

# Verb / Action

क्रिया

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## Verb

- ❖ **Verb** - A Verb is an Action or Position of a Subject.  
Ex.:- Mohan Plays Cricket.
- If Verb is divided on the basis of its formation found into two forms.
  - (i) Finite Verb
  - (ii) Non-Finite Verb
- ❖ **Finite Verb** - A Verb that changes its form according to the Number and Tenses of its Subject is called "Finite Verb".  
Ex.:- I want to play.  
He wants to play.  
He wanted to play.
- ❖ **Non - Finite Verb**- A Verb that does not changed its form according to the Number and Tenses of its Subject is called "Non - Finite Verb".  
Ex.:- I want to play.  
He wants to play.  
He wanted to play.
- If Verb is divided on the basis of its Object presence found into two forms.
  - (i) Transitive Verb
  - (ii) Intransitive Verb
- ❖ **Transitive Verb** - A Verb with its Object in Sentence is called "Transitive Verb".  
Ex.:- Ram is writing a letter.
- ❖ **Intransitive Verb** - A Verb without its Object in Sentence is called "Intransitive Verb".  
Ex.:- He laughs loudly.
- If Verb is divided on the basis of its uses found into two forms.
  - (i) Principal Verb / Main Verb / Action Verb / Doing Verb / Leading Verb.
  - (ii) Auxiliary Verb / Helping Verb / Assistant Verb / Subordinate Verb.
- ❖ **Principal Verb** - A Verb that shows the real Action in Sentence is called "Principal Verb".  
Ex.:- (a) Ram is dancing. (b) Ram plays cricket.
- ❖ **Note - 1.** ध्यान रहे कि इनकी संख्या असीमित होती हैं।
- ❖ **Note - 2.** ध्यान रहे कि यदि किसी वाक्य में किसी भी तरह का एक मात्र Verb हो, तो उसे Principal Verb के ही श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।  
Ex.:- Ram is a dancer.
- ❖ **Auxiliary Verb** - A Verb that works as the Assistant of Principal Verb in Sentence is called "Auxiliary Verb".  
Ex.:- Ram is dancing.
- ❖ **Note - 1.** ध्यान रहे कि किसी भी वाक्य में बिना P.V के A.V नहीं आता।
- ❖ **Note - 2.** अंग्रेजी ग्रामर के तहत A.V की संख्या मात्र 24 होती है।
- ❖ **Note - 3.** According to structure Auxiliary Verb can be divided into four forms.
  - (i) Be Auxiliary Verb
  - (ii) Do Auxiliary Verb
  - (iii) Have Auxiliary Verb
  - (iv) Modals Auxiliary Verb

## Verb

	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	
❖ Be	- <u>Am / are / be</u>	<u>was / were</u>	been	being	<u>is</u>	- 05
❖ Do	- <u>Do</u>	<u>did</u>	done	doing	<u>does</u>	- 03
❖ Have	- <u>Have</u>	<u>had</u>	had	having	<u>has</u>	- 03
❖ Modals	- Can, Could, May, Might, shall, should, will, would, ought to, Need not, Dare not, Must.					- 13
						Total Auxiliary Verb - 24

### ● Syntax - (शब्द विचार / वाक्य विचार)

- ❖ The use of appropriate verb according to appropriate Subject is called “Syntax”.
  - Rules & Uses ➤
- ❖ A Singular Subject gets a Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- The boy play cricket. - (✗)  
The boy plays cricket. - (✓)
- ❖ A Plural Subject gets a Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- The boys plays cricket. - (✗)  
The boys play cricket. - (✓)
- ❖ Generally two Singular Subjects connected with ‘and’ make a Plural formation and used P.V  
Ex.:- The boy and the Girl is very intelligent. - (✗)  
The boy and the Girl are very intelligent. - (✓)
- ❖ Two Singular Subject (Noun) that are used in pair and get connection with ‘and’ make a Singular formation and used Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Bread and butter are a good breakfast. - (✗)  
Bread and butter is a good breakfast. - (✓)
- ❖ Two Material Noun Subjects that make a solution and get connection with ‘and’ make a Singular formation and used Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Milk and Sugar are a tasty drink. - (✗)  
Milk and Sugar is a tasty drink. - (✓)
- ❖ If more Posts then one come together and only first-one get Article make Singular formation and used Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- The Manager and Director of this Company are very intelligent. - (✗)  
The Manager and Director of this Company is very intelligent. - (✓)
- ❖ If more Posts than one come together as Subject and more than one gets Article make a Plural formation and uses Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- The Manager and the Director of this Company is very intelligent. - (✗)  
The Manage and the Director of this Company are very intelligent. - (✓)
- ❖ If ‘the + Adj.’ Shows the entire community of the same quality makes a Plural formation and gets Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- The Poor is very laborious. - (✗)  
The Poor are very laborious. - (✓)

## Verb

- ❖ The + Adj. + Noun, gets Verb according to the Noun.  
Ex.:- The Poor boy is very laborious. – (✓)  
The Poor boys are very laborious. – (✓)
- ❖ Many + P.C.N + P.V  
Ex.:- Many Students are intelligent in my class. – (✓)
- ❖ Many + a / an + S.C.N + S.V  
Ex.:- Many a Student is laborious in Patna. – (✓)
- ❖ A Number of + P.C.N + P.V  
Ex.:- A Number of Students is laborious in Patna. – (✗)  
A Number of Students are laborious in Patna. – (✓)
- ❖ The Number of + P.C.N + S.V  
Ex.:- The Number of Students are increasing in my class. – (✗)  
The Number of Students is increasing in my class. – (✓)
- ❖ Parent denotes either of Mother and Father that is Singular and gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- His Parent are coming today. – (✗)  
His Parent is coming today. – (✓)
- ❖ Parents denotes both of Mother and Father that are Plural and use Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- His Parents are coming today.
- ❖ Two Subjects connected with “as well as, along with, with, and not, rather than, except like, in addition to, accompanied by ...etc.” get Verb according to the first Subject.  
Ex.:- I as well as you are able to solve this Question. – (✗)  
I as well as you am able to solve this Question. – (✓)
- ❖ Two Subjects connected with “or / nor / not only.....but also ...etc.” get Verb according to the second Subject.  
Ex.:- Not only the Teacher but also the Students of this class is very lazy. – (✗)  
Not only the Teacher but also the Students of this class are very lazy. – (✓)
- ❖ Two Similar Nouns connected with a Preposition as Subject, make Singular formation and use Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Door to door were visited during the last Election. – (✗)  
Door to door was visited during the last Election. – (✓)
- ❖ Two different Subjects connected with the Preposition get Verb according to the first Part.  
Ex.:- The boy in my class is very laborious. – (✓)  
The boys in my class are very laborious. – (✓)
- ❖ I wish! + Subject + were / v2 ..... (Imagination)  
Ex.:- I wish! I were a bird. – (काश! मैं पंछी होता।)  
I wish! Raju went to Delhi. – (काश! राजू दिल्ली जाता।)
- ❖ It is high time + S + were / v2 ..... (Imagination)  
Ex.:- It is high time I were a School boy.
- ❖ If + S + were / v2 ..... (Imagination)  
Ex.:- If I were a bird I would fly in the Sky. – (यदि मैं पंछी होता, तो आकाश में उड़ता।)
- ❖ As if + S + were / v2 ..... (Imagination)  
Ex.:- He is speaking as if he were a great leader. – (वह ऐसा बोल रहा है, मानो बहु तबड़ा नेता है।)

## Verb

- ❖ I wish! / It is high time / if / as if + S + were / v2 .....
- ❖ I wish! / It is high time / if / as if + S + had + v3 / been / had + O / C - (Imaginative Remorse)  
Ex.:- I wish! I had gone to Delhi last month. – (काश! मैं पिछले माह दिल्ली चला गया होता।)
- ❖ A Noun / Pronoun in opposition to Noun get Verb according to the first Part.  
Ex.:- I Pritam is reading English with M.K Mishra. – (✗)  
I Pritam am reading English with M.K Mishra. – (✓)
- ❖ So + Auxiliary Verb + Subject.  
Ex.:- My father is good and so I am. – (✗)  
My father is good and so am I. – (✓)
- ❖ More than one + S.C.N + S.V  
Ex.:- More than one Student were present in the class. – (✗)  
More than one Student was present in the class. – (✓)
- ❖ More + P.C.N + than one + P.V  
Ex.:- More Students than one was present in the class. – (✗)  
More Students than one were present in the class. – (✓)
- ❖ None + S.V  
Ex.:- None were present in the class. – (✗)  
None was present in the class. – (✓)
- ❖ None + of + .... (Digit).... + P.V  
Ex.:- None of the ten Students was present in the class. – (✗)  
None of the ten Students were present in the class. – (✓)
- ❖ It + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- It is raining.
- ❖ Introductory there get Verb according to its Object.  
Ex.:- There is a Pen in my Pocket. – (✓)  
There are Pens in my Pocket. – (✓)
- ❖ No / Not / Never / Neither / Hardly / Scarcely / No Sooner ...etc. get Interrogative Structure after themselves.  
Ex.:- Never I have gone there and never I will go. – (✗)  
Never have I gone there and never will I go. – (✓)
- ❖ First-one / Second-one / Third-one / Fourth-one ...etc. + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- The third-one were very easy. – (✗)  
The third-one was very easy. – (✓)
- ❖ If an Ordinal Adjective of Number comes with a Subject gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:-The third Umpire was very honest.
- ❖ If a Co-ordinal Adjective of Number comes with the Subject of a Sentence gets Verb Singular with 'One' and Plural with 'Other Number'.  
Ex.:- One Student is absent today. – (✓)  
Ten Students are absent today. – (✓)
- ❖ It Ordinal and Co-ordinal both kinds of Adjective of Number come with a Subject get Verb in Plural form.  
Ex.:- The first five Wickets have played well in this Match.

## Verb

- ❖ If a Distributive Pronoun comes as the Subject of a Sentence get Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Everyone are very intelligent in my class. – (✗)  
Everyone is very intelligent in my class. – (✓)
- ❖ Two Distributives connected with 'and' also make a Singular formation and use S.V  
Ex.:- Every Teacher and every Student were present in the class. – (✗)  
Every Teacher and every Student was present in the class. – (✓)
- ❖ Distributive Pronoun + of ..... + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Each of the Students are intelligent in my class. – (✗)  
Each of the Students is intelligent in my class. – (✓)
- ❖ Plural (Noun / Pronoun) + Distribution Pronoun + Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- We each is mad. – (✗)  
We each are mad. – (✓)
- ❖ Generally a Study Subject is Singular and gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Physics is a difficult Subject.  
Note – ध्यान रहें कि यदि यह किसी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आ जाए तो इसका Verb Plural होता है।  
Ex.:- The Physics of S.C Verma are very difficult.
- ❖ Generally a Place Name is Singular and gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- India is Secular Country.  
Note – ध्यान रहे कि यदि Place Name से किसी Team का बोध हो, तो यह Plural हो जाता है, और Verb Plural लेता है।  
Ex.:- The India are batting first in this match.
- ❖ Half of + Uncountable Noun + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Half of the rice are boiled in the kitchen. – (✗)  
Half of the rice is boiled in the kitchen. – (✓)
- ❖ Half of + Singular Countable Noun + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Half of the book have been translated into English. – (✗)  
Half of the book has been translated into English. – (✓)
- ❖ Half of + two (P.C.N) + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Half of the two Students are very intelligent. – (✗)  
Half of the two Students is very intelligent. – (✓)
- ❖ Half of + more than two (P.C.N) + Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- Half of the ten Students is very laborious. – (✗)  
Half of the ten Students are very laborious. – (✓)
- ❖ Both / Many / Several / Few ...etc. + Plural Countable Noun + Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- Many Students are absent today.
- ❖ Much / little / an amount of ...etc. + Uncountable Noun + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- An amount of rice is remaining in the kitchen.
- ❖ All / some / most / a lot of / lots of / a great deal of / a good deal of ...etc. + P.C.N + P.V  
Ex.:- A lot of students are absent today.
- ❖ All / some / most / a lot of / lots of / a great deal of / a good deal of ...etc. + U.C.N + S.V  
Ex.:- A lot of rice is boiled in the kitchen.

## Verb

- ❖ A great many / A good many + Plural Countable Noun + Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- A great many Students are absent today.
- ❖ Only / Any + Singular Countable Noun + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- One Student is absent today.
- ❖ One / Any + of + Plural Countable Noun + Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- One of the Students are absent today. – (✗)  
One of the Students is absent today. – (✓)
- ❖ One / any + of + Plural Countable Noun + that / who + Plural Verb.  
Ex.:- Ram is one of the Students who is sitting in my class. – (✗)  
Ram is one of the Students who are sitting in my class. – (✓)
- ❖ One / any + of + Plural Countable Noun + that / who + P.V ..... + S.V  
Ex.:- One of the Students who are sitting in my class are very intelligent. – (✗)  
One of the Students who are sitting in my class is very intelligent. – (✓)
- ❖ Two digits connected with and for addition make a Singular formation and used S. Verb.  
Ex.:- Two and two make four. – (✗)  
Two and two makes four. – (✓)
- ❖ If a letter becomes the Subject of a Sentence gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- 'A' is a vowel and 'B' is a Consonant.
- ❖ If a word becomes the Subject of a Sentence gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Boys is a word that has four letters.
- ❖ If a Phrase becomes the Subject of a Sentence gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Cats and Dogs are a very famous Phrase. – (✗)  
Cats and Dogs is a very famous Phrase. – (✓)
- ❖ If a Books Name becomes the Subject of a Sentence gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- The Arabian Knights are a very popular book. – (✗)  
The Arabian Knights is a very popular book. – (✓)
- ❖ If a Clause becomes the Subject of a Sentence gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Where to go are not certain. – (✗)  
Where to go is not certain. – (✓)
- ❖ If the Entire Sentence becomes the Subject of a Sentence gets Singular Verb.  
Ex.:- Ram went to Lanka, killed Ravan and enthroned Vibhishan are a true story. – (✗)  
Ram went to Lanka, killed Ravan and enthroned Vibhishan is a true story. – (✓)

### • Causative Verb - प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया

#### ➤ Object + Verb

- ❖ Generally Causative is divided into three parts in their sense.
  - (i) Double Party Causative
  - (ii) Triple Party Causative
  - (iii) Multiple Party Causative
- ❖ **Double Party Causative** – Subject + make + Object + v1 ....  
**Note** – ध्यान रहे कि वाक्य संरचना में Causative (Object + Verb) पर Tense Structure का असर नहीं पड़ता।

## Verb

Ex.:- He makes me laugh.	– (वह मुझे हंसाता हैं।)
He is making laugh.	– (वह मुझे हंसा रहा है।)
He made me laugh.	– (उसने मुझे हंसा दिया।)
He will make me laugh.	– (वह मुझे हंसा देगा।)
He can make me laugh.	– (वह मुझे हंसा सकता हैं।)

### ❖ Triple Party Causative – Subject + get / have + Object + v3 ....

Ex.:- He gets me beaten in the class.	– (वह मुझे वर्ग में पिटाता है।)
He is getting me beaten in the class.	– (वह मुझे वर्ग में पिटा रहा है।)
He got me beaten in the class.	– (वह मुझे वर्ग में पिटा दिया।)
He can get me beaten in the class.	– (वह मुझे वर्ग में पिटा सकता है।)

### ❖ Multiple Party Causative – Subject + get + Object + Object .....

मानव वस्तु

Ex.:- He gets me a Job.	– (वह मुझे कह-सुनकर नौकरी दिलवाता है।)
He is getting me a Job.	– (वह सिफारिस कर-कर के मुझे नौकरी दिलवा रहा हैं।)

## “Structures for Written & Spoken English”

### < Block – I >

- ❖ Be – होना, बनना, रहना, चलना, ठहरना, रुकना ... etc.
- ❖ Be = 8      v1                      v2                      v3                      v4                      v5  
                    Am / Are / Be                      Was / Were                      Been                      Being                      Is
- Be + N / P / Adj. / Adverb – उपस्थिति (मानव / वस्तु / गुण / दोष)
- ❖ Subject + is / am / are + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.  
Ex.:- राजू डॉक्टर है।                      ➤ Raju is a doctor.  
         मेरा भाई इंजीनियर है।                      ➤ My brother is an Engineer.  
         यह कलम लाल है।                      ➤ This Pen is red.
- ❖ Subject + was / were + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.  
Ex.:- राजू डांसर था।                      ➤ Raju was a dancer.  
         मैं मोटा था।                      ➤ I was fat.  
         मेरा भाई डॉक्टर था।                      ➤ My brother was a doctor.
- ❖ Subject + shall / will + be / + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.  
Ex.:- मेरा भाई डॉक्टर बनेगा।                      ➤ My brother will be a doctor.  
         सीता इंजीनियर बनेगी।                      ➤ Sita will be an Engineer.  
         मैं आपके साथ चलूँगा।                      ➤ I shall be with you.



## Verb

आज मैं यहीं ठहरूंगा।

➤ I shall be here today.

अगले साल भारत महाशक्ति बन जाएगा।

➤ Next year India will be the Super Power.

❖ S + is / am / are + going to be + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.

Ex.:- (i) मेरा भाई डॉक्टर बनने जा रहा है।

➤ My brother is going to be a doctor.

(ii) मेरा भाई इस ड्रामा में जोकर बनने जा रहा है।

➤ My brother is going to be a Joker in this Drama.

(iii) यह कलम लाल होने को जा रही है।

➤ This Pen is going to be red.

❖ S + was / were + going to be + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.

Ex.:- राजू इस फिल्म में जोकर बनने जा रहा था।

➤ Raju was going to be a Joker in this film.

❖ Subject + is / am / are + to be + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.

Ex.:- मेरा भाई डॉक्टर बनने वाला है।

➤ My brother is to be a doctor.

यह कलम लाल होने को है।

➤ This Pen is to be red.

❖ Subject + was / were + to be + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.

Ex.:- राजू डॉक्टर बनने वाला था।

➤ Raju was to be a doctor.

सीता इंजीनियर बनने वाली थी।

➤ Sita was to be an Engineer.

❖ Subject + has / have + been + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.

Ex.:- राम डॉक्टर बन चुका है।

➤ Ram has been a doctor.

मैं मोटा हो चुका हूँ।

➤ I have been fat.

❖ Subject + had + been + N / P / Adj. / Adverb.

Ex.:- मेरा भाई डॉक्टर बन गया था।

➤ My brother had been a doctor.

कलम लाल हो गई थी।

➤ The Pen had been red.

❖ S + has / have + been + N / P / Adj. / Adv. + for / since + time.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि “is / am / are + N / P / Adj. / Adv.” से बनने वाला साधारण वाक्य भी यदि अपने साथ Continuous time (निरंतर समय) ग्रहण करें, तो उसे “Has been / Have been + N / P / Adj. / Adv.” के सहारे बनाते हैं।

Ex.:- (i) मैं मोटा हूँ।

➤ I am fat.

(ii) मैं बचपन से ही मोटा हूँ।

➤ I have been fat since childhood.

(iii) मोहन सोमवार से ही बीमार है।

➤ Mohan has been ill since Monday.

(iv) मेरा भाई पाँच सालों से डॉक्टर है।

➤ My brother has been a doctor for five years.

## Verb

- ❖ S + had been + N / P / Adj. / Adv. + for / since + time.

Ex.:- (i) मोहन बचपन से ही मोटा था।

➤ Mohan had been fat since childhood.

(ii) मैं बचपन से ही मोटा था।

➤ I had been fat since childhood.

## < Block – II >

### ➤ Be + Infinitive (To + v1) – योजना

- ❖ Subject + is / am / are + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (i) मैं दिल्ली जाने को हूँ।/मैं दिल्ली जाने वाला हूँ।/मेरा दिल्ली जाना तय है।/मेरा दिल्ली जाना सुनिश्चित है।/मेरी दिल्ली जाने की योजना/प्लान/इरादा है।

➤ I am to go to Delhi.

(ii) राजू का नया कार खरीदना सुनिश्चित है।

➤ Raju is to buy a new car.

(iii) मोहन का अगले माह पटना आने की योजना है।

➤ Mohan is to come to Patna next month.

- ❖ Subject + is / am / are + about + Infinitive. – नजदीकी योजना

Ex.:- (i) राजू अब दिल्ली जाने ही वाला है।

➤ Raju is about to go to Delhi.

(ii) सीता स्टेज पर नाचने को ही है।

➤ Sita is about to dance on the stage.

- ❖ Subject + is / am / are + just about + Infinitive. – बेहद नजदीकी योजना

Ex.:- (i) राजू स्टेज पर नाचने - नाचने को है।

➤ Raju is just about to dance on the stage.

(ii) मोहन नया कार खरीदने चल ही पड़ा है।

➤ Mohan is just about to buy a new car.

- ❖ Subject + was / were + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (i) राजू का नया कार खरीदना तय था।

➤ Raju was to buy a new car.

(ii) मोहन की दिल्ली जाने की योजना तय था।

➤ Mohan was to go to Delhi.

- ❖ S + was / were + about + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (i) मोहन नया कार खरीदने वाला ही था।

➤ Mohan was about to buy a new car.

(ii) सीता दिल्ली जाने को ही थी।

➤ Sita was about to go to Delhi.

- ❖ S + was / were + just + about + Infinitive.

## Verb

Ex.:- राम स्टेज पर नाचने - नाचने को था।

➤ Ram was just about to dance on the stage.

❖ S + is / am / are + going + infinitive.

Ex.:- मोहन स्टेज पर नाचने जा रहा है।

➤ Mohan is going to dance on the stage.

❖ S + was / were + going + Infinitive.

Ex.:- मोहन स्टेज पर नाचने जा रहा था।

➤ Mohan was going to dance on the stage.

❖ S + is / am / are + Scheduled / Slated + Infinitive. – पूर्व निर्धारित समय

Note – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि कोई योजना अपने पूर्व-निर्धारित समय पर होने वाली है।

Ex.:- (i) सोमवार को मेरा दिल्ली जाना तय है।

➤ I am scheduled to go to Delhi on Monday.

(ii) राजू का अगले माह कार खरीदना सुनिश्चित है।

➤ Raju is slated to buy a car next month.

❖ S + was / were + Scheduled / Slated + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (i) सोमवार को मेरा दिल्ली जाना तय था।

➤ I was scheduled to go to Delhi on Monday.

(ii) 2005 में राजू का नया कार खरीदना बिल्कुल तय था।

➤ Raju was slated to buy a new car in 2005.

❖ S + was / were + to have + v3.

Note – यह Structure दर्शाता है कि Subject द्वारा Past Tense में कोई कार्य होने वाला था, पर हुआ नहीं यानि वह कार्य पूरा होते-होते रह गया।

Ex.:- (i) पिछले माह में दिल्ली जाते जाते रह गया।

➤ I was to have gone to Delhi last year.

(ii) 2005 में राजू नया कार खरीदने को था, पर नहीं खरीद सका।

➤ Raju was to have bought a new car in 2005.

## < Block – III >

➤ Have + Infinitive – फर्ज / मजबूरी

v1

v2

v3

v4

v5

Have

Had

Had

Having

Has

❖ S + has / have + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (i) मुझे दिल्ली जाना है।/ मुझे दिल्ली जाना पड़ता है।/ मुझे दिल्ली जाना जरूरी है।/ मेरा दिल्ली जाना फर्ज बनता है।/ मैं दिल्ली जाने को विवश हूँ।/ मुझे दिल्ली जाने को हालत बनी है।/ मेरी दिल्ली जाना मजबूरी हो गया है।

➤ I have to go to Delhi.

## Verb

- (ii) हम लोगों को माँ - बाप का सेवा करना फर्ज बनता है।  
➤ We have to serve our Parents.
- (iii) राजू को नया कार खरीदना लाज़मी हो गया है।  
➤ Raju has to buy a new car.
- ❖ S + had + Infinitive.  
Ex.:- (i) उसे पैसे के लिए भीख माँगना पड़ा।  
➤ He had to beg for money.  
(ii) राजू को दिल्ली जाना जरूरी था।  
➤ Raju had to go to Delhi.
- ❖ S + shall / will + have + Infinitive.  
Ex.:- (i) कल आपको दिल्ली जाना पड़ेगा।  
➤ You will have to go to Delhi tomorrow.  
(ii) राजू नया कार खरीदने को विवश हो जाएगा।  
➤ Raju will have to buy a new car.  
(iii) आपको स्टेज पर नाचना ही होगा।  
➤ You will have to dance on the stage.
- ❖ S + may + have + Infinitive. – ज्यादा संभावना  
Ex.:- (i) हो सकता है कि राजू को स्टेज पर नाचना पड़े।  
➤ Raju may have to dance on the stage.  
(ii) शायद मोहन को नया कार खरीदना पड़ जाए।  
➤ Mohan have to buy a new car.  
(iii) शायद कल आपको दिल्ली जाना पड़ जाए।  
➤ You may have to go to Delhi tomorrow.
- ❖ S + might have + Infinitive. – कम संभावना  
Ex.:- (i) शायद ही राजू को स्टेज पर नाचना पड़े।  
➤ Raju might have to dance on the stage.  
(ii) इस बात की कम ही संभावना बनती है, कि मोहन को दिल्ली जाना पड़ेगा।  
➤ Mohan might have to go to Delhi.
- ❖ S + should have + Infinitive. – इच्छा / सलाह  
Ex.:- (i) आपको दवा ले लेनी चाहिए।  
➤ You should have to go to Delhi because his brother is ill.
- ❖ S + would have + Infinitive. – ख्वाब
- ❖ If + S + were / v2 / had + O / C + S + would have + Infinitive.  
Ex.:- (i) यदि मैं भिखारी होता, तो मुझे भीख माँगना पड़ जाता।  
➤ If I were a beggar I would have to beg.  
(ii) यदि राजू दिल्ली जाता, तो उसे 500 रु की नौकरी करनी पड़ जाती।

## Verb

➤ If Raju went to Delhi, he would have to work for Rs. - 500.

(iii) यदि मेरे पास पैसा होता, तो मुझे फाईन चुकाना पड़ जाता।

➤ If I had money I would have to pay fine.

❖ S + is / am / are + having + Infinitive. – **कार्य जारी**

Ex.:- (i) मुझे पैसे के लिए भीख माँगना पड़ रहा है।

➤ I am having to beg for money.

(ii) राजू को दिल्ली जाना पड़ रहा है।

➤ Raju is having to go to Delhi.

❖ S + was / were + having + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (i) उसे पैसे के भीख माँगना पड़ रहा था।

➤ He was having to beg for money.

(ii) मोहन को स्टेज पर नाचना पड़ रहा था।

➤ Mohan was having to dance on the stage.

## < Block – IV >

➤ **Have** – के पास होना, को होना, रखना, लेना, ग्रहण करना, खाना, पीना, पहनना ...etc.

v1

Have

v2

Had

v3

Had

v4

Having

v5

Has

➤ **Have + N / P – अधिकार**

❖ S + has / have + N / P

Ex.:- (i) मेरे पास एक कार है / मुझको एक कार है / मैं कार रखता हूँ।

➤ I have a car. / I take a car.

(ii) मैं परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनाता हूँ।

➤ I have a new policy for exam.

(iii) हम लोग सुबह में दादा जी का आशीर्वाद ग्रहण करते हैं।

➤ We have the blessing of Grandfather in the morning.

(iv) रात में हम लोग रोटी-दाल खाते हैं।

➤ We have bread and pulse eat at night.

❖ S + had + N / P

Ex.:- (i) पिछले माह राजू नया कार ले लिया।

➤ Raju had a new car last month.

(ii) मोहन परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनाया।

➤ Mohan had a new policy for exam.

❖ S + shall / will + have + N / P

Ex.:- (i) अगले साल मेरे पास नई कार हो जाएगी।

➤ I shall have a new car next year.

(ii) मैं परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनाऊँगा।

➤ I shall have a new policy for exam.

(iii) राजू दादा जी का आशीर्वाद ग्रहण करेगा।

➤ Raju will have the blessing of Grandfather.

## Verb

### ❖ S + may + have + N / P

Ex.:- (i) शायद मोहन नया कार ले ले।

➤ Mohan may have a new car.

(ii) हो सकता है, कि राजू परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनावे।

➤ Raju may have a new policy for exam.

(iii) इस बात की संभावना ज्यादा बनती है, कि मोहन नया कार ले लेगा।

➤ Mohan may have a new car.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि यदि 'May' से Possibility का भाव व्यक्त होता हो, तो उसका Interrogative Structure बनाने हेतु Affirmative Structure में 'Do you think' जोड़ देते हैं।

Ex.:- क्या राम के पास नया कार होने का संभावना बनता है?

➤ Do you think Ram may have a new car?

### ❖ S + might + have + N / P – कम संभावना

Ex.:- (i) शायद ही मोहन नया कार ले ले।

➤ Mohan might have a new car.

(ii) इस बात की कम ही संभावना बनती है, कि राजू परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनावे।

➤ Raju might have a new policy for exam.

### ❖ S + should + have + N / P – इच्छा / सलाह

Ex.:- (i) आपके पास एक नई कार होनी चाहिए।

➤ You should have a new car.

(ii) राजू एक छात्र है, उसके पास कलम होना बेहतर होगा।

➤ Raju is a student, he should have a pen.

### ❖ S + ought to + have + N / P – नैतिक अधिकार

Ex.:- (i) एक ड्राइवर के पास लाइसेंस होना नैतिक ज़िम्मेदारी है।

➤ A Driver ought to have a license.

(ii) आपके पास कलम रहना ही चाहिए।

➤ You ought to have a pen.

### ❖ S + must have + N / P – प्रबल संभावना

Ex.:- (i) आपके पास नया कार होने का पूरा-पूरा संभावना बंता है। ➤ You must have a new car.

(ii) राजू के पास कलम रहना लाज़मी है।

➤ Raju must have a pen.

### ❖ S + would have + N / P – ख़्वाब

If + S + were / v2 / had + O / C + S + would have + N / P

Ex.:- (i) पिछले माह में एक नया कार ले सकता था। ➤ I could have a new car last month.

(ii) मैं परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपना सकता था। ➤ I could have a new policy for exam.

### ❖ S + used to + have + N / P – पुरानी आदत

Ex.:- (i) बचपन में मेरे पास पैसा रहा करता था। ➤ I used to have money in childhood.

(ii) मेरे दादा जी हाथी रखा करते थे।

➤ My Grandfather used to have an elephant.

## Verb

- ❖ S + need not + have + N / P – जरूरत नहीं  
Ex.:- (i) मुझे मोटरसाइकिल रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। > I need not have a motorcycle.  
(ii) राजू को पैसे की क्या आवश्यकता। > Raju need not have money.
- ❖ S + has / have + to have + N / P  
Ex.:- (i) मुझे एक नया कार लेना जरूरी है। > I have to have a new car.  
(ii) मुझे परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनाना है।  
> I have to have a new policy for exam.  
(iii) राजू को नई नीति अपनाना फर्ज बनता है।  
> Raju has to have a new policy.
- ❖ S + had + to have + N / P  
Ex.:- पिछले माह मुझे एक नया कार लेना पड़ा। > I had to have a new car last month.
- ❖ S + shall / will have + to have + N / P  
Ex.:- आपको एक नया कार लेना होगा। > You will have to have a new car.
- ❖ S + is / am / are + going to have + N / P  
Ex.:- (i) मैं एक नया कार लेने जा रहा हूँ। > I am going to have a new car.  
(ii) राजू परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनाने जा रहा है।  
> Raju is going to have a new policy for exam.
- ❖ S + was / were + going to have + N / P  
Ex.:- (i) मैं एक नया कार लेने जा रहा था। > I was going to have a new car.  
(ii) राजू एक नया कार लेने जा रहा था। > Raju was going to have a new car.
- ❖ S + is / am / are (be) + to have (Infinitive) + N / P  
Ex.:- (i) राजू एक नया कार लेने वाला है।  
> Raju is to have a new car.  
(ii) मोहन परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनाने को है।  
> Mohan is to have a new policy for exam.
- ❖ S + was / were + to have + N / P  
Ex.:- (i) पिछले माह राजू एक नया कार लेने को था।  
> Raju was to have a new car last month.  
(ii) मोहन परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनाने को था।  
> Mohan was to have a new policy for exam.
- ❖ S + was / were + to have had + N / P  
Ex.:- (i) पिछले माह राजू नया कार लेते-लेते रह गया।  
> Raju was to have had a new car last month.  
(ii) मोहन परीक्षा के लिए नई नीति अपनाने वाला था, पर नहीं अपनाया।  
> Mohan was to have had a new policy for exam.

Verb  
◀ Block – V ▶

◀ Modals Verb – (S + Modal + v1 + O)

- Can – Could
- May – Might
- Shall – Should
- Will – Would
- Used to, Ought to, Need not, Dare not & Must.

➤ Can – (वर्तमान क्षमता)

❖ To show a Present ability or capacity.

➤ S + Can + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (a) मैं यह सवाल बना सकता हूँ।

➤ I can solve this Question.

(b) राजू यह काम करने में सक्षम है।

➤ Raju can do this work.

(c) मैं रात में वहाँ जाने का क्षमता रखता हूँ।

➤ I can go there at night.

❖ To get Permission – (In family or circle use)

➤ Can + S + v1 + O + ?

Ex.:- माँ क्या यह आम खा जाऊँ?

➤ Mother can I eat this mango?

❖ To give Permission.

➤ S + Can

Ex.:- May I come in sir? – Yes, you can.

❖ To prohibit strictly.

➤ S + can't + v1 + O

Ex.:- यह तार बिल्कुल मत छूना।

➤ You can't touch this wire.

❖ To show a strong possibility with resources.

➤ S + can + v1 + O

Ex.:- राम के अनुसार आज पापा के आने की संभावना बनती है।

➤ According to Ram Papa can come today.

❖ To show the target of a present action with so that.

➤ Present Action + so that + S + can + v1 + O

Ex.:- मैं दिल्ली जा रहा हूँ ताकि एक अच्छी नौकरी पा जाऊँ।

➤ I am going to Delhi, so that I can get a good job.

❖ With some Phrasal uses.

(a) S + can't help + v4 + O

Note – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject अपने किसी आदत अथवा ज़ब्बात का ऐसा शिकार हो गया है, कि वह कोई कार्य करने से अपने आप को रोक नहीं सकता, यानि वह वर्तमान या भविष्य में वह कार्य करेगा ही।

Ex.:- (i) राजू स्टेज पर नाचे बिना रह ही नहीं सकता। ➤ Raju can't help dancing on the stage.

(b) वह सिगरेट पिये बिना मानेगा ही नहीं।

➤ He can't help smoking.



## Verb

(b) S + can't have + Object + v4 ....

**Note** – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject वर्तमान अथवा भविष्य में किसी अन्य को कोई कार्य करने का इजाजत नहीं दे सकता, यानि उसे कार्य करने से रोक देगा।

**Ex.:-** (a) मैं तुझे यहाँ सिगरेट पीने का अनुमति नहीं दूंगा।

➤ I can't have you smoking here.

(b) वे लोग मुझे स्टेज पर नाचने का इजाजत नहीं दे सकते।

➤ They can't have me dancing on the stage.

➤ **Could** – (भूतकालिक क्षमता)

❖ To show a Past ability or capacity.

➤ S + could + v1 + Object

**Ex.:-** मैं पिछले साल नया कार खरीदने का क्षमता रखता था।

➤ I could buy a new car last year.

❖ To show a less ability or capacity of Present.

➤ S + could + v1 + Object

**Ex.:-** जैसे-तैसे मैं यह सवाल बना भी सकता हूँ। ➤ I could solve this Question.

❖ To arise Question for one's wishes or permission.

➤ Could + S + v1 + Object +?

**Ex.:-** क्या आप यहा बैठना पसंद करेंगे? ➤ Could you seat here?

❖ As the Past form of 'can'

**Ex.:-** Ram said that he can buy a new car. – (✗)

Ram said that he could buy a new car. – (✓)

❖ S + could have + v3 + Object

**Note** – यह Structure दर्शाता है कि Subject को प्रेतकाल में कोई कार्य करने का क्षमता था, फिर भी पूरा न कर पाने के कारण अफसोस दर्शाया जा रहा है।

**Ex.:-** परीक्षा में मैं यह सवाल बना ले सकता था।

➤ I could have solved this Question in Exam.

❖ To show the target of a Past Action with so that.

➤ Past Action + so that + S + could + v1 + Object

**Ex.:-** Raju went to Delhi so that he could get a good job.

❖ In some Phrasal uses.

(a) S + could not help + v4 + Object

**Note** – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject प्रेतकाल में अपने आदत का ऐसा शिकार हो गया था, की वह कोई कार्य करने से अपने को रोक नहीं सकता था, यानि कार्य कर ही डाला।

**Ex.:-** (i) राजू सिगरेट पिये बिना नहीं माना।

➤ Raju couldn't help smoking.

(ii) मोहन स्टेज पर नाचे बिना रह ही नहीं सकता था।

➤ Mohan couldn't help dancing on the stage.

## Verb

(b) S + couldn't have + Object + v4 ....

**Note** – यह Structure दर्शाता है कि Subject प्रेतकाल में किसी अन्य को कोई कार्य करने का इजाजत नहीं दिया, यानि उसे कार्य करने से रोक दिया।

**Ex.:-** (a) मैं उसे यहाँ सिगरेट पीने का इजाजत नहीं दिया।

➤ I couldn't have him smoking here.

(b) राजू ने मुझे दिल्ली जाने नहीं दिया।

➤ Raju couldn't have me going to Delhi.

## ➤ May

❖ To show a strong Possibility.

➤ Subject + may + v1 + Object

**Ex.:-** (a) शायद आज राजू आ जाए।

➤ Raju may come today.

(b) हो सकता है कि मोहन नया कार ले ले।

➤ Mohan may buy a new car.

(c) धौनी का इस मैच में खेलने की ज्यादा संभावना बनती है।

➤ Dhoni may play in this match.

**Note** – ध्यान रहे कि यदि 'May' से संभावना का बोध हो, तो उसका Interrogative Structure बनाने हेतु Affirmative Structure के पहले Do you think जोड़ दिया जाता है।

➤ Do you think + Subject + may + v1 + Object + ?

**Ex.:-** क्या आज राजू के आने की संभावना बनती है।

➤ Do you think Raju may come today?

❖ To get permission. (In formal way)

➤ May + S + v1 + O + ?

**Ex.:-** May I come in Sir?

❖ To give Permission.

➤ S + may

**Ex.:-** May I come in sir?      **Ans. -** Yes, you may.

❖ To show a bless / curse / wish.

➤ May + S + v1 + O

**Ex.:-** (a) भगवान करते कि आपकी नौकरी लग जाती।

➤ May you get a good job.

(b) ऊपर वाले मेहरबान हो जाते, कि दाऊद मर जाता।

➤ May Daud die.

❖ To show the target of a Present Action with 'so that'.

➤ Present Action + so that + S + may + v1 + O

**Ex.:-** मैं दिल्ली जा रहा हूँ ताकि एक अच्छी नौकरी पा सकूँ।

➤ I am going to Delhi, so that I may get a good job.

## Verb

### ➤ Might

❖ To show a weak Possibility

➤ S + might + v1 + O

Ex.:- (a) शायद ही राजू नया कार खरीद पाये।

➤ Raju might buy a new car.

(b) इस बात की कम ही संभावना बनती हैं कि मोहन दिल्ली जाएगा।

➤ Mohan might go to Delhi.

**Note** - ध्यान रहे कि यदि Might के तहत Possibility का Sense दिया जाय, तो उसका Interrogative Structure बनाने हेतु: Affirmative Struc. से पहले Do you think जोड़ दिया जाता है।

Ex.:- क्या आज राजू के आने की कुछ भी संभावना बनता है।

➤ Do you think Raju might come today?

❖ As the Past form of "May"

Ex.:- Ram said that he may solve the Question. - (✗)

Ram said that he might solve the Question. - (✓)

❖ To show the target of a Past action with "So that".

➤ Past Action + so that + S + Might + v1 + O

Ex.:- मोहन दिल्ली चला गया, ताकि वह एक अच्छी नौकरी पा जाए।

➤ Mohan went to Delhi so that he might get a good job.

❖ S + Might have + v3 + O

**Note** - यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject को प्रेतकाल में कोई कार्य करने की संभावना थी, जिसे पूरा न कर पाने के कारण अफसोस दर्शाया जा रहा है।

Ex.:- पिछले माह में दिल्ली चला गया होता, पर चूक गया।

➤ I might have gone to Delhi last month.

### ➤ Shall / Will

➤ प्रायः किसी 1<sup>st</sup> Person Subject 'I / we' के साथ Shall आता है, जबकि 2<sup>nd</sup> तथा 3<sup>rd</sup> Person Subject में Will आता है, जबकि अन्य Subject के साथ Shall का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.:- I shall go there, He will come today.

**Note** - ध्यान रहे कि किसी Emphatic Structure के तहत I / we में will आता है, जबकि अन्य Subject के साथ Shall का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.:- (a) मैं वहाँ जरूर जाऊंगा।

➤ I will go there.

(b) वह आज जरूर आएगा।

➤ He shall come today.

### ➤ Uses

## Verb

- ❖ To show a simple futurity.
  - S + shall / will + v1 + O
  - Ex.:- मैं कल दिल्ली जाऊंगा। ➤ I shall go to Delhi tomorrow.
- ❖ The repetition of shall / will is avoided in a conditional sentence, it is replaced by using Present Indefinite tense with the part that shows condition.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि प्रायः इसके तहत Conditional Part की शुरुआत If / when / as soon as / as long as / until / unless ... etc. से होता है।
- Ex.:- (a) When he will come you will go. – (✗)
  - When he comes you will go. – (✓)
  - (b) I shall give money, if you will dance. – (✗)
  - I shall give money, if you dance. – (✓)
- ❖ Will come to arise Question or one's wishes.
  - Will + S + v1 + O + ?
  - Ex.:- चाय लिजिएगा? ➤ Will you take tea?
- ❖ To show suggestion + Precaution with else.
  - Suggestion + else + S + shall / will / would + v1 + O
  - Ex.:- जल्दी चल नहीं तो ट्रेन छूट जाएगी।
  - Run fast, else you will miss the train.
- **Should**
- ❖ To make a suggestion.
  - S + should + v1 + O
  - Ex.:- (a) आपको दवा ले लेना बेहतर होगा। ➤ You should take medicine.
  - (b) नया कार खरीदना आपके हित में है। ➤ You should buy a new car.
  - (c) आपको दिल्ली चले जाना चाहिए। ➤ You should go to Delhi.
- ❖ To Express wishes.
  - S + should + v1 + O
  - Ex.:- (a) अब मैं यहाँ से चलाँ। ➤ Now I should go from here.
  - (b) अब मुझे कार खरीद लेना ही बेहतर है। ➤ Now I should buy a car.
- ❖ To make a conditional suggestion.
  - Should + S + v1 + O + Suggestion
  - Ex.:- Should you reach Delhi phone me immediately.
- ❖ To make suggestion + Precaution with lest.
  - Suggestion + lest + S + should + v1 + O
  - Ex.:- जल्दी चल नहीं तो ट्रेन छूट जाएगी। ➤ Run fast lest you should miss the train.
- ❖ S + should have + v + O
- Note – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject प्रेतकाल में कोई कार्य करने की ज़िम्मेदारी थी, जिसे पूरा न कर पाने के कारण अफसोस दर्शाया जा रहा है।

## Verb

Ex.:- (a) आपको दिल्ली चले जाना चाहिए था। ➤ You should have gone to Delhi.

(b) बेहतर हुआ होता, जब तुम नया कार खरीद लिया होता।

➤ You should have bought a new car.

### ➤ Ought to

❖ To show a Modal Action.

➤ S + ought to + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (a) हमें अपने माँ-बाप की सेवा करनी ही चाहिए।

➤ We ought to serve our parents.

(b) आपको गरीबों की मदद करनी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी हैं।

➤ You ought to help the poor.

❖ S + ought to have + v3 + O

Note – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject को प्रेतकाल में कोई कार्य करने की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी थी, जिसे पूरा न कर पाने के कारण अफसोस दर्शाया जा रहा है।

Ex.:- आपको माँ - बाप का सेवा करना चाहिए।

➤ You ought to have served your parents.

### ➤ Must

❖ To show the strongest possibility.

➤ S + must + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (i) आज राजू के आने का पूरा पूरा संभावना बनता है।

➤ Raju must come today.

(ii) इस बात की बेहद संभावना है, कि मोहन नया कार ले लेगा।

➤ Mohan must buy a new car.

Note - ध्यान रहे कि जब Must के तहत संभावना का बोध हो, तो इनका Interrogative Structure बनाने हेतु: Affirmative Structure से पहले Do you think जोड़ दिया जाता है।

Ex.:- क्या राजू के आने की पूरा-पूरा संभावना है?

➤ Do you think Raju must come today?

❖ To show a compulsion.

➤ S + must + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (a) आपको दिल्ली जाना लाज़मी है।

➤ You must go to Delhi.

(b) राजू को बिल्कुल नया कार खरीद लेनी चाहिए।

➤ Raju must buy a new car.

❖ To show the strongest wishes.

➤ S + must + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (a) मेरा यहाँ से चलना अब बेहद अच्छा होगा।

➤ I must go from here now.

(b) अब मैं चलही चल्।

➤ I must go now.

## Verb

❖ To prohibit strictly.

➤ S + mustn't + v1 + Object

Ex.:- तुझे वहाँ बिल्कुल नहीं जाना होगा।

➤ You mustn't go there.

❖ S + must have + v3 + Object

Note – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject को प्रेतकाल में कोई कार्य करना अति आवश्यक था, जिसे पूरा न कर पाने के कारण अफसोस दर्शाया जा रहा है।

Ex.:- आपको वहाँ जरूर जाना चाहिए था। ➤ You must have gone there.

### ➤ Would

❖ To show a future plan with stress.

➤ S + would + v1 + Object

Ex.:- कल राजू बिल्कुल आएगा।

➤ Raju would come tomorrow.

❖ As the past form of shall or will.

Ex.:- Ram said that he will buy a new car. – (✗)

➤ Ram said that he would buy a new car. – (✓)

❖ To arise Question for one's wishes.

➤ Would + S + v1 + Object + ?

Ex.:- (a) चाय लेंगे।

➤ Would you take tea?

(b) क्या आप यहाँ बैठना पसंद करेंगे।

➤ Would you sit here?

❖ To express Ideas or wishes.

➤ S + would + like / dislike + Infinitive.

Ex.:- मैं एक गीत गाना चाहता हूँ।

➤ I would like to sing a song.

❖ To show a Past habitual action.

Ex.:- वह यहाँ रोज आता था, बैठता था और जाता था।

➤ He would come here daily, he would sit and then he would go.

❖ To make Imagination.

1. Note – किसी Conditional Sentence के तहत Imagination को दर्शाने हेतु: वाक्य के Conditional Part में were / v2 / had + Object / Compliment का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

➤ If + S + were / v2 / had + O / C + S + would + v1 + Object.

Ex.:- (a) यदि मैं पंछी होता, तो आकाश में उड़ता।

➤ If I would be a bird, I would fly in the sky. – (✗)

➤ If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky. – (✓)

(b) यदि मैं दिल्ली जाता, तो मैं एक कार खरीदता।

➤ If I go would go to Delhi, I would buy a new car. – (✗)

➤ If I went to Delhi, I would buy a new car. – (✓)

## Verb

2. **Note** – Imagination Remorse दर्शाने हेतु: **would have + v3** आता हैं, और ध्यान रहें, कि **Conditional Sentence** के तहत इसकी पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होती इससे बचने हेतु: **Conditional** दर्शाने वाले भाग में **had + v3** आता हैं।

❖ If + S + had + v3 / been / had + O / C + S + would have + v3 + O

❖ Had + S + v3 / been / had + O / C + S + would have + v3 + O

Ex.:- यदि मैं दिल्ली चला गया होता, तो नया कार खरीद लिया होता।

➤ If I had gone to Delhi, I would have bought a new car. – (✓)

➤ Had I gone to Delhi, I would have bought a new car. – (✓)

❖ ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में **Would** की अनुपस्थिति में **Could**, के अनुपस्थिति में **Might** तथा **Might** के अनुपस्थिति में **Should** का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

### ➤ Used to

❖ To show a Past habitual action.

S + used to + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (a) बचपन में मैं क्रिकेट खेला करता था। ➤ I used to play cricket in childhood.

(b) राजू वर्ग में ही सोया करता था। ➤ Raju used to sleep in the class.

❖ S + used to / uses to + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (a) राजू सुबह में टहला करता है। ➤ Raju uses to walk in the morning.

(b) मैं रात में देर से सोया करता हूँ। ➤ I used to sleep late at night.

❖ S + is / am / are / was / were + used to + v4 + Object – (खराब आदत)

Ex.:- राजू सिगरेट पिया करता है।

➤ Raju is used to smoking. – (✓)

➤ Raju is addicted to smoking. – (✓)

### ➤ Need not

❖ वाक्य में **Need** तथा **Dare**, Auxiliary verb तथा Modal verb दोनों का ही कार्य करते हैं, परंतु यदि ये Auxiliary verb के रूप में आए, तो इसकी संरचना **Need not** अथवा **Dare not** से होती है, जबकि Main verb के रूप में इन्हे Tense Structure पर दर्शाया जा सकता है।

1. S + need not + v1 + Object

2. S + need / needs / deeded + N / P + Infinitive

3. S + do not / does not / did not + need + N / P + Infinitive

4. S + need not have + v3 + Object

❖ S + need not + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (a) मुझे कार खरीदने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ➤ I need not buy a car.

(b) राजू को दिल्ली जाने के क्या जरूरत। ➤ Raju need not go to Delhi.

## Verb

### ❖ S + need / needs / needed + N / P + Infinitive

Ex.:- (a) मुझे कलम की जरूरत है।

➤ I need a pen.

(b) राजू को नया कार खरीदने की आवश्यकता है।

➤ Raju needs to buy a new car.

(c) राजू को मोटरसाइकल की जरूरत थी।

➤ Raju needed a Motorcycle.

### ❖ S + do not / does not / did not + need + N / P + Infinitive

Ex.:- (a) मुझे कार खरीदने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

➤ I do not need to buy a car.

(b) मोहन को कलम की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

➤ Mohan does not need a pen.

(c) राजू को मोटरसाइकल की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी।

➤ Raju didn't need a motorcycle.

### ❖ S + need not have + v3 + Object

**Note** – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject को Past tense में कोई कार्य करने की आवश्यकता तो नहीं थी, फिर भी उसने कार्य संपादित किया, जिस पर अफसोस है।

Ex.:- (a) मोहन को कार खरीदने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, पर खरीदा।

➤ Mohan need not bought a car.

(b) राजू बेवजह ही दिल्ली चला गया।

➤ Raju need not have gone to Delhi.

### ➤ Dare not

1. S + dare not + v1 + Object

2. S + dare / dares / dared + Infinitive

3. S + do not / does not / did not + dare + Infinitive

4. S + dare not have + v3 + Object

### ❖ S + dare not + v1 + Object

Ex.:- (a) मुझे वहाँ रात में जाने का हिम्मत नहीं है।

➤ I dare not go there at night.

(b) राजू को नया कार खरीदने का हिम्मत कहाँ है।

➤ Raju dare not buy a new car.

### ❖ S + dare / dares / dared + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (a) मैं वहाँ रात में जाने का हिम्मत रखता हूँ।

➤ I dare to go there at night.

(b) राजू नया कार खरीदने का हिम्मत दिखाया।

➤ Raju dared to buy a new car.

## ◀ Time & Tense or Modals ▶

1. Indefinite Tense – v1 – आदत

2. Continuous Tense – be + v4 – कार्य जारी



## Verb

3. Perfect Tense – **Have + v3** – कार्य पूरा  
4. Perfect Continuous – **Have been + v4** – कुछ समय से जारी

### < Block – VI >

- Continuous form of Modal. – (Modals + be + v4)

1. S + **may be + v4** + Object – (May – ज्यादा संभावना, be + v4 – कार्य जारी)

Ex.:- (a) शायद राजू क्रिकेट खेल रहा हो।

➤ Raju may be playing cricket.

(b) हो सकता है, कि मोहन स्टेज पर नाच रहा हो।

➤ Mohan may be dancing on the stage.

2. S + **might be + v4** + Object – (Might – कम संभावना)

Ex.:- (a) शायद ही राजू स्टेज पर नाच रहा हो।

➤ Raju might be dancing on the stage.

(b) इस बात की कम ही संभावना बनती है, कि मोहन क्रिकेट खेल रहा होगा।

➤ Mohan might be playing cricket.

3. S + **must be + v4** + Object – (Must – प्रबल संभावना / बाध्यता)

Ex.:- (a) वह जरूर स्टेज पर नाच रहा होगा।

➤ He must be dancing on the stage.

(b) आपको जरूर वहाँ जाते रहना चाहिए।

➤ You must be going there.

4. S + **should be + v4** + Object

Ex.:- आपको सुबह में टहलते रहना चाहिए।

➤ You should be walking in the morning.

### < Block – VII >

- Perfect form of Modal. – (Modals + have + v3 + O)

1. S + **may have + v3** + Object

Ex.:- (a) शायद राजू दिल्ली चला गया हो।

➤ Raju may have gone to Delhi.

(b) हो सकता है कि मोहन नया कार खरीद लिया हो।

➤ Mohan may have bought a new car.

2. S + **might have + v3** + Object

Ex.:- (a) शायद ही राजू दिल्ली चला गया हो।

➤ Raju might have gone to Delhi.

(b) इस बात की कम ही संभावना बनती है, कि मोहन नया कार ले लिया होगा।

➤ Mohan might have taken a new car.

3. S + **should have + v3** + Object

Note – यह Structure दर्शाता है, कि Subject को भूतकाल में कोई कार्य करने की जिम्मेदारी थी,

## Verb

जिसे पूरा न कर पाने के कारण अफसोस दर्शाया जा रहा है।

Ex.:- आपको दिल्ली चले जाना चाहिए था।

➤ You should have gone to Delhi.

#### 4. S + must have + v3 + Object

Ex.:- वह जरूर कार खरीद लिया होगा।

➤ He must have bought a new car.

### < Block – VIII >

- Perfect Continuous form of Modals. – (Modals + have been + v4)

#### 1. S + may have been + v4 + O + for / since + time

(May - ज्यादा संभावना, Have been + V4 - कुछ समय से जारी)

Ex.:- (a) शायद राम दो घंटा से क्रिकेट खेल रहा हो।

➤ Ram may have been playing cricket for two hours.

(b) हो सकता है कि राजू सोमवार से हि स्टेज पर नाच रहा हो।

➤ Raju may have been dancing on the stage since Monday.

#### 2. S + might have been + v4 + O + for / since + time

Ex.:- शायद ही वह दो घंटे से नाच रहा हो।

➤ He might have been dancing for two hours.

#### 3. S + must have been + v4 + O + for / since + time.

Ex.:- वह जरूर दो घंटे से क्रिकेट खेल रहा होगा।

➤ He must have been playing cricket for two hours.

#### 4. S + should have been + v4 + O + from + time

Ex.:- आपको सोमवार से वहाँ जाते रहना चाहिए।

➤ You should have been going there from Monday.

### < Block – IX >

- There + be + Noun / Pronoun

#### 1. There + is / are + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- (a) मेरे पॉकेट में एक कलम हैं।

➤ There is a pen in my Pocket.

(b) मेरे मोबाईल में बायलेंस नहीं है।

➤ There is no balance in my Mobile.

#### 2. There + was / were + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- (a) इस कुंए में एक बिल्ली थी।

➤ There was a cat in this Well.

(b) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच एक जोरदार मैच था।

➤ There was a tussle match between India and Pakistan.

## Verb

3. There + will be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- अगले माह मेरे गाँव में एक डांस प्रोग्राम होगा।
  - There will be a dance program in my village next month.
4. There + has / have been + N / P + for / since + time  
Ex.:- सोमवार से ही मेरे मोबाईल में बायलेंस नहीं है।
  - There has been no balance in my mobile since Monday.
5. There + had been + N / P + for / since + time.  
Ex.:- सोमवार से ही मेरे मोबाईल में बायलेंस नहीं था।
  - There had been no balance in my mobile since Monday.
6. There + is / are + going to be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- अगले माह मेरे गाँव में एक डांस प्रोग्राम होने जा रहा है।
  - There is going to be a dance program in my village next month.
7. There + was / were + going to be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- मेरे गाँव में एक डांस प्रोग्राम होने जा रहा था।
  - There was going to be a dance program in my village.
8. There + has / have + to be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- मेरे गाँव में एक डांस प्रोग्राम होना जरूरी है।
  - There has to be a dance program in my village.
9. There + had + to be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- आपके मोबाईल में बायलेंस रहना जरूरी था।
  - There had to be balance in your mobile.
10. There + is / are + to be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच अगले माह एक जोरदार मुकाबला होने को है।
  - There is to be a tussle match between India and Pakistan next month.
11. There + was / were + to be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- पिछले माह मेरे गाँव में एक डांस प्रोग्राम होने वाला था।
  - There was to be a dance program in my village last month.
12. There + was / were + to have been + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- पिछले माह मेरे गाँव में एक डांस प्रोग्राम होते-होते रह गया।
  - There was to have been a dance program in my village last month.
13. There + should be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- आपके मोबाईल में बायलेंस रहना चाहिए।
  - There should be balance in your mobile.
14. There + ought to be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- आपके मोबाईल में बायलेंस रहना ही चाहिए।
  - There ought to be balance in your mobile.
15. There + must be + Noun / Pronoun.  
Ex.:- (a) आपके मोबाईल में बायलेंस जरूर रहना चाहिए।
  - There must be balance in your mobile.

## Verb

(b) उसके पॉकेट में पैसा होने का पूरा-पूरा संभावना बनता है।

➤ There must be money in his Pocket.

16. There + may be + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- (a) शायद उसके मोबाईल में बायलेंस न हो।

➤ There may be no balance in his mobile.

(b) हो सकता है कि उसके मन में कुछ संदेह हो।

➤ There may be some doubt in his mind.

17. There + might be + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- (a) शायद ही उसके मोबाईल में बायलेंस न हो।

➤ There might be no balance in his mobile.

(b) इस बात की कम ही संभावना बनती है, कि उस रूम में भूत हो।

➤ There might be a ghost in that room.

18. There + can be + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- इस पैसे से एक अच्छा पार्टी हो सकता है।

➤ There can be a good Party by this money.

19. There + could be + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- इस पैसे से एक अच्छा पार्टी हो सकता था।

➤ There could be a good Party by this money.

20. There + used to be + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- बचपन में मेरे पॉकेट में पैसा रहा करता था।

➤ There used to be money in my Pocket in childhood.

21. There + need not be + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- तेरे मोबाईल में बायलेंस रहने की क्या जरूरत?

➤ There need not be balance in your mobile.

22. There + may have been + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- शायद उसके मोबाईल में दस दिनों से बायलेंस न हो।

➤ There may have been no balance in his mobile for ten days.

23. There + might + have been + Noun / Pronoun + for / since + time.

Ex.:- शायद ही उसके मोबाईल में सोमवार से ही बायलेंस न हो।

➤ There might have no balance in his mobile since Monday.

24. There / It + Seem / appear / loom / Happen + to be + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- (a) ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है, कि उसके मोबाईल में बायलेंस नहीं है।

➤ There seems to be no balance in his mobile.

(b) ऐसा नजर आता है कि बिहार में गरीबी है।

➤ There looms to be poverty in Bihar.

25. There / It + is certain / sure / likely / bound + to be + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- (a) आपके मोबाईल में बायलेंस रहना तय है।

➤ There is certain to be balance in your mobile.

## Verb

(b) मेरे गाँव में एक डांस प्रोग्राम होना सुनिश्चित है।

➤ There is sure to be a dance program in my village.

26. There / It + **Static Verbs / Verbs of Motion** + Noun / Pronoun.

Live, remain, follow ...etc.

Ex.:- (a) इस रूम में एक भूत रहता है।

➤ There live a ghost in this room.

(b) बाढ़ के बाद कुछ नहीं बचा।

➤ There remained nothing after flood.

(c) मेरे गाँव में के साधू बाबा रहते थे, जो कि बहुत ही ईमानदार थे।

➤ There lived a saint in my village he was very honest.

27. There / It + is + **thought + to be** + Noun / Pronoun.

Said, felt, reported, presumed ...etc.

Ex.:- (a) लोगों का ऐसा सोच है कि बिहार में गरीबी है।

➤ There is thought to be poverty in Bihar.

(b) लोगों की ऐसी धारणा है कि कण-कण में भगवान हैं।

➤ There is presumed to be God in every stone.

(c) ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि उस रूम में चोर हैं।

➤ There is reported to be a thief in that room.

28. S + want / wish + **there + to be** + Noun / Pronoun.

Ex.:- (a) मेरे दादा जी चाहते हैं, कि घर में एक रेडियो रहे।

➤ My Grandfather wants there to be a radio in family.

(b) मेरा भाई चाहता था कि एक डांस प्रोग्राम हो।

➤ My brother wished there to be a dance program.

### ◀ Block – X ▶

- Be + able + Infinitive

1. S + is / am / are + **able + Infinitive**.

S + know / knows + how + Infinitive.

Ex.:- मुझे अँग्रेजी बोलने आता है। / मैं अँग्रेजी बोलने जानता हूँ।

● मैं अँग्रेजी बोलने के योग्य हूँ। / मैं अँग्रेजी बोलने में सक्षम हूँ।

➤ I am able to speak English. / I know how to speak English.

2. S + was / were + **able + Infinitive**.

S + knew + how + Infinitive.

Ex.:- राजू कार चलाने में सक्षम था।

➤ Raju was able to drive a car. / Raju knew how to drive a car.

3. S + shall / will be + **able + Infinitive**.

S + shall / will + know + how + Infinitive.

Ex.:- अगले माह मुझे कार चलाने आ जाएगा।

➤ I shall be able to drive a car next month.

➤ I shall know how to drive a car next month.

## Verb

4. S + has / have / had + been + able + Infinitive + for / since + time.

Ex.:- (a) मुझे बचपन से ही अँग्रेजी बोलने आता हैं।

➤ I have been able to speak English since childhood.

(b) राजू को पाँच साल से गाड़ी चलाने आता हैं।

➤ Raju has been able to drive a car for five years.

5. If + S + were / v2 + O / C + S + would be + able + Infinitive.

Ex.:- यदि मैं पंछी होता, तो आकाश में उड़ने को सक्षम होता।

➤ If I were a bird I would be able to fly in the Sky.

6. S + may be + able + Infinitive.

S + may know + how + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (a) शायद राम को गाड़ी चलाने आता हो।

➤ Ram may be able to drive a car. / Ram may know how to drive a car.

(b) हो सकता है, कि राजू को अँग्रेजी बोलने आ जाए।

➤ Raju may be able to speak English.

7. S + might be + able + Infinitive.

Ex.:- शायद ही राजू को अँग्रेजी बोलने आता हो।

➤ Raju might be able to speak English.

### < Block – XI >

1. S + be + Adjective + Infinitive.

Ex.:- (a) राम यह काम करने के लिए स्मार्ट हैं।

➤ Ram is smart to do this work.

(b) राजू इस प्रश्न को बनाने में विद्वान हैं।

➤ Raju is Intelligent to solve this Question.

2. It + be + Adj. + for + Object + Infinitive.

Ex.:- आपके लिए वहाँ जाना खतरनाक होगा।

➤ It is dangerous for you to go there.

Verb Chapter is the End.