / ही वाली है।

(d) **Subject + is/are/am + going + Infinitive (to + V<sup>1</sup>)** जैसे—  
 I am going to write several books.

मैं कई पुस्तकें लिखने जा रहा हूँ।

He is going to buy a motorcycle tomorrow.

वह कल मोटर साईकिल खरीदने जा रहा है।

#### 2. Future Continuous Tense

**Structure :**  $S + \text{shall/will} + \text{be} + M.V^1 + O$

**Use of Future Continuous Tense**

**Rule (1) :** Future Continuous Tense का प्रयोग Future में कुछ समय तक जारी रहने वाले actions (कार्यों) के लिए होता है। जैसे—

He will be playing cricket tomorrow morning.

कल सुबह वह क्रिकेट खेलता रहेगा।

She will be staying there.

वह वहाँ रुकी रहेगी।

At this time tomorrow I shall be watching the film.

कल इस समय मैं फिल्म देखता रहूँगा।

When he gets home, his daughters will be reading.

जब वह घर पहुँचेगा तो उसकी पुत्रियाँ पढ़ती रहेंगी।

**Rule (2) :** Future Continuous Tense का प्रयोग Future के सुनिश्चित कार्यक्रम (certain programme) या योजना (plan) का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Manisha will be meeting me tomorrow.

Binay will be staying there till Friday.

I shall be doing this work till the end of this month.

Neeraj will be preparing for the examination next month.

#### 3. Future Perfect Tense

**Structure :**  $S + \text{shall/will} + \text{have} + M.V^2 + O$

**Use of Future Perfect Tense**

**Rule (1) :** Future Perfect Tense का प्रयोग वैसे actions (कार्यों) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए होता है, जिससे यह बोध होता है कि action (कार्य) future में किसी निर्धारित समय तक समाप्त हो चुकेगा। जैसे—

His brother will have finished the work by next month.

उसका भाई अगले महीने तक कार्य समाप्त कर चुकेगा।

She will have come back home by evening.

वह शाम तक घर वापस आ चुकी होगी।

He will have finished his work before Monday

वह सोमवार से पहले तक अपना कार्य समाप्त कर चुका होगा।

By this time next year I shall have watched the film.

अगले साल इस समय तक मैं फिल्म देख चुका रहूँगा।

**Note :** इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में समयसूचक शब्दों के रूप में सामान्यतः By Monday, By Tuesday ... etc; By January, By February ... etc., before Monday, before Tuesday ... etc; before January, February ... etc; का प्रयोग होता है।



**Rule (2) :** Future Perfect Tense का प्रयोग likelihood (संभावना) or Inference (अनुमान) को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए होता है। इस प्रकार की संभावना/अनुमान का relation (संबंध) past से होता है। जैसे—

You will have heard the name of Mother Teresa.  
(शायद), तुमने मदर टेरेसा का नाम सुना होगा।  
You will have read the Gita.  
(शायद), तुम गीता पढ़े होगे।  
He will have watched the film, Mother India.  
(शायद), वह 'मदर इंडिया' फिल्म देखा होगा।

**Note :** उपरोक्त वाक्यों को Emphasis (जोर डालने) करने के लिए will की जगह must का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

You must have heard the name of Mother Teresa.

**Rule (3) :** दो कार्य future में हों जिनमें एक कार्य पहले समाप्त हो चुका हो तथा दूसरा कार्य बाद में हो, तो पहले कार्य के लिए Future Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है तथा दूसरे कार्य के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I shall have finished my work before you come.  
तुम्हारे आने से पहले मैं अपना कार्य समाप्त कर चुकूँगा।  
The plants will have dried before it rains.  
वर्षा होने से पहले पौधे मर/सुख चुके होंगे।

#### 4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

**Structure :** S + shall/will + have been + M.V<sup>d</sup> + O

##### Use of Future Perfect Continuous Tense

**Rule (1) :** Future Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग वैसे actions (कार्यों) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए होता है, जो future (भविष्य) में किसी निश्चित समय तक जारी रहेंगे। जैसे—

Lata will have been singing from morning.  
The farmers will have been working in the field.  
He will have been playing cricket for two days.  
By the end of this month I shall have been teaching here for five years.

**Note :** (i) By + time expressing word का प्रयोग Future Perfect Continuous Tense में होता है।

(ii) Future Tense में point of time को अभिव्यक्त (express) करने के लिए since की जगह from का प्रयोग होता है।

#### Practice Set

**Q. 1. Pick out the verbs and state their tense :**

1. Her mother died when she was quite young.
2. He slept well last night.
3. She will learn to write English in a year.
4. The cat lay on the floor.
5. We go to school at 10 O'clock.
6. I met her last Friday.
7. I spend the afternoon at the tuition centre.
8. A mad elephant killed the baby.
9. An aeroplane flies in the air.
10. I have lost my pen.
11. The light has gone out.
12. I know his father and mother.
13. He never tells a lie.
14. The peon rings the bell.
15. He wore black shirt.
16. The dog barked at night.

17. She went to Mumbai yesterday.
18. Mohan failed in class X last year.
19. I shall go to Jamshedpur tomorrow.
20. I forget his name.

**Q. 2. Change the verbs into past tense in the following sentences.**

1. I never tell a lie.
2. Ramita Devi spins daily.
3. He takes coffee after meals.
4. He knows my father and mother.
5. Veena sweeps her room every day.
6. Lata sings sweetly.
7. Mr. Thakur speaks the truth.
8. He leaves school at 4 'o clock.
9. The hunter shoots a wild animal.
10. The hen lays five eggs.
11. He hits me.
12. The Indian team wins almost every match.
13. She lies down and sleeps.
14. He drinks tea every morning.
15. The crow crows.
16. He writes a letter.
17. She gets up early in the morning.
18. A cold wind blows.
19. The leaves fall to the ground.
20. She works hard for the examination.

**Q. 3. Change the verbs into past continuous tense in the following sentences:**

1. The boys sing songs.
2. He wrote a novel.
3. Birds build nests in trees.
4. He did his work.
5. He swims very well.
6. The old man sits in the sun.
7. He wears a red cap.
8. The naughty student teases his teacher.
9. He read (रिड) the Ramayana.
10. She knits a sweater.

**Q. 4. Rewrite the following sentences changing the verbs into present or past perfect tense :**

1. The parrot flies out of the cage.
2. She solved the sum correctly.
3. I try hard and succeed.
4. They heard a fictitious story.
5. The girls are playing hockey.
6. The crows fly over the house.
7. He writes a letter.
8. You eat an apple.
9. They do their work.
10. Rahim works hard.

**(Based on Simple Present Tense)**

**Q. 5. Supply the correct form of the given verbs :—**

1. Good students always ..... hard.
2. He usually ..... Bhojpuri.
3. Mother always ..... food in the kitchen.
4. A vegetarian is a person who never ..... meat.
5. They ..... to the hill station for a month every summer.
6. An honest man always ..... the truth.
7. My beloved often ..... me in the evening.
8. She rarely ..... out for a walk on Sundays.
9. You sometimes ..... late to the office.



10. There are some birds that ..... every year. (migrate)
11. Your elder brother never ..... coffee. (drink)
12. Mr. Thakur usually ..... up at four o' clock every morning. (get)
13. Death ..... to everyone sooner or later. (come)
14. Aditya ..... his hands before every meal. (wash)
15. My father ..... tea, but my mother ..... coffee. (take, prefer)
16. The soul ..... immortal. (be)
17. This road ..... from Vikas colony to Kumharar Gumati. (run)
18. We ..... by the 6.00 a.m. train. (leave)
19. The Chief Minister ..... tomorrow morning and ..... the exhibition in the evening. (arrive, open)
20. Balbir ..... for Sri Lanka next Monday. (leave)
21. The sun ..... in the east and ..... in the west. (rise, set)
22. School ..... again on January 5th. (start)
23. Aditi priya ..... her teeth every morning. (brush)
24. The earth ..... round the sun. (move)
25. We ..... with our eyes, ..... with our ears and ..... with our noses. (see, hear, smell)
9. The light ..... out while I ..... (go, read)
10. When I ..... her, She ..... hockey. (see, play)
11. He was always ..... (grumble)
12. Babar ..... Rana Sanga at Kanwaha. (defeat)
13. When I ..... out early this morning, the sun ..... (set, shine)
14. His wife ..... her finger while she ..... the bread. (cut, butter)
15. Don't talk while you ..... your food. (eat)
16. Naresh, his wife and children ..... to see us only ten minutes ago. (come)
17. Alexander ..... India two thousand years ago. (invade)
18. When I ..... him, he ..... and ..... a cigarette at the same time. (see, sing, smoke)
19. When she ..... to the radio last night, she ..... a loud sound. (listen, hear)
20. A young beautiful girl ..... off the train while it ..... (jump, run)
21. Whenever she ..... Mumbai, she ..... to see the Gateway of India. (visit, go)
22. It ..... half an hour ago. (rain)
23. My son ..... his homework while his mother ..... the lunch. (finish, cook)
24. From morning till late at night yesterday, he ..... the Mahabharata. (read)
25. She ..... her fees yesterday. (pay)

**Q. 6 Fill in the blanks with the Simple or the Continuous form of the present tense of the verb given in brackets :**

1. Don't make a noise; the child ..... now. (sleep)
2. It ..... in July. It ..... now. (rain)
3. Our publisher generally ..... Hindi but today he ..... English. (speak)
4. My wife and I ..... to the cinema every Saturday. (go)
5. His mother ..... some food in the kitchen at present. (cook)
6. He ..... because he is hungry now. (cry)
7. She ..... at this moment. (read)
8. The work men ..... the road near our house. (repair)
9. The boys ..... in the river. (swim)
10. The clouds ..... across the sky. (move)
11. He ..... a newspaper now. (read)
12. My watch ..... good time. (keep)
13. Fortune ..... the brave. (favour)
14. When does the college ..... ? (reopen)
15. He ..... 'David Copperfield'. (read)
16. My brother ..... tomorrow. (arrive)
17. We ..... to the cinema tonight. (go)
18. Don't disturb me. I ..... my home work. (do)
19. What is the matter with Veena ? She ..... in the chair and ..... (sit, cry)
20. My dog ..... a lot, but he isn't ..... at the moment. (bark)
21. She ..... to Patna next week. (come)
22. A notice at the end of the road ..... people not to go any further. (warn)
23. When the curtain ..... Juliet ..... at her desk suddenly the window ..... and a masked man ..... (rise, write, open, enter)
24. Are you ..... anything tomorrow afternoon ? (do)
25. The director ..... the applicants this morning. (see)

**Q. 7. Supply the correct form of the Past Tense of the verbs given in the brackets :**

1. It ..... when we ..... the station. (rain, reach)
2. My wife ..... tea while I ..... a book. (prepare, write)
3. When we ..... they ..... dinner. (arrive, have)
4. Large crowds ..... at the station when the Railway Minister ..... (wait, arrive)
5. I ..... his letter a week ago. (receive)
6. He ..... school last year. (leave)
7. He ..... English in Patna. (learn)
8. We ..... to the radio all evening. (listen)

**Q. 8. Insert in the blank spaces in the sentences below the Past or the Present Perfect Tense of the verb given in the brackets :**

1. We ..... each other for the past five years. (know)
2. He ..... never ..... alcoholic liquor. (drink)
3. Our publisher ..... a new car. (purchase)
4. I ..... the Golghar. (see)
5. I ..... my dinner. (have)
6. He ..... for eight hours. (sleep)
7. He ..... his dinner an hour ago. (have)
8. He ..... for six hours last night. (sleep)
9. My grandmother ..... eight years ago. (die)
10. The train ..... just now. (arrive)
11. Someone ..... the chair. (break)
12. He ..... that film last week. (see)
13. I suppose you ..... the latest news. Pintoo ..... Kavita, yesterday. (hear, marry)
14. When he ..... here, she ..... asleep in her chair. (see, sit)
15. He ..... her letter a few days ago but he ..... not ..... to it as yet. (receive, reply)

**Q. 9. Supply the correct Past Tense of the verbs in brackets :**

1. The rain ..... when she ..... to see me. (stop, come)
2. I ..... my work when Raman ..... to see her. (finish, come)
3. The patient ..... before the doctor ..... (die, arrive)
4. The train ..... before we ..... the station. (leave, reach)
5. He ..... for a walk after he ..... his dinner. (go, eat)
6. The sun ..... before we set out. (rise)
7. He died after he ..... ill for a long time. (be)
8. My daughter ..... all the fruit before I ..... back. (eat, get)
9. My father ..... to see me only a month ago. (come)
10. They ..... home after they ..... their work. (go, finish)

**Q. 10. Insert the correct form of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense (form) of the verb given in brackets :**

1. It ..... since ten O'clock. (rain)
2. He ..... here for almost half an hour. (wait)
3. The door bell ..... for the past five minutes. (ring)
4. They ..... here since seven O'clock this morning. (play)
5. Mr. Thakur ..... in Patna since August, 1989. (live)
6. I ..... in the post office for five years. (work)



7. He is tired because he ..... in the garden since eight O'clock.  
(dig)
8. How long ..... you ..... for her ?  
(wait)
9. Since when ..... the students ..... the match ?  
(play)
10. We ..... our lessons for two hours.  
(learn)

Q. 11. Fill in the blanks with *for* or *since* :

- He has been reading this book ..... the last three years.
- My younger brother has been sleeping ..... eight hours.
- My wife has been working ..... five O'clock this morning.
- They have not been here ..... two weeks.
- Your classmate has been ill ..... a long time.
- It has been raining ..... yesterday morning.
- I have been writing this book ..... last November.
- We have been waiting here ..... an hour and a half.
- Mr. Thakur has been living in this town ..... August, 1989.
- I have not seen her ..... the past six months.
- The publisher has not seen me ..... Sunday.
- At that time he had been writing a book ..... four months.
- When Mr. Tondon came to the school in 2000, Mr. Jha had already been teaching there ..... five years.
- By next October they will have been living here ..... the last two years.
- You have been here ..... Monday.
- I left college in 1993. He hasn't seen me .....
- He has worked for us ever ..... he left school.
- He travelled in the desert ..... a long period.
- She has been learning music ..... two months.
- Sweta has been studying in Patna Women's College ..... last year.
- You have been learning English Grammar ..... many days.
- She has been playing carrom ..... morning.
- The parcel has been lying here ..... several days.
- My mother had been fasting ..... four weeks when the doctor came.
- They have lived in Mumbai ..... 1990.

Q. 12. Use the correct form of the Future Tense of the verb given in the brackets :

- He ..... to the cinema tomorrow. (go)
- My son ..... five next June. (be)
- I ..... for her when she returns home. (wait)
- He ..... this exercise by 8 O'clock. (finish)
- You ..... your father before I see you again. (meet)
- Nobody ..... anything from you when you go home this afternoon. (take)
- He ..... the station before the train starts. (reach)
- They ..... preparations for the marriage for three months. (make)
- You ..... English for three years by the end of this year. (learn)

10. I ..... in Kolkata for six years by the end of this month. (live)

Q. 13. Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the verbs given in the brackets :

- He ..... to college every day. (goes / going)
- My young brother ... to Mumbai last month. (go / went)
- He ..... from fever since last night.  
(has suffered / has been suffering)
- He ..... just now. (has arrived / arrived)
- I ..... working for two hours. (have been / am)
- I ..... in Patna since 1993. (have lived / lived)

- Mahatma Gandhi ..... in 1948. (has died / died)
- She ..... before her husband came. (had died / died)
- The train had left before they ..... the station. (reached / will reach)
- They will play cricket if the principal ..... them. (allows / allowed)
- He ..... a letter yet. (has not written / did not write)
- When I ..... my work, I shall take rest. (finished / finish)
- He told me that she ..... for seven days. (had been ill / was ill)
- Bhavana will have reached home before the sun .....  
(will set / sets)
- Ajit and Rekha ... to the cinema last night. (have gone / went)
- It ..... for five hours. (has been raining / is raining)
- Five plus five ..... ten. (make / makes)
- My elder daughter ..... born in 2002. (was / is)
- I ..... the Redfort. (have never seen / never saw)
- Does he ..... fast ? (run / runs)
- The Earth ..... round the Sun. (moved / moves)
- Who ..... the Taj Mahal ? (builds / built)
- She ..... that film already. (has seen / saw)
- How did they ..... to Yajuar ? (come / came)
- Tendulkar generally ..... very well. (plays / played)
- But today he ..... very badly. (is playing / plays)
- The Sun ..... in the east. (rises / rose)
- I was born in 1972. I first ..... to college in 1986. (had gone / went)
- Ice ..... at 0° C. (melts / is melting)
- By this time tomorrow I ..... home. (shall reach / shall have reached)
- All that ..... is not gold. (glitters / is glittering)
- Columbus ..... America. (had discovered / discovered)
- He ..... absent for a long time. (is / has been)
- I saw her when she ..... for the bus. (waited / was waiting)
- The lion ..... by Anup. (was killed / killed)
- Did you ..... her ? (see / saw)
- I ..... college before the bell rang. (reached / had reached)
- My father-in-law ..... for Patna next week. (leaves / will leave)
- The Prime Minister ..... here tomorrow. (comes / came)
- While I was reading, My daughter ..... (was crying / cried)
- My father ..... up at 4 'o clock everyday. (gets / is getting)
- I wish I ..... the Chief minister of Bihar. (was / were)
- When I reached the station, the train ..... left. (has / had)
- If you ..... here, I shall teach you. (come / will come)
- Binay ..... a prose now. (reads / is reading)
- He ..... just ..... out. (has gone / goes)
- Hard work ..... success. (brings / brought)
- If I ..... a king, I would be happy. (was / were)
- My brother ..... twenty five next year. (will be / is)
- His daughter ..... to the zoo every Sunday. (goes / went)
- Oil ..... on water. (floats / floated)
- The school ..... in July every year. (will reopen / reopens)
- It is time we ..... playing cricket. (started / were starting)
- I don't know who ..... her up. (bring / brought)
- If you ..... hard, you will succeed. (work / will work)
- At present he ..... to his teacher. (talks / is talking)
- Newton ..... the laws of gravitation. (discovered / had discovered)
- She ..... for a walk every morning. (goes / went)
- Mr. U. Jha ..... a newspaper daily. (is reading / reads)
- By the end of this year she ..... in the office for fourteen years.  
(will have been working / will be working)



64. The Police ..... the robbers by next year. (will have caught/will catch)
65. He ..... doing this work till the end of this month. (will be/is)
66. When he gets home, his children ..... (will be sleeping/will sleep)
67. At this time tomorrow, he ..... a news paper. (will be reading/will read)
68. It ..... to rain. (is going/goes)
69. He ..... to die. (is/will)
70. You ..... to accept the challenge of time. (have/had)
71. He ..... to his brother's house this afternoon. (is going/goes)
72. Our examination ..... in March. (is commencing/commences)
73. Veena ..... to Mumbai next year. (goes/went)
74. I ..... a motorcycle when the price comes down. (shall buy/buy)
75. She said that she ..... walking for two hours. (has been had been)
76. He said that he ..... writing a novel. (had been/has been)
77. Had the teacher not come, the students ..... (would have studied/studied)
78. Mukesh said that he ..... to bring the textbook. (had forgotten/forgot)
79. Sweta said that she ..... her book in the school. (had lost/lost)
80. The director had come out of the office before I ..... (arrived/arrive)
81. The students ..... before the teacher came. (had stood up/stood up)
82. My father said that he ..... to Darbhanga. (is going/was going)
83. My beloved said that she ..... for the U.P.S.C. examination. (was preparing/had been preparing)
84. While I was writing this book, my daughter ..... (was weeping/wept)
85. While she was cooking, I ..... listening to the radio. (was/had been)
86. I ..... to my friends yesterday evening. (was talking/talked)
87. The teacher said that labour never ..... in vain. (goes/went)
88. He said that the Sun ..... in the west. (sets/set)
89. Mr. Pandey said that he ..... to establish an institution. (wanted/wants)
90. While Abhay ..... on the bed, a snake bit him. (was sleeping/slept)
91. While my wife was listening to the radio, I ..... (arrived/was arriving)
92. It is time he ..... to see the theatre. (goes/went)
93. He behaves as if he ..... my boss. (was/were)
94. Mother Teresa ..... to help the helpless. (used/had used)
95. He often ..... me to dinner. (invites/invited)
96. I ..... some books on Tuesday last. (bought/buy)
97. I ..... some books on Tuesday last. (died/dies)
98. My uncle ..... a year ago. (goes/went)
99. Mr. Advani ..... to America last month. (has not come/did not come)
100. She ..... yet. (has left/left)
101. The train ..... already ..... (has passed/passed)
102. Monika and Sonika ..... together for a long time. (have been living/have lived)
103. He .... the intermediate examination. (has passed/passed)

Q. 14. Rewrite the following sentences after correcting errors :

1. She does not write to me for two weeks.
2. Vikas has been eating apples since he is a child.
3. You didn't yet see the Governor.
4. He is away from school since August last.
5. He said that the college was closed since last Friday.
6. I ..... fallen asleep.

9. She is long known to me.
10. My father will reach there by this time tomorrow.
11. I am sorry for the students who failed in the examination.
12. He will come when he will be ready.
13. She will write as soon as she will arrive soon.
14. It's high time (that) you go home.
15. It's time (that) we play cricket.
16. He is often asking himself questions.
17. He is born in India.
18. She has been born in a town.
19. If I was a king, I would be happy.
20. I finished my work just now.
21. He was ill for two days when the doctor was sent for.
22. They come here a month ago.
23. She watches television now.
24. The great reformer had died in 1948.
25. We shall serve you if you will come.

Q. 15. Select the correct form of the verb shown in brackets in each sentence and write it in the the brackets opposite :

1. He { (a) went } to Muzaffarpur yesterday. ( )  
{ (b) has gone }
2. She { (a) is } doing her home work for an hour. ( )  
{ (b) has been }
3. I shall teach you if you { (a) come } ( )  
{ (b) will come }
4. She { (a) goes } to the cinema every Sunday. ( )  
{ (b) is going }
5. My grandmother { (a) told } me a story just now ( )  
{ (b) has told }
6. The Rajdhani Express { (a) has left } an hour ago. ( )  
{ (b) left }
7. He felt that he { (a) will } resign his post. ( )  
{ (b) would }
8. She had gone to college when I { (a) had come } to see her. ( )  
{ (b) came }
9. The boys will play if the headmaster { (a) allows } them. ( )  
{ (b) allowed }
10. It { (a) is raining } all day. ( )  
{ (b) has been raining }
11. He { (a) had visited } us last week. ( )  
{ (b) visited }
12. They { (a) failed } last year. ( )  
{ (b) have failed }
13. I { (a) am living } here for a week. ( )  
{ (b) have been living }
14. The train had left before they { (a) reached } the station ( )  
{ (b) had reached }
15. He will have finished his work before I { (a) come } ( )  
{ (b) shall come }



17. I (a) didn't see (b) haven't seen him since we met a year ago. ( )
18. When we went to the cinema, the film (a) already started (b) had already started. ( )
19. Columbus (a) had discovered (b) discovered America. ( )
20. We (a) have finished (b) finished our breakfast half an hour ago. ( )
21. He jumped off the bus while it (a) moved. (b) was moving. ( )
22. By this time tomorrow he (a) will reach (b) will have reached home. ( )
23. Here are your shoes; I (a) just cleaned (b) have just cleaned them. ( )
24. The servant had finished his work when I (a) called (b) had called him. ( )
25. Five years have passed since his mother (a) had died (b) died. ( )

**Q. 16. Find out the error part of the following sentences :**

- If Manali had (1)/ worked hard (2)/ she will have got the job (3)/ she desired. (4)/ No error (5)
- He told me (1)/ that he wrote a letter (2)/ to his superior for a certain reason. (4)/ No error (5)
- I am working (1)/ at my present job (2)/ since the day (3)/ a son was born to my brother. (4)/ No error (5)
- After Ravi (1)/ read the magazines and news papers, (2)/ and watched T. V. Programme, (3)/ he decided to go out and meet some old friends. (4)/ No error (5)
- His father would have been pleased (1)/ to get him a wrist watch (2)/ if he would have worked (3)/ harder and secured higher marks in the university examination. (4)/ No error (5)
- When the doctors found (1)/ that the player has taken (2)/ prohibited medicines, he reported (3)/ the matter to the team manager. (4)/ No error (5)
- As soon as (1)/ the clock strike five (2)/ they down tools (3)/ and off they go. (4)/ No error (5)
- It had been our custom (1)/ from immemorial time to be (2)/ hospitable to those who come to our doors. (3)/ No error (4)
- I asked (1)/ if she has looked everywhere (2)/ and she said, 'yes'. (3)/ No error (4)
- Had I realised (1)/ that it was such a long way (2)/ I would take a taxi. (3)/ No error (4)
- As he dived from the spring board (1)/ he was terrified to see (2)/ that the water was drained from the pool the previous night. (3)/ No error (4)
- As I am suffering from fever since morning (1)/ I shall not be able to attend the function (2)/ You are going to organise this evening. (3)/ No error (4)
- She wishes (1)/ that she has studied literature instead of history (2)/ when she was in college. (3)/ No error (4)
- Much water (1)/ has flown (2)/ under the bridge since then. (3)/ No error (4)
- I do not wish (1)/ to rise (2)/ false hopes. (3)/ No error (5)
- The stranger (1)/ asked the little girl (2)/ what is her name. (3)/ No error (4)

17. Apollo was worshipped (1)/ as long as (2)/ the Roman empire had lasted. (3)/ No error (4)
18. I pretended as if (1)/ I interested in the conversation (2)/ but really it was very boring. (3)/ No error (4)
19. The teacher remarked that (1)/ they all had (2)/ done it very badly. (3)/ No error (4)
20. The train is supposed (1)/ to arrive at 10. a.m yesterday (2)/ but it was an hour late. (3)/ No error (4)
21. Rajan told me that you had left (1)/ the college a year before (2)/ and looking for a job. (3)/ No error (4)
22. He asked me (1)/ if I am ill and (2)/ I answered that I was not. (3)/ No error (4)
23. India's Independence (1)/ had been the result (2)/ of sacrifice of (3)/ many patriots. (4)/ No error (5)
24. Yesterday Ramesh got (1)/ the information that his father (2)/ died in an accident (3)/ while travelling in a car. (4)/ No error (5)
25. He will certainly help you (1)/ if you will ask him (2)/ in a pleasant manner. (3)/ No error (4)

**Q. 17. Find out the error part of the following sentences :**

- I found this ring as I dig in the garden, (1)/ it looks very old (2)/ I wonder whom it belongs to. (3)/ No error (4)
- The girls were playing (1)/ outside the house whereas (2)/ the boys were sitting (3)/ inside and played cards. (4)/ No error (5)
- Mohini washes all her (1)/ clothes and cooks food (2)/ for the family before (3)/ she is going to the office. (4)/ No error (5)
- I know nothing (1)/ about chess because (2)/ my game's teacher also (3)/ was not knowing nothing about it. (4)/ No error (5)
- The discreet enquiry revealed (1)/ that his involvement in (2)/ the fraud cases have been more than (3)/ what was first guessed. (4)/ No error (5)
- If you had read (1)/ the relevant literature carefully, (2)/ you would have answered (3)/ most of the questions correctly. (4)/ No error (5)
- Suresh Babu, who is living (1)/ in this town since 1955, (2)/ is a well known scholar of history (3)/ and a distinguished musician. (4)/ No error (5)
- He hoped to finish (1)/ the work in the last week (2)/ but in fact (3)/ he could not. (4)/ No error (5)
- He could not cut (1)/ the grass today because (2)/ the handle of the machine (3)/ has broken a few days ago. (4)/ No error (5)
- I have pleasure (1)/ to certify (2)/ that Shamim worked meritoriously (3)/ for the last three years in our organization. (4)/ No error (5)
- The Department of Modern Indian languages (1)/ is running a course in comparative literature (2)/ for the last fifteen years. (3)/ No error (4)
- Had he follow (1)/ the directions carefully (2)/ he would have felt (3)/ better much quicker. (4)/ No error (5)
- Once he realised (1)/ that he had committed a mistake (2)/ he admits it (3)/ corrected it without delay. (4)/ No error (5)
- He would not have (1)/ written this letter (2)/ if he would not have (3)/ heard the news. (4)/ No error (5)
- Sumitra appealed (1)/ to the managing committee (2)/ that she may be (3)/ allowed to join the volunteer force. (4)/ No error (5)
- If John had told me (1)/ last Thursday (2)/ I will have given him the money (3)/ but now it is too late. (4)/ No error (5)
- No sooner did (1)/ the train arrived at the station (2)/ than the passengers (3)/ rushed towards it. (4)/ No error (5)
- On entering the room (1)/ she was found hanging (2)/ from the ceiling. (3)/ No error (4)



19. If I were (1)/ in his shoes, (2)/ I would die with shame. (3)/ No error (4)
20. My friend did not see me (1)/ for many years (2)/ when I met him last week. (3)/ No error (4)
21. Why you don't told him (1)/ and (2)/ clarify all (3)/ pending matters. (4)/ No error (5)
22. He was extremely annoyed (1)/ when I reported (2)/ the matter to him (3)/ and has fired me. (4)/ No error (5)
23. He obtained good marks (1)/ not only in English essay (2)/ but also in Arithmetic which was (3)/ full of complicated calculations. (4)/ No error (5)
24. As soon as the principal (1)/ entered the school (2)/ all the students approached him (3)/ and report the matter. (4)/ No error (5)
25. The programme which (1)/ came on television (2)/ these days in the evenings (3)/ is very interesting. (4)/ No error (5)

### Answers With Explanation

|                      |               |           |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Q. 1.                |               |           |
| 1. died ]<br>was ] → | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 2. slept             | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 3. will learn        | Future tense  | (simple)  |
| 4. lay               | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 5. go                | Present tense | (simple)  |
| 6. met               | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 7. spend             | Present tense | (simple)  |
| 8. killed            | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 9. flies             | Present tense | (simple)  |
| 10. have lost        | Present tense | (perfect) |
| 11. has gone out     | Present tense | (perfect) |
| 12. know             | Present tense | (simple)  |
| 13. tells            | Present tense | (simple)  |
| 14. rings            | Present tense | (simple)  |
| 15. wore             | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 16. barked           | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 17. went             | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 18. failed           | Past tense    | (simple)  |
| 19. shall go         | Future tense  | (simple)  |
| 20. forget           | Present tense | (simple)  |

- Q. 2.
- I never told a lie.
  - Ramita Devi span daily.
  - He took coffee after meals.
  - He knew my father and mother.
  - Veena swept her room everyday.
  - Lata sang sweetly.
  - Mr. Thakur spoke the truth.
  - He left school at 4 'o clock.
  - The hunter shot a wild animal.
  - The hen laid five eggs.
  - He hit me.
  - The Indian team won almost every match.
  - She lay down and slept.
  - He drank tea every morning.
  - The crow crowed.
  - He wrote a letter.
  - She got up early in the morning.
  - A cold wind blew.
  - The leaves fell to the ground.
  - She worked hard for the examination.

- Q. 3.
- The boys were singing songs.
  - He was writing a novel.
  - Birds were building nests in trees.
  - He was doing his work.
  - He was swimming very well.
  - The old man was sitting in the sun.
  - He was wearing a red cap.
  - The naughty student was teasing his teacher.
  - He was reading the Ramayana.
  - She was knitting a sweater.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Q. 4.   |  |  |
| 1. The parrot has flown out of the cage.<br>The parrot had flown out of the cage. | Present perfect tense<br>Past perfect tense  |  |
| 2. She has solved the sum correctly.<br>She had solved the sum correctly.         | Present perfect tense<br>Past perfect tense  |  |
| 3. I have tried hard and succeeded.<br>I had tried hard and succeeded.            | Present perfect tense<br>Past perfect tense  |  |
| 4. They have heard a fictitious story.<br>They had heard a fictitious story.      | Present perfect tense<br>Past perfect tense  |  |
| 5. The girls have played hockey.<br>The girls had played hockey.                  | Present perfect tense.<br>Past perfect tense |  |
| 6. The crows have flown over the house.   | Present perfect tense                        |  |
| 7. The crows had flown over the house.  | Past perfect tense                           |  |
| 8. He has written a letter.<br>He had written a letter.                           | Present perfect tense<br>Past perfect tense  |  |
| 9. You have eaten an apple.<br>You had eaten an apple.                            | Present perfect tense<br>Past perfect tense  |  |
| 10. They have done their work.<br>They had done their work.                       | Present perfect tense<br>Past perfect tense  |  |
| 11. Rahim has worked hard.<br>Rahim had worked hard.                              | Present perfect tense<br>Past perfect tense  |  |

|                      |             |                    |            |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|
| Q. 5.                |             |                    |            |
| 1. work              | 2. speaks   | 3. cooks           | 4. eats    |
| 5. go                | 6. speaks   | 7. visits          | 8. goes    |
| 9. come              | 10. migrate | 11. drinks         | 12. gets   |
| 13. comes            | 14. washes  | 15. takes, prefers | 16. is     |
| 17. runs             | 18. leave   | 19. arrives, opens | 20. leaves |
| 21. rises, sets      | 22. starts  | 23. brushes        | 24. moves  |
| 25. see, hear, smell |             |                    |            |

- Q. 6.
- |                                      |                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. is sleeping                       | 2. rains, is raining |
| 3. speaks, is speaking               | 4. go                |
| 5. is cooking                        | 6. is crying         |
| 7. is reading                        | 8. are repairing     |
| 9. are swimming                      | 10. are moving       |
| 11. is reading                       | 12. keeps            |
| 13. favours                          | 14. reopen           |
| 15. is reading                       | 16. is arriving      |
| 17. are going                        | 18. am doing         |
| 19. is sitting, crying               | 20. barks, barking   |
| 21. is coming                        | 22. warns            |
| 23. rises, is writing, opens, enters |                      |
| 24. doing                            | 25. is seeing        |

- Q. 7.
- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. was raining, reached       |                          |
| 2. was preparing, was writing |                          |
| 3. arrived, were having       | 4. were waiting, arrived |
| 5. received                   | 6. left                  |
| 7. learnt                     | 8. were listening        |



9. went, was reading
11. grumbling
13. set, was shining
15. were eating
17. invaded
18. saw, was singing, smoking
20. jumped, was running
22. rained
24. was reading

## Q. 8.

1. have known
3. has purchased
5. have had
7. had
9. died
11. has broken
13. have heard, married
15. received, has, replied

## Q. 9.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. had stopped, came | 2. had finished, came  |
| 3. had died, arrived | 4. had left, reached   |
| 5. went, had eaten   | 6. had risen           |
| 7. had been          | 8. had eaten, got      |
| 9. came              | 10. went, had finished |

## Q. 10.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. has been raining   | 2. has been waiting    |
| 3. has been ringing   | 4. have been playing   |
| 5. has been living    | 6. have been working   |
| 7. has been digging   | 8. have, been waiting  |
| 9. have, been playing | 10. have been learning |

## Q. 11.

- |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. for    | 2. for    | 3. since  | 4. for    |
| 5. for    | 6. since  | 7. since  | 8. for    |
| 9. since  | 10. for   | 11. since | 12. for   |
| 13. for   | 14. for   | 15. since | 16. since |
| 17. since | 18. for   | 19. for   | 20. since |
| 21. for   | 22. since | 23. for   | 24. for   |
| 25. since |           |           |           |

## Q. 12.

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. will go                 | 2. will be                 |
| 3. shall be waiting        | 4. will have finished      |
| 5. will have met           | 6. will have taken         |
| 7. will have reached       | 8. will have been making   |
| 9. will have been learning | 10. shall have been living |

## Q. 13.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. goes               | 2. went                |
| 3. has been suffering | 4. has arrived         |
| 5. have been          | 6. have lived          |
| 7. won                | 8. invented            |
| 9. died               | 10. had died           |
| 11. reached           | 12. allows             |
| 13. has not written   | 14. finish             |
| 15. had been ill      | 16. sets               |
| 17. went              | 18. has been raining   |
| 19. makes             | 20. was                |
| 21. have never seen   | 22. run                |
| 23. moves             | 24. built              |
| 25. has seen          | 26. come               |
| 27. plays             | 28. is playing         |
| 29. rises             | 30. went               |
| 31. melts             | 32. shall have reached |

10. saw, was playing
12. defeated
14. cut, was buttering
16. came
19. was listening, heard
21. visited, went
23. finished, was cooking
25. paid

33. glitters
35. has been
37. was killed
39. had reached
41. comes
43. gets
45. had
47. is reading
49. brings
51. will be
53. floats
55. started
57. work
59. discovered
61. reads
63. will have
65. will be
67. will be reading

69. is
71. is going
73. goes
75. had been
77. would have studied
79. had lost
81. had stood up
83. was preparing
85. was
87. goes
89. wanted
91. arrived
93. were
95. invited
97. died
99. has not come
101. have been living

## Q. 14.

1. She has not written to me for two weeks.
2. Vikas has been eating apples since he was a child.
3. You haven't yet seen the Governor.
4. He has been away from school since August last.
5. He said that the college had been closed since last Friday.
6. Five hours have passed since he fell asleep.
7. Eight years have passed since his grandfather died.
8. Two months have passed since I came here.
9. She has been long known to me.
10. My father will have reached there by this time tomorrow.
11. I am sorry for the students who have failed in the examination.
12. He will come when he is ready.
13. She will write as soon as she arrives soon.
14. It's high time (that) you went home.
15. It's time (that) we played cricket.
16. He often asks himself questions.
17. He was born in India.
18. She was born in a town.
19. If I were a king, I would be happy.
20. I have finished my work just now.
21. He had been ill for two days when the doctor was sent for.
22. They came here a month ago.
23. She is watching television now.
24. The great reformer died in 1948.
25. We shall serve you if you come.

34. discovered
36. was waiting
38. see
40. leaves
42. was crying
44. were
46. come
48. has, gone
50. were
52. goes
54. reopens
56. brought
58. is talking
60. goes
62. will have been working
64. will have caught
66. will be sleeping
68. is going
70. have
72. commences
74. shall buy
76. had been
78. had forgotten
80. arrived
82. was going
84. was weeping
86. was talking
88. sets
90. was sleeping
92. went
94. used
96. bought
98. went
100. has, left
102. has passed



- Q. 15.  
1. (a) went  
3. (a) come  
5. (b) has told  
7. (b) would  
9. (a) allows  
11. (b) visited  
13. (b) have been living  
15. (a) come  
17. (b) haven't seen  
19. (b) discovered.  
21. (b) was moving  
23. (b) have just cleaned  
25. (b) died.

2. (b) has been  
4. (a) goes  
6. (b) left  
8. (b) came  
10. (b) has been raining  
12. (a) failed  
14. (a) reached  
16. (b) have not written  
18. (b) had already started.  
20. (b) finished  
22. (b) will have reached  
24. (a) called

- Q. 16.  
1. (3) will have की जगह would have का प्रयोग होगा। if + Subject + had + M.V<sup>3</sup> + (,) + subject + would have + M.V<sup>3</sup> + object का प्रयोग होता है।  
2. (2) he wrote a letter की जगह he had written a letter का प्रयोग होगा।  
3. (1) I am working की जगह I have been working का प्रयोग होगा।  
4. (2) read की जगह had read का प्रयोग होगा। subject + M.V<sup>2</sup> + object + after + subject + had + M.V<sup>3</sup> + object का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—  
The doctor came after the patient had died. (✓)  
After the patient had died, the doctor came.  
The doctor came after the patient died. (×)  
5. (3) would have की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा। Read explanation no.1.  
6. (2) has taken की जगह had taken का प्रयोग होगा। चूँकि Principal clause past tense में है इसलिए subordinate clause भी Past Tense में होगा। यहाँ Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।  
7. (2) strike की जगह strikes का प्रयोग होगा।  
8. (1) had been की जगह has been का प्रयोग होगा। immemorial (adj.) का अर्थ 'स्मरण से बाहर', अतिप्राचीन (beyond memory, very old) होता है।  
9. (2) has की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा।  
10. (3) would take की जगह would have taken का प्रयोग होगा।  
11. (3) was की जगह had been का प्रयोग होगा।  
12. (1) I am suffering की जगह I have been suffering का प्रयोग होगा।  
13. (2) has की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा।  
14. (2) has flown की जगह has flowed का प्रयोग होगा। fly का अर्थ उड़ना होता है तथा इसका past participle form - flown होता है। जबकि flow का अर्थ 'बहना' होता है तथा इसका past participle form—flowed होता है। अतः given sentence के अर्थ के लिए has flowed उपयुक्त है।  
15. (2) rise की जगह raise का प्रयोग होगा। rise का अर्थ 'क्षितिज से ऊपर आ जाना', उठ बैठना, खड़ा हो जाना, पुनः जीवित होना, उन्नति करना, ऊपर की ओर जाना, सतह तक आना होता है जबकि raise का अर्थ खड़ा करना, बढ़ाना, निर्माण करना, सीधा खड़ा करना, उठाना, दिखलाई देना, उत्पन्न करना, उगाना, एकत्र करना, संचय करना होता है।  
16. (3) what is her name की जगह what her name was का प्रयोग होगा।  
17. (3) had lasted की जगह lasted का प्रयोग होगा।  
18. (2) I interested की जगह I had been interested का प्रयोग होगा।  
19. (4) given sentence correct है।  
20. (1) the train is supposed की जगह the train was supposed का प्रयोग होगा।

21. (3) and looking for a job की जगह and had been looking for a job का प्रयोग होगा।  
22. (2) If I am ill की जगह If I was ill का प्रयोग होगा।  
23. (2) had been की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा।  
24. (3) died की जगह had died का प्रयोग होगा।  
25. (2) will ask की जगह ask का प्रयोग होगा। conditional sentence में if clause के साथ simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है।  
Q. 17.  
1. (1) I dig in the garden की जगह I was digging in the garden का प्रयोग होगा।  
2. (4) and played cards की जगह and were playing cards का प्रयोग होगा।  
3. (4) She is going to the office की जगह She goes to the office का प्रयोग होगा।  
4. (4) was not knowing की जगह knew का प्रयोग होगा।  
5. (3) have been की जगह had been का प्रयोग होगा। principal clause Past Tense में है इसलिए subordinate clause भी Past Tense में होगा।  
6. (5) given sentence correct है।  
7. (1) Who is living की जगह who has been living का प्रयोग होगा।  
8. (1) He hoped की जगह he had hoped का प्रयोग होगा।  
9. (4) has broken की जगह had broken का प्रयोग होगा।  
10. (3) worked की जगह has been working का प्रयोग होगा।  
11. (2) Is running की जगह has been running का प्रयोग होगा।  
12. (1) Had he follow की जगह had he Followed का प्रयोग होगा।  
13. (3) he admits it की जगह he admitted it का प्रयोग होगा।  
14. (3) if he would not have की जगह if he had not का प्रयोग होगा। एक ही sentence में wouldn't have दो बार प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। यदि sentence के एक part में would का प्रयोग हो तो दूसरे part में had का प्रयोग होता है।  
15. (3) May की जगह might का प्रयोग होगा। Principal clause का verb—appealed Past Tense में है इसलिए Subordinate clause का verb—may भी Past Tense में होगा।  
16. (3) I will have की जगह I would have का प्रयोग होगा।  
17. (2) arrived की जगह arrive का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि did के बाद हमेशा M.V<sup>1</sup> का प्रयोग होता है।  
18. (2) She was found hanging की जगह She was found hanged का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।  
19. (3) I would die की जगह I would have died का प्रयोग होगा।  
20. (1) My friend did not see me की जगह My friend had not seen me का प्रयोग होगा।  
21. (1) Why you don't told him की जगह why don't tell him का प्रयोग होगा। don't के बाद M.V<sup>1</sup> का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए यहाँ tell का प्रयोग होगा न कि told का।  
22. (4) and has fired me की जगह and fired me का प्रयोग होगा। Given sentence के Principal clause में प्रयुक्त verb—was extremely annoyed— Past Tense में है इसलिए subordinate clause के भाग (4) में Past Tense का प्रयोग होगा।  
23. (1) He obtained good marks की जगह He had obtained good marks का प्रयोग होगा।  
24. (4) and report the matter की जगह and had reported the matter का प्रयोग होगा।  
25. (2) came on television की जगह comes on television का प्रयोग होगा।