

V1	V2	V3
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost

V1	V2	V3
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

<b>cut</b>	cut	cut	<b>lie</b>	lay	lain
<b>dig</b>	dug	dug	<b>lose</b>	lost	lost
<b>do</b>	did	done	<b>make</b>	made	made
<b>draw</b>	drew	drawn	<b>ride</b>	rode	ridden
<b>drive</b>	drove	driven	<b>ring</b>	rang	rung
<b>drink</b>	drank	drunk	<b>rise</b>	rose	risen
<b>eat</b>	ate	eaten	<b>run</b>	ran	run
<b>fall</b>	fell	fallen	<b>say</b>	said	said
<b>feel</b>	felt	felt	<b>see</b>	saw	seen
<b>fight</b>	fought	fought	<b>sell</b>	sold	sold
<b>find</b>	found	found	<b>sink</b>	sank	sunk
<b>fly</b>	flew	flown	<b>sit</b>	sat	sat
<b>forget</b>	forgot	forgotten	<b>sleep</b>	slept	slept
<b>forgive</b>	forgave	forgiven	<b>speak</b>	spoke	spoken

<b>freeze</b>	froze	frozen
<b>give</b>	gave	given
<b>go</b>	went	gone
<b>grow</b>	grew	grown
<b>hang</b>	hung	hung
<b>have</b>	had	had
<b>hear</b>	heard	heard
<b>hide</b>	hid	hidden
<b>hit</b>	hit	hit
<b>hold</b>	held	held
<b>hurt</b>	hurt	hurt

<b>spend</b>	spent	spent
<b>stand</b>	stood	stood
<b>swim</b>	swam	swum
<b>take</b>	took	taken
<b>teach</b>	taught	taught
<b>tear</b>	tore	torn
<b>tell</b>	told	told
<b>wake</b>	woke	woken
<b>wear</b>	wore	worn
<b>win</b>	won	won
<b>write</b>	wrote	written



**PRESENT (है, हैं, हो, हूँ)**

**PAST (था, थे, थी)**

**FUTURE (गा, गे, गी)**

	PRESENT (है, हैं, हो, हूँ)	PAST (था, थे, थी)	FUTURE (गा, गे, गी)
<b>Indefinite</b>	ता, ते, ती Does / Do	{आया} / {ता ते ती} Did (Non Action Verbs)	गा, गे, गी Will
<b>Continuous</b>	रहा, रही, रहे + हैं Is / Am / Are + V4	रहा, रही, रहे + था Was / Were + V4	रहा, रही, रहे + होगा Will be + V4
<b>Perfect</b>	चुका, लिया, ली + है Has / Have + V3	चुका, लिया, ली + था Had + V3	चुका, लिया, ली + होगा Will have + V3
<b>Perfect Continuous</b>	रहा, रही, रहे + हैं समय के साथ 'से' के लिए Since/For Has/Have+been+V4	रहा, रही, रहे + था समय के साथ 'से' के लिए Since/For Had been + V4	रहा, रही, रहे + होगा समय के साथ 'से' के लिए Since/For/From Will have been + V4

# Tense Chart

	Present T.	Past T.	Future T.
1.Indefinite (V1st) :	ता है,ती है,ते हैं  do/does	ता था,ती थे, ते थे  did	गा, गी, गे  shall/will
2.Continuos (V1st+ing) :	रहा है,रही है,रहे हैं  is/am/are	रहा था,रही थी,रहे थे  was/were	रहा होगा,रही होगी,रहे होंगे  shall be/will be
3.Perfect (V3rd) :	चुका है,चुकी है,चुके हैं  has/have	चुका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे  had	चुका होगा,चुकी होगी,चुके होंगे  shall have/will have
4. Perfect Continuous :	रहा होगा + time...	रहा होगा + time...	रहा होगा + time...

<b>Tenses</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<b>Present Simple</b>	I <b>prefer</b> my coffee black.	I <b>don't prefer</b> my coffee black.	<b>Do I prefer</b> my coffee black?
<b>Present Continuous</b>	She <b>is listening</b> the music now.	She <b>is not listening</b> the music now.	<b>Is she listening</b> the music now?
<b>Present Perfect</b>	It <b>has rained</b> a lot lately.	It <b>has not rained</b> a lot lately.	<b>Has it rained</b> a lot lately?
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	She <b>has been singing</b> a song.	She <b>has not been singing</b> a song.	<b>Has she been singing</b> a song?
<b>Past Simple</b>	We <b>watched</b> the news last night.	We <b>did not watched</b> the news last night.	<b>Did we watched</b> the news last night?
<b>Past Continuous</b>	I <b>was learning</b> German last year.	I <b>was not learning</b> German last year.	<b>Was I learning</b> German last year?
<b>Past perfect</b>	He <b>had left</b> when I went to the club.	He <b>had not left</b> when I went to the club.	<b>Had he left</b> when I went to the club?
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	They <b>had been being</b> friend since childhood.	They <b>had not been being</b> friend since childhood.	<b>Had they been being</b> friend since childhood?
<b>Future Simple</b>	They <b>will study</b> math.	They <b>will not study</b> math.	<b>Will they study</b> math?
<b>Future Continuous</b>	They <b>will be loving</b> you.	They <b>will not be loving</b> you.	<b>Will they be loving</b> you?
<b>Future Perfect</b>	By next week, they <b>will have earned</b> lots of money.	By next week, they <b>will not have earned</b> lots of money.	<b>Will they have earned</b> lots of Money, by next week?
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>	I <b>will have been shopping</b> on Tuesday.	I <b>will not have been shopping</b> on Tuesday.	<b>Will I have been shopping</b> on Tuesday?

## Simple Present Tense

- ▶ पहचान → वाक्य के अंत में "ती है , ती हैं , ए , ते हैं , ता है , आते हैं।
- ▶ ☞ Rule 1 : He, She, it और एकवचन noun कता के साथ verb की first form में s या es लगाते हैं।
- ▶ ☞ Rules 2 : You, we, they, i और बहुवचन noun कता के साथ verb की first form में s या es नहीं लगाते हैं।
- ▶ Formula :
- ▶ (+) S + V1 + O (Positive Sentence)
- ▶ (-) S + do/does + not + V1 + O (Negative Sentence)
- ▶ (?) Do/does + S + V1 + O (Interrogative Sentence)

## Positive / Affirmative Sentence (Examples)

- **Subject +main verb +s/es +object +other words.**

- **Example:-**

- वह सुबह जल्दी उठता है। → He gets up early in the morning.
- सूर्य पूर्व से निकलता है। → The sun rises in the east.
- मैं स्कूल में पढ़ता हूँ। → I study in School.
- वह कॉलेज में पढ़ता है। → He studies in college.
- कुत्ता भौंकता है। → Dog barks.
- कुत्ते भौंकते हैं। → Dogs bark.
- मैं गुजरात में रहता हूँ। → I live in Gujarat.
- वह अपने माता-पिता का कहना मानती है। → She obeys her parents.



## Simple Past Tense

- ▶ पहचान → वाक्य के अंत में "ता था , ते थे , ती थी , या , आ , ए , ई , यीं , यी" आदि आते हैं।
- ▶ Rule : प्रत्येक कर्ता के साथ verb की second form लगाते हैं। Negative तथा Interrogative वाक्यों में did का प्रयोग होता है तथा क्रिया की first form लगाते हैं।
- ▶ Formula :
- ▶ (+) S + V2 + O
- ▶ (-) S + did not + V1 + O
- ▶ (?) Did + S + V1 + O

# Simple Future Tense

- ▶ पहचान → वाक्य के अंत में "गा , गी , गे" आते हैं।
- ▶ ☞ Rule 1 : I और we के साथ shall लगाकर verb की first form लगाते हैं।
- ▶ ☞ Rule 2 : और अन्य सबके साथ will लगाकर verb की first form लगाते हैं।
- ▶ **Formula:**
- ▶ (+) S + will/shall + V1 + O
- ▶
- ▶ (-) S + will/shall + not + V1 + O
- ▶
- ▶ (?) Will/shall + S + V1 + O
- ▶

## Present Continuous Tense

- ▶ पहचान → "रहा है , रहे हैं , रही है" आदि।
- ▶ ☞ Rule 1 : He , she , it और एकवचन संज्ञा कता के साथ is का प्रयोग करते हैं और verb की ing form लगाते हैं।
- ▶ ☞ Rule 2 : we , you , they और बहुवचन कता के साथ are लगाकर verb की ing form लगाते हैं।
- ▶ ☞ Rule 3 : I के साथ am का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- ▶ Formula:
  - ▶ (+) S + is/am/are + V1 + ing + O
  - ▶ (-) S + is/am/are + not + V1 + ing + O
  - ▶ (?) Is/Am/Are + S + V1 + ing + O

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

## Positive

I	+	am	+	working	« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »
He She It	+	is	+	working	« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »
You We You They	+	are	+	working	« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

Example: He is working in the garden.

## Negative

I	+	am not	+	working	« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »
He She It	+	is not isn't	+	working	« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »
You We You They	+	are not aren't	+	working	« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

Example: He is not ( isn't ) working in the garden.

# Question

English Study  
Here

English Study  
Here

Am

+

I

+

working

« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

Is

+

He

She

It

+

working

« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

Are

+

You

We

You

They

+

working

« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

Example: He is working in the garden.

English Study Here

## Past Continuous Tense

► पहचान → "रहा था , रही थी , रहे थे आदि।

☞ Rule 1 : He , she , it , i और एकवचन कर्त्ता के साथ was लगाकर verb की ing form लगाए हैं।

☞ Rule 2 : we , you , they और बहुवचन कर्त्ता के साथ were लगाकर verb की ing form लगाए हैं।

### **Formula:**

(+) S + to be (was/were) + V-ing + O

(-) S + to be (was/were) + not + V-ing + O

(?) Was/were + S + V-ing + O

## Future Continuous Tense

▶ पहचान → "रहा होगा , रही होगी , रहा हूँगा , रहे होंगे , रही होगी" आदि।

☞ Rule 1 : I और we के साथ shall be लगाकर verb की ing form लगाए हैं।

☞ Rule 2 : शेष सब कर्त्ताओं के साथ will be लगाकर verb की ing form लगाए हैं।

### **Formula:**

(+) S + will/shall + be + V-ing + O

(-) S + will/shall + not + be + V-ing + O

(?) Will/shall + S + be + V-ing + O

## Present Perfect Tense

- ▶ पहचान → "चुका है , चुकी है , चुके हैं , या है , या हूँ" आदि।

☞ Rule 1 : He , she , it और एकवचन कर्त्ता के साथ has लगाकर verb की third form लगाते हैं।

☞ Rule 2 : I , you , we , they और बहुवचन कर्त्ता के साथ have लगाकर verb की third form देखते हैं।

### Formula :

(+) S + has/have + V3 + O

- ▶ (-) S + has/have + not + V3 + O

- ▶ (?) Have/has + S + V3 + O



# PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (Hindi to English Translation)

- ▶ मैं अपना गह काय कर चुका हूँ ।
- ▶ उसने मुझे वह ककताब िे िी है ।
- ▶ उन्होंने मुझे िेख ललया है ।
- ▶ मैं एक ककताब पहले ही ललख चुका हूँ ।
- ▶ उन्होंने अपना खेत जोत ललया है ।
- ▶ आज मने एक हवाई जहाज़ िेखा है ।
- ▶ पुलिस चोर को पकड चुकी है ।
- ▶ उसने अखबार फेंक ििया है ।
- ▶ राज ने अपनी सफे ि कार बेच िी है ।

- ▶ I have done my homework.
- ▶ He/She has given me the book.
- ▶ They have seen me.
- ▶ I have written a book already.
- ▶ They have ploughed their field.
- ▶ Today, I have seen an aeroplane.
- ▶ The police has caught the thief.
- ▶ He/She has thrown the newspaper.

- ▶ **Raju has sold his white car.**

## Past Perfect Tense

▶ पहचान → "चुका था , चुकी थी , चुके थे , चुकीं थीं , या थी , यी थी" आदि।

☞ **Rule 1** : साधारण वाक्यों में दिन में एक की दिया हो उनमें सबके साथ had लगाकर verb की third form दलखरे हैं।

☞ **Rule 2** : दिन वाक्यों में भूकाल में जो कामों का होना पाया जा रहा हो जो काम पहले समाप्त हो उसको Past Perfect में तथा जो बाकि में हुआ है उसको Simple Past में दलखरे हैं।

### **Formula:**

(+) S + had + V3 + O

(-) S + had + not + V3 + O

(?) Had + S + V3 + O

## Future Perfect Tense

- ▶ पहचान ⇨ "चुके गा, चुके गी, चूकेंगे, चुकूँगा, चुकोगे" आदि।

🔑 **Rule 1** : एक क्रिया वाले वाक्यों में will have या shall have के साथ verb की third form लगाए हैं।

🔑 **Rule 2** : क्रिया वाले वाक्यों में क्रिया काम पहले समाप्त हो उसे Future Perfect में और क्रिया सरे को Simple Present में लिखते हैं।

### Formula:

- ▶ (+) S + will + V1 + O
- ▶ (-) S + will + not + V1 + O
- ▶ (?) Will + S + V1 + O

## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- ▶ पहचान → वाक्यों के अंश में "रहा है , रही है , रहा हूँ , रही हूँ , रहे हो , रहे हैं , रही हैं" आदि शब्द आते हैं और काया प्रारंभ होने का समय दिया होता है।

☞ Rule 1 : He , she , it और एकवचन कर्ता के साथ has been लगाकर verb की ing form लगाते हैं।

☞ Rule 2 : I , we , they , you और Plural subject के साथ have been लगाकर verb की ing form लगाते हैं।

☞ Rule 3 : तद्विषय समय दिखाने के लिए since और समय की अवधि के लिए for का प्रयोग करते हैं।

### Formula:

(+) S + have/has + been + V-ing + O + Since/For

(-) S + have/has + not + been + V-ing + O + Since/For

(?) Have/has + S + been + V-ing + O

## Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- ▶ पहचान → वाक्यों के अंश में "रहा था , रही थी , रहे थे , आदि शब्द आते हैं और काया रही थी" प्रारंभ होने का समय दिया होता है।

☞ Rule 1 : प्रत्येक वाक्य के साथ had been लगाकर verb की ing form लगाते हैं।

☞ Rule 2 : समय प्रकट करने के लिए for या since का प्रयोग करते हैं।

### Formula:

(+) S + had + been + V-ing + O + Since/For

(-) S + had + not + been + V-ing + O + Since/For

(?) Had + S + been + V-ing + O

## Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- ▶ पहचान → वाक्यों के अंश में "रहेगा , रहेगी , रहूँगा , रहोगे , रहोगी , रहेंगी या रहा होगा , रही होगी , रहे होंगे , रहा हगूँ " आदि शब्द आते हैं और काया प्रारंभ होने का समय दिया होता है।

☞ Rule 1 : I और we के साथ shall have been लगाकर verb की ing form लगाते हैं।

☞ Rule 2 : I और we को छोड़कर शेष सबके साथ will have been लगाकर verb की ing form लगाते हैं।

☞ Rule 3 : समय प्रकट करने के लिए for या since का प्रयोग करते हैं।

### Formula:

(+) S + shall/will + have + been + V-ing + O + Since/For

(-) S + shall/will + not + have + been + V-ing + O + Since/For

(?) Shall/will + S + have + been + V-ing + O

# PERSON CHART

- What is First person, Second person, and Third person.

Person	singular number	plural number
• First person	I	We
• Second person	you	you
• Third person	he, she, it, Name	they
• पहला व्यक्ति	मैं	हम लोग
• दूसरा व्यक्ति	तुम	तुम लोग
• तीसरा व्यक्ति	वह, वह (स्त्री), नाम	वे लोग



# INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

- **What**
- **Where**
- **When**
- **How**
- **Why**
- **Whom**
- **Who**

**Do/Does + Subject + Verb (1st form)  
+ Object + (?)**

- **Example:-**

- पक्षी रोज क्यो चहचहाते हैं? → Why birds chirp daily?
- दूध कौन पसंद करता है? → Who does like milk?
- मैं तुम्हारा कहना कब मानता हूँ? → When Do I obey you?

# TO BE (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple)

Спряжение глагола «быть» в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени

ТАБЛИЦА № 7

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	FUTURE SIMPLE
<b>I am</b>	I	I
he } she } it } <b>is</b>	he } she } <b>was</b>	he } she } <b>will be</b>
we } you } <b>are</b>	we } you } <b>were</b>	we } you } <b>will be</b>
they }	they }	they }

**?**

**Am** I  
**Is** { he she it } ?  
**Are** { we you they } ?

**Was** { I he she it } ?  
**Were** { we you they } ?

**Will** { I he she it we you they } **be?**

**-**

**I am not**  
he she } **is not (isn't)**  
it }  
we you they } **are not (aren't)**

I he she } **was not (wasn't)**  
it }  
we you they } **were not (weren't)**

I he she } **will not be (won't be)**  
it }  
we you they }

