

Voice : Verb का वह form (रूप) जो यह अभिव्यक्त करता है कि Subject (कर्ता) स्वयं कुछ करता है, अथवा Subject (कर्ता) किसी के द्वारा किये गए कार्य का परिणाम भोगता है, Voice कहलाता है। अर्थात् Subject सामान्यतः किसी कार्य के लिए Directly responsible होता है या Indirectly responsible होता है।

Transitive Verb के दो Voices होते हैं।

1. Active Voice (कर्तृवाच्य)
2. Passive Voice (कर्म वाच्य)

1. Active Voice : A Verb is said to be in the Active Voice when the person or thing denoted by the Subject acts.

किसी Verb को Active Voice में कहा जाता है, जब कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु Subject के रूप में कुछ करता है। जैसे—

I write a letter. मैं पत्र लिखता हूँ।
He writes a letter. वह पत्र लिखता है।

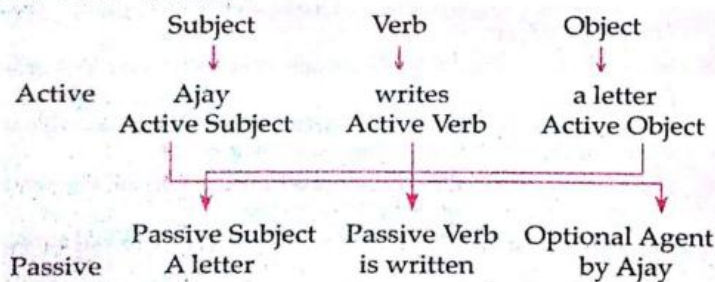
उपरोक्त वाक्यों में I और he Verbs—write / writes का सम्पादन कर रहे हैं। अर्थात् I और he पत्र लिखने में सक्रिय हैं। अतः write / writes Active Voice में है।

2. Passive Voice : A Verb is said to be in the Passive Voice when the person or thing denoted by the Subject does not act, but suffers the action done by something / someone.

किसी Verb को Passive Voice में कहा जाता है, जब कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु Subject के रूप में कार्य नहीं करता है बल्कि किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के द्वारा किये गये कार्य का परिणाम भोगता है। जैसे—

A letter is written by me. पत्र मेरे द्वारा लिखा जाता है।
A letter is written by him. पत्र उसके द्वारा लिखा जाता है।

Verb का Voice होता है, इसलिए sentence में प्रयुक्त Verb यदि Active Voice में होता है, तो sentence भी Active Voice में होगा। sentence में प्रयुक्त Verb Passive Voice में होता है, तो sentence भी Passive Voice में होगा। Active Voice से Passive Voice में परिवर्तित करने के लिए वाक्य की बनावट तथा अर्थ का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। Transitive Verb का Passive Voice होता है, Intransitive Verb का नहीं। Active तथा Passive sentences के अर्थ में अन्तर नहीं होता है।



उपरोक्त diagram की सहायता से आप सामान्यतः Active से Passive में change (परिवर्तित) कर सकते हैं। इसके बावजूद भी आपको Active से Passive बनाने में कठिनाइयाँ हों, तो आप नीचे दिए गए steps का सहारा लेकर Active से Passive में बदल सकते हैं।

Active voice से Passive voice में बदलने का नियम :

Step (1) : Active Voice के sentence के Object या Active Object को Passive Voice में Subject की जगह लिखें।

Step (2) : Tense तथा Passive Subject के Number तथा person के मुताबिक Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Main Verb का Past participle form लिखें। अर्थात् M.V³ का प्रयोग करें।

Step (4) : by Preposition का प्रयोग करें।

Note : जरूरत के मुताबिक by Preposition का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। by के अलावे दूसरे Preposition at, to, आदि का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक किया जा सकता है।

Step (5) : Active के sentence के Subject अर्थात् Active Subject को Passive Voice में Object की जगह लिखें।

Note : Passive Objects के रूप में one, someone, no one, people, somebody, no one, police, public, us, them आदि प्रयोग नहीं होता है। लेकिन sentence का अर्थ स्पष्ट न हो, तो उपरोक्त Passive Objects का प्रयोग किया भी जा सकता है। उपरोक्त Nouns/Pronouns का प्रयोग किये बगैर sentence का अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाता है इसलिए इनका प्रयोग होता है।

संक्षेप में :

Active : Subject + Verb + Object

Passive : Subject + Auxiliary Verb + M.V³ + by + Object

From Active Voice To Passive Voice

A. Simple Present Tense

Rule (1) : यदि Active sentence— 'Subject + M.V¹/M.V² + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो उसे Passive Voice में नीचे दिए गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : Passive Subject + is/are/am + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : Ashish Anurag makes a noise.

Passive : A noise is made by Ashish Anurag.

Active : Children like sweets.

Passive : Sweets are liked by children.

Active : Boys love animals.

Passive : Animals are loved by boys.

Active : Rekha takes coffee every morning.

Passive : Coffee is taken by Rekha every morning.

Active : We respect him.

Passive : He is respected.

Active : Ajit does not help me.

Passive : I am not helped by Ajit.

B. Present Continuous Tense

Rule (2) : यदि Active sentence— 'Subject + is/are/am + M.V⁴ (M.V. + ing) + O' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो उसे Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : Passive Subject + is/are/am + being + M.V⁵ + Passive Object.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : He is writing a letter.

Passive : A letter is being written by him.

Active : Bhavna is singing a song.

Passive : A song is being sung by Bhavna.

Active : The students are watching the match.

Passive : The match is being watched by the students.

Active : Sweta is answering the question.
 Passive : The question is being answered by Sweta.
 Active : I am drawing the picture.
 Passive : The picture is being drawn by me.
 Active : They are not picking the flowers.
 Passive : The flowers are not being picked by them.

C. Present Perfect Tense

Rule (3) : यदि Active sentence- 'Subject + has/have + M.V³ + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो उसे Passive Voice में नीचे दिए गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : *Passive Subject + has/have + been + M.V³ + by + Passive object.*

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : Nutan has written this letter.
 Passive : This letter has been written by Nutan.
 Active : He has washed the plates.
 Passive : The plates have been washed by him.
 Active : Tendulkar has thrown the balls.
 Passive : The balls have been thrown by Tendulkar.
 Active : They have cut all telephone wires.
 Passive : All telephone wires have been cut.
 Active : Someone has stolen my watch.
 Passive : My watch has been stolen.
 Active : I have told a lie.
 Passive : A lie has been told by me.

Note : Present Perfect Continuous Tense का Passive नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।

D. Simple Past Tense

Rule (4) : यदि Active sentence- 'Subject + M.V² + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो उसे Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : *Passive Subject + was/were + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.*

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : He stole my book.
 Passive : My book was stolen by him.
 Active : Ajay spoke the truth.
 Passive : The truth was spoken by Ajay.
 Active : The mad dog bit the beggar.
 Passive : The beggar was bitten by the mad dog.
 Active : Dinkar wrote this poem.
 Passive : This poem was written by Dinkar.
 Active : Binay killed the snake.
 Passive : The snake was killed by Binay.
 Active : The police did not catch the thief.
 Passive : The thief was not caught by the police.

E. Past Continuous Tense.

Rule (5) : यदि Active sentence- 'Subject + was/were + M.V⁴ + (M.V + ing) + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : *Passive Subject + was/were + being + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.*

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : He was writing a letter.
 Passive : A letter was being written by him.

Active : The farmers were sowing the seeds.

Passive : The seeds were being sown by the farmers.

Active : The gardener was watering the plants.

Passive : The plants were being watered by the gardener.

Active : She was not writing a letter to her husband.

Passive : A letter was not being written by her to her husband.

Active : The children were making a noise.

Passive : A noise was being made by the children.

Active : Someone was reading the Ramayana.

Passive : The Ramayana was being read. (रिड)

F. Past Perfect Tense

Rule (6) : यदि Active sentence- 'Subject + had + M.V³ + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : *Passive Subject + had been + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.*

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : He had written a letter.
 Passive : A letter had been written by him.
 Active : They had not done their homework.
 Passive : Their homework had not been done.
 Active : The players had won the match.
 Passive : The match had been won by the players.
 Active : The children had eaten all the cakes before the party began.
 Passive : All the cakes had been eaten by the children before the party began.
 Active : The farmers had reaped the crops before the rains fell.
 Passive : The crops had been reaped by the farmers before the rains fell.
 Active : Somebody had already warned him.
 Passive : He had already been warned.

Note : Past Perfect Continuous Tense का Passive नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

G. Simple Future Tense

Rule (7) : यदि Active sentence- 'Subject + shall/will + M.V¹ + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : *Passive Subject + shall be/will be + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.*

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : The postman will deliver the letters.
 Passive : The letters will be delivered by the postman.
 Active : People will remember Mother Teresa.
 Passive : Mother Teresa will be remembered.
 Active : He will teach me.
 Passive : I shall be taught by him.
 Active : No one will answer your question.
 Passive : Your question will not be answered.
 Active : Nobody will catch you.
 Passive : You will not be caught.
 Active : Someone will read the Gita.
 Passive : The Gita will be read. (रिड)

Note : Future Continuous Tense का Passive नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

Rule (8) : यदि Active sentence- 'Subject + shall have/ will have + M.V³ + object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : Passive Subject + shall/will + have been + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : The police will have caught the terrorist.

Passive : The terrorist will have been caught by the police.

Active : The chemist will have closed the shop by ten O'clock.

Passive : The shop will have been closed by the chemist by ten O'clock.

Active : They will have painted the whole house by two O'clock.

Passive : The whole house will have been painted by them by two O'clock.

Active : The students will have remembered the teaching of Mr. Thakur.

Passive : The teaching of Mr. Thakur will have been remembered.

Active : The central government will have electrified five thousand villages by the end of next year.

Passive : Five thousand villages will have been electrified by the central government by the end of next year.

Active : They will have built the house.

Passive : The house will have been built.

Note : Future Perfect Continuous Tense का Passive नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

विशेष जानकारी योग्य तथ्य :

सामान्यतः Present Perfect Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense, Future Continuous Tense तथा Future Perfect Continuous Tense के Passive form का प्रयोग आधुनिक English में नहीं होता है।

लेकिन Michael Swan जैसे लोकप्रिय Grammarian के मतानुसार यदि उपरोक्त Tenses के sentences को Passive form में बदलने की आवश्यकता पड़े तो being जोड़कर बनाया जा सकता है। चूँकि इसका प्रयोग आधुनिक English में नहीं के बराबर होता है। इसलिए ऐसा कहा जाता है कि उपरोक्त Tenses का Passive नहीं होता है। पाठकगण यदि उपरोक्त मत की प्रामाणिकता के विषय में जानना चाहते हैं, तो वे Michael Swan द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक Practical English Usage का Page No. 458 देखें जो Oxford University Press से प्रकाशित है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Active : He has been writing a letter for an hour.

Passive : A letter has been being written by him for an hour.

Active : The girls have been learning music for several months.

Passive : Music has been being learnt by the girls for several months.

2. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Active : Mr. Thakur had been writing this book for six months.

Passive : This book had been being written by Mr. Thakur for six month.

Passive : Her lover had been being waited for by Guriya since 1990.

3. Future Continuous Tense

Active : The boys will be playing hockey.

Passive : Hockey will be being played by the boys.

Active : All next year the tailor will be sewing the dresses.

Passive : All next year the dresses will be being sewed by the tailor.

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Active : They will have been making the toys for two years.

Passive : The toys will have been being made for two years.

Active : The students will have been preparing for the NDA examination from 2015.

Passive : The NDA examination will have been being prepared by the students from 2015.

Note : By + optional agent (Object) should be mentioned only when it is necessary.

Special Rules for Passive Voice

Rule (9) : यदि Active sentence- 'Subject + Modal Auxiliary verbs + M.V¹ + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : Passive Subject + Modal Auxiliary verbs + be + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.

Modal Auxiliary Verbs : shall, will, can, could, may, might, should, would, must, ought to etc. को Modal Auxiliary Verbs कहा जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : I must help the poor.

Passive : The poor must be helped by me.

Active : He can speak English.

Passive : English can be spoken by him.

Active : We should love our country.

Passive : Our country should be loved.

Active : They may win the match.

Passive : The match may be won.

Active : One should keep one's promises.

Passive : Promises should be kept.

Active : They must do it at once.

Passive : It must be done at once.

Active : Anybody can easily do this work.

Passive : This work can be easily done.

Active : Nobody could kill the criminal.

Passive : The criminal could not be killed.

Active : Everyone will do his homework.

Passive : His homework will be done by everyone.

Rule (10) : यदि Active sentence- 'Subject + modal Auxiliary Verbs + have + M.V³ + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : Passive Subject + Modal Auxiliary Verbs + have been + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : We must have respected our elders.
 Passive : Our elders must have been respected.
 Active : You could have written the letter.
 Passive : The letter could have been written by you.
 Active : He will have solved the sums.
 Passive : The sums will have been solved by him.
 Active : He must have done that work.
 Passive : That work must have been done by him.
 Active : We ought to have loved our neighbours.
 Passive : Our neighbours ought to have been loved.

Rule (11) : यदि Active sentence— '*Subject + Am/is/are/was/were/has/have/had + Infinitive Verb (to + V¹) + Object*' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : *Passive Subject + am/is/are/was/were/has/have/had + to be + M.V³ + by + Passive Object.*

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : I am to write a book.
 Passive : A book is to be written by me.
 Active : He is to read the Upanishad.
 Passive : The Upanishad is to be read (रिड) by him.
 Active : My wife was to buy a necklace.
 Passive : A necklace was to be bought by my wife.
 Active : He has to purchase a radio set.
 Passive : A radio set has to be purchased by him.
 Active : I have to do it.
 Passive : It has to be done by me.
 Active : They had to play badminton.
 Passive : Badminton had to be played.

Rule (12) : यदि Active sentence— '*There + Verb + Noun (Subject) + Infinitive (to + V¹)*' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : *There + Verb + Noun (Subject) + to be + M.V³*

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : There is no money to buy.
 Passive : There is no money to be bought.
 Active : There is nothing to gain.
 Passive : There is nothing to be gained.
 Active : There is time to study.
 Passive : There is time to be studied.
 Active : There is nothing to say.
 Passive : There is nothing to be said.
 Active : There was time to labour.
 Passive : There was time to be laboured.

Rule (13) : यदि Active sentence— '*It + Verb + Noun + Infinitive (to + V¹) + Object*' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : *It + Verb + Noun + for + Object + to be + M.V³*

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : It is time to prepare for the examination.
 Passive : It is time for the examination to be prepared.
 Active : It is time to learn computer.
 Passive : It is time for computer to be learnt.

Active : It is time to do our homework.

Passive : It is time for our homework to be done.

Active : It is now time to play cricket.

Passive : It is now time for cricket to be played.

Rule (14) : यदि Active sentence— '*Subject + Verb + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive (to + V¹) + Object*' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : I like audience to respect me.

Passive : I like to be respected.

Active : He wants someone to tell a story.

Passive : He wants a story to be told.

Active : The teacher likes Mohan to read the Ramayana.

Passive : The teacher likes the Ramayana to be read (रिड) by Mohan.

Active : He wants people to like him.

Passive : He wants to be liked (by people).

Active : She has to see it or to believe it.

Passive : It has to be seen or to be believed by her.

Rule (15) : यदि Active sentence— से order / command (आदेश/ आज्ञा) के भाव का बोध हो, तो इसे Imperative sentence या Command कहा जाता है।

ऐसे Imperative sentences को Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : Switch on the light.

Passive : Let the light be switched on.

Active : Open the window.

Passive : Let the window be opened.

Active : Bring a bottle of whisky.

Passive : Let a bottle of whisky be brought.

Active : Inform the police of the crime.

Passive : Let the police be informed of the crime.

Active : Shut the door.

Passive : Let the door be shut.

Active : Post this letter.

Passive : Let this letter be posted

Active : Don't insult the poor.

Passive : Let the poor not be insulted.

Active : Don't touch the naked wire.

Passive : Let the naked wire not be touched.

Active : Don't pluck the mangoes.

Passive : Let the mangoes not be plucked.

जानें :

Active : Turn her out.

Passive : Let her be turned out.

Active : Tell her to read the Gita.

Passive : Let her be told to read the Gita.

Note : (i) Imperative sentence के Passive में by you का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(ii) Let के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है न कि Nominative Case के Pronoun का।

(iii) Imperative sentence में Subject— you छिपा रहता है।

Rule (16) : यदि Imperative sentence (in Active Voice) से advice (सलाह) का बोध हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : Main word (Passive Subject) + should be + M.V⁶

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : Help the helpless.
 Passive : The helpless should be helped.
 Active : Love your country.
 Passive : Your country should be loved.
 Active : Don't insult the poor.
 Passive : The poor should not be insulted.
 Active : Respect your elders.
 Passive : Your elders should be respected.
 Active : Love your neighbours.
 Passive : Your neighbours should be loved.

Note : जब आप पाठकों को Imperative sentence से आदेश/सलाह के भाव का पता न चले तो आप उपरोक्त Rules No. (15) और (16) में से किसी Rule को follow कर Passive में बदल सकते हैं। ध्यान रखें कि भाव अर्थात् अर्थ में परिवर्तन न हो।

Rule (17) : यदि Imperative sentences— please तथा kindly से स्टार्ट (start—प्रारंभ) हो या लास्ट (last—अंत) हो, तो इससे request के भाव का बोध होता है तथा Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : You are requested to + M.V¹ + Object (Given)
 or You are requested to + Rest words except please or kindly.

ध्यान दें : (i) Please तथा kindly का प्रयोग Passive Voice में नहीं करें।

(ii) Please तथा kindly के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए Passive Voice में you are requested to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : Please give me a book.
 Passive : You are requested to give me a book.
 Active : Take your seat please.
 Passive : You are requested to take your seat.
 Active : Kindly post this letter.
 Passive : You are requested to post this letter.
 Active : Please give me five hundred rupees.
 Passive : You are requested to give me five hundred rupees.
 Active : Please sit down.
 Passive : You are requested to sit down.

Rule (18) : यदि Imperative sentence 'Let' से स्टार्ट हो, अर्थात् 'Let + Indirect Object + M.V¹ + Direct Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : Let + Direct Object + be + M.V³ + by + Indirect Object.

Direct Object : Verb के बाद प्रयुक्त होने वाले वस्तु सूचक शब्द को Direct Object कहते हैं। जैसे— letter, book, pen, matter, work etc.

Indirect Object : Verb के बाद प्रयुक्त होने वाले व्यक्ति सूचक शब्द को Indirect Object कहते हैं। जैसे—me, us, you, him, her, it, them.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : Let me do this work.
 Passive : Let this work be done by me.
 Active : Let her sing a song.
 Passive : Let a song be sung by her.
 Active : Let us discuss the matter.
 Passive : Let the matter be discussed.

Note : कुछ ऐसे भी sentences हैं जहाँ suggestion (सलाह) का प्रयोग होता है। इससे suggestion (सलाह) का बोध होता है। ऐसे sentences को Passive में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : Let us sing
 Passive : It is suggested that we should sing.
 Active : Let us play together.
 Passive : It is suggested that we should play together.
 Active : Let us work.
 Passive : It is suggested that we should work.

ध्यान दें :

Active form : Let + us + M.V¹ / let + us + M.V¹ together

Passive form : It is suggested that + we + should

Rule (19) : सामान्यतः Intransitive Verb का Passive Voice होता है। लेकिन यदि Imperative sentence, Intransitive Verb से हो तथा इससे order/advice (आदेश/सलाह) के भाव का बोध हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : (i) You are ordered to + Intransitive Verb—(for order)

(ii) You are advised to + Intransitive Verb—(for advice)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

- Active : Sit down—(order)
 Passive : You are ordered to sit down.
 Active : Come here—(order)
 Passive : You are ordered to come here.
 Active : Work hard—(advice)
 Passive : You are advised to work hard.

Interrogative Sentences (or, Questions)

Yes-No questions

Wh-questions

Interrogative sentences / questions— ऐसे sentences प्रयोग प्रश्न पूछने के लिए किये जाते हैं। Interrogative sentences / questions कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

- Are you writing a letter ?
 Can you speak Bengali ?
 Does he read the Bible ?
 Do they fly the kites ?

Yes-no questions

- Who wrote the Mahabharata?
 Who did this ?
 Why has he told a lie ?
 How did you solve the sums ?

Wh-questions

(i) **Yes-No. questions :** ऐसे questions जो Auxiliary से स्टार्ट होते हैं, Yes-No questions कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Can he lift this box ? Were you doing the work ?

Auxiliary Verbs : do, does, did, am, is, are, was, has, have, had, shall, will, can, could, may, might, would, must, ought to ये Auxiliary Verbs कहलाते हैं।

(ii) **Wh-questions :** ऐसे questions जो Wh-words से स्टार्ट होते हैं, Wh-questions कहलाते हैं।

Why have you defeated him?
What has he done?

Wh- words/Interrogative words : what, when, why, who, how, where, which को wh- words/Interrogative words कहते हैं।

Rule (20) : Auxiliary Verbs से स्टार्ट होनेवाले Interrogative sentences या Yes-No questions को Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए steps को follow कर बदलें।

Step (1) : Yes-No question form को Assertive form में बदलें।

Step (2) : इसके बाद General rules के मुताबिक Passive form में बदलें।

Step (3) : Passive form में प्रयुक्त Auxiliary Verb को Subject के पहले रखें।

अंत में questions marks (?) लगा दें। यहाँ देखें कि किस प्रकार उपरोक्त steps को follow कर Passive में बदला जा रहा है। जैसे—

- Active:** Does he write a letter?
Step (1) : He writes a letter.
Step (2) : A letter is written by him.
Step (3) : Is a letter written by him? (Passive)
- Active:** Was the doctor examining the patients?
Step (1) : The doctor was examining the patients.
Step (2) : The patients were being examined by the doctor.
Step (3) : Were the patients being examined by the doctor? (Passive)
- Active:** Did he buy a book?
Step (1) : He bought a book.
Step (2) : A book was bought by him.
Step (3) : Was a book bought by him? (Passive)
- Active:** Have you cheated me?
Step (1) : You have cheated me.
Step (2) : I have been cheated by you.
Step (3) : Have I been cheated by you? (Passive)
- Active:** Should the doctor examine her?
Step (1) : The doctor should examine her.
Step (2) : She should be examined by the doctor.
Step (3) : Should she be examined by the doctor? (passive)
- Active:** Will nobody help the poor?
Step (1) : Nobody will help the poor.
Step (2) : The poor will not be helped.
Step (3) : Will the poor not be helped? (Passive)
- Active:** Do machines make these utensils?
Step (1) : Machines make these utensils.
Step (2) : These utensils are made by machines.
Step (3) : Are these utensils made by machines? (Passive)
- Active:** Have you to paint the box?
Step (1) : You have to paint the box.
Step (2) : The box has to be painted by you.
Step (3) : Has the box to be painted by you? (Passive)
- Active:** Is she to write a book?
Step (1) : She is to write a book.
Step (2) : A book is to be written by her.
Step (3) : Is a book to be written by her? (Passive)

- Active:** Are the children eating sweets now?
Step (1) : The children are eating sweets now.
Step (2) : Sweets are being eaten by the children now.
Step (3) : Are sweets being eaten by the children now? (Passive)

Rule (21) : Wh-words or Interrogative words से स्टार्ट होने वाले Interrogative sentences को Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए steps के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : Wh-words or Interrogative words को Passive बनाते समय छिपा दें।

Step (2) : परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त Yes-No question को Assertive form में लिखें।

Step (3) : इसके बाद General rules को follow कर Passive form में बदलें।

Step (4) : Passive form में प्रयुक्त Auxiliary Verbs को Subject के पहले रखें। अंत में question marks (?) लगा दें।

Step (5) : Wh-words/Interrogative words को Passive form के प्रारंभ में जोड़ दें। यहाँ देखें कि किस प्रकार Wh-questions को उपरोक्त steps के आधार पर Passive में बदला जा रहा है। जैसे—

- Active:** Why does she teach the children? (Wh-question)
Step (1) : Does she teach the children? (Why is hidden)
Step (2) : She teaches the children. (Assertive form)
Step (3) : The children are taught by her? (Passive form)
Step (4) : Are the children taught by her? (Yes-No question form)
Step (5) : Why are the children taught by her? (Passive of Wh-question—why को जोड़ने पर)
- Active:** How did he solve the sum? (Wh-question)
Step (1) : Did he solve the sum? (How is hidden)
Step (2) : He solved the sum. (Assertive form)
Step (3) : The sum was solved by him. (Passive form)
Step (4) : Was the sum solved by him? (Yes-No question form)
Step (5) : How was the sum solved by him? (Passive of Wh-question—how को जोड़ने पर)
- Active:** Where do they buy the books? (Wh-question)
Step (1) : Do they buy the books? (Where is hidden)
Step (2) : They buy the books. (Assertive form)
Step (3) : The books are bought (by them). (Passive form)
Step (4) : Are the books bought (by them). (Yes-No question form)
Step (5) : Where are the books bought (by them)? (Passive of Wh-question—where को जोड़ने पर)
- Active:** When were you playing football? (Wh-question)
Step (1) : Were you playing football? (When is hidden)
Step (2) : You were playing football. (Assertive form)
Step (3) : Football was being played by you. (Passive form)
Step (4) : Was football being played by you? (Yes-No question form)
Step (5) : When was football being played by you? (Passive of Wh-question—when को जोड़ने पर)
- Active:** Where was he making a noise? (Wh-question)
Step (1) : Was he making a noise? (Where is hidden)
Step (2) : He was making a noise. (Assertive form)

Step (3) : A noise was being made by him.

Step (4) : Was a noise being made by him ?
(Yes-No question)

Step (5) : Where was a noise being made by him ?
(Passive of Wh-question—where को जोड़ने पर)

Note : (i) Objects के absent रहने पर, *what, how many + P.C.N., how much + S.U.N.* से स्टार्ट होने वाले Active sentences का Passive Voice नीचे दिये गए examples के आधार पर बनावें—

Examples :

Active : What does she eat ?

Passive : What is eaten by her ?

Active : What has he done ?

Passive : What has been done by him ?

Active : What were you doing ?

Passive : What was being done by you ?

Active : How many books do you read ?

Passive : How many books are read (रिड) by you ?

Active : How much milk have you drunk ?

Passive : How much milk has been drunk by you ?

(ii) Interrogative sentence या Wh-question जिसमें 'who' का प्रयोग रहता है, का Passive Voice नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : (i) By whom + Auxiliary Verb + subject + M.V³ + ?

(ii) Who + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + M.V³ + by + ?

ब्यान दे : By whom और who by दोनों का प्रयोग अंग्रेजी भाषा में होता है, लेकिन Modern English में who—by का प्रयोग प्रचलन में है। इसलिए आप पाठकगण को भी who—by का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : Who taught you English ?

Passive : (i) By whom were you taught English ?

(ii) Who were you taught English by ?

Active : Who wrote the Mahabharata ?

Passive : (i) By whom was the Mahabharata written ?

(ii) Who was the Mahabharata written by ?

Active : Who wrote this book ?

Passive : (i) By whom was this book written ?

(ii) Who was this book written by ?

Active : Who has stolen her pen ?

Passive : (i) By whom has her pen been stolen ?

(ii) Who has her pen been stolen by ?

Active : Who taught her Russian ?

Passive : (i) By whom was she taught Russian ?

(ii) Who was she taught Russian by ?

Active : Who was teaching him English ?

Passive : (i) By whom was he being taught English ?

(ii) Who was he being taught English by ?

(iii) Interrogative sentence or Wh-question जिसमें which/whom का प्रयोग रहता है, को Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए examples की तरह बदला जाता है।

Examples :

Active : Which teacher taught you ?

Passive : (i) By which teacher were you taught ?

(ii) Which teacher were you taught by ?

Active : Whom did you laugh at ?

Passive : Who was laughed at by you ?

Passive : Who will be introduced ?

Active : Whom have you helped ?

Passive : Who has been helped by you ?

Active : Whom do you like most ?

Passive : Who is liked most by you ?

Active : Which man abused her ?

Passive : (i) By which man was she abused ?

(ii) Which man was she abused by ?

Active : Which girl loves Mukesh ?

Passive : (i) By which girl is Mukesh loved ?

(ii) Which girl is Mukesh loved by ?

Rule (22) : यदि Active sentence—'Subject + Verb + Preposition + Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए Structure के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Structure : Passive Subject + Auxiliary Verbs + M.V³ + Preposition + by + Passive Object.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : The judge enquired into the case.

Passive : The case was enquired into by the judge.

Active : The girls laughed at him.

Passive : He was laughed at by the girls.

Active : Her father is looking after her.

Passive : She is being looked after by her father.

Active : She was searching for her lover.

Passive : Her lover was being searched for. (by her)

Active : He arrived at the conclusion.

Passive : The conclusion was arrived at by him.

Note : (i) enquired into, laughed at, looking after, searching for, arrived at etc के साथ प्रयुक्त Prepositions को Passive में नहीं हटाया जाता है, प्रयुक्त Preposition के बाद by का प्रयोग होता है, जैसा कि उपरोक्त उदाहरण में दिखाया गया है।

(ii) कुछ महत्वपूर्ण Phrasal Verbs दिए जा रहे हैं, इन्हें कंठाग्र कर लें और इससे आप पाठकों को Passive में बदलने में सहाय्य होगी।

Phrasal Verb	अर्थ	Phrasal Verb	अर्थ
1. Ask for	= माँग करना	2. break down	= खराब होना
3. break out	= फैलना	4. break up	= समाप्त होना
5. bring up	= पालन पोषण करना	6. come across	= संयोग से मिलना
7. eat into	= नष्ट करना	8. give up	= परित्याग करना
9. look after	= देखभाल करना	10. look into	= जाँच करना
11. make out	= समझना	12. run away	= भाग जाना
13. see off	= विदा करना	14. take over	= प्रदभार ग्रहण करना
15. send for	= बुलावा भेजना		

(iii)

Words	Prepositions	Words	Prepositions
1. supply	with	2. surprised	at
3. sympathise	with	4. reply	to
5. provide	with	6. pleased	with
7. prefer	to	8. interest	in
9. Insist	on	10. fire	at
11. congratulate	on	12. arrived	at/in
13. compare	with/to	14. aim	at
15. acquaint	with		

उपरोक्त words के साथ प्रयुक्त Prepositions को कंठाग्र करने के लिए और भी कंठाग्र करें।

(iv) Adverbs of manner जैसे—badly, well, fast, hard, sincerely beautifully etc का प्रयोग भी Verb + Preposition के Active sentence में रह सकता है। ऐसे sentences का Passive इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है।

Active : My mother looks after me well.

Passive : I am well looked after (by my mother).

Note : Adverbs of manner का प्रयोग Passive Voice में Verb के बाद किया जाता है।

Rule (23) : Passive में 'by' के अलावे दूसरे उपयुक्त Preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

Words	Prepositions	Words	Prepositions
1. pleased	with	2. know	to
3. interested	in	4. satisfied	with
5. astonished	at	6. displeased	with
7. disinterested	in	8. dissatisfied	with
9. disgusted	with	10. dependent	on
11. amazed	at	12. annoyed	at
13. prepared	for	14. addicted	to
15. compared	to	16. knocked	at
17. invited	to	18. listen	to
19. quarrelled	with	20. preferred	to

अब इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : Mr. Mishra knows me.

Passive : (i) I am known to Mr. Mishra. (✓)

(ii) I am known by Mr. Mishra. (×)

Active : Sudhir Babu satisfied me.

Passive : (i) I was satisfied with Sudhir Babu. (✓)

(ii) I was satisfied by Sudhir Babu. (×)

Active : His behaviour shocked me.

Passive : (i) I was shocked at his behaviour. (✓)

(ii) I was shocked by his behaviour. (×)

Active : Someone displeased her.

Passive : (i) She was displeased with. (✓)

(ii) She was displeased by. (×)

Active : Her result surprised the teacher.

Passive : (i) The teacher was surprised at her result. (✓)

(ii) The teacher was surprised by her result. (×)

Rule (24) : यदि Active sentence — 'Subject + Verb + Object + complement' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए examples (उदाहरणों) के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Examples :

Active : They elected him secretary.

Passive : He was elected secretary.

Active : They made him general.

Passive : He was made general.

Active : We crowned him king.

Passive : He was crowned king.

Active : We made him captain.

Passive : He was made captain.

Active : We appointed him cashier.

Passive : He was appointed cashier.

Active : They selected him manager.

Passive : He was selected manager.

अग्रलिखित वाक्यों में आप देख रहे हैं कि Verb के बाद प्रयुक्त Object को Passive का Subject बनाकर सामान्य नियम के मुताबिक Passive में बदला गया है। ध्यान रखें कि Complement को Passive में Verb के बाद रखा जाता है।

Rule (25) : यदि Active sentence—'Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Indirect Object—me, him, her etc, Direct Object—book, pen, letter, novel, etc.

Step (1) : Indirect Object को Passive का Subject बना दें।

Step (2) : Passive में बदलने के सामान्य नियम को follow करें।

or Step (1) : Direct object को passive का subject बना दें।

Step (2) : Passive में बदलने के सामान्य नियम को follow करें।

ध्यान रखे : Passive में Passive Indirect Object के पहले जरूरत के मुताबिक Preposition—to/for का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, ताकि अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाय। Preposition to/for silent भी रहता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : The teacher taught her English.

Passive : (i) She was taught English by the teacher.

(ii) English was taught her by the teacher.

Active : The director offers him a job.

Passive : (i) He is offered a job by the director.

(ii) A job is offered to him by the director.

Active : The children told me the truth.

Passive : (i) I was told the truth by the children.

(ii) The truth was told to me by the children.

Active : Her husband bought her an earring.

Passive : (i) She was bought an earring by her husband.

(ii) An earring was bought for her by her husband.

Active : My grandmother told me stories.

Passive : (i) I was told stories by my grandmother.

(ii) Stories were told me by my grandmother.

Rule (26) : यदि Active sentence—'Subject + Verb + Object + infinitive without 'to' / or V¹' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए steps के आधार पर बदला जाता है। उपरोक्त Structure में Object का प्रयोग last में रह सकता है और नहीं भी रह सकता है।

Step (1) : Active Verb के बाद प्रयुक्त Object को Passive का Subject बना दें।

Step (2) : उपयुक्त Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : M.V³ (Past Participle) का प्रयोग करें।

Step (4) : Object के बाद प्रयुक्त Verb का Infinitive form लिखें, अर्थात् Verb के आगे to जोड़ दें।

Step (5) : Active sentence के last में प्रयुक्त Object का प्रयोग ज्यों-का-त्यों करें। Object के नहीं रहने पर नहीं करें।

Step (6) : जरूरत के मुताबिक by + Passive Object का प्रयोग करें।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : They made me laugh.

Passive : I was made to laugh.

Active : He saw me sing a song.

Passive : I was seen to sing a song by him.

Active : We saw him run away.

Passive : He was seen to run away by us.

Active : Binay made her weep.

Active : He found the student guilty.

Passive : The student was found to be guilty by him.

Active : I saw Guriya watch T.V.

Passive : Guriya was seen to watch T.V. by me.

Rule (27) : यदि Active sentence—'Subject + ask + Object + if/whether + Clause or Subject + ask + Object + Wh-word/Interrogative word + Clause' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए steps के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Step (1) Ask/Asks/Asked के बाद प्रयुक्त Object को Passive का Subject बना दें।

Step (2) उपयुक्त Auxiliary Verb + M.V³ (Past Participle) का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) by + Passive Object का प्रयोग नहीं करें।

Step (4) If/whether + Clause or Wh-word/Interrogative word + Clause का प्रयोग ज्यों का त्यों करें।

Note : (i) Ask, Asks, Asked, enquire, enquires, enquired etc. को Reporting Verb कहा जाता है।

(ii) Clause—S + V + O को कहा जाता है।

(iii) by + Passive Object के बिना ही अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाता है, इसलिए इसका प्रयोग नहीं करें।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : She asked me if I could kill a lion.

Passive : I was asked if I could kill a lion.

Active : He asked me who had beaten me.

Passive : I was asked who had beaten me.

Active : Ajay asked Veena whether she had taught his brother.

Passive : Veena was asked whether she had taught his brother.

Active : He asked me what my name was.

Passive : I was asked what my name was.

Active : I asked the little girl why she was sad.

Passive : The little girl was asked why she was sad.

Rule (28) : यदि Active sentence—'Subject + ask/tell/order/command/request/advise/warn + Object + Infinitive (to + V¹) + other words' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice नीचे दिये गए steps के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Step (1) Ask, tell, order, command, request, advise, warn आदि के बाद प्रयुक्त Object को Passive का Subject बना दें।

Step (2) उपयुक्त Auxiliary Verb + M.V³ (Past Participle) का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : by + Passive Object का प्रयोग नहीं करें। क्योंकि इसके बिना ही sentence का अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

Step (4) : Infinitive (to + V¹) + Other words का प्रयोग ज्यों का त्यों करें।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : He asked Binay to switch off the T.V.

Passive : Binay was asked to switch off the T.V.

Active : The doctor advised me to take medicine in time.

Passive : I was advised to take medicine in time.

Active : He requested me to come next day.

Passive : I was requested to come next day.

Active : He forbade me to make a noise in the class.

Passive : I was forbidden to make a noise in the class.

Rule (29) : 'Let' का प्रयोग Main Verb के रूप में होता है। Main Verb के रूप में इसका अर्थ allow (अनुमति देना) होता है। Let के बाद Passive Voice to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

ध्यान दें :

Active : She let me go.

Passive : I was let go.

I was let to go.

Rule (30) : यदि Active sentence—'Subject + believe/find/claim/consider/know/report/say/think + that + clause' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए steps के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : that के बाद प्रयुक्त Clause के Subject को Passive का Subject बना कर लिखें।

Step (2) : उपयुक्त Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : believe, find, claim, consider, know, report, say, think आदि के Past Participle (M.V³) form का प्रयोग करें।

Step (4) : Infinitive (with 'to') तथा to be + Noun/Adjective का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक करें।

Step (5) : by + Passive Object का प्रयोग न करें।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : We believe that the Bihar government is honest.

Passive : The Bihar government is believed to be honest.

Active : They felt that the teachers were laborious.

Passive : The teachers were felt to be laborious.

Active : People know that some girls grow wise early.

Passive : Some girls are known to grow wise early.

Active : Everyone thinks that the educational system is bad.

Passive : The educational system is thought to be bad.

Active : The students consider that the teachers are wise.

Passive : The teachers are considered to be wise.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों का Passive इस प्रकार भी बनाया जाता है।

Structure : it + Auxiliary Verb + M.V³ + that + clause.

1. It is believed that the Bihar government is honest.

2. It was felt that the teachers were laborious.

3. It is known that some girls grow wise early.

4. It is thought that the educational system is bad.

5. It is considered that the teachers are wise.

Rule (31) : यदि Active sentence—'Subject + Verb + that + clause' के Structure पर आधारित हो तथा that के बाद प्रयुक्त clause Verb Passive Voice में हो, तो Passive Voice में नीचे दिये गए steps के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : प्रयुक्त Subject + Verb का प्रयोग करें।

Step (2) : that + Subject + Verb को हटा दें।

Step (3) : to be + Past Participle (M.V³) का प्रयोग करें।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : She wants that she should be respected.

Passive : She wants to be respected.

Active : Veena likes that she should not be insulted.

Passive : Veena likes not to be insulted.

Active : The headman wants that he should be regarded in the village.

Passive : The headman wants to be regarded in the village.

Rule (32) : यदि Active sentence—'Subject + Verb + Object + Conjunction (and) + Verb + Object + other words' के Structure पर आधारित हो, तो Passive Voice में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Active : The police arrested the terrorist and sent him to jail.

Passive : The terrorist was arrested and (he was) sent to jail.

Active : The robbers looted the bank and took away five lakh rupees.

Passive : The bank was looted and five lakh rupees were taken away.

Active : Mr. Thakur wrote the book and published it.

Passive : The book was written and (it was) published by Mr. Thakur.

Use of Passive Voice

Rule (1) : Subject का पता नहीं होने पर Passive Voice का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The girl was failed in the examination.

The chair was sent there.

Rule (2) : Object को emphasis (जोर डालना) करने के लिए Passive Voice का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The dog was killed by him.

This book is written by Mr. A. K. Thakur.

Rule (3) : Sentence को polite बनाने के लिए भी Passive Voice का प्रयोग होता है। इस Case में by + Passive Object का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे—

Many students have been passed.

It is said that the court will punish the criminal.

Rule (4) : जब Subject सबको पता होता है, तो Passive Voice का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. Hindi is spoken all over the country.

2. Telephone was invented in 1876.

ग्राहम बेल के बारे में लगभग सबको पता है।

Rule (5) : विज्ञान और तकनीकी विषयों में भी Passive Voice का प्रयोग होता है। सामान्यतः by + Passive Object का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, क्योंकि Object का कोई महत्व नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Wheat is grown in Punjab.

Methane gas is produced when sodium acetate and soda lime are combined.

From Passive Voice to Active Voice

Passive Voice से Active Voice में बदलने का नियम—

Step (1) : Passive Voice के Object को Active Voice में Subject की जगह लिखें।

Step (2) : Passive Subject के Number, Person तथा Active sentence के Tense के मुताबिक Verb का प्रयोग करें।

[जरूरत के मुताबिक Auxiliary Verb तथा Main Verb के उपयुक्त form का प्रयोग करें]

Step (3) : Passive Voice के Subject को Active Voice में Object की जगह लिखें।

Step (4) : by Preposition—with, to at आदि का प्रयोग रह सकता है। इनके Passive में हटा दें।

Note : कभी-कभी Passive Voice के sentence में by + Object (optional agent) का प्रयोग नहीं रहता है। इस स्थिति में हम पाठकों को Passive sentence के भाव/अर्थ को understood कर लेना चाहिए और Active Voice के sentence का Subject बनाना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं करने पर Passive Voice का अर्थ Active Voice में स्पष्ट नहीं हो पायेगा।

अब इन वाक्यों को गौर से पढ़ें, सोचें और समझें :

1. Passive : Nests are built by birds.

Active : Birds build nests.

2. Passive : A song is being sung by Lata.

Active : Lata is singing a song.

3. Passive : The crops have been ruined by the rain.

Active : The rain has ruined the crops.

4. Passive : My book was stolen by these girls.

Active : These girls stole my book.

5. Passive : A letter was being written by Sweta to her mother.

Active : Sweta was writing a letter to her mother.

6. Passive : The match had been won by them.

Active : They had won the match.

7. Passive : My work will be done by me.

Active : I shall do my work.

8. Passive : The name of Subhash Chandra Bose will have been heard by you.

Active : You will have heard the name of Subhash Chandra Bose.

9. Passive : A tree has been cut by me.

Active : I have cut a tree.

10. Passive : Five rupees were lent me by Binay.

Active : Binay lent me five rupees.

11. Passive : He was laughed at by the girls.

Active : The girls laughed at him.

12. Passive : My pens have been stolen.

Active : Someone has stolen my pens.

13. Passive : An honest man is trusted by all.

Active : All trust an honest man.

14. Passive : By whom was he taught Hindi ?

Active : Who taught him Hindi ?

15. Passive : Were you being taught by her ?

Active : Was she teaching you ?

16. Passive : Let this letter be posted.

Active : Post this letter.

17. Passive : He was elected chairman.

Active : They elected him chairman.

18. Passive : It is suggested that we should play.

Active : Let us play.

19. Passive : I was told to wait outside.

Active : Someone told me to wait outside.

20. Passive : Anshu was made to weep by Binay.

Active : Binay made Anshu weep.

21. Passive : I was displeased with her.

Active : She displeased me.

22. Passive : Mr. Pandey is expected to buy a car next year.

Active : We expect that Mr. Pandey will buy a car next year.

23. *Passive* : The answer must be written in blue ink.
Active : You must write the answer in blue ink.
24. *Passive* : The bridge had to be built.
Active : They had to build the bridge.
25. *Passive* : You are requested to keep quiet.
Active : Please keep quiet.

Practice Set

Q. 1. Change the following sentences into *Passive Voice* :

A. Simple Present Tense

1. He helps the poor.
2. I know her.
3. Veena does not sing a song.
4. Who teaches you physics ?
5. We expect good news.
6. Everyone does his work.
7. What do you want ?
8. My father sends him five hundred rupees every month.
9. Your shopkeeper sells a special kind of coffee.
10. The rich hate the poor.
11. I don't know the reason of his admission.
12. Does he help his wife ?
13. The teacher teaches you English.
14. This pot contains ink.
15. My elder brother manages the house.
16. The farmer grows wheat in his field.
17. Do all the students bring their books ?
18. The police looks into the case.
19. What does she do ?
20. Why do you not finish your homework ?
21. The postman delivers the letters.
22. The boys play cricket.
23. He does not make a noise.
24. Why do you not help me ?
25. Does the gardener water the plants ?

B. Present Continuous Tense

26. Veena is cooking the dinner.
27. The girls are learning their lessons.
28. The students are writing letters to their parents.
29. She is telling a lie.
30. The gardener is plucking flowers.
31. Mukesh is driving a motorcar.
32. The children are flying kites.
33. Is Mr. Prasad reading the Ramayana ?
34. Why are you wasting your time ?
35. That mechanic is repairing the car.
36. The workers are cutting down the trees.
37. Are these people beating the ball ?
38. The tailor is sewing the clothes.
39. Who is sending you these things ?
40. Is the mason building the apartment ?
41. This man is speaking the truth.
42. Who is laughing at the beggar ?
43. The milkman is milking the buffalo.
44. The farmer is not ploughing the field.
45. What is Veena doing ?
46. The peon is ringing the bell.
47. Why is she cooking the food ?
48. How is he solving the sums ?
49. They are picking some flowers.
50. We are solving the problems.

51. He has read the Upanishad.
52. The servant has done his duty.
53. Someone has stolen her goat.
54. Bhavna has broken this glass.
55. Have you ever seen a tiger ?
56. Why has Binay not completed his work ?
57. Who has stolen her purse ?
58. These boys have eaten all the mangoes.
59. Has he written this book ?
60. She has lent me twenty rupees.
61. They have spent all the money.
62. Have you taken your meal ?
63. He has not informed his parents yet.
64. How has he done it ?
65. Why has the man sent for the doctor ?
66. I have invited him to the party.
67. You have not read the Gita.
68. The mad dog has bitten this man.
69. Have you not answered all the questions ?
70. Mr. Jha has sold the house.
71. Australia has won the T.V.S. cup.
72. The maidservant has already washed the plates.
73. The terrorists have exploded the bomb.
74. The magistrate has sent him to jail.
75. They have invited me to the party.

D. Simple Past Tense

76. He stole her purse.
77. Sudhir Jee employed ten men.
78. He did not aim at the hare.
79. Did she tell a lie ?
80. Did he not make a noise ?
81. He replied to all the questions.
82. We refused them admission.
83. The judge forgave the criminal for his fault.
84. She watched T.V.
85. Rahul painted this picture.
86. Nilu knitted the sweater.
87. Who taught you Mathematics ?
88. Where did he buy this chair ?
89. Why did the court punish him ?
90. The dentist pulled out the two teeth of my mother.
91. The shopkeeper gave me two kilos of sugar.
92. My uncle taught English in High school, Jajuar.
93. I refused his admission.
94. Did he sweep the rooms ?
95. The fisherman caught the fishes.
96. I gave him a book.
97. My grandmother told me a story.
98. His father paid the school fees.
99. Radha loved Krishna.
100. The servant watered the flowering plants.

E. Past Continuous Tense

101. The children were flying the kites.
102. The hunter was shooting the tiger.
103. The milkman was milking the cow.
104. The boys were learning their lessons.
105. The peon was ringing the bell.
106. Were they doing their homework ?
107. Why were they writing the letters ?
108. He was knocking at the door.
109. What was he doing ?

169. The mechanics were repairing the car.
170. The principal was giving away the prizes.
171. She was drawing a beautiful picture.
172. Who was beating my daughter?
173. Were they throwing stones at the beggar?
174. Why was the teacher not teaching the students?
175. She was writing a letter to her lover.
176. The girls were playing a football match.
177. He was answering the question.
178. She was teaching him.
179. The doctor was examining the patients.
180. The spectators were watching the match.
181. Was she writing a story?
182. We were expecting good news.
183. His servant was sweeping the house.

Past Perfect Tense

184. The postman had delivered the letters.
185. They had made him chairman.
186. The bankers had already opened the gate.
187. He had never visited Agra before.
188. I had finished my work by 4 P.M.
189. He had already missed the train.
190. The cricketers had played two matches by 4 P.M.
191. Who had invited you to the party?
192. Why had you not prepared your lessons?
193. Nobody had done anything.
194. I had taught the students.
195. The boys had eaten the cakes.
196. He had informed me of the accident.
197. They had sold their oxen.
198. Mukesh had broken the glass.
199. Somebody had stolen my handkerchief.
200. The director had warned the students to pay the fees.
201. Nobody had answered the questions.
202. The children had not done their work.
203. We had disturbed him.
204. How had you solved the problem?
205. The S.P. had arrested the robbers.
206. The father had punished his son.
207. The painter had painted the window.
208. He had made several mistakes.

Simple Future Tense

209. Mr. Thakur will teach the students.
210. He will help me.
211. People will remember Gandhijee.
212. The students will welcome the principal.
213. My younger brother will blame me.
214. No one will do anything against me.
215. The little girls will read the newspaper.
216. Somebody will tease the dog.
217. Everyone will remember him.
218. I shall do this work tomorrow.
219. I shall discuss the matter next day.
220. The doctor will not admit the serious patients.
221. Will you give me some money?
222. Why will you write a letter?
223. Which book will you read tomorrow?
224. Who will do this work?
225. She will do her duty.
226. The little boys will catch the birds.
227. Will you look after her?

170. Veena will meet me at Bishnupur.

171. The police will look into the matter.

172. The principal will not punish him.

173. She will give me a mobile.

174. My father will visit us tomorrow.

175. The farmer will sow the seeds.

H. Future Perfect Tense

176. He will have planted a tree.
177. He will have read the Mahabharata.
178. She will have sold her necklace.
179. Will you have written a letter?
180. The people will have bought some fruits.
181. The police will have caught the terrorists.
182. You will have cleared your account.
183. Mr. Pathak will have met his son.
184. The inspector will have inspected the spot.
185. The terrorists will have destroyed the city.
186. The girls will have plucked the flowers.
187. Why will he have cheated me?
188. How shall I have finished this work?
189. I shall have taught the students by tomorrow morning.
190. The judge will have forgiven the innocent.
191. One will have done one's duty.
192. Shall I have cast my vote in favour of BJP?

Miscellaneous

Q. 2. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. The boy cannot lift this box.
2. We must help the poor.
3. India may win the match.
4. We should love our country.
5. One must do one's duty.
6. The people may have known the truth.
7. You should help your neighbour.
8. I shall have bought a car.
9. One should love one's country.
10. My wife is to buy a scooter.
11. Someone is to help the helpless.
12. He has to do this work.
13. The teacher has to distribute prizes among the students.
14. The postman had to deliver the letters.
15. The doctor was to examine the patients.
16. I was to buy some books.
17. They switched off the light.
18. The criminals cut down the telephone wires.
19. A car ran over a child.
20. I have to do this work.
21. The rich often laugh at the poor.
22. The police charged him with murder.
23. We must take care of my health.
24. Someone has stolen my handkerchief.
25. The editor has to check the manuscript.
26. Her behaviour disgusts me.
27. The glass contains milk.
28. The news surprised me.
29. Gardening interests my mother.
30. I cannot please her.
31. I know her.
32. His behaviour amused us.
33. His conduct amazed them.
34. Shut the gate.
35. Obey your parents.
36. Never tell a lie.
37. Please bring me a glass of water.

38. Let him play the match.
39. Don't starve the ox.
40. Don't hate the poor.
41. Don't laugh at others.
42. Carry out my orders.
43. Please, help her in her hour of need.
44. The robbers cut down the telephone wires.
45. The council will discuss the matter.
46. People elected him an MLA.
47. The children recite a poem.
48. Subhash plays the piano.
49. She sings a song.
50. The principal delivered a lecture.
51. Somebody has stolen my note book.
52. People all over the world know Bapu.
53. Someone has given her a gift.
54. Nilu is flying a kite.
55. The principal refused the students' admittance.
56. Mr. Thakur teaches them English.
57. His mother gave me a birthday present.
58. Your parents gave you a good education.
59. Mr. Khanna presented his daughter a new doll.
60. The gardener has watered the plants.
61. Do it.
62. Let us go for a picnic.
63. Please, help me in this bad condition.
64. Is she reading a novel ?
65. Where did you find this pen ?
66. Binay objected to his proposal.
67. People called Pandit Nehru, Chacha.
68. It is time to take breakfast.
69. Mr. Choudhary has submitted his thesis.
70. We believe that smoking is injurious to health.
71. A bus knocked the boy down.
72. The teacher noticed the students to complete their assignments.
73. The management has closed the classes.
74. The education minister opened the book fair.
75. The mason is building the boundary wall.
76. Who taught you grammar ?
77. Your habits make you slave.
78. Don't insult the helpless.
79. The jury found the prisoner guilty.
80. They have sent the telegram.
81. Who broke this chair ?
82. They appointed him governor.
83. Somebody stole my book yesterday.
84. Your friends drank a whole barrel of whisky at the party.
85. Someone has broken one of my cups.
86. People speak English all over the world.
87. We have warned them.
88. We switched off the light.
89. Advertise these posts.
90. The facts justified our actions.
91. The flood has swept away many villages.
92. Kalidas wrote Shakuntala.
93. Valmiki wrote the Ramayana.
94. All laughed at her.
95. Cats catch mice.
96. A stone struck me on the road.
97. Mr. Thakur gave him a bowl.
98. Who did this ?
99. We painted the window red.
100. Never deceive a friend.

Q. 3. Change the following sentences into Active Voice.

1. My brother is helped by me.
2. Let it be done.
3. This book was brought here by Mukesh.
4. A letter will be written by him.
5. My book has been stolen.
6. A song is sung by Sweta.
7. The harmonium is played by Azadcha.
8. The terrorists have been caught by the police.
9. By whom were you taught Russian ?
10. All my instructions have been carried out by you.
11. You are wanted outside.
12. The electric wires have been cut by the dacoits.
13. You are known to all.
14. A letter has to be written by him.
15. The files were thrown away.
16. Who was this book written by ?
17. Let this letter be read.
18. Everyone was satisfied with him.
19. Will this work be done by him ?
20. By whom will you be helped ?
21. How was this journey liked by you ?
22. This building was built last year.
23. Mangoes are being sold by him.
24. By whom was this poem composed ?
25. The enemy has been defeated by our army.
26. I was seen by his sister.
27. She was chosen leader.
28. The steam-engine was invented by James Watt.
29. The cat was killed by the dog.
30. Honey is made by bees.
31. The weak should not be insulted.
32. The light has been put out.
33. A reward was given to me by the headmaster.
34. Promises should be kept.
35. The speaker's speech is loudly cheered.
36. Let the order be given.
37. The door is opened by me.
38. Good news is expected.
39. Why should I be suspected by you ?
40. He was appointed governor.
41. By whom was this done ?
42. What has been done by him ?
43. How much wheat is exported every year ?
44. Were they abused by her ?
45. The poor should be helped.
46. She is known to work hard.
47. A week is made of seven days.
48. Something should be done by the government for all.
49. It is time for the electric bill to be paid.
50. The answer must be written in ink by you.
51. I was recommended another lawyer.
52. Many a person has been saved from the marauding
hunger.
53. Will these happy days be ever forgotten by me ?
54. You are requested to permit him.

Q. 4. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice.

1. The criminal locked the bank.
2. Somebody started not to disturb.
3. People speak Marathi all over Marhata.
4. Mr. Mishra is sketching the figure.
5. Mr. Prasad is cutting the grass.

6. The cobbler has repaired our shoes.
7. The carpenter had bought an axe.
8. The driver may drive the car.
9. He asked me a question.
10. Close the door at once.
11. Love the children.
12. Take your chair, please.
13. Kindly, read the Gita.
14. Does computer store the data?
15. Have these students asked these questions?
16. Must you send the cheque by post?
17. What does he do in the office?
18. Which girl abused him?
19. How do you solve this sum?
20. They have nothing to gain.
21. There is no time to lose.
22. Respect your teacher.
23. Do this work.
24. Please enter by this gate.
25. Pay the room rent.
26. Don't cheat the honest.
27. Honour the patriot.
28. It is time to accept the challenge.
29. He likes people to call him 'Netaji'.
30. There is nothing to do.
31. I ordered the servant to go out from the office.
32. Let us work together.
33. The teacher asked the students to come in time.
34. Let him inform the police station.
35. The director offered me a chair.
36. They did not elect him captain.
37. I objected to her proposal.
38. Mothers bring up children.
39. He allowed me to come in.
40. The police have locked the robber up.
41. The news pleased him.
42. The people claim that the poor are exploited.
43. We know that he has done this work.
44. We feel that he does nothing.
45. Have they to buy a car?
46. Who will not do this?
47. The class teacher appointed him monitor.
48. The boys caught the bird and killed it.
49. I wrote the letter and posted it.
50. Some children did not attend the class.
51. I did not trust anybody.
52. Did he remember the date and time?
53. The boys were digging a hole in the ground.
54. We must now deal with these problems.
55. The audience loudly cheered the leader's speech.
56. Someone is following us.
57. He hasn't slept in his bed.
58. Must we cut this tree?
59. Didn't they tell you to be here by six O'clock?
60. Don't touch this switch.
61. One can not gather grapes from thistles.
62. They will have completed the work by the time we get there.
63. You will have to pull down this sky-scraper as you have not complied with the town planning regulations.
64. He has written a poem which fascinates everyone.

Q. 5. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

1. The inspector (1)/arrested the robber (2)/and send (3)/him to prison. (4)/No error (5)
2. It believed (1)/that Jhingur babu (2)/was very rich (3)/in the village. (4)/No error (5)
3. We were pleased (1)/by the news (2)/which we had received (3)/a day before. (4)/No error (5)
4. My mother suggested me (1)/that I should (2)/write to her at least (3)/two letters every month. (4)/No error (5)
5. Whom was (1)/Jai Prakash Narayan (2)/called (3)/Loka Nayak. (4)/No error (5)
6. He was extremely (1)/annoyed by (2)/his wife's unreasonable (3)/activity. (4)/No error (5)
7. Binay said that (1)/the famous professor (2)/had been run over (3)/by a truck. (4)/No error (5)
8. By whom (1)/was the teacher helped (2)/when he seriously wounded (3)/by a criminal. (4)/No error (5)
9. The robbers were broken (1)/into the house (2)/and took away (3)/many precious things. (4)/No error (5)
10. The benches have been arranged (1)/for the newly registered ((2))/students but they (3)/have not been sat. (4)/No error (5)
11. Whom was (1)/the interesting (2)/novel Godan (3)/written? (4)/No error (5)
12. My new book (1)/will be (2)/published (3)/next month. (4)/No error (5)
13. He is (1)/very much (2)/interested by (3)/the plays of Shakespeare. (4)/No error (5)
14. The work on the project (1)/could not take up, (2)/as the government (3)/did not provide fund. (4)/No error (5)
15. Gandhijee (1)/will always remember (2)/for what he did (3)/for the country. (4)/No error (5)
16. The storm was so furious (1)/that the roofs of (2)/many houses (3)/were blew off. (4)/No error (5)
17. Phulo refused (1)/to admit that he (2)/had chargesheeted (3)/by the police. (4)/No error (5)
18. Your behaviour (1)/is so rude (2)/that everybody disgusted (3)/with you. (4)/No error (5)
19. He (1)/will have arrested (2)/before he commits (3)/another murder. (4)/No error (5)
20. Unless the syllabus (1)/has completed (2)/No examination (3)/should be taken. (4)/No error (5)
21. The demands of the employees (1)/are being examine (2)/before a final decision (3)/is taken by the proprietor. (4)/No error (5)
22. The burgalars broke (1)/into the house and (2)/took away some cash (3)/and many precious things. (4)/No error (5)
23. Twenty persons killed (1)/and a child was badly injured (2)/in the bus accident (3)/which took place last night. (4)/No error (5)
24. Looking into the situation (1)/that prevailed a few years ago (2)/he was taken (3)/that decision. (4)/No error (5)
25. Had the police not (1)/reached here on time, (2)/he would have killed (3)/by the criminals. (4)/No error (5)
26. You have lent (1)/this book (2)/by a friend (3)/of yours. (4)/No error (5)
27. Mr. Mohan Mishra had (1)/to be operate on (2)/to cure him (3)/of his disease. (4)/No error (5)
28. Everyone's aged parents (1)/will be (2)/properly (3)/looking after. (4)/No error (5)
29. As she had (1)/put on strange clothes, (2)/she was (3)/stared by. (4)/No error (5)
30. The accused (1)/were tried (2)/and sentence to (3)/a rigorous punishment. (4)/No error (5)
31. The university is going (1)/to be hold (2)/our examination (3)/in the first week of June. (4)/No error (5)
32. The police (1)/have been arrested (2)/all the criminals (3)/in this murder case. (4)/No error (5)
33. The improvement (1)/of the economic condition (2)/of the poor

- for oil (4)/No error (5)
35. He (1)/had been warned (2)/by the danger (3)/much earlier. (4)/No error (5)
 36. When I reminded of the mistake (1)/I had made, (2)/I was struck with (3)/a deep sense of remorse. (4)/No error (5)
 37. The teacher was punished (1)/the boys who (2)/had not done (3)/their home work. (4)/No error (5)
 38. I was to be told (1)/by somebody that (2)/there had been an explosion (3)/in the Town Hall. (4)/No error (5)
 39. A house (1)/is being build (2)/by them next door (3)/to our school. (4)/No error (5)
 40. He overcame (1)/with sorrow when (2)/he heard the sad news (3)/of his failure. (4)/No error (5)
 41. If you had not (1)/come in time, (2)/the child would have taken away (3)/by the dacoits. (4)/No error (5)
 42. The unreasonable behaviour (1)/of his daughter was thoroughly upset (3)/Mr. Gupta. (4)/No error (5)
 43. Due to (1)/unfavourable condition (2)/I was failed (3)/to pay my examination fee. (4)/No error (5)
 44. We (1)/have to be paid (2)/the taxes (3)/by the end of March. (4)/No error (5)
 45. All of us (1)/will be laughed (2)/at them if (3)/we go there in this dress. (4)/No error (5)
 46. They were arrested him (1)/in a case of fraud, (2)/but released him later, (3)/thanks to some political manipulations. (4)/No error (5)
 47. It hoped (1)/by the daughters of Prime ministers (2)/that they would (3)/succeed their fathers. (4)/No error (5)
 48. One night some thieves (1)/came into my house, (2)/A lot of gold and clothes (3)/took away. (4)/No error (5)
 49. Naturally they are expected you (1)/to interest yourself (2)/in the job (3)/they have offered you. (4)/No error (5)
 50. Unless they have cleared (1)/all the dues, (2)/we are not going to be given (3)/them any further concessions. (4)/No error (5)

Q. 6. Correct the following sentences :

1. They were being repairing the road.
2. Somebody was built the bridge last year.
3. The Taj Mahal was built hundreds of years ago.
4. The old building has pulled down by them.
5. The work will be being completed by him in a fortnight.
6. A very remarkable discovery was made of him.
7. Were you appealed by him ?
8. It is time for the shop to close.
9. You are requested to be closed the door.
10. Let the doctor be send for.
11. Why is he being beating by you ?
12. The beggar was laughed by the boys.
13. Drinking has been ruined many.
14. People are believed that he is an honest man.
15. This work must finished by Mr. Thakur.
16. Where was this bag being bought by you ?
17. This medicine should taken in time.
18. Did he helped by Rajeev ?
19. Water produces when oxygen and hydrogen are combined.
20. Pension will increase for the retiring people.
21. He should examine by a doctor.
22. He will have been done this work before you leave.
23. What should we do in case they are refused our legitimate demands ?
24. What questions set by the examiner ?
25. He was ordered by the judge to hang.

2. The audience loudly cheered the Mayor's speech. (Change the voice)
3. My pocket has been picked. (Change into active voice)
4. The enemy has defeated our army. (Begin- our army)
5. Shakuntala was written by Kalidas. (Begin- Kalidas)
6. Give the order. (Rewrite the sentence begins with 'Let')
7. The Chief Minister reviewed the soldiers in the Gandhi Maidan. (Rewrite the sentence using 'were reviewed')
8. I offered him a chair. (Begin- A chair)
9. The telegraph wires have been cut. (Rewrite the sentence using 'they')
10. Somebody has put out the light. (Change the voice)
11. The Exhibition was opened by the chairman. (Rewrite the sentence using the Chairman)
12. We admire the brave. (Begin- the brave)
13. Who called your names ? (Begin- by whom)
14. One must do one's duty. (Begin- Duty)
15. He was killed by one of his faithful followers. (Begin- the sentence with 'One')
16. Her charming appearance fascinated me. (Rewrite the sentence using 'I')
17. Honour the brave. (Rewrite the sentence using 'should be')
18. Please walk to the left. (Begin- you are requested to)
19. Has somebody shut the windows ? (Rewrite the sentence using 'have the windows')
20. They did it well. (Begin- it was)
21. He asked me if I had gone through the book. (Begin- I was asked)
22. Never trust that man. (Begin- that man)
23. Let the window be closed at once. (Begin- close)
24. Others should not be laughed at. (Begin- Don't)
25. Empty bottles must not be thrown away. (Rewrite the sentence using 'we' without changing its meaning)

Answers With Explanation

Q. 5.

1. (3) send की जगह sent का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (1) it believed की जगह it was believed का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (2) by की जगह with का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि pleased के साथ with का प्रयोग होता है।
4. (1) suggested के बाद to का प्रयोग होगा।
5. (1) whom के पहले by का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि sentences Passive Voice में है।
6. (2) annoyed के बाद at का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि annoyed with some person तथा annoyed at something का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (5) Given sentence correct है।
8. (3) He के बाद was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि sentence Passive Voice में है।
9. (1) were broken की जगह सिर्फ broke का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि sentence Active Voice में है।
10. (4) sat के बाद on का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (1) Whom के पहले By का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (5) Given sentence correct है।
13. (3) interested by की जगह interested in का प्रयोग होगा।
14. (2) could not take up की जगह could not be taken up का प्रयोग होगा।
15. (2) will always remember की जगह will always be remembered का प्रयोग होगा।
16. (4) were blew off की जगह were blown off का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (3) had chargesheeted की जगह had been chargesheeted का प्रयोग होगा।

18. (3) everybody disgusted की जगह everybody is disgusted का प्रयोग होगा।
19. (2) will have arrested की जगह will have been arrested का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (2) has completed की जगह has been completed का प्रयोग होगा।
21. (2) Are being examine की जगह are being examined का प्रयोग होगा।
22. (5) Given sentence correct है।
23. (1) Twenty persons killed की जगह Twenty persons were killed का प्रयोग होगा।
24. (3) he was taken की जगह he took का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Given sentence Active voice में है।
25. (3) he would have killed की जगह he would have been killed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
26. (1) You have lent की जगह you have been lent का प्रयोग होगा।
27. (2) to be operate की जगह to be operated का प्रयोग होगा।
28. (4) looking after की जगह looked after का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
29. (4) stared by की जगह stared at का प्रयोग होगा। stared के बाद at preposition का प्रयोग passive sentence में होता है। न कि by का।
30. (3) Sentence की जगह sentenced का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
31. (2) to be hold की जगह to hold का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence Active voice में है।
32. (2) have been arrested की जगह have arrested का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence Active voice में है।
33. (4) must worked की जगह must be worked का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
34. (5) given sentence correct है।
35. (3) by की जगह against का प्रयोग होगा। warned के साथ against preposition का प्रयोग होता है।
36. (1) when I reminded of the mistake की जगह when I was reminded of the mistake का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
37. (1) the teacher was punished की जगह the teacher punished का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence Active voice में है।
38. (1) I was to be told की जगह I was told का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
39. (2) is being build की जगह is being built का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
40. (1) He overcame की जगह he was overcome का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है। Overcome (v) का प्रयोग 'काबू पाना', 'पार करना', 'जीतना', 'विजय प्राप्त करना', (win over, conquer, to be victorious) के अर्थ में होता है।
41. (3) the child would have taken away की जगह the child would have been taken away का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
42. (3) was thoroughly upset की जगह thoroughly upset का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence Active voice में है।
43. (3) I was failed की जगह I failed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Given sentence Active voice में है।
44. (2) have to be paid की जगह have to pay का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Given sentence Active voice में है।
45. (5) Given sentence correct है।
46. (1) They were arrested him की जगह they arrested him का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence Active voice में है।
47. (1) it hoped की जगह it is hoped का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence

48. (4) took away की जगह were taken away का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence passive voice में है।
49. (1) are expected की जगह expect का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence active voice में है।
50. (3) to be given की जगह to give का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence active voice में है।

Q. 6.

1. They were repairing the road.
2. Somebody built the bridge last year.
3. The Taj Mahal built hundreds of years ago.
4. The old building has been pulled down by them.
5. The work will be completed by him in a fortnight.
6. A very remarkable discovery was made by him.
7. Were you appealed to by him?
8. It is time for the shop to be closed.
9. You are requested to close the door.
10. Let the doctor be sent for.
11. Why is he being beaten by the boys?
12. The beggar was laughed at by the boys.
13. Drinking has ruined many.
14. People believe that he is an honest man.
15. This work must be finished by Mr. Thakur.
16. Where was this bag bought by you?
17. This medicine should be taken in time.
18. Was he helped by Rajeev?
19. Water is produced when oxygen and hydrogen are combined.
20. Pension will be increased for the retiring people.
21. He should be examined by a doctor.
22. He will have done this work before you leave.
23. What should we do in case they refuse our legitimate demands?
24. What questions were set by the examiner?
25. He was ordered by the judge to be hanged.

Q. 7.

1. By whom were you taught Grammar? or By whom was grammar taught (to) you?
2. The Mayor's speech was loudly cheered.
3. Someone has picked my pocket.
4. Our army has been defeated by the enemy.
5. Kalidas wrote Shakuntala.
6. Let the order be given.
7. The soldiers were reviewed by the Chief Minister in the Gandhi Maidan.
8. A chair was offered to him by me.
9. They have cut the telegraph wires.
10. The light has been put out.
11. The Chairman opened the exhibition.
12. The brave are admired.
13. By whom were your names called?
14. Duty must be done.
15. One of his faithful followers killed him.
16. I was fascinated by her charming appearance.
17. The brave should be honoured.
18. You are requested to walk to the left.
19. Have the windows been shut?
20. It was well done (by them).
21. I was asked (by him) if I had gone through the book.
22. That man should never be trusted.
23. Close the window at once.
24. Don't laugh at others.
25. We must not throw empty bottles away.