

### Kinds of Verbs

Verbs can be divided into the following three categories—

- (1) Transitive Verbs
- (2) Intransitive Verbs
- (3) Auxiliary Verbs / Modal Verbs

#### Transitive Verbs :

“A Verb is **Transitive** if the action does not stop with the agent, but passes from the agent to something else.” (J. C. Nesfield)

I read a book.

In this sentence the sense is not complete with ‘I read’ only, until it is known **what I read**. The sense is complete only when we say “I read a **book**”. The action, thus, passes on to the **book**. In this way the **Person** or **Thing** with which the **action of the verb ends** is called its **Object**. A **Transitive Verb** must have its **Object**.

#### Intransitive Verbs :

“A Verb is **Intransitive** when the action stops with the agent, and does not pass from the agent to anything else.” (Nesfield)

I sleep.

The sense of this sentence is **complete**. Its action does not pass on to any other thing. Therefore it needs no object. An **Intransitive Verb** has **no object**.

#### Auxiliary / Modal Verbs :

Auxiliary or Modal Verbs are also called Helping Verbs because they help the Principal verb.

“An **Auxiliary Verb** is one which (a) **helps** to form a tense or mood of some Principal Verb, and (b) **forgoes** its own significance as a Principal Verb for that purpose.” (Nesfield)

As—

He **has** gone.

In this sentence **has** is auxiliary verb and **gone** Principal Verb. Here **has** has helped the Principal Verb in making its **Present Perfect Tense**, and in so doing it has lost its own identity as a Principal verb.

#### Number of Auxiliary / Modal Verbs

Auxiliary or Modal Verbs are **27** in number. They are :

Is, was, were, am, are, will, would, shall, should, do, does, did, can, could, may, might, must, ought, has, have, had, need, dare, used, be, been, being.

These verbs (excluding **be, been, being**) are also called **Anomalous Verbs**.

#### Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Regarding **Transitive** and **Intransitive** verbs it is necessary to remember that most verbs are **neither Transitive nor Intransitive** in themselves. This distinction depends upon their use. A Transitive verb can be used as an Intransitive verb, and an Intransitive verb can be used as a Transitive verb. Therefore Wren and Martin observe :

“Most Verbs can be used both as Transitive and as Intransitive Verbs. It is, therefore, better to say that a Verb is used Transitivity or Intransitively rather than that it is Transitive or Intransitive.”

#### Rule 1. Transitive and Intransitive Use

As we have said above, most verbs can be used **both as Transitive and Intransitive** verbs. As—

Transitive Use	Intransitive Use
1. He <b>speaks</b> the truth.	1. He <b>speaks</b> softly.
2. I <b>feel</b> a severe pain in my backbone.	2. How does he <b>feel</b> now ?
3. He can <b>drive</b> any car.	3. He <b>drives</b> very cautiously.
4. Please <b>ring</b> the bell.	4. The bell <b>rings</b> .
5. He <b>stopped</b> the bus.	5. The bus <b>stopped</b> .
6. They <b>fought</b> the enemy back.	6. They <b>fought</b> bravely.
7. I <b>read</b> a book.	7. I <b>read</b> slowly.
8. They <b>drink</b> country liquor.	8. They never <b>drink</b> .
9. <b>Change</b> your clothes.	9. They will never <b>change</b> .
10. He <b>invited</b> you.	10. I was not <b>invited</b> .

### Exercise

Use the following Verbs both Transitively and Intransitively :

Eat, drink, read, write, play, drop, hear, start, break, drive, stop, love, hate, fight, smell, taste.

#### Rule 2. Intransitive Verbs used as Transitive Verbs

- (i) When an Intransitive Verb is used in the **Causal / Causative** sense (*i.e.* in **getting** or **causing an action done**), it becomes a Transitive verb. **As :**

Transitive	Intransitive
1. A bird <b>flies</b> .	1. He <b>flies</b> a kite. ( <i>i.e.</i> causes a kite to fly.)
2. He <b>drives</b> very cautiously.	2. He <b>drives</b> the cattle away from the field. ( <i>i.e.</i> causes the cattle to run away.)
3. The sportsmen <b>marched</b> in a line.	3. The captain <b>marched</b> the sportsmen in a line. ( <i>i.e.</i> caused them to march in a line.)
4. The boat <b>floats</b> .	4. I <b>floats</b> the boat. ( <i>i.e.</i> caused the boat to float.)

- (ii) Some Intransitive Verbs become Transitive with the addition of a **Preposition** with them. In that case the Preposition becomes a part of the verb and cannot be separated from it. **As :**

- I have carefully **gone through** (*i.e.* **read**) your representation.
- Please **look into** (*i.e.* **investigate**) the matter carefully.
- He **runs after** (*i.e.* **pursues**) money at all costs.

- All his friends **laughed at** (*i.e.* **derided**) him.
- I **ask for** (*i.e.* **request**) your kind favour.
- There is none to **look after** (*i.e.* **take care of**) him.

**Note**—Sometimes an Intransitive verb becomes Transitive with the addition of a **Preposition before it. As :**

- He will **overcome** all his difficulties.
- The river is **overflowing** its banks.
- He is bold enough to **withstand** the attack.

### Exercise

Use the following Intransitive Verbs as Transitive Verbs :

- (i) Drown, sank, fell, dry, grow, burn, return, shout.

Use the following Intransitive Verbs as Transitive Verbs by adding prepositions before or after them—

- (ii) come, cry, go, turn, run, look, stand, draw, flow, laugh.

#### Rule 3. Transitive Verbs used Intransitively

Some **Transitive Verbs** can be used as **Intransitive** verbs under the following conditions :

- (i) When a verb is used in such a **wide sense** that the need of using its **object** is not felt. **As—**
- Men **eat** to keep alive.
  - On the battlefield soldiers have to **kill**.
- (ii) When the **Reflexive Pronoun** of the verb is kept concealed. **As—**
- He **turned** (himself) to the door and bolted it.
  - Please **keep** (yourself) quiet.
  - He **drew** (himself) near her.
  - The **bubble** burst (itself).
- (iii) Some Transitive Verbs can be used as Intransitive verbs also. **As—**

Transitive	Intransitive
1. He <b>broke</b> the glass.	1. The glass <b>broke</b> .
2. He <b>closes</b> the shop at 8 p.m.	2. The market <b>closes</b> at 8 p.m.
3. He <b>burns</b> the dry leaves.	3. Dry leaves <b>burn</b> .
4. He <b>opens</b> the office at 10 a.m.	4. The office <b>opens</b> at 10 a.m.

### Exercise

Use the following Transitive Verbs as Intransitive Verbs :

Drink, learn, punish, sing, speak, reply, argue, stop, turn, start, open, grow, strike, melt, freeze.

#### Auxiliary / Modal Verbs : Their Functions

As we have said above, there are in all 27 Auxiliary / Modal verbs. They have the following 6 functions :

##### 1. To form different Tense Forms

Different Tenses are formed with the help of Auxiliary verbs. As—

1. He **is** going.
2. He **will** go.
3. He **has** gone.
4. He **must** go.
5. He **had** already gone.
6. He **does** not go.

##### 2. To make Interrogative sentences

Some Interrogative sentences are formed with the help of Auxiliary Verbs. As—

1. **Is** he going ?
2. **Has** he gone ?
3. **Will** he go ?
4. **Can** he go ?
5. **Does** he go ?
6. **Did** he go ?
7. **Do** you go ?

##### 3. To form Question-tags and Short Answers

Question-tags and short answers are also formed with the help of Auxiliary verbs. As—

1. He plays football, doesn't he ?
2. He is a good man, isn't he ?
3. Are you going home ? Yes, I **am** / No, I **am not**.
4. Do you like this book ? Yes, I **do** / No, I **don't**.

##### 4. They are also used to show agreement or disagreement with a certain statement. As—

1. The weather is very fine. Yes, it is.
2. The day is very hot. Yes, it is.
3. He is a rich man. No, he isn't.
4. He likes to read novels. Yes, he does / No, he doesn't.

##### 5. Certain ideas are also expressed by using them. As—

1. He **may** come. (Possibility)
2. He **can** help you. (Ability)
3. He **must** come in time. (Obligatory)
4. He **has** to remain at home. (Obligatory)
5. I **have** got a good house. (Possession)
6. He **does** not know. (Negative)

##### 6. Negative Verbs are also formed with their help. As—

1. He **does** not go. ('He goes not' is wrong.)
2. He **did** not laugh. ('He laughed not' is wrong.)

### Uses of Auxiliary Verbs

Verbs "to be" : am, is, are, was, were

#### Rule 1. Is and am

Both these are Singular Verbs of the Present Tense, but 'is' is used with the Third Person and 'am' with the First Person. Therefore we cannot use **am** with **He** or **is** with **I**. As—

1. **He / she is** a student.
2. **Ram is** a lawyer.
3. **I am** a student.
4. **I am** a lawyer.

#### Rule 2. As Intransitive Verbs without Predicate/ Complement

Structure—Subject + Verb 'to be'

Such sentences show the existence of a person or thing. As—

1. God **is**. = God exists.
2. Stars **are**. = Stars exist.

#### Rule 3. As Intransitive Verbs with Predicate / Complement

Structure—Subject + Verb 'to be' + Complement

In these sentences verb 'to be' (**is, am, are, was, were**) must be followed by a **Complement** (Noun/Pronoun/Adjective/Adverb).

The sentence would be incomplete without the complement. As—

1. He **is** a gentleman. (Complement 'Noun')
2. You **are** a sportsman. (Complement 'Noun')
3. This book **is mine**. (Complement 'Pronoun')

4. The weather **is fine**. (Complement 'Adjective')
5. He **was there**. (Complement 'Adverb')
6. He **is inside**. (Complement 'Adverb')
7. They **were happy**. (Complement 'Adjective')

#### Rule 4. Subject + Verb 'to be' + Infinitive

The structure of some sentences is as follows—

**Subject + is / am / was / were / are + Infinitive (Present or Perfect) As :**

1. He **is to come** tomorrow.
2. I **am to leave** tomorrow.
3. They **are to assemble** here.
4. They **were to play** a match here.
5. You **are to see** me tomorrow.
6. He **was to have come** only yesterday.

#### Rule 5. It + is / was + adjective / infinitive / gerund / clause

Some sentences have the structure as noted above. **As—**

1. It **is easy to reach** there.
2. It **was to happen**.
3. It **is foolish talking** like this.
4. It **is good** that he **reached in time**.

#### Rule 6. Subject + Verb to be + Principal Verb + 'ing'

The **continuous** form of every tense is made with the help of **verb to be**. **As—**

1. He **is reading**.
2. He **was reading**.
3. He **will be reading**.
4. They **are going**.
5. They **were going**.
6. I **am going**.

#### Rule 7. Passive Voice is also made with the help of Verb to be. As—

1. The servant **was called**.
2. The servant **is being called**.
3. He **was invited**.
4. They **were invited**.
5. I **am invited**.

#### Rule 8. Subject + was / were + Perfect infinitive

Some sentences have the above structure. These sentences express the sense that a

certain work was to have been completed in the past, but this could not be done.

1. They **were to have left** yesterday but had to postpone their departure for a week.
2. He **was to have been promoted** only last year but that could not be done.

#### Rule 9. Making of Interrogative sentences

Some **Interrogative sentences** are also made with the help of **Verbs to be**. An Interrogative sentence begins with a **Verb to be** and then comes its **Subject**. **As—**

1. **Is he** a good man ?
2. **Are you** going ?
3. **Was he** absent ?
4. **Am I** a fool ?
5. **Were they** invited ?

#### Rule 10. Were for supposition or impossible desire

Some sentences begin with "**were**". These sentences express just **imaginary** or **impossible** wishes. These sentences have the following structure.

**Were + Subject + Complement / Predicate**  
**As :**

1. Were I a king !
2. Were I a bird !
3. Were she young !
4. Were I there !

**Note—** Such sentences are also correct in the following structure :

**If + Subject + Were + Complement / Predicate**

**As :**

1. If I were a king !
2. If I were a bird !
3. If she were young !
4. If I were there !

#### Exercise

**Make ten sentences on the pattern of each of the following sentences :**

1. He is a teacher.
2. This house is mine.
3. He is to attend the meeting.
4. It is foolish waiting for him.

5. He was required to explain the case.
6. He was to have attended the meeting yesterday.
7. He was to have been nominated a member of the Commission last year.
8. Were I the President of India !
9. If I were on the moon !
10. Is he well attended ?

### Exercise

**Choose the correct alternative :**

1. **Has / have** he already gone ?
2. **Are / am** we fools ?
3. The day **was / were** extremely hot.
4. They **are / were** to attend the meeting in the afternoon.
5. He **was / were** to have met me here.
6. It **is / were** good that he called on you.
7. He **be / was** turned back.
8. He **is / was** to have left India only last month.
9. I **am / was** to leave for home just now.
10. If I **was / were** a great scientist !
11. **Was / were** she an Indian citizen !
12. Ram or Shyam **was / were** expected to help you.
13. Let him **be / is** permitted to bring his goods.
14. That **were / was** to be !

**Hints**—(1) Has; (2) Are; (3) was; (4) are; (5) was; (6) is; (7) was; (8) was; (9) am; (10) were; (11) were; (12) was; (13) be; (14) was.

### Have = have / has / had

#### Rule 1. Formation of Perfect Tenses

The **Perfect forms** of all the Tenses (**Present, Past** and **Future**) are made with the help of **has / have / had**. These sentences have the following structure :

**Subject + have / has / had + Past Participle**  
**As :**

1. I **have finished** my work.
2. He **has gone**.
3. They **have finished** their work.
4. He **had gone** to Kanpur by that time.
5. You **had already taken** your book.

**Note**—It should be remembered in this connection that '**have**' is used with **I, you, We** and **Third Person Plural** in the **Present Tense**, '**has**' with **Third Person Singular** in the **Present Tense**, and '**had**' with **all Persons (First, Second, and Third)** in the **Past Tense** in **both Singular and Plural Numbers**.

#### Rule 2. Present Perfect + Expressions of Time

Care should be taken not to use any phrase or expression suggestive of Past Tense while writing a sentence in the Present Perfect Tense.

Some popular phrases expressive of **Past Tense** are these :

**Yesterday, last evening, / night / week / month / year / summer / winter, the other day, a little while ago, a moment / minute ago, a few moments / minutes / days / months / years / ago, etc.**

The use of such phrases / expressions with the Present Perfect Tense would make a funny mingling of the Present and Past Tenses, which must be avoided. The only expression that can be used with the Present Perfect Tense is '**just now**.'

Therefore **never make** sentences such as these :

1. I have come **yesterday**.
2. I have passed M.A. **last year**.
3. He has left a **few minutes ago**.
4. He has met me **last winter**.

The use of 'expressions of time' in all these sentences is wrong. If these expressions have to be used, the verb should be used in the **Simple Past Tense**. **As :**

1. I **came** yesterday.
2. I **passed** M.A. last year.
3. He **left** a few minutes ago.
4. He **met** me last winter.

The use of '**just now**' is correct. **As :**

1. I have come **just now**.
2. He has left **just now**.

#### Rule 3. Present Perfect + Adverbial/ Prepositional phrase

Some sentences of the Present Perfect Tense are so constructed that with the help of an

**Adverbial** or a **Prepositional** phrase the **Past** is connected with the **Present**. In other words, they show an action that started in the Past and continues to the Present moment. Some popular Adverbial or Prepositional phrases that show this continuity are these :

Since, for, yet, just, already, ever, never, often, several times, today, lately, recently, so far, until now, upto the present, this day / week / month, etc.

Their structure is like this :

**Subject + have / has + Past Participle + Adverbial / Prepositional phrase**

As :

1. I **have not seen** him **since** July.
2. I **have lived** in Canada **for** many years.
3. He **has not yet come**.
4. He **has recently built** a new house.

**Note**—The following **Adverbs of Time** are always used with the **Present Perfect Tense**, not with the **Simple Past Tense** :

**Already, yet, since, upto now, so far**

As :

1. He **has already gone** home.  
(Not, 'already went home')
2. You **have not done** any work so far.  
(Not, 'did not do any work so far')

#### **Rule 4. Perfect continuous Tense**

The **Perfect continuous form** of every Tense is also formed with the help of **have / has / had**. Their structure is as follows :

**Subject + have / has / had / will have / shall have + been + Present Participle + Time Phrase**

As :

1. I have been living in this house since 1990.
2. He has been living in this house for many years.
3. He had been living in this house for many years before he built his own house.
4. He will have been living in this house for five years by now.

#### **Rule 5. Past Perfect Tense**

The sentences written in **Past Perfect Tense** have two parts—one part written in the **Past**

**Tense**, and the other part in the **Past of the Past Tense**. That is, these sentences indicate the occurrence of **two actions at two points of time** in the Past. In these sentences one action takes place in the **near Past** and the other in the **distant Past**. The action that occurs in the near Past is written in **Simple Past Tense** and that occurring in distant past is written in **Past Perfect Tense**. These two parts of the sentence are **joined** with one of the following **Conjunctions**—**When, before, after**.

As :

The train **had left before** I **reached** the station.

In this sentence the action of the 'train leaving the station' is earlier in point of time and therefore written in the **Past Perfect Tense**, and the action of 'my reaching the station' is later in point of time and therefore written in **Simple Past Tense**.

**Similarly :**

1. The patient **had died** before the doctor **reached**.
2. He **had left** Kanpur before I **reached** there.
3. The fire **had engulfed** the house before the fire-brigade **arrived** there.

**Note**—Some sentences in the Past Perfect Tense can also be constructed thus :

1. He **had already spent** the whole money.
2. He **had given** the message much earlier.

### **Exercise**

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. I already finished my work.
2. He gone to Kanpur.
3. I have met my friend yesterday.
4. I have resigned from my post about a month ago.
5. He not written to me for several months.
6. I served as a teacher for many years.
7. Ram already completed his work.
8. He has been working in this factory from 1990.
9. He has been writing a novel since many months.

10. They have not been living together from July last.
11. The police has arrested the militant before the crowd gathered there.
12. The crowd dispersed before the police had reached there.
13. I had reached the station after the train left.
14. The match finished before the rain started.
15. The clock had struck twelve after I reached there.

**Hints**—(1) have already finished; (2) has gone; (3) met; (4) resigned; (5) has not written; (6) have served; (7) has already completed; (8) since 1990; (9) for many months; (10) since July; (11) had arrested; (12) had dispersed...reached; (13) reached the station...train had left; (14) had finished... started; (15) struck twelve...had reached.

**Rule 6. Subject + have / has / had + Infinitive**

or

**Subject + have/has/had got + Infinitive**

Some sentences are constructed as above. These sentences express the idea of **necessity, compulsion or obligation**.

**As :**

1. He has to obey me. He has got to obey me.
2. He has to borrow money. He has got to borrow money.
3. He had to borrow money.
4. They will have to follow me.

**Note**—The **Negative** of the above sentences is formed thus :

- (i) **Subject + have/has/had + not + Infinitive**

or

- (ii) **Subject + do / does / did + not have + Infinitive**

**As :**

1. He has not to obey me.
2. He does not have to borrow money.
3. They do not have to follow me.
4. I do not have to follow you.

**Rule 7. Causative use of 'Have' : Subject + have + Object + Past Participle**

In some sentences the subject does not act himself : he gets the work done by others. Such sentences are constructed as below with the help of **have / has / had** used causatively :

**Subject + have / has / had + Object + Past Participle**

**As :**

1. I **had** him **punished** for his fault.
2. He **has** a house **built**.
3. I **have** my essay **corrected**.
4. I **shall have** my letter **typed**.
5. They **can have** their furniture **repaired**.

**Note**—In the above construction **get / got** can also be used in place of **have, has, had**. **As :**

1. I **got** him punished.
2. I **shall get** my essay **corrected**.
3. He **gets** his furniture **repaired** every year.
4. I **am getting** my house **whitewashed**.

**Rule 8. 'Have' showing possession**

**Have / has / had** are also used to show '**Possession**' in the following form :

**Subject + have / has / had + Noun**

**Subject + have / has / had got + Noun**

**As :**

1. I **have** a book.
2. He **has** a pen.
3. They **have** a **big house**.
4. I **had** a good **friend**.
5. I **will have** a **house** very soon.
6. I **have got** a new **book**.
7. They **had got** many good **chances**.

**Note**—(i) The use of **got** before **have / has / had** increases **emphasis**.

(ii) Such sentences also show **relationship**.

**As :**

1. A chair **has** four **legs**.
2. I **have** two **brothers**.
3. A cow **has** two **horns**.

(iii) They also express the idea of **take / give / enjoy / experience**.

1. I **have** my **breakfast** at 8 a.m.
2. He **had** his **bath** very early in the morning.



3. I **have** two years' **experience** of working in the field.
  4. We **had** a good **day**.
  5. I **have** some **friends** there.
- (iv) When '**have**' means **give / take / do**, it can be used in **Present Continuous Tense** also. **As :**

1. We **are having** a party today.
2. They **are having** very difficult times these days.

But we should not write such sentences :

1. I **am having** a book.
2. She **is having** a small baby.
3. This book **is having** six chapters.

### Exercise

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. You have get to carry out my orders.
2. You have to carried out my orders.
3. He had to changed his programme.
4. He does not had to change his programme.
5. He did not has to change his programme.
6. I had him reward for good work.
7. I can had you rewarded for good work.
8. He can has me transferred from here.
9. He can got me transferred from here.
10. I am getting my scooter paint blue.
11. He is having a son.
12. My house is having four rooms.
13. He was hading a meeting.
14. The cow have two horns.
15. He having many good friends.

**Hints**—(1) got; (2) to carry; (3) to change; (4) have to change; (5) did not have; (6) rewarded; (7) can have; (8) can have; (9) can get; (10) painted blue; (11) has a son; (12) has; (13) was having; (14) has; (15) has.

### Rule 9. Negative Sentences with 'Have'

Negative sentences with have / has / had can be framed in the following **two patterns** :

- (i) **Subject + have / has / had + no + Noun**  
or

**Subject + have / has / had + not any + Noun**

**As :**

1. I **have no** house.
2. He **has no** house.
3. You **had no** house.
4. I **have not (haven't)** any **house**.
5. He **has not (hasn't)** any **house**.
6. They **had not (hadn't)** any **house**.

- (ii) **Subject + do / does / did + not + have + Noun**

**As :**

1. I **do not have** any **pen**.
2. He **does not / did not have** any **pen**.
3. They **do not / did not have** any **friend**.

**Note**—Remember that after **do not / does not / did not** we always use '**have**' (**not has** or **had**) whether the subject is **Singular** or **Plural**, or of **any Person**.

### Rule 10. Interrogative sentences with 'Have'

Interrogative sentences are formed in **two ways** with the help of **have / has / had** :

- (i) **Have / has / had + Subject + remaining words**

**As :**

1. Have you (got) a pen ?
2. Has he (got) a pen ?
3. Had they (got) a house ?

- (ii) **Do / does / did + Subject + have + remaining words**

**As :**

1. **Do I have** a big house ?
2. **Does he have** a big house ?
3. **Do they have** no house ?
4. **Did you have** a big house there ?

**Note**—As we have said above, we always use '**have**' (**not has** or **had**) after **do / does / did** with every kind of subject.

### Exercise

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. I have no any friend.
2. I don't have no friend.
3. He don't have any friend.
4. He doesn't has any friend.
5. Have you no any house ?



6. Have I a house ?
7. Have you get a new scooter ?
8. Did he had a new scooter ?
9. Do he has a new scooter ?
10. Does he have no any new scooter ?
11. He will not has any prize ?
12. Will he not got any prize ?

**Hints**—(1) drop 'any'; (2) 'any' in place of 'no'; (3) doesn't have; (4) doesn't have; (5) drop 'any'; (6) got a house; (7) got; (8) Did he have; (9) Does he have; (10) drop 'no'; (11) have; (12) get.

### Rule 11. Past Perfect + Infinitive

There are some verbs which, if used in **Past Perfect Tense**, would indicate **incompletion of action**. These verbs express **hope, wish, desire, imagination**. They are :

**Wish, hope, want, expect, intend, suppose, think.**

Also remember that an **Infinitive** is used after the **Past Perfect form** of these Verbs.

**As :**

1. I **had expected to find** him here.  
(But could not find him here.)
2. She **had hoped to pass** in the first division.
3. I **had wished to buy** a new car.

**Note**—In place of **simple Infinitives** can also be used **Perfect Infinitives** :

**As :**

1. I had expected **to have found** him here.
2. She had hoped **to have passed** in the first division.
3. I had wished **to have bought** a new car.

### Rule 12. Have had, has had, had had, will have had

Sometimes **have had, has had** or **had had** are used together. First time they are used as **Auxiliary Verbs** and second time as **Finite Verbs**. **As :**

1. I **have had** my breakfast.
2. She **has had** her breakfast.
3. She **had had** her breakfast very early.
4. He **will have had** his breakfast by now.

**Rule 13.** Sometimes **Had** is also used to express **condition, wish** or **imagination**.

**As :**

1. **Had** I been a king !
2. **Had** I seen the Olympic games !
3. **Had** I won a lottery !
4. He behaved as if he **had been** my master.

### Rule 14. Has been + Noun / Noun with Preposition

These sentences show that some action **started in the Past** and also **ended in the Past**, and is **not continuing in the Present**.

**As :**

1. I have been a Professor.  
(i.e. I am not a Professor now.)
2. I have been to England.  
(i.e. I am not there now.)
3. He has been a sportsman.

### Rule 15. Go = Lose

Sometimes '**Go**' is used in the sense of '**Lose**'. In that case we should write **is gone / was gone** or **is lost / was lost**, but not **has / had gone** or **lost**.

**As :**

1. My suitcase **is lost / is gone**.
2. My suitcase **was lost / was gone** in the train.

## Exercise

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. I had expected to meeting you at the club.
2. We had supposed getting a house easily.
3. You had intended to starting a new business.
4. I had supposed to have find him at the club.
5. You had hoped to have win the prize.
6. You have have your chance.
7. She had have her dinner late in the night.
8. I will had my turn by now.
9. Have I secured first position in the merit list !
10. Have he one more friend like you !
11. She has being a film-heroine.
12. I have be a member of this club.
13. My purse has gone.
14. My chance had lost.

**Hints**—(1) to meet; (2) to get; (3) to start; (4) to have found; (5) to have won; (6) have had; (7) had had; (8) will have had; (9) Had I secured; (10) Had he; (11) has been; (12) have been; (13) is gone; (14) was lost.

### May / Might

#### Rule 1. May

**May** expresses two ideas :

1. To give or take **permission**
2. To express **Possibility / Probability** or **Doubt**

**For taking permission : May + Subject + Verb in the Present Tense**

**As :**

1. **May** I come in, sir ?
2. **May** I sit on this chair ?

For giving **Permission**/expressing **Possibility** or **Doubt**.

**Subject + may + Verb in the Present Tense**

1. You **may** come in. (Permission)
2. You **may** sit on this chair. (Permission)
3. It **may** rain. (Possibility)
4. He **may** be late. (Doubt)

**Note**—We can also use **can** in place of **May** for giving or taking permission.

#### Rule 2. Might

**Might** is the Past Tense of **May**. It is used to express **very little possibility** or **much doubt**. In **May** there is normal possibility or doubt, but in **Might** the possibility is very little or doubt very much. Its **structure** is :

**Subject + might + Verb in the Present Tense**

**As :**

1. It **might** rain. (very little possibility)
2. He **might** come today.
3. He **might** pass.
4. He **might** change his mind.

#### Rule 3. Might in Interrogative Sentences

**Might** shows **more courtesy** than **May**. This courtesy goes to the extent of doubt and hesitation. Such sentences are always written in **Interrogative form** and begin with **Might**. Their **structure** is :

**Might + Subject + Verb + Object / Other words**

**As :**

1. **Might** I use your pen, please ?
2. **Might** I borrow your pen for an hour ?
3. **Might** I go now ?

**Note**—**Might** can be used to show more courtesy in giving permission also.

**As :**

You **might** go now.

### Exercise

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. May we played here, uncle ?
2. Yes, you may be played.
3. He may be come by the next train.
4. You may win the prize, though the chances are very few.
5. Might I sat by your side ?
6. Might I be stay with you for a night ?
7. Yes, you might stayed.
8. He will may change his route.

**Hints**—(1) play; (2) may play; (3) may come; (4) might win; (5) Might I sit; (6) Might I stay; (7) stay; (8) drop 'will'.

#### Rule 4. May for Purpose or Wish

**May** is used to express **purpose** or **wish** also:

**As :**

1. **May** you live long ! (Wish)
2. **May** God help you ! (Wish)
3. I came so early that I **may** find you at home. (Purpose)
4. Workhard so that you **may** pass. (Purpose)

#### Rule 5. May + Perfect Infinitive

In some sentences **May** is used with **Perfect Infinitive** or **Past Participle**. These sentences express the idea that there was much possibility of an action being completed in the past, but whether the action was really completed or not is not known. The structure of such sentences is this :

**Subject + may + Perfect Infinitive** ('to' of the Infinitive remaining concealed)

or

**Subject + may + have + Past Participle**

As :

1. He **may** have submitted his application.
2. He **may** have given him some help.

#### Rule 6. Might + Perfect Infinitive

These sentences show that there was much possibility of an action to have been completed in the past, but it could not be. Their structure is :

**Subject + might + Perfect Infinitive**

or

**Subject + might + have + Past Participle**

As :

1. The robber **might** have killed him.  
(He escaped being killed.)
2. He **might** have robbed me.
3. The thief **might** have escaped from the police custody.

#### Rule 7. Might in Indirect Narration

While converting a sentence from Direct into Indirect Narration, **May** is changed into **Might** if the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense.

As :

He said, "My father **may** come today."

He said that his father **might** come that day.

#### Rule 8. Might for Dissatisfaction or Reproach

**Might** is also used to express the sense of dissatisfaction or reproach towards a person for not doing his work satisfactorily or to his full capacity. As :

1. You **might** pay a little more attention to your studies.
2. You **might** come a little earlier.

### Exercise

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. The roof may have fallen.
2. There may have been a serious accident.
3. Might he live long !
4. He might prove a good friend.
5. He said that the college may be closed for two days.
6. I replied that his suspicion may be true.
7. You may be a little more serious in your studies.
8. You may reply a little more politely.

**Hints**—(1) might; (2) might; (3) May; (4) may; (5) might; (6) might; (7) might; (8) might.

### Can / Could

#### Rule 1. Can / Could for Power, Ability or Capacity

**Can / Could** express someone's **Power, Ability** or **Capacity**. The structure of such sentences is this :

(i) **Subject + Can + Verb in the Present Tense**

As :

1. He **can** read.
2. You **can** play.
3. She **can** sing.

(ii) **Negative Sentences** will be formed thus :

1. He **cannot / can't** read.
2. You **cannot / can't** play.
3. She **cannot / can't** sing.

(iii) **Subject + could + Verb in the Present Tense**

**Could** is the **Past Tense** of **Can**. It expresses the idea that someone had the **power, ability** or **capacity** in the past. As :

1. He **could** read.
2. You **could** play.
3. She **could** sing.

(iv) **Negative Form :**

1. He **could not / couldn't** read.
2. You **could not / couldn't** play.
3. She **could not / couldn't** sing.

#### Rule 2. Can / Cannot

**Can** or **cannot** expresses the idea of a possibility **being** or **not being** there.

1. It **can** rain today. It **cannot / can't** rain today.
2. He **can** win the prize. He **cannot** win the prize.
3. He **can** lose the game. He **cannot** lose the game.

#### Rule 3. Can / Could

**Can/Could** are also used for taking or giving permission like **May / Might**. In American English **can / could** are more popular. As :

1. **Can** I go now ?
2. Yes, you **can** go. No, you **cannot** go.

**Rule 4.** **Can't** expresses the sense of **negation (no)** :

1. You **can't** meet her.
2. You **cannot** / **can't** enter the premises.

**Rule 5.** **Can / Could** for forming **Interrogative sentences**

**Can/Could** are also used for making **Interrogative** sentences. Their structure is :

**Can / Could + Subject + Verb in the Present Tense**

1. **Can** you help me ?
2. **Can** a horse swim ?
3. **Can** he speak French ?

**Could** is used for extreme courtesy.

1. **Could** you lend me your pen ?
2. **Could** you give me a lift by your car ?

**Rule 6.** **Can / Could** in **Indirect speech**

**Can** becomes **Could** in **Indirect Narration** when the Reporting Verb is in Past Tense.

**As :**

1. He asked me, "**Can** you help me ? (Direct)  
He asked me if I **could** help him. (Indirect)
2. He said, "**I cannot** go there." (Direct)  
He said that he **could** not go there. (Indirect)

### *Exercise*

**Choose the correct alternative from the bold letters :**

1. Can you read ? No, I **couldn't** / **can't**.
2. Can this happen ? **Yes** / **no**, it can.
3. Can this happen ? No, it **can** / **can't**.
4. Can you **lift** / **lifted** this box ?
5. Could you **lift** / **lifted** this box ?
6. He said that he **can** / **could** carry the luggage.
7. He said, "**I cannot** / **could not** reach in time."

**Hints**—(1) Can't; (2) Yes; (3) can't; (4) lift; (5) lift; (6) could; (7) cannot.

**Rule 7.** **Can have + Past Participle**

This structure expresses the idea of **possibility** or **uncertainty** about an action to have been done in the **Past**. **Can have** has the same sense as **may have**. Its **structure** is :

**Subject + can have + Past Participle**

**As :**

1. He **can have reached** by now.  
(“He **may have reached** by now” has also the same meaning.)
2. He **can have heard** the news.
3. He **can have sold** the horse.

**Rule 8.** **Could + have + Past Participle / Perfect Infinitive**

Sentences of this structure show that someone or something had the power or ability to do a certain work, but still he could not do it. **As :**

1. He **could have passed** the examination.  
(But he could not.)
2. You **could have reached** in time.  
(But could not.)
3. He **could have avoided** the accident.

**Rule 9.** **Can in the Negative sense**

**Can** is used in **Negative** (as **cannot**) or **Interrogative** sentences, but **May** is used in **Affirmative** sentences only.

1. **Can** he come ? ('**May** he come ?' is wrong.)
2. No, he **cannot** come. ('may not come' is wrong.)
3. He **may** come.
4. **Can** this happen ?
5. No, this **cannot** happen.

### *Exercise*

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. He can have leave the office by now.
2. He can have reach Kanpur this morning.
3. He could be passed the test easily.
4. His life have been saved.
5. He may not solve this problem.
6. May he cross the river ?
7. May you challenge a tiger ?
8. No, he may not cross the river.

**Hints**—(1) left; (2) reached; (3) could have passed; (4) could have been saved; (5) cannot; (6) Can he cross; (7) Can you challenge; (8) cannot cross.

## Shall / Should Will / Would

### Rule 1. I / We + shall

For Ordinary Future Tense **shall** is used with **First Person Pronoun (I / We)**. As :

1. **I shall** do it.
2. **We shall** do it.
3. **I shall** go to office.
4. **We shall** go by bus.

**Note**—But these days the use of ‘**will**’ with all persons is becoming popular.

### Rule 2. You / Third Person + will

**Second and Third Persons (you/he/they)** take ‘**will**’ to express **Ordinary Future Tense**.

As :

1. **You will** go tomorrow.
2. **They will** not do it.

### Rule 3. Shall with Second / Third Persons

**Second and Third Persons** take **shall** to express **command, promise and threat** in the Future Tense. As :

1. **He shall** not do it again.
2. **You shall** get your share.
3. **He shall** be punished for his misbehaviour.

**Note**—These days ‘**will**’ is being used in place of ‘**shall**’ in such sentences also.

### Rule 4. Shall with Second and Third Persons for Permission

‘**Shall**’ is used with **Second and Third Persons** to obtain **Permission**.

1. **Shall** I lock the gate ?  
(*i.e.* Do I have your permission to lock the gate ?)
2. **Shall** I bring my father tomorrow ?  
(*i.e.* Do I have your permission to bring my father tomorrow ?)
3. **Shall** he be allowed to go ?  
(*i.e.* Will he have your permission to go?)

### Rule 5. Use of Will

**Will** is used in the following cases also :

- (1) With **First Person (I / We)** to express determination :

1. I **will** keep my promise.
2. I **will** never be late now.
3. We **will** fight to the end.

(2) To express **possibility or probability** :

1. He **will** need a bigger house.
2. He **will** not reach in time.
3. That **will** be my letter.
4. You **will** get through.

(3) For **invitation, request or favour** :

1. **Will** you have tea with me ?
2. **Will** you lend me your pen for a minute ?
3. **Will** you not support me ?

**Note**—In the above sentences in place of ‘**Will**’ we can also use **would, wouldn’t, or would you mind**. As :

1. **Would** you have tea with me ?
2. **Wouldn’t / won’t** you have tea with me ?
3. **Would you mind** having tea with me ?

Remember that ‘**would**’ shows more courtesy.

(4) To indicate some **characteristic habit** :

1. He **will** only talk about his sons.
2. He **will** play upon his guitar till midnight.

## Exercise

**Choose the correct alternative :**

1. We **will / shall** go tomorrow.
2. They **shall / will** do it willingly.
3. He **will / shall** obey me.
4. He **will / shall** have to obey me.
5. I **shall / will** have to obey him.
6. He **shall / will** not disobey me any longer now.
7. I **will / shall** have my pound of flesh.
8. He **will / shall** not be allowed to remain here now.
9. **Will/shall** he attend the office tomorrow?
10. **Shall / will** I see you tomorrow ?
11. I **shall / will** do my best for you.
12. **Will / would** you mind going on a picnic with us.

**Hints**—(1) shall; (2) will; (3) will; (4) shall; (5) will; (6) shall; (7) will; (8) shall; (9) Will; (10) Shall; (11) will; (12) Would.

**Rule 6. Will have + Past Participle**

**Will have + Past Participle** express **possibility** or **likelihood** of an action having taken place in the Past. **As :**

1. The train **will have crossed** Allahabad.
2. He **will have left** the office by now.

**Rule 7. Would have + Past Participle**

**Would have + Past Participle** express the idea of a work that **could not be completed** in the Past. **As :**

1. If he had worked a little harder, he **would have secured** first division.
2. Had he come a few days earlier, he **would have seen** his mother.

**Rule 8. 'Would' also expresses the idea that a certain action occurred occasionally in the Past. As :**

1. He **would** often spend his evenings in the club.
2. He **would** often go for swimming.

**Rule 9. Would rather / Would sooner**

These phrases express **Preference**.

1. I **would rather** remain at home.
2. I **would rather** break than bend.
3. I **would sooner** give up my claim.

**Rule 10. 'Should' expresses the sense of Duty, goodwill, and desirability or propriety of some thought or action. As :**

1. We **should** be kind to the animals.
2. You **should** serve your parents.
3. You **should** not come late.
4. He **should** be more reasonable.

**Rule 11. 'Should' also expresses the sense of Advice or Opinion. As :**

1. You **should** regularly go for the morning walk.
2. You **should** not read in dim light.

**Rule 12. Will / Would / Should**

They express the sense of **guess, assumption** or **probability**. **As :**

1. She **should** be in class IV.
2. She **would** be around sixteen years of age.
3. I see a boy coming. He **will / would / should** be my class-mate.

**Rule 13. Should have + Past Participle**

**Should have + Past Participle** express the sense that some **person** or **thing** **could not** complete its allotted task in the Past. **As :**

1. They **should have built** their own house.
2. He **should have completed** his work before going home.
3. The tree **should have borne** fruit by now.

**Rule 14. Should sometimes expresses the sense of 'If'. As :**

1. **Should** you come in time, I would give you a prize.
2. **Should** I seek his help, he would certainly help me.

**Exercise**

**Choose the correct alternative :**

1. The match **will / would** have been over by now.
2. The match **will / would** have been over by now if it had not rained.
3. He **will / would** have been the manager of the factory if he had not offended the chairman.
4. He **will / would** often be found sitting all alone on the sea-shore.
5. I **will / would** rather resign than bear this insult.
6. I **will / would** sooner vacate this house than quarrel with the landlord.
7. We **would / should** be more considerate to the poor and needy.
8. She **should / would** be major next year.
9. **Would / should** you apply next time, I would consider your claim.
10. He **would / should** have taken more interest in his business.

**Hints**—(1) will; (2) would; (3) would; (4) would; (5) would; (6) would; (7) should; (8) should; (9) Should; (10) should.

**Rule 15. Shall/Will changed into should / would in Indirect Narration**

While converting a sentence from **Direct to Indirect Narration**, '**shall**' becomes '**should**' and '**will**' becomes '**would**'.

1. He said, "I shall do it willingly." (Direct)  
He said that he **should** do it willingly.  
(Indirect)
2. You said, "You will not go there."  
(Direct)  
You said that you **would** not go there.  
(Indirect)

**Rule 16.** **Shall / Should, Will / Would** help in making Interrogative sentences. Their structure is :

**Shall / Should / Will / Would + Subject + Verb in the Present Tense**

As :

1. **Shall** we go now ?
2. **Shall** I be allowed to go now ?
3. **Will** he come today ?
4. **Would** you now go ?

**Rule 17.** **Would like / Should like**

'**Should like**' is used with **First Person (I / We)** and '**would like**' with **Second and Third Persons**. Their structure is :

**Subject + would like/should like + Infinitive**

As :

1. I **should like** to know your future plan.
2. He **would like** to know your future plan.

**Note**—(i) In colloquial and American English '**would like**' can be used in place of '**should like**'.

(ii) There are some **other expressions** also which are used like **would like / should like** :

**Would / should care / prefer / be glad / be inclined**

As :

1. I **should prefer** to travel by bus.
2. He **would be glad** to meet you.
3. I **should be inclined** to go with you.

**Rule 18.** **Shall / Will = Going to**

In some sentences '**going to**' can be used in place of **shall / will** for Future Tense. But it should be remembered that '**going to**' is used to express the sense of '**immediate Future**' only (not 'distant Future'). **As** :

1. He **will** travel by car.  
Or  
He **is going to** travel by car.
2. I **shall** have my dinner at the Imperial Hotel.  
Or  
I am **going to** have my dinner at the Imperial Hotel.

**Rule 19.** **Would after wish**

If '**would**' is used after '**wish**', it expresses **strong desire**. **As** :

1. I **wish** you **would** not refuse me.
2. I **wish** you **would** study science.

**Note**—After '**wish**' we do not use '**will**'.

### *Exercise*

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. He said that he shall not start a new business.
2. He asked, "What will you do if you fail in business ?"
3. Will we start now ?
4. Shall he be able to do it ?
5. He will like to know how you will proceed in the matter.
6. I will like to reach there by the earliest available train.
7. We will prefer to have tea than a cold drink.
8. I shall be glad to have the pleasure of your company.
9. I really wish you will accept my proposal.
10. I shall be going to purchase a new car.
11. He will not be going to believe you.
12. We wish they will be friendly with us.

**Hints**—(1) '**would**' in place of '**shall**'; (2) What **would** you do; (3) **Shall**; (4) **Will** or **Would**; (5) **would like to know**; (6) **would like to reach**; (7) **would prefer**; (8) **should be glad**; (9) **you would accept**; (10) **am going to purchase**; (11) **is not going to believe**; (12) **would be friendly**.



### Must / Ought

**Rule 1. Must / Ought** express **compulsion** or **necessity**. As :

1. You **must** come to office at 10 O'clock.
2. You **ought** to come to office at 10 O'clock.

**Note**—Remember that after **ought** the Infinitive comes with 'to', but after **must** the Infinitive is used without 'to'.

**Rule 2. Must not / Mustn't Or Ought not / Oughtn't**

They convey the sense of **Negative compulsion** or **Prohibition** (i.e. emphatic 'no' or restraint)

1. You **mustn't** jump out from a moving train.
2. You **oughtn't** to jump out from a moving train.

**Rule 3. Must / Ought**

They express the sense of **Assumption** or **Likelihood**. As :

1. This book **must** be very popular.
2. This book **ought to** be very popular.

**Rule 4. Must / Ought**

They also express the sense of **Duty** and **Obligation**. As :

1. We **must** love our country.
2. We **ought to** love our country.
3. We **must / ought to** be kind to the poor.

**Rule 5. Must / Ought**

They also convey the sense of **Advice** or **warning**.

1. You **must** drive cautiously.
2. You **ought to** drive cautiously.
3. You **must** avoid strong drinks.
4. You **ought to** avoid strong drinks.

**Rule 6. Must have + Past Participle**

This structure conveys the idea that a certain **action** must have been completed in the Past. As :

1. He laboured very hard. He **must have** secured first division.
2. He started very early. He **must have** caught the train.

**Rule 7. Must be / Must have been** also convey the sense of certainty. As :

1. He talks very proudly. He **must be** an arrogant person.
2. He spoke very fluently. He **must have been** an orator.

**Rule 8. Ought to have**

This expression conveys the sense that a certain action ought to have been completed in the Past, but it could not be. As :

1. He **ought to have** appeared at the examination.
2. He **ought to have** told the whole truth.
3. He **ought to have** come out in your support.

### Exercise

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. He must to meet me this evening.
2. He ought meet me this evening.
3. This problem must to have been solved like this.
4. This problem ought have been solved like this.
5. You must not to act in a hurry.
6. You ought not act in a hurry.
7. He ought have reached well in time.
8. I ought have done it much earlier.
9. He ought not to have fight in the street.
10. We ought not to have encourage him so much.

**Hints**—(1) drop "to" before 'meet'; (2) ought to meet; (3) must have been solved; (4) ought to have been solved; (5) must not act; (6) ought not to act; (7) ought to have reached; (8) ought to have done; (9) fought; (10) encouraged.

### Need / Needn't

**Rule 1. Need denoting 'Necessity'**

When **Need** is used in the simple sense of **necessity**, it is used as an ordinary verb; i.e. in the **Present tense, third person, singular** it is **needs**, and in the **Past Tense**, it is **needed**. As :

1. **I need** a pen.
2. **You / they need** a pen.

3. He **needs** a pen.
4. I / you / he / they **needed** a pen.
5. I **don't need** a pen.
6. She **doesn't need** a pen.

### Rule 2. Need in Negative Sentences

In **Negative** sentences wherein **need** is followed by a **Negative word** (**not, never, none**) or a **Semi-Negative word** (**scarcely, hardly**), we use **need** (not **needs**) even with **Third Person, Singular** in the **Present Tense**. And after that comes the **Infinitive without 'to'**. As :

1. He **need** not fear me.
2. He **need** never fear me.
3. He **need** hardly take my help.
4. He **need** scarcely demand any more help.

### Rule 3. Need in Interrogative Sentences

In **Interrogative** sentences beginning with **Need** also we use only **need** (not **needs**) even with **Third person, Singular**. And then we use **Infinitive without 'to'**. As :

1. **Need** he go there ?
2. **Need** he try again ?

### Rule 4. Need in 'Do' Interrogatives

In Interrogative sentences beginning with **Do / does / did**, we use the **Infinitive with 'to'**. As :

1. Do I **need to go** with him ?
2. Does he **need to go** with you ?
3. Did you **need to behave** like this ?

### Rule 5. Needn't

**Needn't** expresses the sense of **not binding**. We use **needn't** both with the **Singular** and **Plural**. As :

1. You **needn't** work so hard.
2. He **needn't** go there.
3. They **needn't** go there.

### Rule 6. Needn't have + Past Participle

This construction means that an action completed in the past was either **not necessary** or **not proper**. As :

1. He **needn't have gone** there.  
(unnecessary)
2. He **needn't have behaved** like this.  
(improper)

## Exercise

Choose the correct alternative :

1. I **need / am need** a good house.
2. I am **need / in need** of a good house.
3. He doesn't **need / needs** your help.
4. He **need / needs** not go so early.
5. Ram **need / needs** not apply again.
6. He **need / needs** hardly any more medicine now.
7. **Need / needs** he meet you there ?
8. Does he **need meet / to meet** you there ?
9. Did he **need to quarrel / quarrel** over such a petty matter ?
10. He **needn't to wait / wait** so long.
11. She **needn't have sell / sold** her car.
12. Your father **needn't to have / have** worried so much about you.

**Hints**—(1) need; (2) in need; (3) need; (4) need; (5) need; (6) need; (7) Need; (8) to meet; (9) to quarrel; (10) wait; (11) sold; (12) have.

## Dare / Daren't

### Rule 1. Dare denoting 'Challenge'

When **Dare** is used in the sense of **challenge**, we use it as an ordinary verb. That is, it is used according to the **Number** and **Person** of the subject in the **Present Tense** as either **dare** or **dares**. The **Infinitive** is used with **'to'**. As :

1. He **dares** me to climb to the peak.
2. I **dare** you to compete with me.
3. They **dare** me to move this boulder.

### Rule 2. 'Dare' in Negative Sentences

In **Negative** sentences when **dare** is followed by a **Negative word** (**not, never, none**) or **Semi-Negative word** (**hardly, scarcely**), we use **dare** (not **dares**) even with **Third Person, Singular** in the **Present Tense**. Also, the **Infinitive** is used without **'to'**. As :

1. He **dare** not fight with me.
2. I **dare** not stand before you.
3. They **dare** not question my integrity.
4. He **dare** hardly speak before me.

**Rule 3. 'Dare' in Interrogative Sentences**

In **Interrogative** sentences beginning with **Dare**, we use **dare** (not **dares**) even with **Third Person, Singular** in the **Present Tense**. Also, the **Infinitive** coming after it is used without **'to'**. **As :**

1. **Dare** he speak before you ?
2. **Dare** he repeat the mistake ?

**Rule 4. 'Dare' in 'Do' Interrogatives**

In **Interrogative** sentences beginning with **Do / Does / Did**, the **Infinitive** is used with **'to'**. **As :**

1. **Does** he dare to challenge you ?
2. **Did** he dare to argue with you ?
3. **Do** I dare to stand before him ?

**Rule 5. Daren't**

In **Negative** sentences both with **Singular and Plural** subjects we use **daren't** (not **daresn't**). **As :**

1. He **daren't** come before me.
2. I **daren't** go there alone.

**Rule 6. Daren't have + Past Participle**

This construction means that an action completed in the Past was either **not necessary** or **not proper**. **As :**

1. He **daren't have** gone alone in the deep wood.
2. You **daren't have** challenged him like this.

**Exercise**

**Choose the correct alternative :**

1. He **dare / dares** me to swim across the river.
2. I **dare / dares** you to swim across the river with me.
3. He **dare / dares** not accept my challenge.
4. She **dare / dares** not speak before me.
5. He dare hardly **speak / to speak** before me.
6. I dare not **disobey / to disobey** him.
7. Dare he **speak / to speak** before me ?
8. **Dare / dares** he wrestle with me ?
9. Does he dare **wrestle / to wrestle** with me ?
10. He **daren't / daresn't** challenge me.

11. We **daren't / not dare** act against his will.

12. Did he dare **to neglect / neglect** you ?

**Hints**—(1) dares; (2) dare; (3) dare; (4) dare; (5) speak; (6) disobey; (7) speak; (8) Dare; (9) to wrestle; (10) daren't; (11) daren't; (12) to neglect.

**Used to**

**Rule 1. Used to** carries the sense that an action was done either **continually** or **habitually**.

1. He **used to** work on daily wages.
2. He **used to** quarrel with his neighbour.
3. He **used to** play football in his school days.

**Rule 2. Negative and Interrogative of 'Used to'**

Negative and Interrogative sentences with **used to** are formed as given below :

1. He **used not** to live in this house.
2. **Used he** to live in this house ?

**Rule 3. Subject + Verb 'to be' + used to + Noun / Gerund**

These sentences express the idea of being **habituated** to a certain matter or action. **As :**

1. He is **used to** hard life.
2. I am **used to** reading till late in the night.
3. They are **used to** travelling in crowded buses.

**Rule 4. Do + use to**

In colloquial and spoken English we make **Negative** or **Interrogative** sentences with **do / does / did** followed by **use to** (not **used to**). **As :**

1. He **did not use** to live in this house.
2. **Did he use** to live in this house ?

**Exercise**

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. We **use / used** to work here together.
2. He **use / used** to be so kind to me.
3. He **used not / did not used** to wear white khadi.
4. He used **to sit / sit** on the last bench.
5. I **used / am used** to an easy-going life.
6. He is used **to read / to reading** till late in the night.

7. He did not **use** / **used** to drive his own car.
8. **Did he use** / **used** to go every day by bus ?

**Hints**—(1) used; (2) used; (3) used not; (4) to sit; (5) am used; (6) to reading; (7) did not use; (8) Did he use.

## Two Auxiliaries and Principal Verb

### Rule 1. Two Auxiliaries + Principal Verb

Sometimes **two Auxiliary Verbs** can be used with **One Principal Verb** only. But this is possible only when the same form of the Principal Verb may be used with both the Auxiliaries. **As** :

1. He neither **can** nor **will help** you.
2. He **did** not and **should** not **tell** a lie.

The use of Auxiliaries and the Principal Verb is correct in both these sentences. In the first sentence the Auxiliaries are **can** and **will** and with them the use of the same form of the Principal Verb **help** is grammatically correct. In the second sentence the Auxiliaries are **did** and **should** both of which would take the same form of the Principal Verb **tell**.

But if the Auxiliaries in the sentence are such as would need different forms of the Principal Verb, the same form of the Principal Verb would not serve the purpose. In that case, different forms of the Principal Verb with each Auxiliary will be needed. **As** :

1. He neither **has helped** nor **will help** you.
2. He **has** not **told** and **should** not **tell** a lie.

In the first sentence there are two Auxiliary Verbs—**has** and **will**. They will take **two** different **forms** of the Principal Verb : **Has** will take '**helped**' and **will** '**help**'. Therefore the Principal Verb will be used separately in the proper form with each helping Verb. In the same way, in the second sentence **has** will take '**told**' and **should** '**tell**' separately with each Auxiliary Verb.

We cannot write the above sentences as below :

1. He neither has nor will help you.
2. He has not and should not tell a lie.

Such errors are common and should be avoided.

## Exercise

### Correct the following sentences :

1. He can write and will write a long essay.
2. He should tell and will tell you a good story.
3. He has not and will not place all the facts before you.
4. He cannot and has not done any good to anybody.
5. He dare not and has not gone alone to the wood.
6. We should not and have never quarrelled over our property.
7. We did not and have never told a lie.
8. We have never and will never hide anything from you.

**Hints**—(1) can and will write; (2) should and will tell; (3) has not placed; (4) cannot do; (5) dare not go; (6) should not quarrel; (7) did not tell; (8) have never hidden.

## Position of Subject, Verb, Object and Complement

### Rule 1. Subject + Tr. Verb + Object

Simple Affirmative sentence has the following structure :

1. He killed a snake.
2. She loves her home.

### Rule 2. Subject + Tr. Verb + Object (Indirect) + Object (Direct)

There are some verbs which may take **two** objects. One of these objects is generally **living (animate)** and the second is **inanimate**. The animate object is called **Indirect Object** and the Inanimate object is called **Direct object**. **As** :

1. He gave **me** a **book**.

In this sentence **me** (animate) is **Indirect Object** and **book** (inanimate) is **Direct Object**. In such sentences **Indirect Object** is used **first** and **Direct Object** at the **second place**.

In some cases **both** the objects may be **Inanimate**. The question would then arise which of the two inanimate objects is Direct object and which is Indirect object. In this regard it should be remembered that the object

with which we may use 'to' or 'for' within the sentence would be **Indirect Object**, and that with which 'to' or 'for' may not be used is Direct Object. **As :**

1. He has given his **car** a new **look**.
2. We have given your **village** a new approach **road**.

In the first of these two sentences we can use 'to' before the object **his car**, but we cannot use 'to' or 'for' before the second object **look**. In the same way, we can use 'to' before **village** in the second sentence, but not before **road**. Therefore in these two sentences **car** and **village** are Indirect objects, and **look** and **road** are Direct objects.

Now the question is whether Direct object should be used first or the Indirect one in such cases. The general rule, as we have said above, is that Indirect object comes first and the Direct object later. But over and above this rule **two more** points should be kept in mind :

- (1) The object to which we want to give **more importance** should be used **first**. With the change of emphasis, the sense of the whole sentence also changes a little. Look at the following sentence :

'He gave **me** a book.'

In this sentence the emphasis has been laid on **me** because it has been used as the **first** object. The sentence, therefore, means that he gave the book to **me alone** and to none else.

But if we write the same sentence thus :

'He gave a **book** to me.'

Now the emphasis has been changed from **me** to **book**. The sentence now means that he gave me **only a book** and nothing else.

- (2) Another point to be kept in mind is that between the two objects, the one which is **smaller (in fewer words)** is used first, and the **bigger** one (in **more** words) is used later. **As :**

'He gave **sweets** to **every member of the family**.'

Here '**sweets**' is the smaller object and therefore used first, and **every member of the family**, being the **bigger** object (in number of words), is used later (although it is Indirect object).

### Rule 3. Subject + Tr. Verb + Object + Complement

Remember that complement is used after the object. **As :**

I nominate **you member** of the committee.

Here **you** is object and **member** is complement.

### Rule 4. Causative Verbs (make / get / have)

Causative Verbs are those in which the **Subject** itself **does not act**, but causes something or someone else to act on its behalf. The structure of these sentences is as follows :

**Subject + Make / get / have + Object + remaining part**

1. He **made him** run away.
2. I **got him** dismissed.
3. He **had** the **orders** passed.

### Rule 5. Verb + Preposition / Adverb + Noun

There are some sentences in which the **Verb** is used along with some Preposition / Adverb (**up / on / off / in / down / out / away**). At the same time the **Verb also has** a Noun or a Pronoun for its **object**. Now the question is whether the Preposition / Adverb is to be used earlier or the object. For this the general rule is that if the object is **small** (of one word only), it should be used before the Preposition / Adverb, but if the object contains **more words**, it should be used after the Preposition / Adverb. **As :**

1. Turn him **out**.  
(Object before the Preposition)
2. Bring him **in**.  
(Object before the Preposition)
3. I'll see you **off**.  
(Object before the Preposition)
4. Take your coat **off**.  
(Object before the Preposition)
5. Put your shirt **on**.  
(Object before the Preposition)
6. Turn **out** the dirty beggarly man.  
(Object after the Preposition)
7. Bring **in** my very dear friend.  
(Object after the Preposition)
8. Put **on** your blue sport shirt.  
(Object after the Preposition)

## Question-Tags / Tail Questions

Question-tags or Tail Questions are often used in conversational or Colloquial language. Question-tags are often placed after some statement, request, proposal or command. They are always in Question form. **As :**

1. You love me, **don't you ?**
2. Let us now play, **shall we ?**
3. You don't love me, **do you ?**
4. Don't go there, **will you ?**

The following are the rules for framing Question-tags :

**Rule 1.** With Positive statement / request we add Negative Question-tag and with Negative statement or request we add Positive Question-tag.

**Positive**       $\longrightarrow$       **Negative**  
**Negative**      $\longrightarrow$       **Positive**  
**As :**

1. He is a good man, **isn't he ?**
2. He is not a good man, **is he ?**
3. He doesn't work hard, **does he ?**
4. He works hard, **doesn't he ?**

**Note**—Semi-negative words **As :** few, little, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, etc. are also believed to be Negative and therefore we use **Positive Question-tags** after them.  
**As :**

1. He **rarely** comes here, **does he ?**
2. **Few** people are interested in this scheme, **are they ?**

**Rule 2.** The **subject** of a Question-tag is always a **Pronoun** (not a Noun).

The rules for this are :

- (a) When the subject of the statement is **None / anyone / someone / every one / everybody / anybody / nobody**, the subject of the Question-tag would be '**he / they**.' **As :**
  1. No one will come, will he / will they ?
  2. Any one can come, can't he / can't they?
- (b) When the subject of the Statement is **All of us / some of us / none of us / one of us / most of us**, the subject of the question-tag would be '**we**.' **As :**
  1. All of us will go, shall we not ?
  2. None of us has done it, have we ?

- (c) When the subject of the statement is **All of you / some of you / none of you / one of you / most of you**, the subject of the Question-tag would be '**you**.' **As :**

1. All of you can do it, can't you ?
2. None of you can do it, can you ?

- (d) When the subject of the statement is **All of them / some of them / none of them / one of them / most of them**, the subject of the question-tag would be, '**they**.' **As :**

1. All of them were present, weren't they ?
2. None of them were present, were they ?

- (e) When the subject of the statement is **Nothing / something / everything / anything**, the subject of the Question-tag would be '**It**.' **As :**

1. Everything is lost, isn't it ?
2. Nothing is lost, is it ?

- (f) If the subject of the statement is **I am**, and the statement is **affirmative**, the subject of the Question-tag would be **aren't I** (not, '**am not I**'), but if the statement is **Negative**, we use '**am I ?**' **As :**

1. I am only a student, aren't I ?
2. I am not a student, am I ?

- (g) When the statement has this pattern :

**There + Auxiliary Verb + Subject**, the Question-tag would have '**Verb + there**' (not **Verb + Pronoun**). **As :**

1. There is no good college, is there ?  
(Not, **Is it there ?**)
2. There is a good college, is not there ?  
(Not, **Is it not there ?**)

- (h) When the statement has **need / needs**, the Question-tag would have **don't / doesn't**, and with **used to**, we use **didn't**. **As :**

1. I need a book, don't I ?
2. He needs a book, doesn't he ?
3. He used to live here, didn't he ?

- (i) For **positive** request / command, we use **will you / won't you ?** in the Question-tag, but for **negative** request / command, we use only **will you ?** **As :**

1. Ring the bell, **will you ?** Or **won't you ?**
2. Don't ring the bell, will you ?



- (j) If the statement begins with **Let**, it may have **two** meanings, and with them **two different types** of Question-tags are added :

- (i) If the statement suggests **Proposal** or **Suggestion**, the Question-tag will have **Shall we** ?

1. Let us now go for dinner, shall we ?
2. Let us form a society, shall we ?

- (ii) If the statement suggests **Permission**, the Question-tag will have **will you** ? As :

1. Let them read here, will you ?
2. Let her take the book, will you ?

### *Exercise*

**Add Question-tags to the following statements :**

1. They love and admire you.
2. I have not seen Calcutta.
3. He does not know English.
4. He can speak French.
5. Few people know him.
6. No one will like your attitude.
7. Every one is most welcome here.
8. All of us should play a game.
9. Nothing could be saved.
10. I am a soldier.
11. There is no Railway station here.
12. Call the peon.

### *Revision Exercise –1*

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. I think it shall rain tonight.
2. Will I buy a television ?
3. Shall you be able to visit us tomorrow ?
4. I shouldn't have done this if I was you ?
5. If I was the President of India, I would make English a compulsory subject.
6. He needs not have shouted at me.
7. He dares not go against the wishes of his master.
8. He needs not to pay the next instalment.
9. The earth moves round the sun, isn't it ?
10. You will be going home in the summer, will you ?
11. Why you are so sad ?
12. Take your old shoes off ?

13. Does he dare offend you ?
14. He never smiles nor ever will.
15. He has never been true nor will ever be true to me.
16. He has not and never can dismiss my case.
17. He will often talk of his school days.
18. I wish he will come for my rescue.
19. He said that he will not wait any longer.
20. Little did I know that he will deceive me.

### *Revision Exercise –2*

**Choose the correct alternative :**

1. I believe I (should, can, may) be able to go.
2. He (shall, will, dare) not return your book until he is compelled.
3. You (should, would, ought) to be punctual.
4. I wish you (will, would, should) be successful.
5. (Shall, will, would) you please help me ?
6. (Shall, will, may) I help you ?
7. You (should, ought, must) return my book at once.
8. He (need, dare, would) not ask for any promotion.
9. (Shall, might, could) you show me the way to the station ?
10. I (would, used, ought) to be a teacher but now I have taken to business.
11. I (will, shall, am) to address a meeting in the afternoon.
12. I wish he (should, would, may) not betray me.
13. He (is, was, has) to carry out my orders.
14. (Doesn't, oughtn't, hasn't) he served you so faithfully ?
15. I am your true follower, (amn't, aren't, isn't) I ?
16. There is no news, but he (may, would, should) come.
17. (Should, would, may) you have one more cup ?
18. He said that he (is, was, will) in great trouble.
19. (May, might, would) I borrow your pen for a minute ?
20. You (needn't, couldn't, haven't) wait for her any longer.