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SPOKEN ENGLISH



DEFINITION OF TENSE

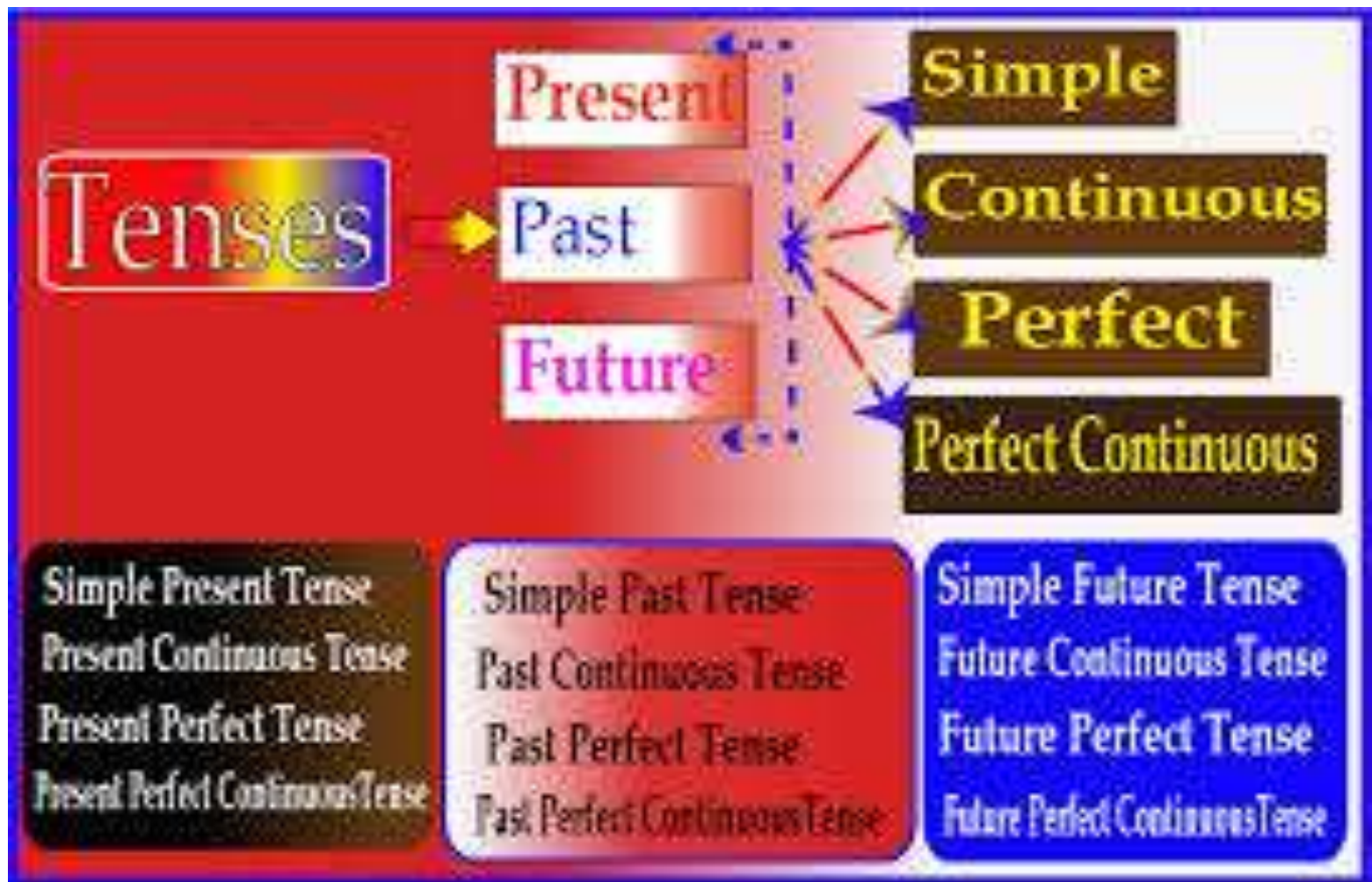
- The word 'tense comes from the Latin word "tempus" which means time. So tense denotes the time of action of verb.



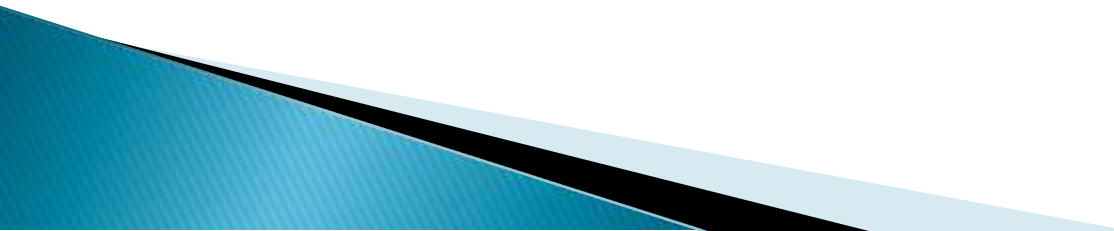
TENSES

There are three main Tenses

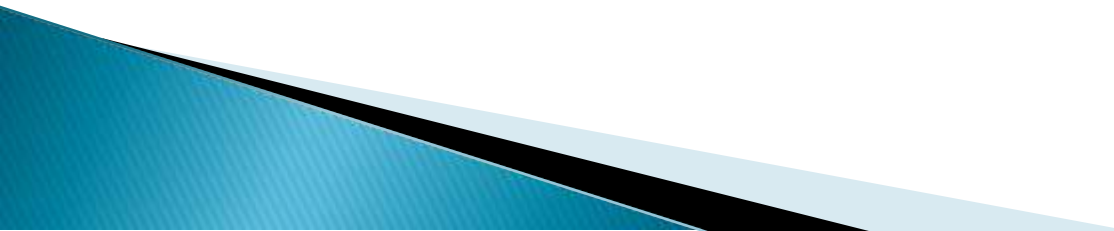
- 1) Present Tense
- 2) Past Tense
- 3) Future Tense



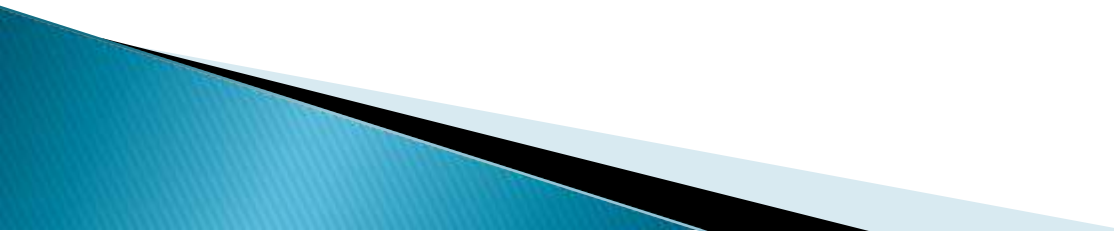
1) PRESENT TENSE

- × Simple Present Tense
 - × Present Continuous Tense
 - × Present Perfect Tense
 - × Present Perfect Continuous Tense
- 

2) PAST TENSE

- × Simple Past Tense
 - × Past Continuous Tense
 - × Past Perfect Tense
 - × Past Perfect Continuous Tense
- 

3) FUTURE TENSE

- × Simple Future Tense
 - × Future Continuous Tense
 - × Future Perfect Tense
 - × Future Perfect Continuous Tense
- 

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Simple present – It is used to denote scientific facts, universal truths and work done on daily basis.

Assertive sentence structure

Subject + V (1st form) + s/es + object

e.g. 1) I write a letter.

2) He write a letter.



- ▶ She eats a mango.
- ▶ Rani sings well.
- ▶ Negative sentence
- ▶ Subject + does not + V1 + s/es + object
- ▶ Example 1) she does not write a letter.
- ▶ Interrogative sentence
- ▶ Does + subject + v1 + s/es + object

Does she write a letter?

Interrogative not sentence

- ▶ Does + subject + not + v1 + s/es + object

Does she not write a letter?

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE



• Add S to most verbs.

• Add ES to verbs that end in:

CH - O - S - SH - X - Z

watchES – doES – kissES – washES – fixES – buzzES

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I You { go We { They {	I You { don't go We { They {	Do { I you go.....? we they
He { She { goes It {	He { She { doesn't go It {	Does { he she go.....? it

Formula : S + V + O/C

- 1) I write a letter.
- 2) He writes a letter.
- 3) She writes a letter.
- 4) You write a letter.
- 5) They write a letter.
- 6) She buys fruits.
- 7) We play football.
- 8) Rani sings well.
- 9) The girl buys some mangoes.

Add 's' and 'es' to the third person of the verb.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The Present Continuous Tense tell us about something that is happing at the moment.

Ex. 1) The phone is ringing answer it.

2) Help! The boat is sinking

The Present Continuous Tense is also used for something that happens over a longer period of time but is not permanent.

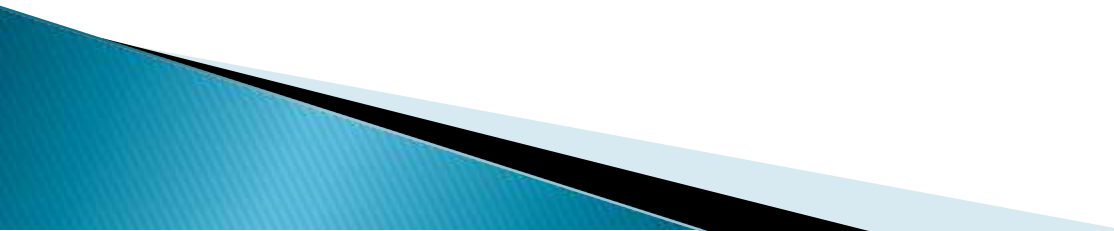
Ex. 1) We are making a garden in front of our house.

2) Our teacher is writing a book of children's stories.



Present Continuous Tense — This tense is formed by adding the 'ing' form of the verb with auxiliaries am, is, are.

Formula : S + am/is/are + V + ing + O

- 1) I am writing a letter.
 - 2) You are writing a letter.
 - 3) We are writing a letter.
 - 4) We are writing a letter.
 - 5) You are writing a letter.
 - 6) They are writing a letter.
 - 7) She is playing kho-kho.
 - 8) Raju is playing cricket.
- 

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect tense express an action which is completed but the effect of the action remains.


We some time use present perfect tense to express an action which has just taken place.

To indicated completed activities in the immediate past.



Formula : S + have/has + V3 + O

Example :

- 1) I have written a letter
 - 2) You have written a letter.
 - 3) He has written a letter.
 - 4) She has written a letter.
 - 5) We have written a letter.
 - 6) They have written a letter.
 - 7) He has finished his work.
 - 8) She has completed her homework.
- 

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action which began at some time in the past and still continuous as.


Formula :

S + have/has + been + Ving + O



Formula :

S + have/has + been + Ving + O

- 1) I have been writing a letter.
 - 2) He has been writing a letter.
 - 3) We have been writing a letter.
 - 4) They have been writing a letter.
 - 5) She has been writing a letter
 - 6) He has been reading book.
 - 7) My father has been reading story book.
 - 8) Rajesh has been drawing a picture.
 - 9) Rita has been playing a tabla.
 - 10) Rajesh has been boiling water.
- 

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Used to indicate an action completed in the past. It often occurs with adverb of time. Sometime it is used without an adverb of time.

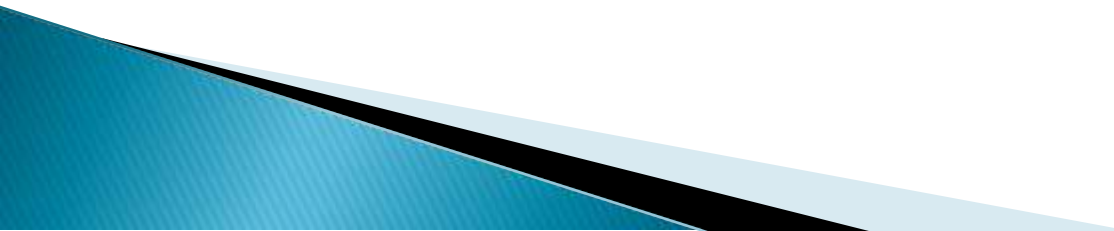
Used for the past habits.

I played football when I was a child.



Formula : S + V2 + O

Example :

- 1) I wrote a letter.
 - 2) He wrote a letter.
 - 3) She wrote a letter.
 - 4) We wrote a letter.
 - 5) They wrote a letter.
 - 6) He learnt hindi in Nagpur.
 - 7) She learnt French in Pune.
- 

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past continuous tense used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.

I was driving a car.

Formula : S + was/were + Ving + O

Formula : S + was/were + Ving + O

Example :

- 1) I was reading newspaper.
- 2) He was reading newspaper.
- 3) She was reading Novel.
- 4) They were writing a letter.
- 5) We were writing a letter.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Used to describe an action completed before certain moment in the past usually a long time ago. If two actions happened in the past, past perfect is used to show the action that took place earlier.

Example- The patient had died before the doctor came.

Formula : S + had + V3 + O



Formula : S + had + V3 + O

Example :

- 1) I had drawn a picture.
- 2) We had drawn a picture.
- 3) You had drawn a picture.
- 4) She had drawn a picture.
- 5) It had broken a toy.
- 6) They had drawn a picture.
- 7) He had made a cake.
- 8) She had made Chappati.
- 9) Ram had played cricket.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past Perfect Continuous tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time.

Example – I had been learning English in this school for 20 days.

Formula: S + had been + V +ing + O

Examples.

- 1) I had been drawing a picture.
- 2) You had been drawing a picture.
- 3) He had been drawing a picture.
- 4) They had been drawing a picture.
- 5) She had been drawing a picture.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

This tense tells us about an action which has not occurred yet and will occur after saying or in future.

Rule – will /shall +verb (1st form)

In future tense helping verb ‘shall’ is used with ‘I’ and ‘we’. Helping verb ‘will’ is used with all others. When you are to make a commitment or warn someone or emphasize something, Use of ‘shall and will’ is reversed.

‘will’ is used with ‘I’ and ‘we’ and ‘shall’ is used with others. In general speaking there is hardly any difference between ‘shall and will’ and normally ‘will’ is used with all.

Formula – Subject +will/shall +verb (1st form) +object


Examples-

- 1) I will write a letter.
- 2) She will sing a song.
- 3) Tanmay will write a letter.
- 4) He will go to mumbai.

Lets us use this rule in various forms of sentences.

1) Positive/Affirmative sentences-

subject + will/shall+verb(1st form) + Object

- ▶ She will write a letter.
 - ▶ Negative sentences
 - ▶ Subject +will/shall +Not +verb (1st form) +object.
 - ▶ Interrogative Sentences
 - ▶ Will /shall+ subject + verb (1st form)+ object +(?)
 - ▶ Interrogative negative sentences
 - ▶ Will /shall+ subject + not+ verb (1st form)+ object +(?)
 - ▶ Will she not write a letter ?
- 

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

It is used to express an ongoing or continued action the future.

e.g. He will be distributing sweets in temple tomorrow at 12 O' clock.


In the example the action will start in future (tomorrow) and action is thought to be continued till sometime in future.

We use the future continuous to talk about something that will be in progress at or around a time in the future.

Formula –

Subject + Will/ shall + Be + verb (1st form) + Ing + Object

- 1) She will be writing a letter.
- 2) He will be playing cricket.
- 3) Negative Sentences

- ▶ Subject + will /shall +Not + be +verb(1st form) + ing + object
 - ▶ She will not be writing a letter.
 - ▶ Interrogative Sentences
 - ▶ Will/Shall + Subject + Be + verb(1st form) + Ing +object + ?
 - ▶ Will she be writing a letter?
 - ▶ Interrogative Negative sentences
 - ▶ Will/shall +subject+ not +be + verb(1st form) + ing +object + (?)
- 

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

It is used to express an action which will happen /occur in the future and will be completed by a certain time in future.

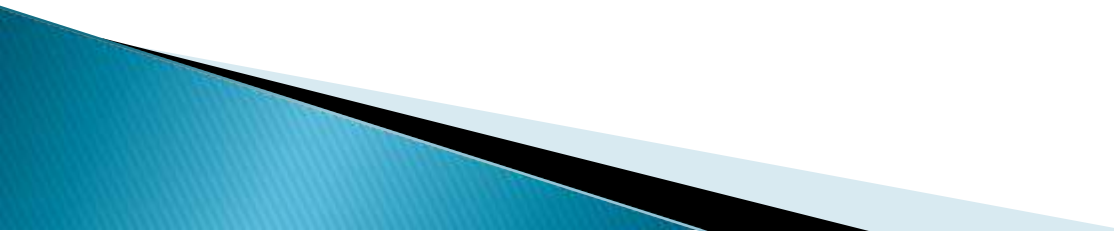
We use the future perfect tense to say that something will be finished by a particular time in the future.

e.g. They will have shifted the house by Sunday morning.

Rule : S+ will /shall + have + V3+ object

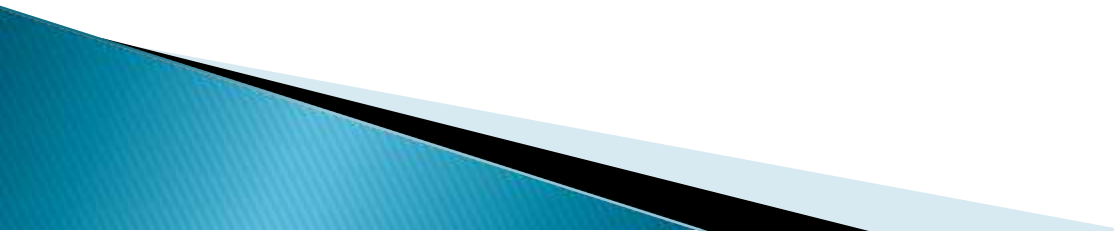
e.g I) she will have written a letter.

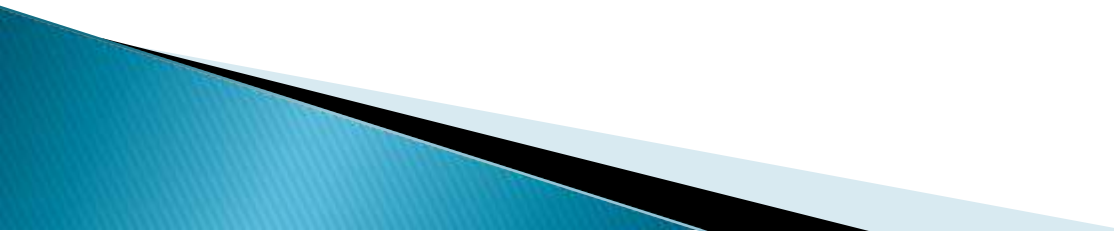


- ▶ Lets us use this rule for various sentences
 - ▶ Positive/Affirmative sentences
 - ▶ Subject +will/shall+ have +verb(3rd form) + object
 - ▶ She will have written a letter.
 - ▶ Negative sentences
 - ▶ Subject +will/shall+ not + have +verb(3rd form) + object
 - ▶ She will have not written a letter.
 - ▶ Interrogative Negative sentences
- 

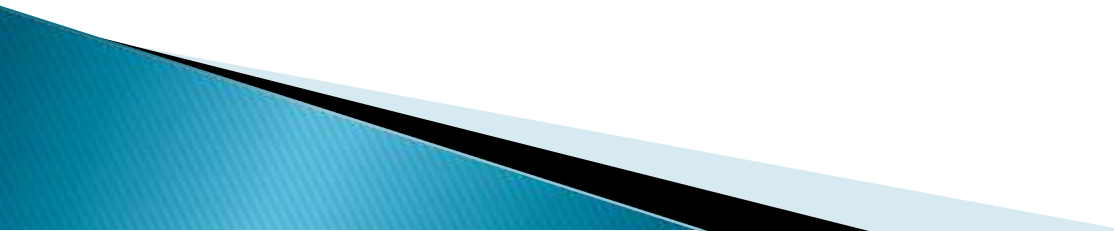
- ▶ will/shall+ subject + not + have +verb(3rd form) + object + (?)
- ▶ Will she not have written a letter?

Future perfect continuous tense

- ▶ It is used to talk about action that will commence at a fix time in future and will continue for some time in future.
 - ▶ If there is no time reference then it is not a future perfect continuous tense .
 - ▶ Without continued time reference, such are future continues tense. Continued time reference only differentiates between future continuous Tense and Future perfect continuous tense.
- 

- ▶ The future perfect progressive emphasize the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.
 - ▶ E.g This time tomorrow , I will be enjoying the cricket match in the stadium.
 - ▶ It is also to talk about planned actions or actions expected to happen.
 - ▶ They will be staying for a week's
 - ▶ The future perfect progressive emphasize the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another
- 

- ▶ Time or event in the future.
- ▶ Will/Shall + Have been+verb (1st form) +ing
- ▶ Now let us use this rule in various forms of sentences.
- ▶ Positive/Affirmative sentences.
- ▶ Subject + will/shall+ have been + verb (1st form)+ ing + object
- ▶ She will have been writing a letter.
- ▶ Negative sentences
- ▶ Subject + will/shall+Not + have been + verb (1st form)+ ing + object

- ▶ Interrogative sentences
 - ▶ Will /Shall +subject + Have been + verb (1st form) + ing + object + (?)
 - ▶ Will she have been writing a letter?
 - ▶ Interrogative negative sentences
 - ▶ Will /Shall +subject +Not + Have been + verb (1st form) + ing + object + (?)
 - ▶ Will she not have been writing a letter?
- 

* Each Tense is subdivided into four heads. They are Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous.

TENSE CHART

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect Continuous</i>
<i>Present</i>	<i>write, writes</i>	<i>am writing, is writing, are writing,</i>	<i>has written, have written</i>	<i>has been writing, have been writing</i>
<i>Past</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>was writing , were writing</i>	<i>had written</i>	<i>had been writing</i>
<i>Future</i>	<i>shall write, will write</i>	<i>shall be writing, will be writing</i>	<i>shall have written, will have written</i>	<i>shall have been writing, will have been writing</i>

Present Tense			
Simple Present	Present Progressive	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Progressive
He/She eats	He/She is eating	He/She has eaten	He/She have been eating
We eat	We are eating	We have eaten	We have been eating
You eat	You are eating	You have eaten	You have been eating
I eat	I am eating	I have eaten	I have been eating
They eat	They are eating	They have eaten	They have been eating
Past Tense			
Simple Past	Past Progressive	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Progressive
He/She ate	He/She was eating	He/She had eaten	He/She had been eating
We ate	We were eating	We had eaten	We had been eating
You ate	You were eating	You had eaten	You had been eating
I ate	I was eating	I had eaten	I had been eating
They ate	They were eating	They had eaten	They had been eating
Future Tense			
Simple Future	Future Progressive	Future Perfect	Future Perfect Progressive
He/She will eat	He/She	He/She will have eaten	He/She will have been eating
We will/shall eat	We	We will/shall have eaten	We will/shall have been eating
You will eat	You	You will have eaten	You will have been eating
I will/shall eat	I	I will/shall have eaten	I will/shall have been eating
They will eat	They	They will have eaten	They will have been eating

Explanation		Past	Present	Future
Moment		<u>Simple Past</u>	<u>Simple Present</u>	<u>Future I Simple</u>
	action that takes place once, never or several times	He played football every Tuesday.	He plays football every Tuesday.	He will / is going to play football every Tuesday.
	actions that happen one after another	He played football and then he went home.	He plays football and then he goes home.	He will play football and then he will go home.
	state	He loved football.	He loves football.	He will love football.
Period		<u>Past Progressive</u>	<u>Present Progressive</u>	<u>Future I Progressive</u>
	action going on at that moment	He was playing football.	He is playing football.	He will be playing football.
	actions taking place at the same time	He was playing football and she was watching.	He is playing football and she is watching.	He will be playing football and she will be watching.
Result		<u>Past Perfect Simple</u>	<u>Present Perfect Simple</u>	<u>Future II Simple</u>
	action taking place before a certain moment in time; emphasises the result	He had won five matches until that day.	He has won five matches so far.	He will have won five matches by then.
Duration		<u>Past Perfect Progressive</u>	<u>Present Perfect Progressive</u>	<u>Future II Progressive</u>
	action taking place before a certain moment in time (and beyond), emphasises the duration	He had been playing football for ten years.	He has been playing football for ten years.	He will have been playing football for ten years.

tense	Affirmative/Negative/Question	Use	Signal Words
<u>Simple Present</u>	A: He speaks. N: He does not speak. Q: Does he speak?	action in the present taking place once, never or several times facts actions taking place one after another action set by a timetable or schedule	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if sentences type I (<i>If I talk, ...</i>)
<u>Present Progressive</u>	A: He is speaking. N: He is not speaking. Q: Is he speaking?	action taking place in the moment of speaking action taking place only for a limited period of time action arranged for the future	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
<u>Simple Past</u>	A: He spoke. N: He did not speak. Q: Did he speak?	action in the past taking place once, never or several times actions taking place one after another action taking place in the middle of another action	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (<i>If I talked, ...</i>)
<u>Past Progressive</u>	A: He was speaking. N: He was not speaking. Q: Was he speaking?	action going on at a certain time in the past actions taking place at the same time action in the past that is interrupted by another action	when, while, as long as
<u>Present Perfect Simple</u>	A: He has spoken. N: He has not spoken. Q: Has he spoken?	putting emphasis on the result action that is still going on action that stopped recently finished action that has an influence on the present action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now
<u>Past Perfect Simple</u>	A: He had spoken. N: He had not spoken. Q: Had he spoken?	action taking place before a certain time in the past sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration)	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day if sentence type III (<i>If I had talked, ...</i>)
<u>Future I Simple</u>	A: He will speak. N: He will not speak. Q: Will he speak?	action in the future that cannot be influenced spontaneous decision assumption with regard to the future	in a year, next ..., tomorrow if- I (<i>If you ask her, she will help you.</i>) assumption: I think, probably, we might ..., perhaps
<u>Future I Simple</u> (going to)	A: He is going to speak. N: He is not going to speak. Q: Is he going to speak?	decision made for the future conclusion with regard to the future	in one year, next week, tomorrow

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	An action that ended at a point in the past.	An action that exists, is usual, or is repeated.	A plan for future action.
	cooked	cook / cooks	will cook
Example	He cooked yesterday.	He cooks dinner every Friday.	He will cook tomorrow.
Time clue	yesterday last year/ month/ etc. before for five weeks/days/etc. one year/ month ago	every morning / day / etc. always usually frequently sometimes	tomorrow tonight next week/month/etc. soon in the future
Progressive be + main verb + ing	An action was happening (past progressive) when another action happened (simple past).	An action that is happening now.	An action that will be happening over time, in the future, when something else happens.
	was / were cooking	am / is / are cooking	will be cooking
Example	He was cooking when the phone rang.	He is cooking now.	He will be cooking when you come.
Time clue	while when	now right now this week/minute/etc.	when after as soon as before
Perfect have + main verb	An action that ended before another action or time in the past.	An action that happened at an unspecified time in the past.	An action that will end before another action or time in the future.
	had cooked	has / have cooked	will have cooked
Example	He had cooked the dinner when the phone rang.	He has cooked many meals.	He will have cooked dinner by the time you come.
Time clue	before already by the time until then/last week/etc. after	until now since ever never many times/ weeks/years/etc. for three hours/ minutes/etc.	by the time you go (somewhere) by the time you do (something) already
Perfect Progressive have + be + main verb + ing	An action that happened over time, in the past, before another time or action in the past.	An action occurring over time that started in the past and continues into the present.	An action occurring over time, in the future, before another action or time in the future.
	had been cooking	has / have been cooking	will have been cooking
Example	He had been cooking for a long time before he took lessons.	He has been cooking for over an hour.	He will have been cooking all day by the time she gets home.
Time clue	before for one week/hour/etc. since	for the past year/ month/ etc. for the last 2 months/ weeks/etc. up to now for 5 weeks/hours/etc. since	by the time for ten days/weeks/etc. by

ARTICLES

There are three article in English a, an, and the

Indefinite Article – a, an

Definite Article – the

- 1) A – While using ‘a’ article proper noun should be singular and proper noun should be countable. Proper noun should start with consonants.

This is a bird.

That is a dog.

It is a rack.

Those things we can count in number these things are called as countable things book, check, tree, chalks, trees.

In some word start with vowel but we have to use 'a' article.

Eg. 'a' uniform, a union , a university because in this words we are not getting any vowels.

2) An – For using 'an' proper noun should be singular and countable and that proper noun should be start with vowels.

I saw an elephant wondering in the forest.

That is an ant.

This is an orange.

Expectation:

Although the word start with 'h' but we are getting vowel in that word that time we have to use 'an' article.

An hour

An honest

Rekha will return within an hour.

Mohan is an honest boy.

‘An’ used before the words beginning with a vowel sound
(a, e, i, o, u)

For example: An apple, An evening, An inkpot, An office, An umbrella.

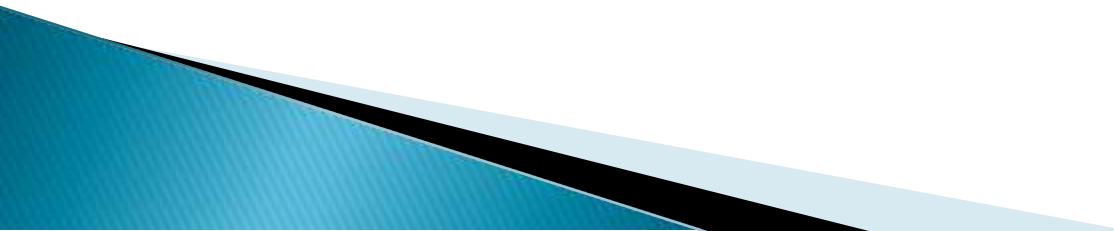
The – For using ‘the’ article proper noun should be singular or plurals and it can be countable or non-countable.

The table, The river, The children

The milk, The sky

For using ‘the’ article there are some rule

Whatever the thing only in one in this world that time the article can used.



- 1) The Tajmahal
- 2) The Black Horse
- 3) The Get way of India
- 4) The White house

For solar system we use 'the'

- 1) The Sun
- 2) The Milky Way
- 3) The Moon
- 4) The Star

'The' is also used before 'mountains' names.

The Himalaya

The Sahyadri

The Vindya



The is used before 'Holy' books.

The Ramayan The Mahabharat

For showing direction side

The left The right

'The' is used before 'surname' of family.

We are invited by the Karniks for tea.

'The' is used in front of same word the same book.

The same student

'The' is used before lunch, Dinner, Breakfast,

'The' is use before Sunday, Mathematics, March, Winter



PREPOSITION

1) On – One things touching to other things that time we can use 'an' preposition

1) My book is on the table

2) My pen is on the bed

3) My shirt is on the chair

'on' is also used for showing time & date 'on' is also used for showing side.

Gopal sits on my right side in the class on Saturday.

He will come on Sunday.

she will come on Monday.

They will come on 20th Feb.

He will come on Sunday

She will come on Monday

‘on’ is used for writing on any subject or writing on any essay.
Gopal wrote on essay on the life of Indian farmer.

2) Upon – When there is some movement that time we can use upon.

The cat jumps upon the table

The Child is joyful upon seeing his mother.

3) Up – To go up side

The train is going up to the Surat



4) Over – The sky is over head

Some is elder or more than particular age that time over is used.

My grand mother is over eighty year old.

In, Into, Between, among, within, through

In – Gopal is in his study room.

In the Mornin.

In the december

In 1996

When we talk anout a future tense that time we use In.

In a week

In three hours.



In is used before, capital, city, states, country

In Jalgoan

In Maharashtra.

Into – When there is some movement that time into preposition is used.

Ex. The boy is coming into classroom

When there is change in movement that time into is used.

Between - Between two things or person.

Ram is standing between Ganesh & Gopal.

Bat is laying between stumps & balts.

Among – The rabbit hide itself among the bushes.

Gopal is standing among the boys.



Within- Within is giving some information regarding time. (Limited)

I shall return within one hour.

Down, under, below, beneath –

Down- it's show the down direction.

The train is going down to Bhusawal

Under – The former sits under a tree.

The dog is sleeping under a bush

The people present.



THE MODALS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Modal Auxiliaries

•Can

Ability
Permission
Request
Possibility

•Could

Possibility
Request
Polite request
Ability in the past

•Shall

Futurity
Willingness
Suggestion
Insistence

•Should

Necessity
Advisability
Obligation
Expectation
Logical inference
Probability

•**Will**

Willingness

Intention

Prediction

Insistence

Request

•**Would**

Willingness

Habitual action in the past

Probability

Wish

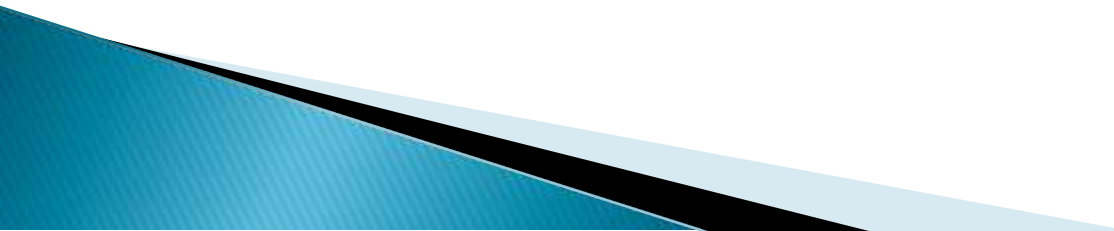
Desire

Suggestion

Enquiry



Permission
Possibility
•**May**
Concession
Wishes
Purpose
•**Might**
Permission
Remote possibility
Permission in question
•**Must**
Necessity
Compulsion
Obligation
Deduction
Certainty



I May

I may write.

We may write.

- May I write?
- I may not write.
- May I not write?

You may write.

You may write.

He may write.

She may write

They may write.

It may write.

EXAMPLE

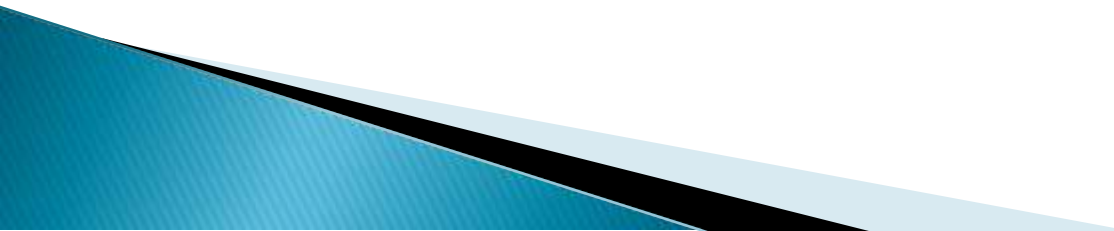
- He may be a smuggler.
- She may be graduate.
- She may be married.
- He may be sleeping.
- He may be wandering in Mumbai.
- He may be watching T. V.
- He may have gone to station.
- He may not have gone to station.
- He may not be there.
- He may meet the Chief Minister.
- He may be waiting at the station.
- When may we expect you?

2) May –

- 1) May you live 100 years!
- 2) May you succeed in life!
- 3) May Indian Republic live long!
- 4) May you both be happy!
- 5) May you recover speedily!
- 6) May he rest in peace!
- 7) He studies hard that he may pass.
- 8) Visitors may not pluck the flowers.

May not = must not

) Might

- 1) Might
 - i) This tablet might cure your headache.
 - ii) He might come again tomorrow.
 - 2) Indirect speech
 - i) He said, "I may go to Mumbai tomorrow.
 - ii) He said that he might go to Mumbai the next day.
 - 3) To make a suggestion.
 - i) You might ask your uncle for a service.
 - ii) If you are going to the market. You might bring me back some chillis.
 - iii) Might I make a new suggestion
- 

4) Might

- You might post this letter for me.
- You might make less noise.
- She might open a locker.

5) Might

- i) Student might pay more attention to neatness.
- ii) You might follow the rules strictly.
- iii) You might come in

I can write.

You can write.

He can write.

She can write.

It can write.

We can write.

You can write.

They can write.

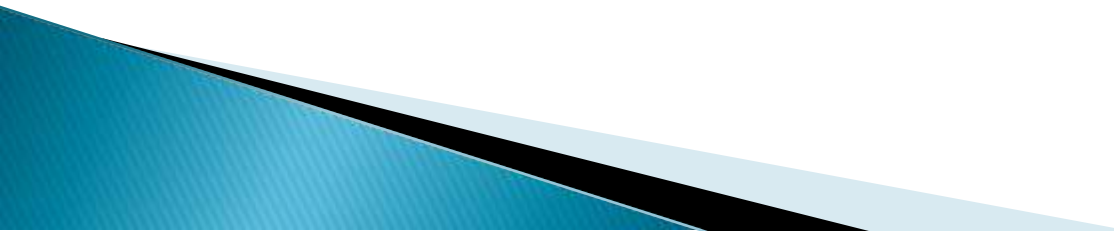
i) Can

• **Can** –

- He can work 16 hours a day.
- He can speak nine languages.
- He can buy Rolls-Royce car.

ii) Can

- If you are tired, you can go home.
- If you want, you can use my car.
- Can



- Can
 - The sea can be very rough on a full moon night.
 - Can
 - Anybody can make mistakes.
 - Can't I stay here until the programme is over?
- Yes, you can stay here.
- AIDS can be dangerous.
 - It can't be true!
 - Can I have some more tea?
 - Can this news be true?
 - What can we do now?
 - You can meet the collector.
 - Can you give me some more information about that?
 - Can I help you?
 - Can't you come in time?
 - Can you swim in deep water?
 - I can remember that dreadful night!
 - Can we again meet tomorrow!
 - Where can he have gone?
 - He can't have gone to school. It's holiday today.
 - You can enjoy here.
 - Can't I carry your suitcase?
 - You can't go out. It is very hot.
-

5) Could

- He could walk ten kilometers.
- Could you give me your pen?
- Could you wait half an hour for me?
- He couldn't be waiting for us at the bus station.
- Could you be kind enough to lend me Rs. 5000?
- Could I see you tomorrow morning?
- Rahul Sanskrutyan could speak 24 languages.
- It could rain tonight.
- You could be right.

10) Could I use your phone.

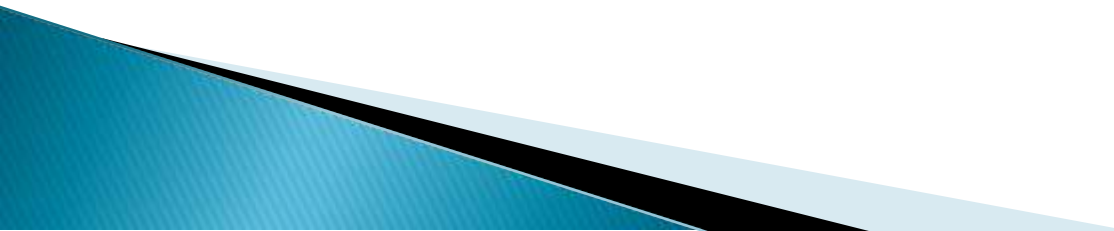
11) Could you help me in my cooking?

12) he could borrow my scooter if he asked me.

- She couldn't help crying.

Can't help

couldn't help

- He can't help smoking.
 - He couldn't help drinking.
 - He could be very angry.
 - Could you run the dairy by yourself?
 - If you want I could get you another copy of this book.
 - Couldn't you come a little earlier?
 - We could inform her tomorrow.
- 

•MUST

I must write.

We must write.

You must write.

You must write.

He must write.

She must write.

They must write.

I must write.

•You must study hard.

•You must come in time.

•You must get up at 4 a.m.

•He really must stop smoking.

(Strong advice)

•You must be here by 7 a.m. at the latest.

•Passengers must cross the railway line by the foot bridge.

1) He must be a thief.

2) I must tell you about my future plans.

3) Must she clean all the rooms?

4) You must not come late from tomorrow.

5) Malini is crying. She must have some problems.

6) He must be in love with her.

7) You must not (musn't) take any of the files from my table.

8) There rings the door bell. It must be Rahul.

9) You must surrender yourself your fire arms.

10) You must report for duty at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

•Ought to

I ought to write.

You ought to write.

He ought to write.

She ought to write.

It ought to write.

We ought to write.

You ought to write.

They ought to write.

•You ought not to drive fast.

•You ought to see a dentist.

•Ought we to go now?

•She ought to understand.

•Manisha ought to be here soon. She left home at 7 a. m.

•What time ought I to come?

•He really ought to ring his beloved.

•She ought to be more careful.

•She ought to be Gopal.

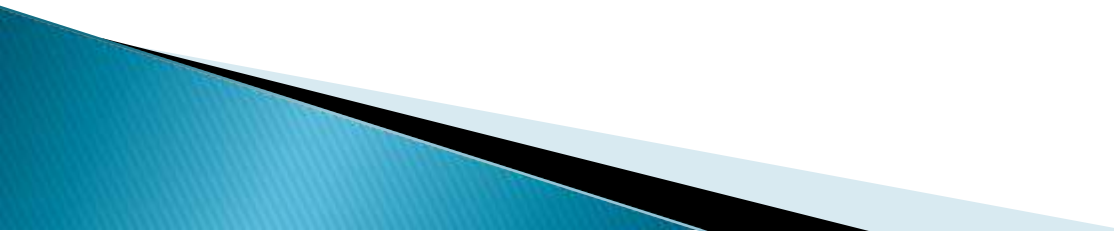
10) She ought to tell the police.

11) You ought not to come late.

12) She always ought to carry some extra money.

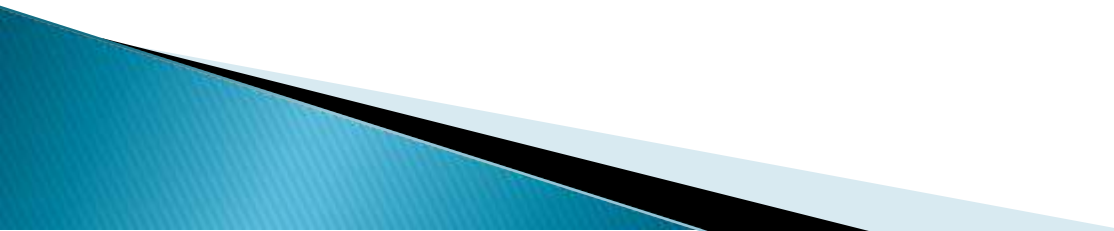
•SHALL

I shall go to Mumbai tomorrow.

- You shall attend office tomorrow.
 - You shall get bonus.
 - He shall not enter my house gain.
 - Shall I open the window?
 - Shall I come to the station?
 - Shall we go to an English movie?
 - He shall go.
 - The decision of the commission shall be final.
 - You shall have answer by tomorrow.
 - You shall suffer for your dis-obedience.
 - He shall do as he is told.
 - Shall he come if I ordered him?
 - Shall I help you?
 - Shall we go to the station?
 - Let me carry your bags. Shall I?
 - Let's catch the fast train. Shall we?
 - Where shall we go for holiday?
 - Shall we have dinner out tonight?
 - Shall we meet at the station?
- 

WILL

- Summer will come and days will be hot.
- Can somebody help me? I will.
- I will stop drinking.
- I will break your head!
- Will I come this way, please?
- Will you have some more coffee?
- Won't you come in?
- I will go there tomorrow.
- I will tell him my feelings.
- He will come here as usual.
- He will not work in this weather?
- Will you give him this parcel?
- I will try again if you wish.
- The shops will be very crowded.
- When nobody is in the house, she will go into the kitchen and eat cheese.
- I will see that he is removed from the service.
- Next year he will you be twenty five.
- He will be here in an hour.
- Will I win?
- He will come here as usual.
- He will not work in this weather.
- Will you give him this parcel?
- I will try again if you wish.
- The shops will be very crowed.
- The car won't start.
- You won't sleep.

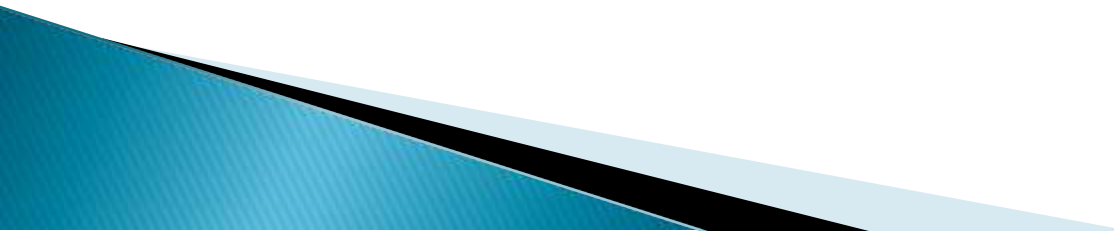
- WOULD
 - He would smoke, when he was in college.
 - He would take part in drama when he was in college.
 - I would rather die than submit to a terrorist.
 - Would you follow me everywhere?
 - She would like to thank me.
 - What would you care to drink?
 - If only she would keep quite for a moment!
 - I would like an apple.
 - We would love to go abroad.
- 10) Rekha promised that she would not be late.
- 

•NEED

Need/ Needn't (need not)

- You need not send the parcel by air.
- You need not call me "sir".
- You need not make two copies. One will do.
- You needn't drive fast because we have plenty of time.
- I needn't go home now.
- Need I meet him?
- Anita need not think of Suresh any more.
- You need only to tell your uncle.
- You need not come again.

You won't need to bring



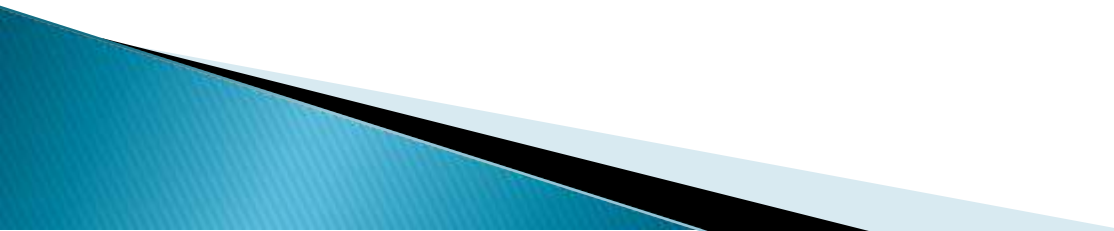
Dare

- How dare you open my letter?
- How dare he complain against me?
- It will snow tomorrow I dare say.
- How dare she tell them what she knows?
- He dare to say what he feels.
- I dare not ask her.(daren't).
- She doesn't dare to tell the boss because she is afraid of him.(Ordinary verb)
- You dare't keep a big-dog.
- You daren't challenge me, do you?
- I bet he daren't pull my beard.
- I dare say he will resign.

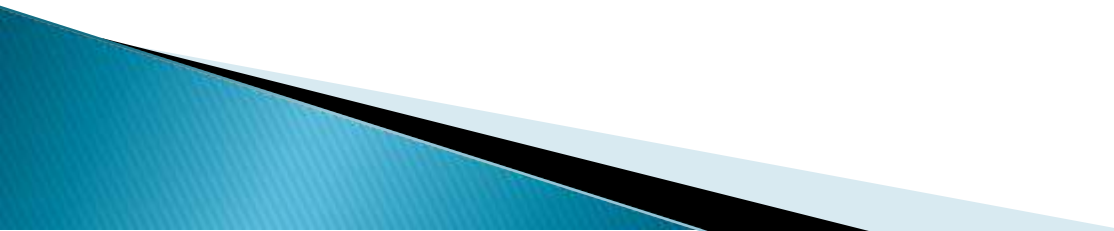
How dare she say



Used to

- He used to smoke pipe. Now he smokes cigarette.
 - He used to drink brandy. Now he drinks country liquor.
 - I used to play cricket, but now I am very busy.
 - They used to live in a small house. But now they live in a palatial building.
 - Malini used to have long hair, but recently she has cut it.
 - I used to live alone.
 - Did you use to swim in your childhood?
 - Gopal didn't use to go out very often until he met Malilni.
 - He never used to meet her.
 - I used to take coffee when I was in south India.
 - She used to take part in drama when she was in pune.
 - They used to meet secretly in the park in the evening.
 - She used to insult him.
- 

Should

- 1) students should study hard.
 - 2) We should obey the laws of the nation.
 - 3) you should take care of your health.
 - 4) you should take care of your health.
 - 5) he should not go in the hot sun.
 - 6) he should not be wasting his time on the beach.
 - 7) I shouldn't be telling you this because this is a top secret.
-
- 1) The plane should be landing now.
 - 2) He should know the address of this uncle.
 - 3) The shops shouldn't be very crowded.
 - 4) You shouldn't have any difficulties.
 - 5) Should we invite the Chief Minister for this function?
 - 6) Government should do something to hold rising prices.
 - 7) That motor-cyclist should be wearing a crash helmet.
 - 8) He should be at home by now.
- 

- 1) If you should see Gopal this evening, tell him to meet me.
- 2) If it should rain, what should we do?
- 3) Should you meet the Collector, give him this letter.
- 4) Should I help you in your work?
- 5) I shouldn't worry if I were you.
- 6) If I were you, I should get the scooter serviced.
- 7) "Give me your book".
- 8) "why should I?"
- 9) "What is Manohar Joshi's number?"
- 10) "How should I know ?"

We should pay all our taxes.

We should obey the laws of the nation.

My friend helped me so that I should start my business.

If I were in your place, I shouldn't insult my elder brother.

I should like to congratulate our Prime Minister for putting an end to terrorism.

I should like to request the speaker to be as brief as possible.

- 1) Run fast lest we should miss the train.
- 2) Study hard lest you should fail.
- 3) The rich should help the poor.
- 4) Why should I help her?
- 5) what should I do right now?
- 6) Where should I go now?

Seven Basic Patterns

Learn the following definitions.

Subject (S) is a person or thing that performs an action.

Verb (V) is a word or group of words that expresses an action or ever. Object (O) is a person or thing on or for which the

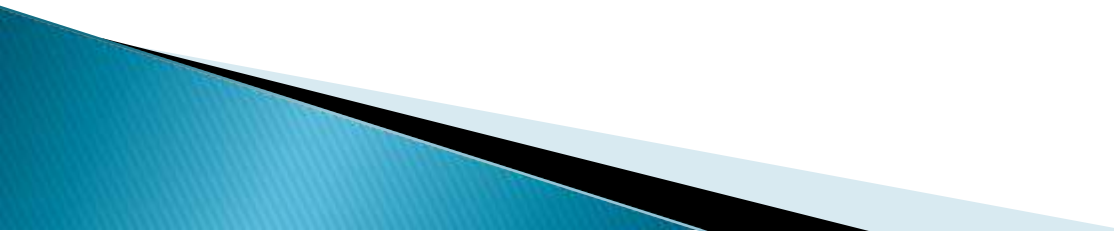
Subject	Verb	Object
---------	------	--------

Radha	is doing	her work.
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The hunter killed the lion. Linking Verb (LV) is a Verb that connects the Subject with the Adjective or Noun. be, become, seem, look, appear, taste, smell, feel, grow, etc. Complement (C) is a word or group of words that is used at

1. He is my uncle.
2. He looks angry.
3. The rose smells sweet.

Learn the following Basic Patterns.

1. Subject Verb
 2. Subject Verb Adverb
 3. Subject Linking Verb Adjective
 4. Subject Linking Verb Noun
 5. Subject Verb Object
 6. Subject Verb Indirect Object Direct Object
 7. Subject Verb Object Object Complement
- 

Basic Pattern 1: Subject - Verb

Examples :

1. (The sun) (is shining).
2. (The baby) (is sleeping).
3. (The old man) (has died).
4. (An elephant) (can't fly).

Can you add five similar sentences of Pattern 1?

Basic Pattern 2: Subject - Verb - Adverb

An Adverb is a word or group of words showing time, place or manner.

Examples:

1. (Meera) (is coming) (today).
2. (Our soldiers) (fought) (bravely).
3. (The train) (has come) (very late). Can you add five similar sentences of Pattern 2?

Basic Pattern 3: Subject - Linking Verb - Adjective

Examples:

1. (Nidhi) (looks) (beautiful).
 2. (Our soldiers) (fought) (bravely).
 3. (The train) (has come) (very late).
- 