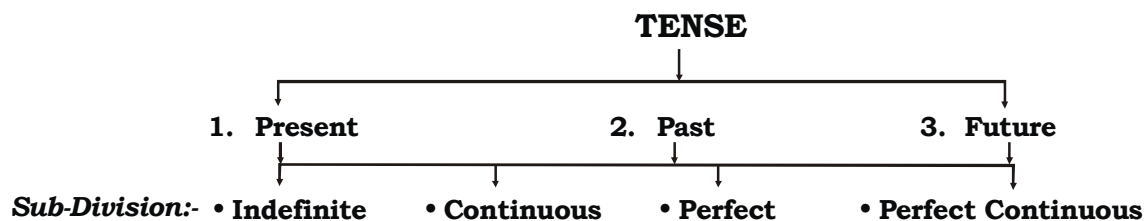


2

TENSE

CHAPTER

Tense किसी कार्य के समय एवं अवस्था को व्यक्त करता है।



नोट: प्रश्न सामान्यतः formula अथवा confusing जोड़े पर आधारित होते हैं।

CONFUSING PAIR :

(1) **Simple Present** and **Present Continuous**

(2) **Continuous** and **Perfect Continuous**

(3) **Present Perfect** and **Simple Past**

(4) **Simple Past** and **Past Perfect**

(1) **PRESENT INDEFINITE:** Present Indefinite के अंतर्गत हम विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यों को रख सकते हैं।

(i) **Routine action • Regular action** (नियमित कार्य) - *I come here daily.*

• **Irregular action** (अनियमित कार्य) - *Earthquakes come in Japan.*

• **Habits** (आदत) - *He smokes.*

• **Universal truth** (सार्वभौमिक सत्य) - *The sun rises in the east.*

(ii) **नोट:** **Newspaper** के **headlines** और **sports** के **commentary** में भी simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: PM signs deal.

Sachin strikes the ball and off it goes across the boundary line.

(iii) **निकट भविष्य** के किसी **planned** कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी simple present tense का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

जैसे: The Prime Minister leaves for China next week.

Formulae: + ve → Sub + V₁ + obj. (अगर Sub I, we, they, you अथवा plural हो)

- ve → Sub + do not (don't) + V₁ + obj.

Ques → Do + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Do + Sub + not + V₁ + obj?

Don't + Sub + V₁ + obj?

+ ve → Sub + V₁ + s/es + obj. (अगर sub he, she, it, name वा singular हो)

- ve → Sub + does not (doesn't) + V₁ + obj.

Ques → Does + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Does + Sub + not + V₁ + obj?

Doesn't + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Correct the following sentences:-

जैसे: (1) What he knows about you? (×)

What **does he know** about you? (✓)

(2) I don't know what he knows about you. (✓)

(3) The **appeal** of the victims to transfer the cases related to riots to some other States **do** not affect the merit of the case. (change do to **does**)

वाक्य 1 एवं 2 की व्याख्या

पहले वाक्य में 'what' का प्रयोग सवाल पुछने के लिए किया जा रहा है। अतः 'what' के बाद 'Question form' का प्रयोग करें। दूसरे वाक्य में 'what' दो वाक्यों को जोड़ रहा है। अतः 'what' के बाद 'sentence form' का प्रयोग करें न कि 'question form' का।

वाक्य 3 की व्याख्या

(3) एक वाक्य में **verb** उस **sub** के अनुसार होना चाहिए जो वाक्य का **main sub** हो। हम अक्सर verb को नजदीक वाले Subject से match कर देते हैं लेकिन ऐसा करना गलत है।

SIMPLE PAST

➤ जो कार्य खत्म हो चका वह simple past के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: I saw you but you did not see me.

Formulae: Sub + V₂ + obj

Sub + did not (didn't) + V₁ + obj

Did + Sub + V₁ + obj ?

Did + Sub + not + V₁ + obj ?

Didn't + sub + V₁ + obj ?

4

नोट: निकट भविष्य में होने वाले किसी कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी हम **Present Continuous Tense** का प्रयोग करते हैं।

जैसे: I am going to Mumbai tomorrow.

Formulae: + **ve** → **Sub + is/ am/ are + v₁ + ing+ obj**

- **ve** → **Sub + is/ are/ am/ + not + v₁ + ing+ obj**

Sub + isn't/ aren't/ am not + v₁ + ing+ obj

Ques → **Is/ am/ are + S + v₁ + ing+ obj?**

Is/ am/ are + S + not + v₁ + ing+ obj?

Isn't/ aren't + S + v₁ + ing+ obj?

नोट: 'am not' का कोई contracted form नहीं होता है लेकिन Question Tag में **aren't** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: I am fine, **aren't** I ?

➤ **Is/am/are** का प्रयोग

Is – **he/she/it/name/singular** के साथ

Am – **I** के साथ

Are – **you/we/they/all/plural** के साथ

नोट: My father is working in a bank and my brother is studying in a school. (×)

My father works in a bank and my brother studies in a school. (✓)

➤ जब वाक्य '**routine**' हो तो **Present Continuous** का प्रयोग न करें बल्कि '**simple present**' का प्रयोग करें। लेकिन अगर कार्य ऐसा हो जो **कछ अवधि के लिए ही routine action** रहे तो **present continuous tense** का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

जैसे: I am preparing for competitive exams now-a-days.

PAST CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भूतकाल में हो रहा था वह **Past Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: I was waiting for you

Formulae: + **Ve** → **Sub + was/were + V₁ + ing + obj**

- **Ve** → **Sub + was/were + not + V₁ + ing + obj**

Sub + wasn't/weren't + V₁ + ing + obj

Ques → **Was/were + Sub + V₁ + ing + obj?**

Was/were + Sub + not + V₁ + ing + obj?

Wasn't/weren't + Sub + V₁ + ing + obj?

➤ **Was/were** का प्रयोग

Was → **He/she/it/name/singular/I** के साथ

Were → **You/we/they/plural/all** के साथ

➤ काल्पनिक वाक्यों में सभी **sub** के साथ '**were**' का प्रयोग होता है चाहे '**were**' का प्रयोग '**helping verb**' के रूप में हो या '**main verb**' के रूप में।

जैसे: 1. I wish, I were a bird.
M.V.

2. He pretended as if he were sleeping.
H.V.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भविष्य में हो रहा होगा वह **Future Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: We shall be taking the exam at this time, next month.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + shall/ will + be + V₁ + ing + obj

- Ve → Sub + shall/ will + not + be + V₁ + ing + obj
Sub + shan't/ won't + be + V₁ + ing + obj

Ques → Will/shall + Sub + be + V₁ + ing + obj?

Will/shall + Sub + not + be + V₁ + ing + obj?

Won't/shan't + Sub + be + V₁ + ing + obj?

नोट: कुछ verbs का प्रयोग हम continuous tense में नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे verbs होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'ing' form में नहीं होता।

VERBS

(1) **Verbs of Perception-** See, taste, smell, hear, prefer, please, notice, recognize.

(2) **Verbs of Thinking Process-** Think, know, mean, mind, remember, suppose.

(3) **Verbs Showing Possession-** Own, have, belong, comprise, possess, contain, consist.

(4) **Verbs expressing Feelings or State of Mind-** Believe, like, dislike, love, adore, want, wish, desire, hate, agree, trust, imagine.

(5) **Verbs in General-** Look, seem, appear, affect, resemble, cost, require, become, hope, refuse.

उदाहरण देखें-

जैसे: 1. He is owing a car. (×)

He owns a car. (✓)

2. This house is belonging to me. (×)

This house belongs to me. (✓)

3. I am not meaning anything wrong. (×)

I don't mean anything wrong. (✓)

4. I am seeing a man standing there. (×)

I see a man standing there. (✓)

नोट: अगर 'have' का अर्थ 'अधिकार होना' हो तो 'have' में 'ing' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। अगर 'have' का अर्थ निकलता है खाना/ enjoy करना तो 'have' में 'ing' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

जैसे: I am having a piece of cake. (✓)

I am having a car. (×)

I have a car. (✓)

- हम **Think, remember, feel, look, appear** etc. (जिनका प्रयोग सामान्य वाक्यों में 'ing' में नहीं होना चाहिए) का प्रयोग अगर भावनाओं को दर्शाने के लिए करते हैं तब उनका प्रयोग 'ing' form में किया जा सकता है। (eg- 2 एवं 4 देखें)

- जैसे: 1. I am thinking you are right. (×)
I think you are right. (✓)
2. I am thinking of you. (✓)
3. It was appearing as if they were going to kill us. (×)
It appeared as if they were going to kill us. (✓)
4. You are looking good. (✓)

2. **Gerund एवं Present participle** में **verb 'ing' form** में होते हैं।

- जैसे: (1) Being ill, I could not come.
(2) Getting a job is easy now-a-days.
(3) Seeing is believing.
(4) Swimming is a good exercise.

नोट: विस्तार से जानकारी के लिए Verb (Advance) देखें-

3. सभी **preposition** के बाद अगर **verb** का प्रयोग होता है तो **verb 'ing' form** में होना चाहिए।

- जैसे: (1) Bats are capable of hearing the ultrasonic waves.
V₁+ing

- (2) We must keep away from smoking.
V₁+ing

PRESENT PERFECT

- जो कार्य अभी-अभी या हाल फिलहाल खत्म हुआ हो वह **Present Perfect Tense** के अन्तर्गत आता है।

जैसे: He has come to Delhi recently.

- जब कार्य महत्त्वपूर्ण हो न कि कार्य होने का समय एवं कार्य होने के समय का उल्लेख भी नहीं हो तब **Present perfect Tense** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: We have progressed a lot.

We have reached the moon.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + has/ have + V₃ + obj

- Ve → Sub + has/ have + not + V₃ + obj
Sub + hasn't/ haven't + V₃ + obj

Ques → Has/ have + Sub + V₃ + obj ?
Has/ have + Sub + not + V₃ + obj ?
Hasn't/ haven't + Sub + V₃ + obj ?

Has/have के प्रयोग**has - He/ She/ It/ Name/Singular के साथ****have- I/ We/ They/ You/ Plural/ All के साथ**

अंतर देखें:

1. Science has given us many new inventions. (✓)
2. We have reached the moon. (✓)

1. Science has given us many new inventions in the 19th century. (×)
2. We have reached the moon on 22nd Oct, 2008. (×)

➤ अगर भूतकाल के समय का उल्लेख हो तो **Present perfect** नहीं **Simple past tense** का प्रयोग करें।
यानि ऊपर दिए गए दोनों वाक्यों के सही रूप होंगे।

1. Science gave us many life saving drugs in the 19th century. (✓)
2. We reached the moon on 22nd Oct, 2008. (✓)

नोट: 1. I have had enough problems here (✓)

He has had his breakfast (✓)

एक वाक्य में **have** के किसी भी **form** (यहाँ have के forms helping verb होंगे) के बाद **had** (had main verb होगा) का प्रयोग हो सकता है। क्योंकि ये **Present perfect** एवं **Past perfect** के **Formulae** में **fit** होते हैं।

2. सामान्यतः **recently, already, yet, so far** का प्रयोग **perfect tense** में होता है। 'yet' का प्रयोग **perfect tense -ve** वाक्य में होता है।

जैसे: He has not reached home yet (present perfect)

He had not done any work so far. (past perfect)

3. अगर **since** के बाद **simple past** का प्रयोग हो तो **since** के पहले **present perfect** का प्रयोग होगा।

जैसे: I haven't seen him **since** he left India.

Present perfect

Simple past

नोट: 1. ऐसे वाक्यों में **present perfect** के स्थान पर कोई **modal** भी **perfect form** में आ सकता है।

जैसे: He may have grown old **since** she last saw him.

Modal in perfect form

Simple past

2. अगर **since** का प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरुआत में कर लिया जाए तो **simple past** भी **since** के साथ वाक्य के प्रथम भाग में आ जाएगा।

जैसे: **Since** he joined the army, he has not taken any leave.

Simple past

Present perfect

PAST PERFECT

नीचे दिए गये विभिन्न वाक्यों को देखें:-

1. I saw him **before** he stopped his car. (×)
I had seen him **before** he stopped his car. (✓)
2. **Before** he understood anything the robber fled. (×)
Before he understood anything the robber had fled. (✓)
3. I met him **after** I finished my work. (×)
I met him **after** I had finished my work. (✓)
4. **By the time** I reached the theatre, the show started. (×)
By the time I reached the theatre, the show had started. (✓)
5. When Anand reached his village, he found that the news about him had preceded him. (✓)

- प्रथम वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

<u>1st action</u>	before	<u>2nd action</u>
Past Perfect		Simple Past

- द्वितीय वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

Before का प्रयोग अगर शरू में हो तो $\frac{2^{\text{nd}} \text{ action}}{\text{S.Past}}$, $\frac{1^{\text{st}} \text{ action}}{\text{Past Perfect}}$

- तीसरे वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

<u>2nd action</u>	after	<u>1st action</u>
Simple Past		Past Perfect

- चौथे वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

By the time $\frac{2^{\text{nd}} \text{ action}}{\text{Simple Past}}$, $\frac{1^{\text{st}} \text{ action}}{\text{Past Perfect}}$

- अगर दो कार्य **Past** में एक के बाद एक हो. तो पहला कार्य **Past perfect** में होगा। और दूसरा **Simple Past tense**.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + had + V₃ + obj
 - Ve → Sub + had + not (hadn't) + V₃ + obj
Ques → Had + sub + V₃ + obj ?
 Had + sub + not + V₃ + obj ?
 Hadn't + sub + V₃ + obj ?

नोट: वाक्य 5 को देखें:-

When Anand reached his village, he found that the news about him had preceded him.

वाक्य की व्याख्या-

- जब Anand गाँव पहुँच (**Simple Past**) तो पाया कि उसके बारे में जो News थी वह उससे पहले पहुँच चुकी थी। (**Precede** का अर्थ है 'से पहले आना')। अगर कोई action '**simple past**' से पहले होता है तो वह '**past perfect tense**' में होता है। अतः 'news का पहुँचना' Past perfect tense में होगा।

➤ जो कार्य भविष्य में खत्म हो चका होगा वह **Future Perfect** के अन्तर्गत आता है।

जैसे: You will have finished your syllabus by this time next year.

नोट: नीचे दिया गया sentence formation देखें-

जैसे: By the time I reach the station, the train will have left.
By the time. Simple Present Future Perfect

By the time, Simple Present, Future Perfect

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + will/shall + have + V₂ + obj

- Ve → Sub + will/shall + not + have + V₂ + obj

Sub + won't/shan't + have + V₃ + obj

Ques → Will/shall + Sub + have+ V₃ + obj ?

Will/shall + Sub + not + have + V₃ + obj ?

Won't/shan't + Sub + have + V₃ + obj ?

अंतर देखें:-

1. By the time I reach the station, the train will have left.
Simple Present Future Perfect

2. By the time I reached the station, the train had left.
Simple Past Past Perfect

➤ जो कार्य भूतकाल में शुरू हुआ हो और अभी भी चल रहा हो वह **Present Perfect Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: I have been living in Delhi for five years.

Formulae:

+ Ve → Sub + has/ have + been + V₁ + ing + obj+ for/ since + time.

- Ve → Sub + has/ have + not + been + V₁ + ing + obj+ for/ since + time.

Sub + hasn't/ haven't + been + V₁ + ing + obj+ for/ since + time.

Ques → Has/ have + Sub + + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time?

Has/have + Sub +not+ been + V₁+ing + obj + for/since +time?

Hasn't/ haven't + Sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time?

जैसे: I am teaching you since an hour. (×)

I have been teaching you for an hour. (✓)

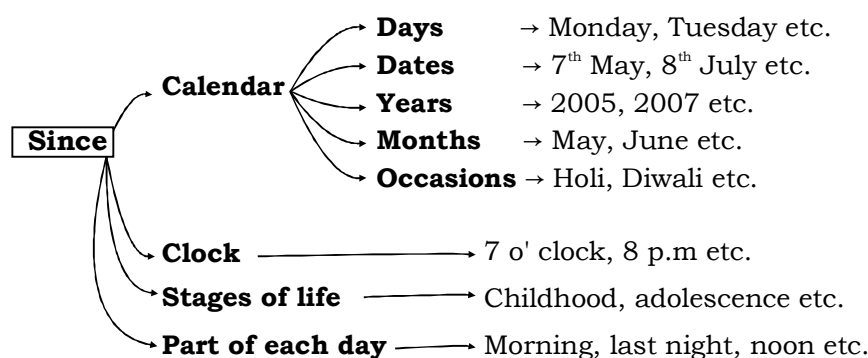
- **For-** जब समय की अवधि का उल्लेख हो तब 'For' का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: For two hours, for last 2 years
 For five days, for last 2 months
 For 10 years, for last 3 weeks

- **Since-** जब शुरुआती समय का उल्लेख हो तब **since** का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: Since monday, since the beginning
 Since 2008, since time immemorial
 Since 7 P.M., since last year

Since का प्रयोग- केलेण्डर, घड़ी, दिन के पहर एवं जीवन की अवस्थाओं के साथ 'since' का प्रयोग होता है-



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- जो कार्य भूतकाल में शुरू हुआ, चला और भूतकाल में खत्म हो गया वे **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

जैसे: I had been waiting for you since morning.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + had + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.

-Ve → Sub + had + not (hadn't) + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.

Ques → Had + sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

Had + sub + not + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

Hadn't + sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- जो कार्य भविष्य के किसी समय तक जारी रहेगा वह **Future Perfect Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है

जैसे: I shall have been living in Delhi for five years by the end of this year.

He will have been playing from 2 O' clock

Formulae:	+ Ve	→	Sub + shall/will + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
	- Ve	→	Sub + shall/will + not + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
			Sub + shan't/won't + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
Ques	→		Will/shall + sub + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?
			Will/shall + sub + not + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?
			Won't/shan't + sub + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?

नोट: 1. जिन verbs का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'ing' में नहीं होता, उनका प्रयोग **continuous/perfect continuous** दोनों तरह के **tense** में नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि दोनों में **verb 'ing' form** में होते हैं। अगर ऐसे 'verbs' **continuous tense** में हो तो उन्हें **indefinite tense** में परिवर्तित कर दें।

जैसे: I am knowing you. (×)
I know you. (✓)

2. अगर ऐसे verbs '**perfect continuous**' में हो तो उन्हें '**Perfect Tense**' में परिवर्तित कर दें।

जैसे: I have been knowing him for five years. (×)
I have known him for five years. (✓)

3. **For/Since** का प्रयोग **perfect** and **perfect continuous** दोनों प्रकार के tense में होते हैं।

जैसे: I have been living in Delhi for five years. (✓)
I had known him for two years. (✓)

4. अगर वाक्य में **Since + time** का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य सिर्फ **perfect** या **perfect continuous tense** में ही होने चाहिए।

जैसे: I ate nothing since morning. (×)
I have eaten nothing since morning. (✓)

SPOTTING THE ERROR

- (a) I have not seen him since twenty years/ (b) and so I cannot say with certainty/ (c) whether he is alive or dead./ (d) No error
- (a) When he did not find his cook in the kitchen/ (b) he asked his wife/ (c) where had he gone./ (d) No error
- (a) Although I am playing cricket/ (b) for more than three years/ (c) I have not been able to score a century/ (d) No error
- (a) I do not know where could he have gone/ (b) so early/ (c) in the morning./ (d) No error
- (a) By the time/ (b) we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre,/ (c) the show was already begun./ (d) No error
- (a) By the time/ (b) we will get our tickets and enter the cinema theatre,/ (c) the show will have already begun./ (d) No error
- (a) Gowri told me/ (b) his name after/ (c) he left./ (d) No error

8. (a) we have been/ (b) celebrating many festivals/ (c) since centuries./ (d) No error
9. (a) Old age and infirmity/ (b) had began to/ (c) catch up with him./ (d) No error
10. (a) The passer-by told us/ (b) where was the marriage hall/ (c) and even led us to it./ (d) No error
11. (a) I have passed / (b) the examination/ (c) two years ago/ (d) No error
12. (a) Since he joined/ (b) this post, he did not take/ (c) any bribe./ (d) No error
13. (a) Perhaps you know/ (b) that I have passed/ (c) the examination in 1990./ (d) No error
14. (a) He has read four plays/ (b) written by Shakespeare/ (c) by the end of his vacation./ (d) No error
15. (a) When they stole / (b) the money/ (c) and where did they hide it?./ (d) No error
16. (a) The teacher/ (b) has took/ (c) the responsibility/ (d) No error.
17. (a) For time immemorial/ (b) sea shells have been used by man/ (c) in many ways./ (d) No error
18. (a) The river is in spate/ (b) and it has overflown/ (c) its banks./ (d) No error
19. (a) The little boy/ (b) had been waiting for his turn/ (c) since a long time./ (d) No error
20. (a) This T.V. serial/ (b) is going on/ (c) for 3 years./ (d) No error
21. (a) In the early years of the renaissance of Bharatanatyam, hereditary dancers have their own set of accompanists/ (b) who lived with the dancers and travelled with them from place to place/ (c) when they gave performances./ (d) No error
22. (a) This is turned out to be/ (b) one of our most successful projects/ (c) and we have made quite/ (d) a large profit from it./ (e) No error
23. (a) He is given me/ (b) a lot of documents/ (c) to read before/ (d) the presentation tomorrow./ (e) No error
24. (a) Since the trip home/ (b) was expensive I/ (c) did not went home/ (d) during the holidays./ (e) No error
25. (a) As she is late/ (b) for work yesterday she decided/ (c) to skip breakfast and/ (d) leave for office./ (e) No error
26. (a) As soon as the CEO entered the office, the/ (b) union leaders approached him/ (c) and report the matter to him./ (d) No error
27. (a) The college/ (b) is running a computer course/ (c) since 2007./ (d) No error
28. (a) Did he tell you/ (b) why he hasn't/ (c) come yesterday?/ (d) No error
29. (a) Last night I dream/ (b) I was a Sheikh on the 169th floor/ (c) of Burj Khalifa./ (d) No error
30. (a) She and her sister/ (b) were working here/ (c) since 1983./ (d) No error

31. (a) Nobody saw him/ (b) since the fire broke/ (c) in his locality./ (d) No error
32. (a) By this time next year/ (b) Ramesh will take/ (c) his degree./ (d) No error
33. (a) The families/ (b) are living in Gulmohar Park/ (c) for the last two decades./ (d) No error
34. (a) My uncle/ (b) has left/ (c) for Bombay last Saturday./ (d) No error
35. (a) Good heavens !/ (b) How has she/ (c) grown !/ (d) No error
36. (a) I ate/ (b) nothing/ (c) since morning/ (d) No error
37. (a) He/ (b) is having/ (c) many friends here/ (d) No error
38. (a) When I went there/ (b) Charles is playing/ (c) a game of chess/ (d) No error
39. (a) The vaccine/ (b) when hit the market/ (c) is dogged by controversy/ (d) No error
40. (a) The victim tried to tell us/ (b) what has happened but/ (c) his voice was not audible./ (d) No error
41. (a) Our history can be seen as a long evolutionary dialectical development/ (b) in which there have been/ (c) a painstaking forging of rational and moral self./ (d) No error
42. (a) Last year two Italian prisoners of war/ (b) escapes from a prison camp/ (c) in Kenya during the war./ (d) No error
43. (a) Madhuri Dixit/ (b) is having/ (c) a large fan following./ (d) No error
44. (a) No one heard anything/ (b) about him since/ (c) he left India for good./ (d) No error
45. (a) Before the teacher/ (b) could finish the question/ (c) the students gave the correct answer./ (d) No error
46. (a) She did not prepare/ (b) her/ (c) breakfast yet./ (d) No error
47. (a) Perhaps you do not know/ (b) I am owning/ (c) a farm house besides two bungalows./ (d) No error
48. (a) When Anand reached his village/ (b) he found that / (c) the news about him preceded him./ (d) No error
49. (a) She will already return/ (b) home/ (c) when he arrives./ (d) No error
50. (a) Each one of them/ (b) has have his share/ (c) of joy and sorrow./ (d) No error
51. (a) This custom/ (b) has come down/ (c) since times immemorial./ (d) No error
52. (a) Since his arrival in India,/ (b) he is visiting as many villages as he can/ (c) to acquire a firsthand knowledge of the rural India./ (d) No error.
53. (a) Believe me, I/ (b) am believing/ (c) whatever you have said./ (d) No error.
54. (a) It is time/ (b) we should have done/ (c) something useful/ (d) No error.
55. (a) Mother said,/ (b) "Son,/ (c) you have finished your homework?"/ (d) No error.
56. (a) I am going to buy/ (b) a computer/ (c) when the prices comes down./ (d) No error.
57. (a) I wish/ (b) I have learnt swimming/ (c) when I was young./ (d) No error.

Answers with explanation

1. (a) 'twenty years' अवधि है अतः 'since' नहीं 'for' का प्रयोग करें।
2. (c) 'he' के बाद had का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि वाक्य प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्नात्मक वाक्यों में helping verb का प्रयोग subject के पहले होता है।
3. (a) 'am' को 'have been' में परिवर्तित करें। वाक्य present perfect continuous tense में है।
4. (a) He के बाद could का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि वाक्य प्रश्न नहीं है।
5. (c) was के स्थान पर 'had' का प्रयोग करें। अगर भूतकाल में दो कार्य एक के बाद एक हो तो पहले होने वाला कार्य 'Past perfect tense' में होता है और उसके बाद होने वाला कार्य 'simple past tense' में होता है।
6. (b) 'will' हटा दें। 'we get our tickets' सही formation है। अगर दो कार्य भविष्य में एक के बाद एक हो तो बाद में होने वाला कार्य 'simple present tense' में होता है और उसके पहले जो कार्य हो चका होगा वह 'future perfect tense' में।
7. (c) 'he had left' सही formation है।

Simple Past after Past Perfect

2nd Action
1st Action
8. (c) 'since' के स्थान पर 'for' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि 'centuries' अवधि है।
9. (b) had के साथ V₃ 'begun' का प्रयोग करें।
10. (b) marriage hall के बाद 'was' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 2 की व्याख्या देखें)
11. (a) I passed (Simple past) सही formation है।
 अगर भूतकाल के समय का उल्लेख हो तो present perfect नहीं Simple past tense का प्रयोग करें।
12. (b) 'He did not take' के स्थान पर 'he has not taken' का प्रयोग करें।

Since S + V₂ S + has + V₃ (Present Perfect का आखिरी point देखें)

S. Past
Pres. Perf.
13. (b) 'I passed' सही formation है। (वाक्य II की व्याख्या देखें)।
14. (a) 'He will have read' का प्रयोग 'He has read' के स्थान पर होगा। जो कार्य भविष्य के किसी समय तक हो चका होगा वह future perfect tense के अंतर्गत आता है।
15. (a) 'When they stole' के स्थान पर 'When did they steal' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि वाक्या प्रश्न है।
16. (b) has के साथ V₃ 'taken' का प्रयोग करें।
17. (a) Time immemorial (अनंत काल) शुरुआती समय को दर्शाता है ना कि अवधि को। अतः 'for' के स्थान पर 'since' का प्रयोग करें।
18. (b) 'Overflow' का V₃ overflowed है।
19. (c) 'since' के स्थान पर 'for' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि 'a long time' अवधि है।
20. (b) Is going के स्थान पर 'has been going' का प्रयोग करें। वाक्य present perfect Continuous tense का है।
21. (a) 'early years of renaissance' से ज्ञात होता होता है कि वाक्य भूतकाल का है। अतः hereditary dancers के बाद 'have' के स्थान पर 'had' का प्रयोग करें।
22. (a) 'This is turned out' के स्थान पर 'this has turned out' का प्रयोग करें। वाक्य present perfect

tense में है।

- Before Simple Past , Past Perfect (Past Perfect देखें)।
2nd Action
1st Action

46. (a) 'She did not prepare' के स्थान पर 'she has not prepared' का प्रयोग करें। 'yet' का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'Present perfect negative sentences' में होता है।
47. (b) 'I am owning' को 'I own' में परिवर्तित करें।
48. (c) 'Preceded' के स्थान पर 'had preceded' का प्रयोग करें। (47 एवं 48 की व्याख्या के लिए Past Perfect देखें)।
49. (a) 'Will have already returned' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 6 की व्याख्या देखें)।
50. (b) 'has' के बाद V_3 'had' का प्रयोग होगा।
51. (c) 'times' को 'time' में परिवर्तित करें।
52. (b) 'is' के स्थान पर 'has been' का प्रयोग करें।
53. (b) 'am believing' को 'believe' में परिवर्तित करें।
54. (b) 'we should have done' को 'we did' में परिवर्तित करें।
55. (c) 'you have' को 'have you' में परिवर्तित करें। वाक्य प्रश्नात्मक है।
56. (c) 'Prices comes' को 'price comes' में परिवर्तित करें।
57. (b) 'have' को 'had' में परिवर्तित करें। क्योंकि वाक्य Past का है।