

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS

4. **Verb** ( Indicating an *action*, an *event* or a *state*. It is a *heart* of the sentence ):

**A Verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing.**

### Some Important types of Verbs:

- 4.1 Transitive/Passing-over Verbs ( verbs take an object )
- 4.2 Intransitive/Not-passing-over Verbs ( verbs have no object)
- 4.3 Transitivity or Intransitivity used Verbs
- 4.4 Verbs of incomplete prediction
- 4.5 Active Voice and Passive Voice
- 4.6 Mood (Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive)
- 4.7 Tenses(Present tense/time, past tense/time, future tense/time)
- 4.8 States of the Tense( Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuing)
- 4.9 The Verb: Person and Number(First person,Second person,Third Person)
- 4.10 The Infinitive
- 4.11 The Participle
- 4.12 The Gerund
- 4.13 Irregular forms of the Verbs
- 4.14 Regular forms of the Verbs
- 4.15 Helping(=Auxiliary) verbs
- 4.16 Conjugation of the Verb love

4.1 **Transitive Verbs:** Transitive Verb is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the doer or subject to an object.

Examples: 1. The boy *kicks* the ball. (here verb kicks needs object ie. ball)  
2. His father *gave* him a watch.

( Note: Example 2 has two objects. Indirect Object: Person ( *him* ). Direct Object: thing ( *watch* ) )

4.2 **Intransitive Verbs:** Intransitive Verb is a verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object or which expresses a state or being.

Examples: 1. Roja *laughs*.  
2. The Baby *sleeps*.

4.3 **Transitivity or Intransitivity used Verbs:** kick, speak, stop, etc...

Examples:

Used Transitivity

1. The horse *kicked* the man.
2. He *spoke* the truth.

Used Intransitivity

1. This horse *never* kicks.
2. He *spoke* haughtily.

3. The driver *stopped* the train.                      3. The train *stopped* suddenly.  
(forms of Verb: kick-kicked-kicked, speak-spoke-spoken, stop-stopped-stopped)

#### 4.4 Verbs of incomplete prediction:

1. Transitive Verbs of incomplete prediction(sense): Certain transitive verbs require (besides an object) objective complements to make complete sense.

Example: *make, call, choose*

Examples: 1. The boys *made* Rama captain.

2. God *called* the light day.

3. They *chose* him their leader.

( Note: captain, day, leader are called Objective complements ( which make, sentence, complete sense) )

( Forms of Verb: make-made-made, call-called-called, choose-chose-chosen )

2. Intransitive Verbs of incomplete prediction(sense): Certain intransitive verbs require subjective complements to make complete sense.

Example: *become, seem, look*

Examples: 1. Raja *became* a leader.

2. The man *seems* tired.

3. You *look* happy.

( Note: leader, tired, happy are called Subjective complements ( which make, sentence, complete sense) )

#### Questions:

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the sentence.  
A. verb
- A Verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. person, thing
- \_\_\_\_\_ verb is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the doer or subject to an object.  
A. Transitive
- \_\_\_\_\_ verb is a verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object  
A. Intransitive
- \_\_\_\_\_ verbs Transitive or Intransitive used Verbs.  
A. kick, speak, stop
- \_\_\_\_\_ are Transitive Verbs of incomplete prediction.  
A. make, call, choose
- \_\_\_\_\_ are Intransitive Verbs of incomplete prediction.  
A. become, seem, look
- \_\_\_\_\_ are called Subjective complements  
A. leader, tired, happy

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**Weekly Test 13**

**Date : 1-Nov-2020**

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

## 4.5 Active Voice and Passive Voice

1. Active Voice Verb: doer (or doing something) verb.

Examples: love, build, open, take, help, finish, do

1. Sita loves Rama. 2. The mason is building the wall. 3. The watch-man opened the gate.

Passive Voice Verb: suffering( or help receiving) verb.

Example: is loved, is built, is opened, is taken, is helped, is finished, is done

Hint: be verb + verb(in the form of past participle): is called Passive voice verb.

be verbs: be, being, is- was- been, are-were-been. Refer helping/auxiliary verbs.

1. Rama is loved by Sita. 2. The wall is being built by The mason. 3. the gate was opened by The watch-man.

2. When the verb is changed from active voice into passive voice, The Subject becomes the object and is preceded by preposition -by-

Examples:

Active Voice verb

Passive voice verb

1. Sita loves Rama.

1. Rama is loved by Sita.

2. The mason is building the wall.

2. The wall is being built by The mason

3. The watch-man opened the gate.

3. the gate was opened by The watch-man.

3. Form passive voice verbs from active verbs. Example: Take

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Active Voice verb</u>	<u>Passive voice verb</u>
Simple present	take	be taken / is taken / are taken
	takes	is taken
Simple past	took	was/were taken
Present participle	taking	being taken
Past participle	taken	been taken

4. The ability to change the active voice into the passive voice and vice versa( back to active voice ) is not sufficient.

5. Students Generally prefer Passive Voice. if subject is an indefinite or vague pronoun or noun(somebody, they, people, we etc)

Examples:Passive voice sentences:

Active voice sentences:

My pen has been stolen

~~Somebody has stolen my pen~~

I was asked my name

~~They asked me my name~~

English is spoken all over the world

~~People speak english all over the world~~

6. If the active voice sentence: has direct object and indirect object, change either object as subject of the passive voice sentence, and retain the other object.

Examples: Active voice sentences:

Passive voice sentences:

1. The guard refused him admittance.

1. He was refused admittance by the guard

or

2. Admittance was refused to him by the guard

2. Ramu teaches us grammar

1. We are taught grammar by Ramu.

or

2. Grammar is taught to us by Ramu.

Hint: him, us are Indirect Objects; admittance, grammar are Direct Objects.

7. Note that we use **with** (not **by**) to talk about an instrument used by the doer.

Examples: Active voice sentences:

Passive voice sentences:

1. Somebody hit the dog with a stick

The dog was hit with a stick

2. The boy hit the dog

The dog was hit by a boy

8. There are a few Transitive verbs which, even in an active form, are some times used in a passive sense. **taste,smell**

Examples: Active voice sentences:

1. These mangoes taste sour.

2. The rose smells sweet.

Questions:

1. Doer (or doing something) verb is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Active Voice Verb.

2. Suffering( or help receiving) verb.

A. Passive Voice Verb

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Active Voice Verb.

A. love

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Passive Voice Verb.

A. be loved

5. The ability to change the active voice into the passive voice and vice versa is \_\_\_\_\_

A. not sufficient.

6. Students Generally prefer Passive Voice. if subject is an \_\_\_\_\_

A. indefinite or vague pronoun.

7. The boy hit the dog is \_\_\_\_\_

A. active voice sentence.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Transitive verbs some times used in a passive sense.

A. taste,smell

**WeeklyTest14**

**Date : 8-Nov-2020**

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \* HEADINGS

## 4.5 Active Voice and Passive Voice

9. How to change the sentence from Active Voice to Passive Voice.

Example: Sita loves Rama,

1. Verb is changed from the active voice verb(love) to passive voice verb( is loved) and is preceded by preposition **by**.

love = is loved by

Note : Only transitive verbs can be used in the passive voice, because an

intransitive verb has no object.

2. The object( **Rama**) of the transitive verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the verb in the passive voice.

**Rama is loved by**

3. The Subject (**Sita**) of the transitive verb in the active voice becomes the object of the verb in the passive voice.

**Rama is loved by Sita.**

#### 4.6 Mood (Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive)

Mood is the *mode or manner* in which the action denoted by the verb is represented.

##### (1) Indicative Mood:

(a) The Simplest form of a verb is used to make **a statement of fact.**

Examples: 1. Rama **goes** to school daily. 2. We are **taught** arithmetic. 3 I **write** legibly.  
4. Napoleon **died** at St. Helena. 5. The child **is** alive.

(b) The indicative mood also used in expressing a supposition which is **assumed as a fact.**

Examples: 1. If (=assuming as a fact that ) I **am** to be a begger, It never make me a worker.  
2. If it **rains**, I shall stay at home. (Assuming as a fact that it will rain,etc)  
3. If my friend **wants** it, I shall give it to him.(Assuming as a fact that my friend wants it, etc)

(c) The Simplest form of a verb is used to ask a question.

Examples: 1. Have you **found** your book? 2. **Are** you well?

Verbs: **goes, taught, writes, died, am, rains, wants, found, Are** are said to be in the Indicative Moods.

##### (2) Imperative Mood:

(a) The Imperative Mood is used to express a Command.

Examples: 1. **Wait** there. 2. **Come** here. 3 **Open** your book at page 7.

(b) The Imperative Mood is used to express an exhortation.

Examples: 1. **Be** steady. 2. **Take** care of your health. 3. **Try** to do better.

(c) The Imperative Mood is used to express an entreaty or prayer.

Examples: 1. **Have** mercy upon us. 2. **Give** us this day our daily bread.

Note1: Use auxiliary verb **let** for first and third persons.

Examples: 1. **Let** me go. 2. **Let** us go. 3. **Let** him go. 4. **Let** them go.

Note2: The subject (you) of a verb in the Imperative Mood is usually omitted.

Verbs: **wait, Come, Open, Be, Take, Try, Have, Give, Let** are said to be in the Imperative Moods.

##### (3) Subjunctive Mood:

The subjunctive mood scarcely(almost not) exists in present day english.

The form of a verb that is often used to express eg. wishes, uncertainty, possibility or condition.

<u>Present Subjunctive</u>		<u>Past Subjunctive</u>	
<u>the verb be</u>	<u>other verbs</u>	<u>the verb be</u>	<u>other verbs</u>
I <b>be</b>	I <b>speak</b>	I <b>were</b>	I <b>spoke</b>
We <b>be</b>	We <b>speak</b>	We <b>were</b>	We <b>spoke</b>

You <b>be</b>	You <b>speak</b>	You <b>were</b>	You <b>spoke</b>
He <b>be</b>	He <b>speak</b>	He <b>were</b>	He <b>spoke</b>
They <b>be</b>	They <b>speak</b>	They <b>were</b>	They <b>spoke</b>

(a) The Present subjunctive occurs

(1) In certain traditional phrases, where it expresses a wish or hope.

Examples: 1. God **bless** you ! 2. God **save** the king ! 3. Heaven **help** us !

(2) In formal english, in a noun clause dependent on a verb expressing desire, intention, resolution, etc.

Examples: 1. I move that Mr. Mahesh **be** appointed Chairman.  
2. We recommended that the subscription **be** increased to ten rupees.

(b) The The past subjunctive is used

(1) After the verb **wish**, to indicate a situation which is unreal or contrary to fact.

Examples: 1. I wish I **knew** his name (=I am sorry I do not know his name)  
2. I wish I **were** a millionaire.

(2) After if, to express improbability or unreality in the present.

Examples: 1. If I **were** you I should not do that (but I am not you, never can be)  
2. If we **started** now we would be in time (but we cannot start now )

(3) After as if / as though, to indicate unreality or improbability

Examples: 1. He orders me about as if I **were** his wife (but I am not)  
2. He walks as though he **were** drunk (but he is not)

(4) After it is time+subject, to imply that it is late

Examples: 1. It is time we **started**

(5) After would rather + subject, to indicate preference

Examples: 1. I would rather you **went** by air( =I should prefer you to go by air)

Questions:

1. To get \_\_\_\_\_ voice, 1. Subject and Object must Exchange their places, 2. verb change to passive verb+by.

A. Passive.

2. Mood means \_\_\_\_\_ represented by verb.

A. Mode or manner.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ mood is used to make a statement of fact.

A. Indicative

4. \_\_\_\_\_ mood is also used in expressing a supposition which is assumed as a fact.

A. Indicative

5. \_\_\_\_\_ mood is used to ask questions.

A. Indicative

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Mood is used to express a Command.

A. Imperative

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Mood is used to express an exhortation.

A. Imperative

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Mood is used to express wishes, uncertainty, possibility or condition.

A. Subjunctive

**Weekly Test 15**

**Date : 15-Nov-2020**

## 4.7 TENSES

The Form of a verb which shows the time and the state of an action or event is called the Tense. Tense means time or time of action.

Note: 1st Person **I** (Singular Number) **we** (plural number)

2nd Person **You** (Singular Number) **You** (plural number)

3rd Person **He** (Singular Number) **They** (plural number)

### 1. Tenses mainly 3 types

1. The Present tense, 2. The Past Tense, 3. The Future Tense

### 2. The Present Tense: The Present Tense Has 4 Forms.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. Simple Present tense	<b>I love</b>	<b>I am loved</b>
2. Present Continuous Tense	<b>I am loving</b>	<b>I am being loved</b>
3. Present Perfect Tense	<b>I have loved</b>	<b>I have been loved</b>
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense	<b>I have been loving</b>	<b>I have been being loved</b>

### 3. Simple Present tense: At the time of speaking or writing:

The action mentioned by the verb(**love**) is simple present.

We do not know the completeness or incompleteness of the action.     

### 4. Present Continuous Tense: At the time of speaking or writing:

The action mentioned by the verb(**am loving**) is incomplete or continuous(still going on).

### 5. Present Perfect Tense: At the time of speaking or writing:

The action mentioned by the verb(**have loved**) is complete or finished or perfect.

### 6. Present Perfect Continuous Tense: At the time of speaking or writing:

The action mentioned by the verb(**have been loving**) began at some time in the past, and is still continuing and not completed.

### 7. The Past Tense: The Present Tense Has 4 Forms.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. Simple Past tense	<b>I loved</b>	<b>I was loved</b>
2. Past Continuous Tense	<b>I was loving</b>	<b>I was being loved</b>
3. Past Perfect Tense	<b>I had loved</b>	<b>I had been loved</b>
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense	<b>I had been loving</b>	<b>I had been being loved</b>

### 8. Simple Past tense: At the time of speaking or writing:

The action mentioned by the verb(**loved**) is simple past.

We do not know the completeness or incompleteness of the action in the past.     

### 9. Past Continuous Tense: At the time of speaking or writing:

The action mentioned by the verb(**was loving**) is incomplete or continuous(still going on) in the past.

### 10. Past Perfect Tense: At the time of speaking or writing:

The action mentioned by the verb(**had loved**) is complete or finished or perfect in the past

### 11. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: At the time of speaking or writing:

The action mentioned by the verb(**had been loving**) began at some time in the past, and is still continuing in the past and not completed in the past.

### 12. The Future Tense: The Future Tense Has 4 Forms. We are planning future activities.

- |                                    | Active Voice                         | Passive Voice                             |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Simple Future tense             | I shall/will love                    | I shall/will be loved                     |
| 2. Future Continuous Tense         | I shall/will be <i>loving</i>        | I shall/will be <i>being loved</i>        |
| 3. Future Perfect Tense            | I shall/will have <i>loved</i>       | I shall/will have <i>been loved</i>       |
| 4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense | I shall/will have been <i>loving</i> | I shall/will have been <i>being loved</i> |
13. **Simple Future tense:** At the time of speaking or writing:  
The action mentioned by the verb(**shall/will love**) is simple future or plan.  
We do not know the completeness or incompleteness of the action in the future. \_\_\_
  14. **Future Continuous Tense:** At the time of speaking or writing:  
The action mentioned by the verb(**shall/will be loving**)  
is incomplete or continuous(still going on) in the future.
  15. **Future Perfect Tense:** At the time of speaking or writing:  
The action mentioned by the verb(**shall/will have loved**) is complete or finished or perfect  
in the future
  16. **Future Perfect ContinuousTense:** At the time of speaking or writing:  
The action mentioned by the verb(**shall/will have been loving** ) began at some time in  
the future,  
and is still continuing in the future and not completed in the future.
  17. A verb agrees with its *subject in number*(singular number or plural number) and  
*person*(1st person, 2nd person, 3rd person)

### Questions:

1. The Form of a verb which shows the time and the state of an action or event is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tense
2. Tenses mainly \_\_\_\_\_ types.  
A. 3
3. Each main tense has \_\_\_\_\_ forms.  
A. 4
4. Last year at this time, I was loving Megana. The verb -was loving- is in Present \_\_\_\_\_ form.  
A. Continuous
5. This year now, I am loving Varshitha. The verb -am loving- is in Present \_\_\_\_\_ form.  
A. Continous
6. Next year at this time, I will be loving Bhuvitha. The verb -will be loving- is in Future \_\_\_\_\_ form.  
A. Continuous
7. A verb agrees with its subject in \_\_\_\_\_ and person.  
A. number
8. A verb agrees with its subject in number and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Person

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## **WeeklyTest16**

**Date : 22-Nov-2020**

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS

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### 4.8.1 USES OF PRESENT TENSE

1. The Present Tense: The Present Tense Has 4 Forms.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. Simple Present tense	I love	I am loved
2. Present Continuous Tense	I am loving	I am being loved
3. Present Perfect Tense	I have loved	I have been loved
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense	I have been loving	I have been being loved

2. Simple Present tense: The simple present tense is used:

(a) To express a habitual action:

- Examples:
1. He drinks tea every morning.
  2. I get up everyday at five o'clock.
  3. My watch keeps good time.

(b) To express general truths:

- Examples:
1. The sun rises in the east.
  2. Honey is sweet.
  3. Fortune favours the brave.

(c) In exclamatory sentences beginning with *here* and *there* to express what is actually taking place in the present.

- Examples:
1. *Here* comes the bus !
  2. *There* she goes !

(d) In vivid narrative, (history in/as a present time) as substitute for the Simple Past.

- Examples:
1. Sivaji now rushes sword in hand at Shaistakhan.
  2. Immediately the sultan hurries to his capital.

(e) To express a future event that is part of a fixed timetable or fixed programme.

- Examples:
1. The next flight is at 7:00 AM tomorrow morning.
  2. The cricket match starts at 9 O'clock.
  3. The train leaves at 5:20.
  4. When does the coffee house reopen?

(f) Note also the other uses:

(1) It is used to introduce quotations:

- Example: 1. Rosy says, 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever'.

(2) It is used, instead of a simple future tense, in clauses of time and of condition:

- Example:
1. I shall wait till you finish your lunch / homework.
  2. If it rains we shall get wet.

(3) As a broadcast commentaries on sports events, The simple present tense is used instead of the Present continuous tense, to describe activities in progress where there is a stress on the succession happenings rather than on the duration.

(4) Verb based Simple Present tense: Based on the verb, The simple present tense is used, instead of present continuous tense.

Sentence Wrong Sentence Right  
Example: 1. I **am thinking** you are wrong. I **think** you are wrong.

Questions:

1. He drinks tea every morning. It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

- A. Habitual- Simple Present Tense.
2. The sun rises in the east. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. general truth- Simple Present Tense
3. *Here* comes the bus ! It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. exclamatory-Simple Present Tense.
4. Sivaji now rushes sword in hand at Shaistakhan. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. narrative/history-Simple Present Tense.
5. The cricket match starts at 9 O'clock. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. future event- Simple Present Tense.
6. Rosy says, 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever'. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. quotations - Simple Present Tense.
7. If it rains we shall get wet. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Clauses-Of-Time-And-Of-Condition - Simple Present Tense.
8. I think you are wrong. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Verb based - Simple Present tense:

## Weekly Test 17

Date : 29-Nov-2020

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words=one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

3. Present Continuous Tense: The present continuous tense is used:
- ( Active Voice Passive Voice )  
( 2. Present Continuous Tense I am loving I am being loved )
- (a) For the action going on at the time of speaking:  
Examples: 1. She is singing(now).  
2. The boys are playing hokey.
- (b) For a temporary actions which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking:  
Example: 1. I am reading "Wren and Martin"(Means I am not reading at this moment)
- (c) For Arranged near future actions.  
Examples: 1. My uncle is arriving tomorrow.  
2. I am going to the cinema tonight.
- (d) To Chat with friends/Obstinate habits: Present tense+Present continuous tense(with words like *always, continuously, constantly*)  
Examples: 1. My dog is very silly; he is *always* running-out into the road.
- (e) Meaning based Unused Verbs: in the present continuous tense.
1. Verbs of perception:  
Examples: see, here, smell, notice, recognize.  
Wrong Sentence The grapes are tasting sour. Write sentence The grapes taste sour.
2. Verbs of appearing:  
Examples: appear, look, seem.  
Wrong Sentence She is seeming sad. Write sentence She seems sad.
3. Verbs of emotion:

Examples: want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer.

Wrong Sentence

I am wanting you.

Write sentence

I want you.

4. Verbs of thinking:

Examples: think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind.

Wrong Sentence

I am trusting you.

Write sentence

I trust you.

5. have(possess), own, possess, belong to, contain, consist of, be( except when used in the passive)

Examples

Wrong Sentence

He is having a cellular phone.

Write sentence

He has cellular phone.

However, the verbs listed above can be used in the present continuous tense

with a change of meaning

1. She is tasting the soup to see if it needs more salt. (taste=taste the flavour of)
2. I am thinking of going to Delhi. (think of =consider the idea of)
3. They are having lunch (have=eat)

Questions:

1. She is singing. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Now - Present Continuous Tense.
2. The sun rises in the east. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. temporary - Present Continuous Tense
3. My uncle is arriving tomorrow. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Arranged - Present Continuous Tense.
4. My dog is very silly; he is *always* running-out into the road.  
A. Obstinate habits - Present Continuous Tense.
5. The grapes taste sour. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Verbs of perception - Present Continuous Tense.
6. She seems sad. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Verbs of appearing - Present Continuous Tense.
7. I want you. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Verbs of emotion - Present Continuous Tense
8. I trust you. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Verbs of thinking- Present Continuous Tense

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**Weekly Test 18**

**Date : 6-Dec-2020**

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words=one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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3. Present Perfect Tense: The present Perfect tense is used:  
( Active Voice Passive Voice )  
3. Present Perfect Tense I have *loved* I have *been loved*



## 4.8.2 The uses of Past tense:

1. Simple Past tense:
  1. The simple past tense is used to indicate an action completed in the past. It often occurs with *adverbs or adverb phrases of past time*.  
Example: The steamer sailed yesterday.
  2. Some times this tense is used without an adverb of time. (Implied/Context based)  
Examples: I learnt Hindi in Nagpur.
  3. The Simple Past Tense is also used for Past Habits.  
Examples: He studied many hours everyday.
2. Past Continuous tense:
  1. It is used to denote an action going on at some point in the past. The time of action may or may not be indicated.  
Examples: We were listening to the radio all evening.
  2. Past continuous and simple past are used together. When a *new* action happened in the middle of a longer action. The simple past tense is used for the new action.  
Examples:
    - 1 The light went-out while I was reading.
    2. When I saw him, he was playing chess.
3. Past Perfect Tense:
  1. The past perfect describes an action completed before a certain moment in the past.  
Example: I met him in New delhi in 1996. I had seen him last five years before.
  2. Past Perfect Tense and Simple past are used together: The simple past is used in one clause and the past perfect in the other.  
Example: When I reached the station, the train had started. (so I could not get into the train)
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: It is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time.  
Example: At that time he had been writing a novel for two months.

### Questions:

1. The steamer sailed yesterday It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. with an adverb of time - Simple Past Tense.
2. I learnt Hindi in Nagpur. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. without an adverb of time- Simple Past Tense.
3. He studied many hours everyday. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Past habits - Simple Past Tense.
4. We were listening to the radio all evening. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Past Continuous Tense.
5. When I saw him, he was playing chess. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Past continuous and simple past Tense.
6. I met him in New delhi in 1996. I had seen him last five years before. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Past Perfect Tense
7. When I reached the station, the train had started. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Past Perfect Tense and Simple past Tense.
8. At that time he had been writing a novel for two months. It is a \_\_\_ Tense.  
A. Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

**4.8.3 The uses of Future tense:** There are several ways of talking the future in English. 1. the simple future tense, 2. the going to form, 3. the simple present tense, 4. the present continuous tense, etc

1. **Simple Future tense:**

1. The simple past tense is used to talk about things which can not control.

It expresses **the future as fact**.

**Example:** I shall be twenty next saturday.

It will be diwali in a week.

We will know our exam results in may.

2. We use this tense to talk about what we **think or believe** will happen in the future. (we use: I think, I believe, I am sure, I expect, , Probably, etc. )

**Examples:** 1. I think India will win the match.

2. I am sure Capil will get the man of the match.

3. **Going to**

a. We use going to + base of the verb. We have **decided** to do something **before talking** about it.

**Example:** "Why do you want to sell your car?"- "I am going to buy a new car."

b. **seems likely or certain** based on present situation. \_

**Examples:** 1. It is going to rain. look at those clouds.

2. The boat is full of water. It is going to sink.

c. **On the point of happening.** \_

**Example:** 1. Lets get into the train. It is going to leave.

4. **Be about to:** Be about to + base form for **immediate future**.

**Example:** 1. Lets get into the train. It is about to leave.

5. **Simple Present Tense:**

a. as simple future tense for official programs and time tables.

**Examples:** 1. The college opens on 25th October.

2. The film starts at 6:30 and finishes at 9:00.

3. When does the next train leave for chennai.

b. **Simple Present Tense** is used for **future time in clauses** with *if, unless, when, while, as (=while), before, after, until, by the time, as soon as*.

**Examples:** 1. I want to go out *if* it rains.

2. Can I have some milk *before* I go to bed?

3. Let us wait *till* he finishes his work.

4. Please ring me up *as soon as* he comes.

6. **Present Continuous Tense** is used for something *we have planned to do in the future*.

**Examples:** 1. I am going to Kasmir tomorrow.

2. Mr. Rehman is arriving this evening.

2. **Future Continuous Tense:**

1. It is used to talk about actions which will be in progress at a time in the future.

Examples: I suppose it will be raining when we start.

2. It is used to talk about planned future actions or expected to happen in the normal course of things.

Examples: 1 I will be staying here till Sunday.

2. The postman will be coming soon.

3. Be to + base form is used for official plans and arrangements.

Examples: 1 The Prime Minister is to visit America next month. ('is' is left out in Headings)

3. Future Perfect Tense: is used to talk about actions that will be completed by a certain future time.

Examples: I shall have written my exercise by then.

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense: is used to talk about actions which will be in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.

Examples: By next March we shall have been living here for 5 years.

Questions:

1. I shall be twenty next Saturday. It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Simple Future Tense

2. "Why do you want to sell your car?" - "I am going to buy a new car." It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Going to-Simple Future Tense

3. Let's get into the train. It is about to leave. It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Be about to-Simple Future Tense

4. The college opens on 25th October. It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Simple Present tense- Simple Future Tense

5. I am going to Kashmir tomorrow. It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Present Continuous Tense - Simple Future Tense

6. I suppose it will be raining when we start. It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Future Continuous Tense

7. I shall have written my exercise by then. It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Future Perfect Tense.

8. By next March we shall have been living here for 5 years. It is a \_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

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## Weekly Test 21

Date : 27-Dec-2020

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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4.9 The Verb: Person and Number: The verb must agree with its subject in person and number.

Person: The verb (like the personal pronoun) has three persons.

The verb agrees with its Subject in person.

1. The First person verb (speak): Example: **I speak.**

The subject (**I**) is the First person, therefore the verb (**speak**) is also the First person.

2. The Second person verb (speak): Example: **You speak.**

The subject (**you**) is the Second person, therefore the verb (**speak**) is also the Second person.

3. The Third person verb (speaks): Example: **He speaks.**

The subject (**he**) is the Third person, therefore the verb (**speaks**) is also the Third person.

**Number:** The verb( like the noun and the pronoun) has two numbers.

The verb agrees with its Subject in number.

1. The Singular number: Examples: **He speaks. He is here.**

The subject(**he**) is singular(single), therefore the verb(**speaks,is**) is singular.

2. The Plural number: Examples: **They speak. They are here.**

The subject(**they**) is plural(more than one), therefore the verb(**speak, are**) is plural.

So, The verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

**4.10 The Infinitive:** is the base of the verb, often followed by to. It is a **Verb-Noun**.

So, Infinitive is a kind of noun with certain features of the verb especially that of taking an object(when the verb is Transitive) and adverbial qualities.

In short, the Infinitive is a verb-noun.

Examples: to-go, to-sing, to-respect, to-obey, to-make

1. **To-err is human.**

2. **Birds love to-sing.**

3. **To-respect our parents is our duty.**

4. **He refused to-obey the orders.**

1. The word -to- is frequently used with the Infinitive, but is not an essential or sign of it.

Thus, after certain verbs(**bid, let, make, need, dare, see, hear**)

we use the Infinitive without -to-.

Examples: 1. **Bid him (to-) go there.**

2. **Let him (to-)sit here.**

3. **I made him (to-)run.**

4. **We need-not (to-) do it.**

2. The Infinitives without -to- is also used

after the verbs **will, would, shall, should, may, might, can, could, must**

Examples: 1. **I will (to) pay the bill.**

2. **You should (to-)work harder.**

3. **I made him (to-)run.**

4. **We need-not (to-) do it**

3. The Infinitives without -to- is also used

after **had better, had rather, would rather, sooner than, rather than**

Examples: 1. **You had better (to-) ask permission.**

2. **I had rather (to-)play than work.**

Questions:

1. The verb( like the personal pronoun)has \_\_\_\_\_ persons.

A. three

2. The verb( like the noun and the pronoun) has \_\_\_\_\_numbers.

A. two

3. The verb must agree with its subject in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. number, person

4. The Infinitive is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Verb-Noun

5. The word -to- is frequently used with the Infinitive, but is \_\_\_\_\_an essential or sign of it.

A. not

6. The Infinitives without -to- is used after certain verbs \_\_\_\_\_

A. bid, let, make, need, dare, see, hear

7. The Infinitives without -to- is also used after the verbs \_\_\_\_\_



- A. will, would, shall, should, may, might, can, could, must  
 8. The Infinitives without -to- is also used after \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. had better, had rather, would rather, sooner than, rather than

## Weekly Test 22

Date : 3-Jan-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

### 4.10.1 The Uses Of The Infinitive:

- The Infinitive, with or without adjuncts( adverbs or phrases added ) like a noun.
  - As the subject of the verb:  
Examples: (a) **To-find** fault is easy. (b) **To-err** is human. (c) **To-reign** is worth ambition.
  - As the object of a transitive verb:  
Examples: (a) I do not mean **to-read**. (b) He likes **to-play** cards.
  - As the Complement(adjective and noun word) of a verb:  
Examples: (a) Her greatest pleasure is **to-sing**. (b) His custom is **to-ride** daily.
  - As the Object of a Preposition:  
Examples: (a) He had no choice **but(=except)** **to-obey** (b) **The Speaker** is **about to-begin**.
  - As an Objective Complement:  
Examples: (a) I saw him **(to-)go**.
- The Infinitive is also used to qualify VAN(Verb, Adjective, Noun), sentence.
  - To qualify verb:  
Examples: (a) He called **to-see my brother** (=for the purpose of seeing my brother)  
 (b) We eat **to-live**.(purpose)
  - To qualify an Adjective:  
Examples: (a) Figs(fruits) are **good to-eat**.  
 (b) This Medicine is **pleasant to-take**.
  - To qualify Noun:  
Examples: (a) This is not **the time to-play**.  
 (b) Here is **a house to-let**.
  - To qualify a sentence:  
Examples: (a) **To-tell** the truth, I quite forgot my promise.  
 (b) He was frightened, so **to-speak**.

### Questions:

- To-find** fault is easy. The Infinitive, to-find, is \_\_\_\_\_ of the verb.  
 A. Subject.
- He likes to-play cards. The Infinitive, to-play, is \_\_\_\_\_ of the verb.  
 A. Object.
- Her greatest pleasure is to-sing. The Infinitive, to-sing, is \_\_\_\_\_ of the verb.  
 A. Complement
- He had no choice but to-obey. The Infinitive, to-obey, is a \_\_\_\_\_ preposition.  
 A. Object
- I saw him (to-)go. The Infinitive, to-go, is an \_\_\_\_\_ complement.  
 A. Objective
- We eat to-live. The Infinitive, to-live, is to qualify\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Verb

7. Figs are good to-eat. The Infinitive, to-eat, is to qualify an\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Adjective.

8. This is not the time to-play. The Infinitive, to-play, is to qualify \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Noun

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## Weekly Test 23

Date : 10-Jan-2021

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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### 3. Active Voice or Passive Voice Infinitive.

Examples:

	<u>Active Voice</u>	<u>Passive Voice</u>
1. Simple Present Tense	to love	to be loved
2. Present Continuous tense	to be loving	no passive voice
3. Present perfect tense	to have loved	to have been loved
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense	to have been loving	no passive voice

### 4.11 The Participle:

1. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective.  
A Participle is that form of the verb which partakes of the nature both of a verb and of an adjective. The Participle may be called a Verbal Adjective.  
Example: Hearing-the-noice, the boy woke-up.  
[Note: The phrase(group of words) ' Hearing the noice', which is introduced by a participle(Hearing) is called a Participle Phrase. according to its use here, it is an Adjective Phrase], woke is a verb and woke-up is a Phrasal Verb.
2. Present Participle: Base Verb + ing is called the Present Participle.  
Present Participle represents an action as going on or incomplete or imperfect.  
Examples: 1. carrying 2. knocking, 3. thinking 4. fighting.  
4. We met a girl carrying-a-basket-of-flowers.
3. Past Participle: Base Verb + ed/d/t/en/n (or third form of irregular verbs) is called the Past Participle.  
Past Participle represents a completed action or state of the thing spoken of.  
Examples: 1. Blinded (blind+ed) 2. deceive(+d) 3. driven (drive drove driven)  
Hint: Regular Forms of a Verb: blind blinded blinded  
Irregular Forms of a Verb: drive drove driven
4. Perfect Participle: Having + Past Participle is called the Perfect Participle.  
Perfect Participle represents an action as completed at some past time.  
Examples: 1. Having-rested 2. Having-deceived 3. having-driven  
4. Having-rested, we continued our journey.
5. Participle Adjectives: Participles used in front of the noun.  
(as simple qualifying adjectives)  
Examples: 1. A rolling stone gathers no-mass.  
2. His tattered coat needs mending.
6. Used adjectively the past participle is Passive in meaning, while

the present participle is Active in meaning.

Examples: 1. A burnt child = a child who is burnt [passive in meaning].

2. A rolling stone = a stone which rolls [Active in meaning].

7. Forms of the different participles.

Examples:

Present Participle

Perfect Participle

Past Participle

Active Voice

loving

having loved

no active voice

Passive Voice

being loved

having been loved

loved

Questions:

1. The Participle may be called a \_\_\_\_\_

A. Verbal Adjective.

2. Hearing-the-noise, the boy woke-up. Hearing-the-noise is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Participle Phrase.

3. Base Verb + ing is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Present Participle.

4. The word 'carrying' is a \_\_\_\_\_ participle.

A. Present Participle.

5. The word 'driven' is a \_\_\_\_\_ participle.

A. Past Participle.

6. The word 'having-rested' is a \_\_\_\_\_ participle.

A. Perfect Participle.

6. The word 'having-rested' is a \_\_\_\_\_ participle.

A. Perfect Participle.

7. A burnt child. The past participle 'burnt' is \_\_\_\_\_ in meaning.

A. Passive.

8. A rolling stone. The present participle 'rolling' is \_\_\_\_\_ in meaning.

A. Active.

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**Weekly Test 24**

**Date : 17-Jan-2021**

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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**4.11.1 The Uses Of The Participle:**

1. The Continuous Tenses(Active voice) are formed from the Present Participle with tenses of the verb 'be'. (am/be was/were been)

Example: 1. I am loving. 2. I was loving. 3. I shall be loving.

2. The Perfect Tenses(Active voice) are formed from the Past Participle with tenses of the verb 'have'. (have/has had had)

Example: 1. I have loved. 2. I had loved. 3. I shall have loved.

3. The Passive Voice is formed is formed from the Past Participle with tenses of the verb 'be'. (am/be was/were been)

Example: 1. I am loved. 2. I was loved. 3. I shall be loved.

4. Participles qualify nouns or pronouns.

- a) Participles may be used Attributively.  
Examples: 1. His tattered coat needs mending. 2. A lost opportunity never returns.
5. Participles qualify nouns or pronouns.
- a) Participles may be used Attributively. (Hint: participle comes before noun).  
Examples: 1. The worried man. 2. A lost opportunity never returns.
- b) Participles may be used Predicatively. (Hint: participle comes after noun).  
Examples: 1. The man seems worried. 2. He kept me waiting.
- c) Participles may be used Absolutely with noun/pronoun going before it.  
 (forms a phrase independent of the rest of the sentence.  
 Such a phrase is called Absolute phrase )  
Examples: 1. Many-having-arrived, we were freed from anxiety.  
 2. Weather-permitting, there will be garden party tomorrow.
6. An absolute phrase can be easily changed into a subordinate clause.  
Example: 1. Absolute phrase: Spring-advancing, the swallows appear.  
 Subordinate clause: *When-spring-advances*, the swallows appear.  
 2. Absolute phrase: God-willing, we shall meet again.  
 Subordinate clause: *If-God-is-willing*, we shall meet again.
7. Since the participle is a verb-adjective it must be attached to some noun or pronoun.  
Example 1: Incorrect Sentence: Entering the room, the light was quite dazzling.  
 Correct Sentence: Entering the room, I found the light quite dazzling.

### Questions:

1. The Continuous Tenses(Active voice) are formed from the \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Present Participle.
2. The Perfect Tenses(Active voice) are formed from the \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Past Participle.
3. The Passive Voice is formed is formed from the \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Past Participle.
4. The worried man. The Participle 'worried' may be used \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Attributively.
5. The man seems worried. The Participle 'worried' may be used \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Predicatively.
6. A phrase independent of the rest of the sentence is called  
 A. An absolute phrase
7. An absolute phrase can be easily changed into a \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Subordinate clause.
8. Since the participle is a verb-adjective it must be attached to some \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. noun or pronoun.

## **WeeklyTest25**

**Date : 24-Jan-2021**

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

## 4.12 The Gerund

**It Means a Verbal Noun or Verb-Noun.**

**Example 1:** Reading is his favourite pastime.

The word reading is formed from the verb read, by adding ing.

We also see that it is here used as the Subject of a verb, and hence does the work of a noun. It is therefore, a Verb-Noun, and is called a **Gerund**. So, Reading is a Gerund.

**Example 2:** Smoking is not allowed here.

The Gerund 'Smoking' like a noun, is the subject of a verb, but, like a verb, it also takes an object, thus clearly showing that it has also the force of a verb.

**A Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in -ing, and has the force of a Noun**

- 4.12.1 **The Gerund and The Infinitive have the same uses.** Because they have the force of a Noun and a Verb. So, in many sentences you can use either Gerund or Infinitive.

**Examples:** 1. Teach me to-swim. (or) Teach me swimming.

2. To-give is better than to-receive (or) Giving is better than receiving.

- 4.12.2 The Gerund of a Transitive verb has the following forms.

	Active	Passive
Present Tense:	loving	being-loved
Perfect Tense:	having-loved	having-been-loved

- 4.12.3 **The Gerund and the Present Participle are not same.**

Even though They form from verb, by adding ing.

The Gerund is a Verbal Noun. The Present Participle is an Verbal Adjective.

**Examples:** The Gerund.

1. He is fond of **playing** cricket.

2. The old man was tired of **walking**.

**Examples:** The Present Participle.

1. **Playing** cricket, he gained health.

2. **Walking** along the road, he noticed a dead snake.

2. **Seeing**, he believed.

- 4.12.4 The + Gerund + of . The Gerund here used as ordinary Noun.

**Examples:** 1. The-**making**-of the plan is in hand.

2. The time of the-**singing**-of the birds has come.

3. Adam consented to the-**eating**-of the fruit.

- 4.12.5 Compound nouns: **walking-stick, frying-pan, hunting-whip, fencing-stick, writing-table.**

walking, frying, hunting, fencing, writing of compound nouns are **Gerunds**.

(Hint: walking-stick= a stick for walking. frying-pan= a pan for frying.)

- 4.12.6 Gerund may be used as Subject of a verb.

**Examples:** 1. Seeing is **believing**.

2. **Hunting**( deer) is not allowed in this country.

- 4.12.7 Gerund may be used as Object of a transitive verb.

**Examples:** 1. Stop **playing**.

2. Children love **making** mud castles.

3. I like **reading** poetry.

- 4.12.8 Gerund may be used as Complement of a verb.

**Example:** 1. Seeing is **believing**.

2. What I most detest is **smoking**.

- 4.12.9 Gerund may be used as Object of a preposition.

**Examples:** 1. I am tired of-**waiting**.

2. He is fond of-**swimming**.

3. He was punished for-**telling** a lie.

4. We were prevented from-**seeing** the prisoner.

- 4.12.10 Gerund may be used absolutely.

Examples: 1. **Playing** cards being his aversion, we did not play bridge.

Questions:

1. The Gerund means a \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Verbal Noun.
2. The Gerund is formed from the verb, by adding \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ing
3. The Gerund and The Infinitive have the \_\_\_\_\_ uses.  
A. same
4. The Gerund and the Present Participle are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not same
5. The + Gerund + of . The Gerund here used as ordinary \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Noun.
6. 'walking' in the compound noun walking-stick is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Gerund.
7. He is fond of playing cricket. The word 'playing' is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Gerund.
8. Playing cricket, he gained health. The word 'playing' is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Present Participle.

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**Weekly Test 26**

**Date : 31-Jan-2021**

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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**4.13 Irregular forms of the Verbs**

Verbs can be regular or irregular.

**4.13.1 Irregular verbs are divided into 5 types.**

- a. All three forms are the same.

Examples:

<u>Base Form</u>		<u>Past Tense</u>		<u>Past Participle</u>
bet	bet		bet	
cut		cut		cut
read		read		read

- b. Base form and Past Tense are the same.

Example:

<u>Base Form</u>		<u>Past Tense</u>		<u>Past Participle</u>
beat		beat		beaten

- c. Base form and Past Participle are same.

Example:

<u>Base Form</u>		<u>Past Tense</u>		<u>Past Participle</u>
become	became		become	

- d. Past Tense and Past Participle are the same.

Examples:

<u>Base Form</u>		<u>Past Tense</u>		<u>Past Participle</u>
------------------	--	-------------------	--	------------------------

bend	bent	bent
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built

e. All three forms are different.

Example:

<u>Base Form</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
be	was/were	been
break	broke	broken
do	did	done

4.13.2 Some verbs have an alternative past participle form(ending in 'en'), which can only be used adjectively.

Example:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Usual Past Participle</u>	<u>Adjectival Past Participle</u>
drink	drunk	drunken
melt	melted	molten
prove	proved	proven

Example:

#### 4.14 Regular forms of the Verbs

Regular verbs form their past tense and past participle by adding 'ed'.

Example:

<u>Base Form</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
paint	painted	painted
laugh	laughed	laughed
walk	walked	walked

Questions:

- Verbs can be regular or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. irregular.
- Irregular verbs are divided into \_\_\_\_ types.  
A. 5
- All three forms are the same. Write an example.  
A. bet bet bet
- Base form and Past Tense are Same. Write an example.  
A. beat beat beaten
- Base form and Past Participle are same. Write an example.  
A. become became become
- All three forms are different.. Write an example.  
A. do did done
- Regular verbs form their past tense and past participle by adding \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ed
- Some verbs have an alternative past participle form(ending in 'en'), which can only be used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. adjectively.

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)  
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4.15 Helping(=Auxiliary) verbs

Auxiliary means Helping. Helping verbs are 3 types.

1. be,have,do Helping Verbs
2. can,may-shall,will-must,ought Model Helping Verbs(or Models)
3. used(to), need, dare Sometimes Model Helping Verbs

1. be,have,do Helping Verbs

The verbs be,have,do when used with ordinary verbs(eat, write, etc) to make Questions, Tenses, Passive forms, Negatives are called helping verbs.

2. can,may-shall,will-must,ought Model Helping Verbs

The verbs can,may-shall,will-must,ought when used before ordinary verbs (eat, write, etc) to express meanings such as Permission, Certainty, Possibility, Necessity are called Model helping verbs.

3. used(to), need, dare sometimes Model Helping Verbs

The verbs used(to), need, dare can sometimes be used like Model Helping Verbs.

4.15.1 Model Helping Verbs are also called Defective Verbs or No-Siing Verbs.

Because some parts are wanting in them.

1. They have No -s in the third person singular.
2. They have No infinity form.
3. They have No ing form.

4.15.2 Tenses of the Helping verbs

	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
1.	be	was	been
2.	is	was	been
3.	are	were	been
4.	have	had	had
5.	do	did	done
-----			
6.	can	could	could
7.	may	might	might
8.	ought	-	-
9.	shall	should	should
10.	will	would	would
11.	must	-	-
-----			
12.	use	used	used
13.	need	needed	needed
14.	dare	dared	dared

Questions:

1. Auxiliary Verb means \_\_\_\_\_ Verb.  
 A. helping.
2. Helping verbs are \_\_\_ types.



A. 3

3. The verbs be-have-do used with ordinary verbs to make \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Questions, Tenses, Passive forms, Negatives

4. The verbs can-will-may-shall-must-ought used before ordinary verbs to express meanings such as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Permission, Certainty, Possibility, Necessity

5. The verbs used(to)-need-dare can sometimes be used like \_\_\_\_\_

A. Models.

6. Models are also called \_\_\_\_\_

A. Defective Verbs or No-Siing Verbs.

7. Models have No \_\_\_\_\_ in the third person singular.

A. -s

8. Models have No \_\_\_\_\_ form.

A. infinity

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## Weekly Test 28

Date : 14-Feb-2021

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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4.15 1. be, have, do Helping Verbs

1. Uses of the Helping verb be (be, is, was, been, are, were).

a. be is used for forming continuous tenses.

Example: He is working. I was writing.

b. be is used for forming passive forms.

Example: The gate was opened.

c. be (am, are) + infinitive (hint: to-see, to-be-married) is used to indicate PAA (Plan, Arrangement or Agreement).

Examples: 1. I am to-see him tomorrow.

2. We are to-be-married next month.

d. be (are) is used to denote command.

Example: 1. You are to-write your name at the top of each sheet of paper.

e. be is used in the past tense (was/were) with the perfect infinitive (to-have) to indicate an arrangement that was made but not carried-out.

Example: 1. They were to-have been married last month but had to postpone the marriage until July.

2. Uses of the Helping verb have.

a. have (has) is used for forming perfect tenses.

(hint: present perfect, present perfect continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous, future perfect, future perfect continuous).

Example: He has worked. He has been working.

b. have + infinitive (hint: to-move) is used to indicate obligation.

Examples: 1. He has to-move the furniture himself.

c. had + infinitive (hint: to-move) is used to express obligation in the past.

Examples: 1. He had to-move the furniture himself.

d. has/have/had + infinitive (hint: to-move) is used in the negatives and questions

with do/does/did.

- Examples:** 1. They have to-go. They do not have to-go. (negative)  
2. They have to-go. Do they have to go? (question)

**Questions:**

1. 'be' is used for forming \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. continuous tenses.
2. 'be' is used for forming \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. passive forms.
3. 'be' + infinitive is used to indicate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Plan,Arrangement or Agreement.
4. 'be' is used to denote \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. command.
5. 'be' is used in the past tense with the perfect infinitive to indicate an arrangement that was made but \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not carried-out.
6. have(has) is used for forming \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. perfect tenses.
7. have + infinitive is used to indicate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. obligation.
8. has/have/had + infinitive is used in the negatives and questions with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with do/does/did.

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**Weekly Test 29**

**Date : 21-Feb-2021**

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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3. Uses of the Helping verb **do**.

a. **Do** is used for forming negative(not) and interrogative(question) of the simple present and simple past tenses.

- Examples:** 1. He **does-not** work. (negative, simple present)  
2. **Does** he work? (interrogative, simple present)  
1. He **did-not** work. (negative, simple past)  
2. **Did** he work?. (interrogative, simple past)

b. **Do** is used to avoid repetition of a previous ordinary verb(hint:know,sing, etc).

- Examples:** 1. Do you **know** him? Yes, I do (know him).  
2. She **sings** well. Yes, she does (sing well).  
3. You met him. Did not you (meet him).  
4. He eats fish and so do you (eat fish).

c. **Do** is also used to emphasize affirmative(formal) nature of a statement.

- Examples:** 1. You do look pale.  
2. I told him not to go, But he did go.

d. **Do** is used to command positively.

- Examples:** 1. Do be quiet.  
2. Oh, do come! It's going to be such fun.

4.15 2. can,may-shall,will-must,ought(to) Model Helping Verbs.



4.15.2. 2. Shall(Should), Will(Would) Model Helping Verbs.

1. Shall is used in the first person(I,we,...) **and** will in all persons **to express pure future**.  
Present-day English, **I will, we will** are commonly using.  
**Examples:** 1. **I shall/will be twenty-five next birthday.**
2. **Shall is sometimes used** in the second and third persons **to express a command, a promise, or threat**.  
**Examples:** 1. **You shall have a holiday tomorrow.** ( Promise).  
2. **He shall not-enter my house again.** (Command).
3. Questions with **Shall I, Shall we** are used to ask the permission(will) of the **person addressed**.  
**Examples:** 1. **Shall I open the door ?** (i.e., Do you want me to open the door ?)
4. **Will** is used to express **Volition(one's will)**.  
**Examples:** 1. **I will (=am willing to ) carry your books.**
5. **Will** is used to express **Characteristic habit**.  
**Examples:** 1. **She will sit for hours listening to the wireless.**
6. **Will** is used to express **Assumption or probability**.  
**Examples:** 1. **That will be the postman, I think.**
7. **Will you ?** indicates **an invitation or a request**.  
**Examples:** 1. **Will you have tea?**

**Questions:**

1. Shall is used in the first person and will in all persons to express \_\_\_\_\_  
A. pure future.
2. Present-day English \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are commonly using.  
A. I will, we will
3. Shall is sometimes used in the \_\_\_\_\_ to express a command, a promise, or threat.  
A. second and third persons
4. Questions with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are used to ask the permission(will) of the \_\_\_\_\_ person addressed.  
A. Shall I, Shall we
5. Will is used to express \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Volition.
6. Will is used to express \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Characteristic habit.
7. Will is used to express \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Assumption or probability.
8. Will you ? indicates \_\_\_\_\_  
A. an invitation or a request.

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**WeeklyTest31**

**Date : 7-Mar-2021**

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**COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION**

**\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)**

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4.15.2. 2. Shall(Should), Will(Would) Model Helping Verbs.

8. **Should** and **would** are used as the **past equivalents of shall and will**.  
**Examples:** 1. **I expected that I should/would get a first class.**  
2. **She said she would carry my books.**

9. **Should** is used in all persons to express duty or obligation.  
Examples: 1. We should obey the laws.
10. In clauses of condition, should is used to express a supposition(that may not be true).  
Examples: 1. If it should rain, they will not come.
11. Should and would are also used as polite forms.  
Examples: 1. I would/should like you to-help her.  
 (should-like, would-like is a polite form of ' want ').  
 2. Would you lend me your pen,please?  
 (would you is more polite than ' will you? ').
12. Should + perfect infinitive (to-have-been) also indicates a past obligation that was not fulfilled.  
Examples: 1. You should (to)-have-been more careful.
13. Should is also used to express probability.  
Examples: 1. He should be in the library now.
14. Would after wish expresses a strong desire.  
Examples: 1. I wish you would not-talk.

#### 4.15.2. 3. **Must, Ought** Model Helping Verbs.

1. **Must** is used to express necessity or obligation.  
Examples: 1. We must get-up early.
2. **Must** refers to the present or near future.  
Examples: 1. We must go.  
 2. Yesterday we had to-get-up early.  
 (must has no past tense form. so, use 'had to' (past tense form of 'have to') )
3. **Must** is often used when the obligation comes from the speaker.  
Examples: 1. I (speaker) must be on a diet .(it is my own idea)  
Hint: When the obligation comes from somewhere else 'have to' is often used  
Examples: 1. I have to-be on a diet ( the doctor had told me to be on a diet)

#### Questions:

1. Should and would are used as the past equivalents of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. shall and will
2. Should is used in all persons to express \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. duty or obligation.
3. In clauses of condition, should is used to express \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. a supposition
4. Should and would are also used as \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. polite forms.
5. \_\_\_\_\_also indicates a past obligation that was not fulfilled.  
 A. Should + perfect infinitive
6. **Must** is used to express necessity or \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. obligation.
7. **Must** refers to the present or \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. near future.
8. **Must** is often used when the obligation comes from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the speaker

4.15.2. 3. **Must, Ought** Model Helping Verbs.

4. **Must** can also express logical certainty.

Examples: 1. **She must have left already.** (I am sure she has left already)

5. **Ought** (to) expresses moral obligation or desirability

Examples: 1. **We ought to-love our neighbours.**

2. **We ought to-help him.**

6. **Ought** (to) can also be used to express probability.

Examples: 1. **Prices ought to-come-down soon.**

4.15.2. 4 **Used, Need, Dare** Model Helping Verbs.

1. **Used** (to) expresses a discontinued habit.

Examples: 1. **I used to-live there when I was a boy.**

2. **Need** denoting necessity or obligation.

Examples: 1. **He need not go.**(=It is not necessary for him to-go)

2. **I need his help.**(=It is not necessary for him to-go)

3. **Need** conjugated with do, 'need' has the usual forms needs, needed and is used with a to-infinitive (Need is commonly used in negatives and questions)

Examples: 1. **Do you need to-go now?**

2. **One needs to-be-careful.**

4. The auxiliary verb **Dare** (=be brave enough to), as distinct from the ordinary verb dare(=challenge), does not take -s in the third person singular present tense.

Examples: 1. **He dare not take such a step.**

2. **How dare you contradict me ?**

5. **Dare** conjugated with do, it takes an infinitive with or without to- after dare.

(Hint: **Dare** is conjugated without do, **dare** is followed by an infinitive without to)

Examples: 1. **He dared not (to)-do it .**

2. **He does not dare (to)-speak to me.**

(Note: A best habit is use infinitive without to-)

Questions:

1. **Must** can also express logical \_\_\_\_\_

A. certainty.

2. **Ought** (to) expresses moral obligation or \_\_\_\_\_

A. desirability.

3. **Ought** (to) can also be used to express \_\_\_\_\_

A. probability.

4. **Used** (to) expresses a discontinued \_\_\_\_\_

A. habit.

5. **Need** denoting necessity or \_\_\_\_\_

A. obligation.

6. **Need** conjugated with do, it ( has the usual forms needs, needed and) is used with a \_\_\_\_\_

A. to-infinitive.

7. **Dare** does not take -s in the third person \_\_\_\_\_

A. singular present tense.

8. Best habit: **Dare** conjugated with do or without do, use infinitive \_\_\_\_\_

A. without to-

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## Weekly Test 33

Date : 21-Mar-2021

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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### 4.16 Conjugation of the Verb love :

Conjugate means to give the different forms of a verb , as they vary according to number, person, tense, etc.

It is just revision of 1. tenses, 2. The imperative 3. Not-Finites

#### 4.16.1. Tenses

##### 1. Simple Present Tense

###### Active Voice

I love  
You love  
He loves  
They Love

###### Passive Voice

I am loved  
You are loved  
He is loved  
They are loved

##### 2. Present Continuous Tense

###### Active Voice

I am loving  
          We are loving  
You are loving  
He is loving  
They are Loving

###### Passive Voice

I am being loved  
          We are being loved  
You are being loved  
He is being loved  
They are being loved

##### 3. Present Perfect Tense

###### Active Voice

I have loved  
          We have loved  
You have loved  
He has loved  
They have Loved

###### Passive Voice

I have been loved  
          We have been loved  
You have been loved  
He has been loved  
They have been loved

##### 4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

###### Active Voice

I have been loving  
          We have been loving  
You have been loving  
He has been loving  
They have been loving

###### Passive Voice

I have been being loved  
          We have been being loved  
You have been being loving  
He has been being loved  
They have been being loved

##### 1. Simple Past Tense

###### Active Voice

I loved  
          We loved  
You loved  
He loved  
They loved

###### Passive Voice

I was loved  
          We were loved  
You were loved  
He was loved  
They were loved

2. Past Continuous Tense

Active Voice

I was loving  
    We were loving  
You were loving  
He was loving  
They were Loving

Passive Voice

I was being loved  
    We were being loved  
You were being loved  
He was being loved  
They were being loved

3. Past Perfect Tense

Active Voice

I had loved  
    We had loved  
You had loved  
He had loved  
They had Loved

Passive Voice

I had been loved  
    We had been loved  
You had been loved  
He had been loved  
They had been loved

4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Active Voice

I had been loving  
    We had been loving  
You had been loving  
He had been loving  
They had been loving

Passive Voice

I had been being loved  
    We had been being loved  
You had been being loving  
He had been being loved  
They had been being loved

1. Simple Future Tense

Active Voice

I shall/will love  
    We shall/will love  
You shall/will love  
He will/shall love  
They will/shall love

Passive Voice

I shall/will be loved  
    We shall/will be loved  
You shall/will be loved  
He will/shall be loved  
They will/shall be loved

2. Future Continuous Tense

Active Voice

I shall/will be loving  
    We shall/will be loving  
You shall/will be loving  
He will/shall be loving  
They will/shall be Loving

Passive Voice

I shall/will be being loved  
    We shall/will be being loved  
You shall/will be being loved  
He will/shall be being loved  
They will/shall be being loved

3. Future Perfect Tense

Active Voice

I shall/will have loved  
    We shall/will have loved  
You shall/will have loved  
He will/shall has loved  
They will/shall have Loved

Passive Voice

I shall/will have been loved  
    We shall/will have been loved  
You shall/will have been loved  
He will/shall has been loved  
They will/shall have been loved

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Active Voice

I shall/will have been loving  
We shall/will have been loving

Passive Voice

I shall/will have been being loved  
    We shall/will have been being loved



You shall/will have been loving  
He will/shall have been loving  
They will/shall have been loving

You shall/will have been being loved  
He will/shall have been being loved  
They will/shall have been being loved

#### 4.16. 2. The imperative

##### Active Voice

Love

##### Passive Voice

Be loved

#### 4.16. 3. Not-Finites

##### Active Voice

##### Passive Voice

Present Infinitive :	to love	to be loved
Continuous Infinitive:	to be loving	-
Perfect Infinitive:	to have loved	to have been loved
Present Participle:	loving	being loved
Perfect Participle:	having loved	having been loved

#### Questions:

1. I am loved. It is the example of present \_\_\_\_\_ voice.

A. passive.

2. I had loved. It is the example of past perfect \_\_\_ voice.

A. active.

3. I will love. It is the example of simple future \_\_\_ voice.

A. active

4. I shall/will have loved. It is \_\_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Future Perfect Tense.

5. I shall have been loving. It is \_\_\_\_\_ Tense.

A. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

6. Be loved. This is the example of the imperative \_\_\_\_\_

A. Passive voice.

7. To be loving. This is the example of continuous \_\_\_\_\_

A. infinitive

8. Having loved. This is the example of Perfect \_\_\_\_\_

A. Participle

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