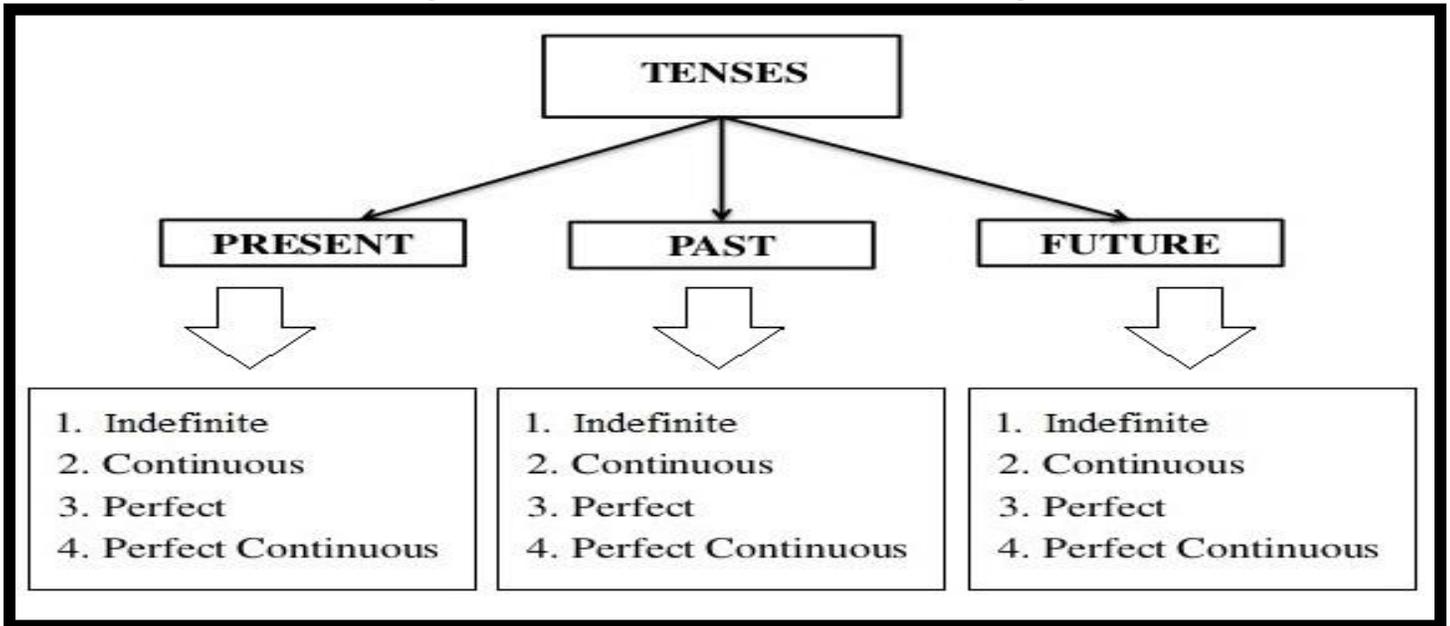


TIME AND TENSE:-

It is a form of verb which represents a particular point of time .

(VERB IN RELATION TO TIME)



:- VERB FORMS-01:-

	Present		Past		Future	
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
Simple	V^1 / v^5	Is/am /are + v^3	V^2	Was/were + v^3	Will/ shall + v^1	Will /shall be + v^3
Continuous	Is/am /are + v^{ing}	Is./am/are + being + v^3	Was/were + v^{ing}	Was/ were + being + v^3	Will/shall be + v^{ing}	Will/shall be being + v^3 *
Perfect	Has/ have + v^3	Has/have been + v^3	Had + v^3	Had been + v^3	Will/shall have + v^3	Will/ shall have been + v^3
Perfect continuous	Has/ have been + v^4	Has/ have been being + v^3	Had been + v^{ing}	Had been being + v^3	Will/shall have been + v^{ing}	Will/ shall have been being + v^3

:-VERB FORMS-02:-

V^1	V^2	V^3	V^4	V^5
be\ am\ are	was\ were	been	being	Is
have	Had	Had	Having	Has
do	did	done	doing	Does

निम्नांकित वाक्य की पहचान करें यह वाक्य किस *tense* में लिखा हुआ है

- ⇒ *Radha has parked her car in front of our gate .*
⇒ *Ram was driving the car extremely fast.*
⇒ *Ram works at IBM .*
⇒ *Everybody has knowledge.*
⇒ *Kunal has been singing the same song since morning .*
⇒ *He was playing cricket when his father came home.*
⇒ *Raja had completed the task before his father called him .*
⇒ *Ram will take part in this Competition.*
⇒ *Deepa will have solved all these questions by the time you come back .*
⇒ *Dhiraj is a teacher.*
⇒ *They are extremely rich .*
⇒ *Rohan has a very beautiful wife.*
⇒ *Mukesh had a big house in 2012.*
⇒ *Radha did the whole task alone.*
⇒ *Mohan does the same task everday.*
⇒ *Mohan has had lunch with the CM of Bihar.*
⇒ *All these letters were sent by Ram.*
⇒ *They will be punished by their parents.*
⇒ *Ram has been arrested near the Railway Station.*

:-CONCEPT-01:-

(FILL IN THE BLANKS)

I -----him in the market.

1. Met 2. Have met 3. Had met 4. All

Ans – all

इस वाक्य में तीनों *option* सही है क्योंकि इस वाक्य में *time* का कोई शब्द नहीं लगा है। अगर वाक्य में समय का चर्चा नहीं किया गया हो तो उस परिस्थिति में *verb* का कोई भी *form* प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। *verb form* से यह नहीं बताया जा सकता है कि किस वाक्य में काम बहुत पहले हुआ है और किसमें काम सबसे जल्दी? इसका निर्धारण एकदम नहीं हो सकता

ध्यान रखें *time and tense* में जबतक समय का *indication* नहीं हो तो यह बताना मुश्किल होगा कि इसमें कौन-सा *tense* का *form use* होगा इसलिए *verb* का चुनाव करते समय *time indication word* पर ध्यान रखें। तभी वाक्य में *verb* का चुनाव सही किया जा सकता है।

Ex- I -----the film.

1. Saw 2. Had seen 3. have seen 4. Shall see 5. all

इस वाक्य में *all option* सही है क्योंकि इस वाक्य में *time* का कोई शब्द नहीं लगा है।

CONCEPT-03

- ⇒ My mother -----to temple yesterday .
 (a) Goes (b) went (c) has gone (d) will go ans :- went
- ⇒ My mother -----to temple tomorrow.
 (a) Goes (b) went (c) has gone (d) will go ans :- will go .
- ⇒ My mother ----- to temple just now.
 (a) Goes (b) went (c) has gone (d) will go ans :- has gone .
- ⇒ My mother -----to temple daily.
 (a) Goes (b) went (c) has gone (d) will go ans :- goes

:-USE OF PRESENT SIMPLE -01:-

Positive	Subject + v1/v5+object
Negative	Subject +do/does +not +v1+object
Interrogative	Do /does+ subject +v1+object

02

I, you, we, they & plural noun	V1 / do not
He, she, it & singular noun	V5 / does not

:-USE OF PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE:-

Present Indefinite Tense (जिसे *Present Simple Tense* भी कहा जाता है) का उपयोग *permanent action*, *habitual action*, *scientific facts*, *universal truth*, *proverbs*, *headlines of newspaper etc* के लिए किया जाता है। यह उन क्रियाओं या स्थितियों को व्यक्त करता है जो रोज़ाना होती हैं, सही होती हैं, या कभी नहीं बदलतीं।

:-SCIENTIFIC ACTION:-

पानी 100 ^o C पर उबलता है	Water boils at 100 ^o C
शून्य डिग्री सेल्सियस से नीचे पानी बर्फ में बदल जाता है।	Water turns into ice below zero degree Celsius.

:-UNIVERSAL ACTION:-

सूर्य पूरब में उगता है.	The sun rises in the east
पृथ्वी सूर्य के चारों ओर घूमती है।	The earth moves round the sun .

:-ROUTINE ACTION:-

मैं पांच बजे उठता हूँ.	I get up at 5 a.m.
वह दस बजे अपना काम शुरू करता है.	He starts his work at 10 a.m.
वह रोज मंदिर जाती है.	She goes to the temple daily-

:-MATHEMATICAL ACTION :-

दो और दो चार होते हैं	Two and two makes four
-----------------------	------------------------

:-HABITUAL ACTION:-

वह हमेशा झूठ बोलता है.	He always tells a lie.
------------------------	------------------------

:-PROVERBIAL FACT :-

सुंदर वही है जो सुंदर कार्य करता है	Handsome is that handsome does.
इमानदारी सर्वोत्तम निति है.	Honesty is the best policy-

:-PLANNED ACTION OF FUTURE:-(official planned)

<i>The college reopens in October</i>	कॉलेज पुनः अक्टूबर में खुलेगा।
<i>He goes to Channi next month. –</i>	वह अगले महीना चेन्नई जायेगा।
<i>The chief minister comes here tomorrow .</i>	मुख्यमंत्री कल यहां आएंगे।

:-SPECIAL FACTS FOR EXAM :-

Rule 01 :- Time expressing Adverbs (habitual words) जैसे- *always, often, daily, everyday, (everynight, every morning, every evening, every week, every month, every year,)regularly, occasionally , seldom , never , sometimes,* आदि का प्रयोग होने पर *Simple Present Tense* का प्रयोग होता है।

1. He _____ to school every day.

A. go B. goes C. gone D. going ans:- goes

2. The sun _____ in the east.

A. rise B. rises C. risen D. rising ans :- rises

3. She _____ not like coffee.

A. do B. does C. is D. are ans :- does

4. She always _____ her homework on time.

A. do B. does C. doing D. done ans :- does

5. moti always ----- chaappaties in his dinner. .

(a) eat (b) eats (c) eating (d) eaten ans- eats

6. Amar says that he -----English -lessons everyday .

. (a) taking (b) is taking (c) takes (d) has taken Ans- c

7. Choose the correct sentence:

(A) I do not like coffee (B) I no like coffee (C) I had no like coffee (D) I Will no like coffee

Ans – a

Rule (2) : Here or There स्टार्ट होने वाले *exclamatory sentence* में *Simple Present Tense* का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे- *Here comes Deepak !*

There goes Sita !

Rule (3) : आँखों देखा हाल का प्रसारण (मैच, आयोजन, कार्यक्रम, नाटक, फिल्म, सिरियल आदि) रेडियो या टेलीविजन के द्वारा करने के लिए *Simple Present Tense* का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे- *Dhoni runs after the balls ,catches it and throws it on the stumps .*

Rule (4) : History के Past events में जीवत या ताजा बनाकर दिखाने के लिए *Simple Present Tense* का प्रयोग होता है। Ex- *At last , Ram kills Ravan. अंत में राम ने रावण का वध कर दिया।*

:- PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:-

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Subject + is/am/are +v4+object</i>
<i>Negative</i>	<i>Subject + is/am/are +not +v4+object</i>
<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>is/am/are +Subject + v4+object+?</i>
<i>Interrogative +negative</i>	<i>is/am/are +not +Subject + v4+object+?</i>
<i>w.h</i>	<i>w.h+is/am/are +Subject + v4+object+?</i>

-:USE OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:-

1. अभी हो रहे कार्य (Actions Happening Now) :- यह उन कामों को दिखाता है जो बिल्कुल इस समय हो रहे हैं। उदाहरणरू

मैं किताब पढ़ रहा हूँ। (*I am reading a book.*)

वे क्रिकेट खेल रहे हैं। (*They are playing cricket.*)

2. अस्थायी कार्य (Temporary Actions):- ऐसे काम जो कुछ समय के लिए हो रहे हैं।

वह इन दिनों अंग्रेजी सीख रही है। (*She is learning English these days.*)

हम इस महीने एक नई परियोजना पर काम कर रहे हैं। (*We are working on a new project this month.*)

3. बदलते हुए हालात (Changes or Trends) :- ऐसे हालात को व्यक्त करने के लिए जो धीरे-धीरे बदल रहे हैं।

मौसम ठंडा हो रहा है। (*The weather is getting colder.*)

दिन और छोटे होते जा रहे हैं। (*The days are getting shorter.*)

4. खीझ भरी आदतें (Irritating Repeated Actions) :- "Always" के साथ उपयोग करके बार-बार होने वाली ऐसी क्रियाओं को दिखाता है, जो खीझ पैदा करती हैं।

वह हमेशा गाने गाते हुए शोर मचाता रहता है। (*He is always singing loudly.*)

तुम हमेशा देर से आते हो। (*You are always coming late.*)

-:SPECIAL FACTS FOR EXAM :-

now, now days, now -a-day, Right now, at this time, at this point of time, at present, presently, still, at the moment, this morning, currently, this evening, this /these+days, month...., be quite +subject, look +subject आदि समयसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग Present Continuous Tense में होता है।

जैसे— *Dhiraj sir is teaching mathematics at present.*

-:QUESTION:-

1. She _____ (study) for her exams right now.

A. studying B. is studying C. study D. studies Ans :- is studying

2. We _____ (watch) a movie at the moment.

A. is watching B. watch C. are watching D. watching ans :- C. are watching

3. I _____ (not play) cricket today.

A. not playing B. is not playing C. am not playing D. does not play ans :- C. am not playing

9. keep quiet, we -----to the radio. (Choose the correct option)

(a) are listening (b) listen (c) will listen (d) listened

Ans – A(keep quiet- present continuous)

10. Choose the correct sentence :

(A) I am going now (B) I going now (C) I gone now (D) I will going now

Ans- a

-:CONCEPT :-

Rule : इस Tense का प्रयोग nearest future (निकट भविष्य) के fixed programme or plan (निश्चित कार्यक्रम या योजना) के लिए होता है। जैसे— *He is going to Chennai tonight*

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

Key point :-

- future action is also expressed in present indefinite ,present continuous , future continuous, future indefinite
- Officially planned action of near future :- present indefinite ,present continuous , future indefinite
Ex- The PM leaves / will leave /is leaving for Japan tonight.
- Unofficial planned action of near future :- present continuous
Ex- I am going to Patna tomorrow.

:- PRESENT PERFECT :

Positive	Subject + has/have +v3 +object
Negative	Subject + has/have +not+v3 +object
Interrogative	has/have +Subject +v3 +object ?
w.h	Wh question word +has/have +Subject +v3 +object ?

:-USE OF PRESENT PERFECT :

Rule (1) : वास्तव में Present Perfect भूतकाल में खत्म हुए किए कार्य के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इसे Present में इसलिए रखते हैं कि वर्तमान में उसका कोई संबंध है या उसका असर वर्तमान में है। अगर उस क्रिया का वर्तमान से कोई संबंध नहीं हो तो वह Past Simple से व्यक्त होगा।

Ex- I have visited manali. (present perfect)

मैं मनाली जा चुका हूँ , तो कहीं और चलते हैं

I visited manali. (past indefinite)

मैं मनाली गया था - past का fact

You have seen the Red fort.	आपने लाल किला देखा है।
I have visited Kashmir twice.	मैं दो बार कश्मीर का दौरा कर चुका हूँ।

Or

इस tense का प्रयोग ऐसे कार्य के लिए भी होता है जो तुरंत समाप्त हुआ हो

He has cut his finger	उसने अपनी उंगली काट ली है
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Rule (2) : जीवन के अनुभव (Life Experiences) :- जो काम आपने अपने जीवन में किया है या नहीं किया है।

क्या तुमने कभी पहाड़ों की यात्रा की है? (Have you ever visited the mountains\1/2

मैंने कभी समुद्र नहीं देखा है। (I have never seen the sea.)

उन्होंने कई देशों का दौरा किया है। (They have visited many countries.)

Rule(3) : इस Tense का प्रयोग past action के लिए होता है। जो past में समाप्त हुआ है लेकिन उसका समय निश्चित रूप से अज्ञात है अगर past का समय दे दे तो फिर Present Perfect का इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा past indefinite का इस्तेमाल होगा

जैसे- She has gone to Patna.(right)

she went to Patna.(right)

she went to Patna in 2002.(right) she has gone to patna in 2002.(wrong)

Rule (4) structure 01: since + simple past + present perfect

structure 02: present perfect +since+ simple past

Since he joined the army , he has not taken any leave.	सेना में भर्ती होने के बाद से उन्होंने कोई छुट्टी नहीं ली है।
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:-SPECIAL FACTS FOR EXAM :-

अगर वाक्य में इन *adverbs* में से कोई लगा हो तो वाक्य के *verb* को *Present Perfect* में होना चाहिए इसलिए कि इन *adverbs* से यह पता चलता है कि कोई काम तुरंत समाप्त हुआ है

<i>Just</i> - अभी अभी	<i>So far</i> - अब तक	<i>Already</i> पहले ही	<i>Yet</i> - अभी तक	
<i>Recently</i> - हाल ही में	<i>Lately</i> - हाल ही में	<i>Before</i>	<i>Of late</i> - हाल ही में	<i>Up to now</i> - अब तक
<i>Up to the present</i> वर्तमान तक	<i>just now</i> - अभी , तुरन्त		<i>Uptil now</i> :- अब तक	

Example :-

मैंने अब तक पाँच पुस्तकें पढ़ ली हैं।	<i>I have completed reading five books so far .</i>
मुझे अभी तक पार्सल नहीं मिला है.	<i>I have not received the parcel yet.</i>
उन्होंने अब तक मात्र तीन चौथाई काम ही पूरा किया है.	<i>They have completed only three fourths of the work so far.</i>

Rule (5) : *This/ it/ That is the first time / second/ third/ only/ best/ worst + that* के बाद *Present Perfect* का इस्तेमाल होता है :

This is the first time that I have met him. यह पहली बार है जब मैं उनसे मिला हूँ

It is the worst movies that I have seen. यह सबसे खराब फिल्में हैं जिन्हें मैंने देखा है।

Rule (6) *Use of just and exactly together is superfluous. Hence, either just or exactly will be used.*

:-QUESTION:-

1. *the council -----made its decision .*

(a)have (b) have had (c)has (d) having ans :- has

2. -----Your father got a nice car ?

(a)have (b) has (c)am (d) were ans :- has

3. *they -----rung back yet.*

(a)is (b) has (c)haven't (d) hasn't ans :- haven't

4. *I ----- taken my camera*

(a)have (b) has (c)is (d)does ans – a

5. *She _____ her homework just now.*

A. complete B. completed C. has completed D. completin Answer: C. has completed

6. *I _____ this movie yet.*

A. not saw B. has not seen C. have not seen D. not see Answer: C. have not see

:-USE OF PERFECT CONTINUOUS:-

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Subject + has/have+been +v4 +object +for/since+time</i>
<i>Negative</i>	<i>Subject + has/have+not +been +v4 +object +for/since+time</i>
<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>has/have+Subject + been +v4 +object +for/since+time</i>
<i>w.h</i>	<i>Wh question +has/have+Subject + been +v4 +object +for/since+time</i>

:-SPECIAL FACTS FOR EXAM :-

Rule (1) *Present Perfect Continuous (Present Continuous और Past का मिला जुला रूप है। यानि यह verb form वहाँ लगेगा जहाँ काम अभी चल रहा हो (Present continuous) परंतु वाक्य से यह भी पता चल रहा हो कि यह कितनी देर से चल रहा है या कुछ देर से जारी है। इस verb form और Present Perfect में इतना अंतर है*

4. He has been absent.....Monday. (Choose the correct preposition)

(A) Since (B) for (C) from (D) by

Ans – a

:-SPECIAL CONCEPT :-

जिन Verbs का प्रयोग *ing* में नहीं होता है उनका प्रयोग *Continuous / Perfect Continuous tense* दोनों तरह के *tense* में नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि दोनों में *verb ing form* में होता है अगर ऐसे Verbs *Continuous tense* में हो तो उन्हें *Indefinite tense* में परिवर्तित कर दें तथा अगर ऐसे Verbs *perfect Continuous tense* में हो तो उन्हें *perfect tense* में परिवर्तित कर दें

VERB- LIST

See /adore	Hear	Smell	Notice	Tempt”("प्रलोभन")
Teste	Appear	Seem	Look	Love
Hate	Abhor	Despise	Detest	Like
Dislike	Hope	Doubt	Admit	Accept
Refuse	Deny	Prefer	Regard	Satisfy
Want	Wish	Desire	Intend	Please
Displease	Mean	Suppose	Think	Imagine
Presuppose	Recall	Recollect	Remember	Forget
Believe	Know	Trust	Own	Possess
Have	Belong to	Keep	Consist of	Contain
Comprise	Include	Involve	Equal	Cost
Deserve	Depesnd	Fit	Owe	Lack
Require	Resemble	Need	Dare	Sound
Recognize				

Ex- She is knowing him very well.,(wrong) She knows him very well.(right)

I have been knowing him for five years. (wrong) I have known him for five years

:-USE OF PAST INDEFINITE TENSE :-

Affirmative	Subject + v2+object/complement
Negative	Subject +did not/didn't+v1+object/complement
Interrogative	Did+subject +v1+ object/complement+?
Inter+nega	Did+subject +not +v1+ object/complement+? Didn't+subject +v1+ object/complement+?
W.h	W.h+ did+subject +not +v1+ object/complement+?

:-USE OF PAST INDEFINITE :-

Rule (1) Past Indefinite Tense का उपयोग उन कार्यों को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है जो अतीत में हुए और समाप्त हो चुके हैं। यह अतीत के तथ्यों, आदतों, घटनाओं, या कार्यों का वर्णन करता है।

He went to Mumbai yesterday. वह कल मुंबई गया था।

She came to see me last night. वह कल रात मुझसे मिलने आई थी।

Rule (2) अतीत की आदतें या नियमित कार्य :- ऐसी आदतें या कार्य जो अतीत में नियमित रूप से होते थे। *present habitual actions* को *express* (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए *Simple present Tense* का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे –

He always came late .	वह हमेशा देर से आता था
I often invited him to dinner.	मैं अक्सर उसे खाने पर बुलाता था।

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

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

<i>Gandhiji used to walk in the morning.</i>	गांधीजी प्रातः काल टहलते थे।
<i>He would wait for her outside the office.</i>	वह ऑफिस के बाहर उसका इंतजार करता था।

Rule (3) अतीत के तथ्यों और घटनाओं का वर्णन :- अतीत की वास्तविक घटनाओं को बताने के लिए।

India became independent in 1947- (भारत 1947 में स्वतंत्र हुआ।)

The train arrived late yesterday- (ट्रेन कल देर से आई।)

Rule (4) *It is time, It is high time, it is about time, it is opportune time* आदि के साथ *v2, (was को छोड़कर)* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(i) *It is time you reached the station.* (*v2*) अब आपके स्टेशन पहुंचने का समय हो गया है।

(iii) *It is time he started playing cricket.* यह समय है जब उन्होंने क्रिकेट खेलना शुरू किया।

(iv) *It is time he was at home.* (*wrong*) *It is time he were at home* (*right*)

:-SPECIAL FACTS FOR EXAM :-

yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday noon, yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, the day before yesterday, the other day, ago, long ago, last day, last morning, last evening, last night, last day, last week, last month, last year, last moment, previous +day, month, in past, in march 1942. In May 1998, historical event,etc का प्रयोग रहता है।

मैं 2 साल पहले अपनी पत्नी और बच्चों के साथ मनाली गया था।	<i>I visited Manali with my wife and children 2 years ago.</i>
पहले हम टेक्नोलॉजी का इतना इस्तेमाल नहीं करते थे।	<i>We did not use technology this much in past.</i>

:-QUESTION:-

1. *my cycle did not -----breaks.*

(a) has (b) have (c) had (d) Did has ans- have

2. *I -----the Taj mahal Last month.*

(a) visit (b) will visit (c) Visiting (d) visited ans :- visited

3. *choose the correct sentence :*

(a) *it is high time he will start earning*

(b) *it is high time he started earning*

(c) *it is high time he starts earning*

(d) *it is high time he has started earning*

Ans – b

4. *He.....a thief last night. (Choose the correct option)*

(a) have seen (b) seeing (c) saw (d) seen Ans – c

5. *Yesterday, I.....to buy bread. (Choose the best option)*

(A) go (B) going (C) to go (D) went Ans- d

6. *We.....him yesterday. (Choose the correct option)*

(A) were visiting (B) visited (C) have visited (D) will be visiting

Ans- b

7. *My sister...a dress for her birthday last week. (Choose the best option)*

(A) buy (B) buyed (C) will buy (D) bought

Ans- d

:-PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:-

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Subject + +was/were+v4+ object + other word.</i>
<i>Negative</i>	<i>Subject + was/were +not+v4+ object + other word.</i>
<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Was/were + subject + v-ing ?</i>
<i>Inter+nega</i>	<i>Was/were + subject + not + v-ing ?</i>
<i>W.h</i>	<i>W.h question + was/were + subject + not + v-ing ?</i>

:- USE OF PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:-

1. अतीत में चल रहे कार्य (*Actions in Progress in the Past :-* किसी कार्य को अतीत में एक खास समय पर हो रहा दिखाने के लिए।

<i>She was dancing yesterday evening.</i>	<i>वह कल शाम को नाच रही थी।</i>
<i>Sita was singing in the hall last night</i>	<i>कल रात सीता हॉल में गाना गा रही थी</i>

CONCEPT: WHEN/WHILE - जब

Rule (1) :- यदि भूतकाल में दो कार्य हुए हैं एक कार्य दूसरे कार्य के तुरंत बाद , तो कभी-कभी उन दोनों कार्यों के बीच इतना कम अंतराल रहता है कि बोध ही नहीं होता कि यह कार्य की पूर्ण समाप्ति के बाद दूसरा कार्य संपादित हुआ ऐसे वाक्यों दोनों भाग में *past indefinite* का प्रयोग किया जाता है

<i>When I beat him he began to abuse me .</i>	<i>जब मैंने उसे पीटा तो वह मेरे साथ गाली-गलौज करने लगा।</i>
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Rule (2) : *Past* में कोई कार्य हो रहा हो और उसी के दरम्यान।दौरान कोई दूसरा कार्य हो तो हो रहे कार्य या जारी कार्य के लिए *Past Continuous Tense* का प्रयोग होता है तथा उसी के दरम्यान।दौरान होने वाले कार्य के लिए *Simple Past Tense* का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे –

<i>When I was writing a book, Sudhirji arrived</i>	<i>. जब मैं किताब लिख रहा था तो सुधीर जी आये।</i>
<i>She was cooking food when her husband came</i>	<i>वह खाना बना रही थी तभी उसका पति आ गया।</i>
<i>While Ram was walking in the field , a snake bit him.</i>	<i>जब राम खेत में घूम रहा था तो उसे एक साँप ने काट लिया।</i>

Rule (3) : जब दो *action* (कार्यो) *past* में एक ही समय में हों या जारी हों तो दोनों कार्यों के लिए *Past Continuous Tense* का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे – *While my mother was singing, I was sleeping.*

<i>While she was dancing , I was singing .</i>	<i>जब वह नाच रही थी, मैं गा रहा थंम</i>
<i>While Ram was reading a novel , I was watching T.V</i>	<i>जब राम उपन्यास पढ़ रहा था, मैं टी.वी. देख रहा था</i>

:-SPECIAL FACTS FOR EXAM :-

Then , that time ,those day , all day/night, through+time के साथ *Past Continuous Tense* का प्रयोग होता है`

<i>She was spending her holidays in patna those days.</i>	<i>वह उन दिनों पटना में छुट्टियां बिता रही थीं-</i>
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:-PAST PERFECT:-

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Subject +had+v3+-----</i>
<i>Negative</i>	<i>Subject + had +not +v3+-----</i>
<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Had +subject +v3+-----+?</i>
<i>Inter+nega</i>	<i>Had +subject +not +v3+-----+?</i> <i>Had n't+subject +v3+-----+?</i>

<i>W.h</i>	<i>W.h+had+subject +not +v3+-----+?</i> <i>W.h+ had n't +subject+v3+-----+?</i>
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:- USE OF PAST PERFECT :-

Rule (1) : *Past Perfect Tense* का उपयोग यह दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है कि अतीत में दो घटनाएँ हुईं और इनमें से एक घटना दूसरी घटना से पहले पूरी हो चुकी थी।

KEY:-01

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

<i>The patient had died before the doctor came.</i>	डॉक्टर के आने से पहले मरीज की मौत हो चुकी थी।
<i>I had reached school before the bell rang .</i>	घंटी बजने से पहले मैं स्कूल पहुँच चुका था।

TRICK :-

-----v2-----*after* -----*had+v3*-----
-----*had +v3*-----*before* -----v2-----

:-SPECIAL FACTS FOR EXAM :-

Rule (1) : *This /it /that was the first / second / third / only / best / worst + that + past perfect*

Ex- that was the only time that i had met him.

This was the worst film that i had seen .

:-PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:-

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Subject +had+been+v4+-----</i>
<i>Negative</i>	<i>Subject + had +not +been +v4+-----</i>
<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Had +subject +been+v4+-----+?</i>
<i>Inter+nega</i>	<i>Had +subject +not +been+v4+-----+?</i>
<i>W.h</i>	<i>W.h+ had +subject +not +been+v4+-----+?</i>

:- USE OF PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:-

Rule (1) : *Past Perfect Continuous Tense* का प्रयोग यह बताने के लिए होता है कि अतीत में कोई काम लंबे समय तक हो रहा था और फिर वह काम रुक गया।

वह सुबह से पढ़ाई कर रहा था। *He had been studying since morning.*

हम एक घंटे से क्रिकेट खेल रहे थे। *We had been playing cricket for one hour.*

Rule (2) : किसी कार्य की अवधि बताने के लिए :- यह दिखाने के लिए कि अतीत में कोई काम कितने समय तक चल रहा था।

वह दो घंटे से पढ़ाई कर रहा था। *He had been studying for two hours*

वे सुबह से फुटबॉल खेल रहे थे। *They had been playing football since morning-1/2*

:-SIMPLE FUTURE/ FUTURE INDEFINITE :-

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Subject + shall/will+v1 + object + other word.</i>
<i>Negative</i>	<i>Subject + shall/will +not + v1.</i> <i>Subject + shan't/won't + v1</i>
<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Shall/will + subject + v1 ?</i>
<i>Inter+nega</i>	<i>Shall/will + subject + not + v1 ?/</i> <i>Shan't/won't + subject + v1 ?</i>

(d) Subject + is/are/am + going + infinitive (to + V¹) जैसे –

I am going to write several books. मैं कई पुस्तकें लिखने जा रहा हूँ।

Rule (3) : *I expect, I'm sure, I think, I don't think, I wonder* के बाद आने वाले वाक्य में *will* का प्रयोग स्वाभाविक है : *I'm sure he will pass this time.*

Rule (4) : आधुनिक भाषा में सभी परिस्थितियों में *will* का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है चाहे *first person* हो या *second* या *third*. परंतु *interrogative* वाक्यों में *I/we* के साथ *shall* ही लगेगा, *will* नहीं।

Will we not go to a movie tonight? (wrong)

Shall we not go to a movie tonight? (right)

-:FUTURE CONTINUOUS:-

Affirmative	Subject + shall/will+be+v4 + object + other word.
Negative	Subject + shall/will+not+be+v4 + object + other word.
Interrogative	Shall/will + subject +be+ v4+ ?
Inter+nega	Shall/will + subject +not+be+ v4+ ?
W.h	W.h question + shall/will + subject +not+be+ v4+ ?

-: USE OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS:-

Rule (1) : जब यह बताना हो कि भविष्य में कोई काम एक निश्चित समय पर चल रहा होगा।

वह दोपहर में पढ़ाई कर रहा होगा। *He will be studying in the afternoon.*

वे शाम तक यात्रा कर रहे होंगे। *They will be traveling by evening.*

-:FUTURE PERFECT:-

Affirmative	Subject + shall/will+have+v3 + object + other word.
Negative	Subject + shall/will+not+have+v3 + object + other word.
Interrogative	Shall/will + subject +have+ v3+ ?
Inter+nega	Shall/will + subject +not+ have+ v3+ ?
W.h	W.h question + shall/will + subject +not+ have+ v3+ ?

-: USE OF FUTURE PERFECT :-

Rule (1) : भविष्य में किसी समय तक काम पूरा हो जाएगा :- जब यह बताना हो कि भविष्य में किसी निश्चित समय तक कोई काम पूरा हो चुका होगा।

वह रात 8 बजे तक खाना खा चुका होगा। *He will have eaten dinner by 8 PM.*

हम अगले महीने तक प्रोजेक्ट खत्म कर चुके होंगे। *We will have completed the project by next month.*

-:SPECIAL FACTS FOR EXAM :-

By Monday, By Tuesdayetc; By January, By February, ...etc., By next month ,by + time , before Monday, before Tuesday ...etc; before January Februaryetc; का प्रयोग होता है

He will have eaten dinner by 8 PM.

We will have completed the project by next month.

-:KEY POINT:-

By the time(जब तक) एक *conjunction* है और इसका *structure* इस प्रकार होगा

➤ : *Future Perfect + by the time + Present Simple*

:- *past perfect +by the time + past indefinite*

Ex- *By the time we reach his house, he will have slept.*

The sun had risen by the time Ram wake up .

-:FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:-

Affirmative	Subject + will+have+been+v4 + object + other word.
Negative	Subject + will+not+have+ been+v4 + object + other word.
Interrogative	will + subject +have been+v4 object + other word.

-: USE OF FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:-

Rule (1) : जब यह बताना हो कि भविष्य में किसी निश्चित समय तक कोई काम कितनी देर से चल रहा होगा। वह 5 घंटे से गा रहा होगा। *He will have been singing for 5 hours-*

-:KEY POINT :-

Period of time के साथ *for* तथा *Point of time* के साथ *from* का प्रयोग करें । *Since* का प्रयोग *Future Tense* के साथ नहीं होता है ।

Rule (2) : *Future Perfect Continuous Tense* की शुरुआत *by +time expression* के साथ हो सकता है और समय के लिए *for* का प्रयोग होता है

Ex- *By the end of this month you will have been studying here for five years.*

इस महीने के अंत तक आपको यहां पढ़ते हुए पांच साल हो जाएंगे।

By the end of this year, she will have been learning music for ten years.

इस साल के अंत तक, वह दस साल तक संगीत सीखती रहेगी

-:QUESTION:-

1. *By next month, she _____ for 3 years. (teach)*
Answer: *will have been teaching*
2. *Will they _____ for two days by tomorrow? (work)*
Answer: *have been working*
3. *By 2025, scientists _____ on this project for 10 years. (work)*
Answer: *will have been working*

-:COMPATIBILITY OF TENSES:-

Tense Compatibility का मतलब है सही तरीके से विभिन्न *Tense* का उपयोग करना ताकि वाक्य का अर्थ और व्याकरण दोनों सही रहें। यह समझना जरूरी है कि किसी वाक्य में *Tenses* एक-दूसरे के साथ किस तरह मेल खाते हैं।

➤ *Principal clause का verb – अगर past tense में हैं तो subordinate clause का verb – भी past tense में होगा।*

Ex- *He said that he was working hard.*

Rajesh said that Mohan was singing a song when he met him.

➤ *Principal clause का verb – अगर past tense में हैं तथा subordinate clause में (universal truth , geographical fact , scientific fact , proverbial facts , mathematical fact) हो तब subordinate clause का tense नहीं बदला जाता है*

Ex- *my teacher taught me that five and five makes ten .*

He said that the earth moves round the sun.

➤ *Principal clause का verb – अगर past tense में हैं तथा subordinate clause की शुरुआत subordinating conjunction “than” से हुई है subordinate clause को किसी भी tense में रख सकते हैं*

Ex- *He played better than I do.*

He played better than I did.

➤ *Don't use future tense with these conjunction when , while, if , until , unless , provided that , as soon as, before after. Etc*

Ex- if you will come late , I will inform your parents. (wrong)

- Principal clause का verb – अगर present में हो तब subordinate clause को किसी भी tense(according to the meaning) में रख सकते हैं

Ex- Ram often says that he lives/lived /will live in Patna .

- Principal clause का verb – अगर future में हो तब subordinate clause- present में होगा।
(Don't use two simultaneous clauses in future tense)
- अगर एक या एक से ज्यादा वाक्य को coordinating conjunctions (for, or,nor,and,but,yet)से जोड़ा जाता है तो किसी भी clause में किसी भी tense का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है

Ex- I will teach you English and mohan will teach you History. (right)

Ex- Ram was singing and I am dancing.

He was helping them but I am not helping them.

Rule (3) : 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

Ex- I am having a car.(wrong) I am having a piece of cake. (right)

:-TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 01

- Often , always , sometimes , never , daily , everyday, usually , frequently , seldom , once - -----twice a -----, universal truth आदि समयसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग Present indefinite Tense में होता है।

Ex –When the sun is shining , we usually -----for swimming .

(1)Went (2) going (3) to go (4) go ans :- go

(2)He never -----his wallet.

(1)Forget (2)forgets (3) forgotten (4) forgetting ans:- forgets

:-TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 02

- Please be quite ! ,Now ,right now, at this moment, at present , these days , now a days , this week , this month आदि समयसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग Present Continuous Tense में होता है

Ex- Please be quite ! I -----my homework .

(1)do (2) was doing (c) had been doing (d) am doing ans :- am doing

Ex- they-----to the radio now. .

(1)Listening (2) are listening (c) was listening (d) listened ans :- are listening

:-TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 03

- Just , just now ,so far, already , yet , ever ,never आदि समयसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग Present perfect Tense में होता है

Ex :- I -----so many places so far .

(1) Travel (2) have travelled (c) travels (d)am travelling ans :- have travelled

2. she -----the task just now.

(1)Finish (2) finished (c) has finished (d)have finished ans :- has finished

:-TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 04

- Since / for +time , has been ,have been , fixed time (Monday-, 2010,) non fixed time (2 days, 4 month , 5 year) आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग Present perfect Continuous Tense में होता है

1 I -----here since morning .

(1)Am waiting (2) have been waiting (c) had been waiting (d)will be waiting
ans :- have been waiting

-:TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 05

➤ Ago , long ago, yesterday , previous, last, before ,past time(1914, 1915---) , historical event आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग *past indefinite Tense* में होता है

1. why -----you come to the party yesterday.

(1) Haven't (2) didn't (c) shouldn't (d) wouldn't

ans :- didn't

-:TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 06

➤ Then , that time, those days , while आदि समयसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग *Past Continuous Tense* में होता है

1. while I -----, it started raining.

(1) Jogged (2) was jogging (c) have jogged (d) jogging ans :- was jogging

-:TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 07

-----v2-----after -----had+v3-----

-----had +v3-----before -----v2-----

1. I -----articles on various topics before he came .

(1) wrote (2) have written (c) had written (d) am writing ans :- had written

-:TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 08

next , tomorrow , coming , upcoming day month year(2025, feb 2029), this month ,weak,year,someday आदि समयसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग *future indefinite Tense* में होता है

1. you -----a new dress tomorrow.

(1) will get (2) do get (c) didn't (d) hadn't ans :- will get

-:TRICK (INTER EXAM) :- 09

➤ is /am/are /was/were +v4

➤ do /does /did +v1

➤ has /have /had +v3

➤ shall be/will +v4

➤ If /when + subject + V1/V5 + other words, subject + shall/will + V1 + other words.

1. have you -----him?

(1) saw (2) see (c) had seen (d) seen ans :- seen

The End

:-QUESTION :- (SET-01) :-

(PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION) -2024

1. I didn't -----where he was going .
(a)know (b)knew (c)Knowing (d) will know
2. my cycle did not -----breaks .
(a) has (b) have (c)had (d) Did has
3. moti always ----- chaappaties in his dinner. .
(a) eat (b) eats (c)eating (d) eaten
4. Ramesh has been absent -----Friday
(a) since (b) from(c)for (d) by

(PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION) -2023

1. I -----the Taj mahal Last month .
(a)visit (b) will visit (c)Visiting (d) visited
2. the council -----made its decision .
(a)have (b) have had (c)has (d) having
3. choose the correct sentence .
(a) is she participate in the competition ?
(b) Do she participate in the competition ?
(c) did she participate in the competition ?
(d) she participated in the competition ?
4. -----Your father got a nice car ?
(a)have (b) has (c)am (d) were
5. they -----rung back yet.
(a)is (b) has (c)haven't (d) hasn't
6. Hello ! it ----- nice to meet you .
(a)is (b) are (c)am (d)was
7. who -----on the phone ?
(a)is (b) were (c)am (d)are

(PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION) -2022

1. Don't forget to give me a call when you-----to the gym .
(a)gone (b) have gone (c)went (d) go
2. they -----him chairman.
(a)elect (b) elected (c)electing (d) will elected
3. choose the correct sentence :
(a) it is high time he will start earning (b) it is high time he started earning
(c) it is high time he starts earning (d) it is high time he has started earning
4. I ----- taken my camera
(a)have (b) has (c)is (d)does
5. Amar says that he -----English -lessons everyday .
(a)taking (b) is taking (c)takes (d)has taken
6. we-----rain in india in all seasons.

(a) get (b) gets (c) getting (d) got

(PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION) -2021

1. Choose the correct sentence :

(a) she will return to India tomorrow. (b) she returned to India tomorrow.
(c) she has already returned to India tomorrow. (d) she had returned to India tomorrow.

2. Do you.....your first teacher? (Choose the correct tense form)

(a) remembered (b) remembering (c) remember (d) will remember

3. He has.....the prize. (Choose the correct option)

(a) wins (b) win (c) will win (d) won

4. He.....a thief last night. (Choose the correct option)

(a) have seen (b) seeing (c) saw (d) seen

5. keep quiet , we -----to the radio . (Choose the correct option)

(a) are listening (b) listen (c) will listen (d) slistened

6. Have you -----him ? . (Choose the correct option)

(a) saw (b) see (c) had seen (d) seen

(PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION) -2020

1. Please be quiet. Imy homework.(Choose the best option)

(A) is doing (B) Will doing (C) am doing (D) are doing.

2. Rita..... to the radio. (Choose the correct option)

(A) is listening (B) has listening (C) am listening (D) had listening

3. Yesterday, I.....to buy bread. (Choose the best option)

(A) go (B) going (C) to go (D) went

4. Choose the correct sentence:

(A) I do not like coffee(B) I no like coffee (C) I had no like coffee (D) I Will no like coffee

5. the teacher -----the lesson yesterday . (Choose the best option)

(A) teaches (B) taught (C) will teach (D) has taught

6. We.....him yesterday. (Choose the correct option)

(A) were visiting (B) visited (C) have visited (D) will be visiting

7. You.....the piano. (Choose the correct option)

(A) am playing (B) is playing (C) are playing (D) was playing.

8. Choose the correct sentence :

(A) I am going now (B) I going now (C) I gone now (D) I will going now

9.he drive to work? (Choose the best option)

(A) Has (B) Don't (C) Do (D) Does

10. You.....get a new dress tomorrow. (Choose the correct option)

(A) will (B) do (C) didn't (D) hadn't

11. Choose the correct sentence :

(A)she want three egg(B)she wants three egg(C)She wanting three eggs(D)she wants three eggs

(PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION) -2019

1. That's strange, our kids.....watch TV serials. (Choose the best option)

(a) do not (b) are (c) be (d) None of these

2. They.....here next week. (Choose the correct Verb form)
 (a) had come (b) coming (c) came (d) will come
3. When Sita.....back, we will discuss the problem. (Choose the best option)
 (a) will come (b) comes (c) came (d) has come
4.he come with us? (choose the best option)
 (a) Will (b) Is (c) Do (d) Have
5. Choose the correct sentence –
 (a) I wish were I young again. (b) I wish was I young again.
 (c) I wish I were Young again. (d) I wish I was young again
6. John.....in hospital for two weeks. (Choose the meaningful expression)
 (a) has been lying (b) lies (c) is lying (d) lied
7. I.....speak Spanish. (Choose the best option)
 (a) does not (b) have not (c) do not (d) had not
8. Listen ! Radha.....the sitar. (choose the best option)
 (a) will playing (b) had played (c) is playing (d) are playing
9. The man was.....by a dog. (Choose the meaningful expression)
 (a) bitten (b) bit (c) had bit (d) had bitten
10. He.....Video games. (choose the best option)
 (a) had playing (b) am playing (c) are playing (d) is playing

(PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION) -2018

1. I.....here since moring. (Choose the correct tense form)
 (A) am waiting (B) have been waiting (C) had been waiting (D) will be waiting
2. My brother did not.....her. (Choose the meaningful expression)
 (A) Chose (B) Choosing (C) Choose (D) Chosen
3. She.....six books on Indian Mythology. (Choose the meaningful expression)
 (A) have written (B) has written (C) will written (D) be written
4. He has been absent.....Monday. (Choose the correct preposition)
 (A) Since (B) for (C) from (D) by
5. When Radha.....back, she will sleep. (Choose the best option)
 (A) will come (B) comes (C) came (D) has come
6. My sister...a dress for her birthday last week. (Choose the best option)
 (A) buy (B) buyed (C) will buy (D) bought
7. Kamlesh has been...is house for a few days. (Choose the best option)
 (A) repaired (B) repairing (C) had repaired (D) will repair

:-QUESTION :- (SET-01) :-

1. She always -----me in my works.
 (a) help (b) helps (c) helped (d) helping
2. We donot ----- to weste our time .
 (a) want (b) wants (c) wanted (d) wanting
3. Sonu -----here every day.
 (a) coming (b) comes (c) came (d) come
4. The earth -----round the sun.

- (a) revolve (b) revolves (c) revolving (d) revolved
5. I usually -----my train .
(a) miss (b) misses (c) missed (d) missing
6. She -----a novel at present .
(a) reads (b) reading (c) is reading (d) was reading
7. Keep quiet ! -----to the radio .
(a) listen (b) listens (c) am listening (d) will listen
8. We -----with our eyes.
(a) see (b) sees (c) saw (d) had seen
9. The fire -----the huts before the fire brigade came .
(a) had burnt (b) will burn (c) has burnt (d) burns
10. Sonam -----in delhi now a days.
(a) live (b) lives (c) is living (d) living
11. I -----working all afternoon and have just finished the assignment .
(a) have been (b) has been (c) shall be (d) could
12. I -----so many places so far .
(a) travel (b) have travelled (c) travels (d) am travelling
13. He just now.
(a) arrive (b) will arrive (c) has arrived (d) arrived
14. My mother..... Delicious food.
(a) is cooking (b) cooking (c) will cook (d) cooks
15. I this picture somewhere before.
(a) saw (b) will see (c) have seen (d) am seeing
16. I met Mohan when he to the post office.
(a) is going (b) has gone (c) was going (d) none
17. The Hindu newspaper on time.
(a) come (b) came (c) comes (d) had come
18. He us to go out in the boat yesterday.
(a) does not allow (b) allows (c) did not allow (d) has not allowed
19. She her work yet.
(a) has not finished (b) finished (c) has finished (d) have finished
20. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) Sonam have gone to buy some groceries. (b) Sonam had going to buy some groceries. (c) Sonam be going to buy some groceries. (d) Sonam is going to buy some groceries.
21. It in summer.
(a) has snowed (b) snows (c) does not snow (d) do not snow
22. India 200 runs so far.
(a) scored (b) has scored (c) scores (d) will score
23. When I saw him he a portrait.
(a) is painting (b) painted (c) was painting (d) had painting
24. I here for two years.
(a) live (b) lived (c) have been living (d) will live
25. If it rains the match cancelled.

- (a) be (b) will be (c) will (d) will have been
26. I this book for last four years.
(a) write (b) writing (c) have been writing (d) has writing
27. Where is your mom? I her for so long.
(a) had seen (b) didn't see (c) haven't been seeing (d) haven't seen
28. If I you, I would not repeat that mistake.
(a) were (b) is (c) had been (d) are
29. What is the time? My watch
(a) stops (b) stopped (c) has stopped (d) would stop
30. The cook cooking food at this time tomorrow.
(a) shall be (b) will be (c) shall (d) will
31. Rasmi jumped off the bus while it
(a) moved (b) will move (c) was moving (d) is moving
32. My mother in this office for the last twenty years.
(a) have been working (b) worked (c) has been working (d) works
33. This road..... to the Gandhi Maidan.
(a) lead (b) leaded (c) have leaded (d) leads
34. He For Delhi 2 days ago.
(a) leave (b) leaves (c) left (d) had left
35. Did you well?
(a) sleep (b) slept (c) sleeping (d) had slept
36. It when I came.
(a) rained (b) was raining (c) had rained (d) rains
37. Rasmi jumped off the bus while it
(a) moved (b) will move (c) was moving (d) is moving
38. I ran away because I afraid.
(a) is (b) was (c) were (d) could
39. How did you here?
(a) come (b) came (c) comes (d) will come
40. Columbus America.
(a) discover (b) had discovered (c) discovered (d) will discover
41. Who The Golghar?
(a) builds (b) will build (c) had built (d) built
42. Rasmi jumped off the bus while it
(a) moved (b) will move (c) was moving (d) is moving
43. He a book a month ago.
(a) buys (b) will buy (c) had bought (d) bought
44. I happy to see her.
(a) become (b) became (c) becomes (d) will become
45. Mr. Sinha yesterday.
(a) dies (b) die (c) will die (d) died
46. We shall set out as soon as the weather.
(a) improved (b) has improved (c) improves (d) can improve

