

**Cromosys Institute's**

**English**

**Speaking**

**&**

**Grammar**



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## **Preface**

*Cromosys Institute's English Speaking & Grammar* book is designed to teach you English from very basic to the advance level. This book is a great help for those who want to learn Spoken English. Speaking any language without following the rules degrades the standards and corrupts the meaning. As the world is changing day by day, English is incorporating in all the sectors of human life around the world. Every day the use of English is increasing in the world and a man with good knowledge of this language is able to get a good job. Call Centers and print and visual media have great demand of those who know English.

This book not only teaches you Basic English but it makes you speak English fluently and grammatically correct also. Being a language scientist, having done the twelve years' research in English language I am confident enough to assure you that this book will be a milestone for you. English has advanced a lot in last 25 years. The universal English (one for the whole world) has adopted many new sentence structures, grammar patterns, and many different ways of framing sentences, which is never taught to the students in academic schools. Modern films, call center industry, newspapers and magazines and some other commercial sectors have contributed a lot making English strong, sense-touching, smooth and ultimately beautiful. So, seeing the urgent requirement, I wrote this book that gives you 100% guarantee of making you acquainted with new, advance and universal usage of English grammar emboldening you to acquire fabulous fluency in English starting from the real basic level.

In the completion of this book, I am grateful to my mother Late Rudrani Devi - a benign lady, without whose support in sculpturing my childhood I could never have been able to write anything. And, I am thankful to Pramitha Thomas and Mr. Soman Maini for their encouragement to help me bring out my best. Along with this English learning book, Cromosys Institute is publishing English word power book also. I believe that book would also be of a great help to those who want to strengthen their English.

# English Speaking and Grammar

## MODALS

*The word that shows the mood of a verb is called modal.*

### Can

Definition: The modal can shows the capacity or ability of the doer in present.

Rule: Subject + can + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

#### Affirmative

I can do this work.

*(It means: I am able to do this work, or I have the capacity to do this work)*

You can meet him.

We can reach there.

She can speak French.

They can buy a car.

#### Negative

He can not help me.

The Children can not go there.

You can not talk to him.

We can not cheat him.

Rita can not sing a song.

#### Interrogative

Can she write a letter?

Can you not answer these questions?

How can we meet him?

Why can you not speak French?

What can we say now?

#### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

We can call him here. The students can pass this exam. They can help poor. My brother can speak Spanish. The teacher can teach science. I can answer these questions. It can be true.

Note: **Subject** – one who does a work

**Verb** – the action or the work

**Object** – the thing which is affected by the work or action

## Could

Definition: The modal could shows the capacity of past.

Rule: Sub + could + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

We could reach there on time.

*(It means: We succeeded in reaching there on time, or we were capable, so we reached there on time)*

She could speak French with me.

I could do this work properly.

She could help me with money.

He could play the game.

### Negative

The Children could not go there.

You could not talk to him.

He could not cheat us.

You could not answer these questions.

The thief could not break the lock.

### Interrogative

Could she help you?

Could you not buy the book?

Why could he not meet me?

How could you do this work?

Where could she go from there?

### Alert:

He can play cricket. (Present Capacity)

He could play cricket. (Past Capacity)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

She could switch on the computer. The children could play football. He could win the race. My brother could speak Spanish. Rita could marry Peter. I could answer these questions. Her brother could become a doctor.

## Should

Definition: The modal should shows the duty or obligation of the doer.

Rule: Sub + should + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

He should speak French with me.  
*(It means: It is his duty or obligation to speak French)*  
I should do this work today.  
He should help me with money.  
We should reach there on time.  
We should respect our elders.

### Negative

The children should not go there.  
We should not buy this book.  
They should not do this work.  
You should not ask him any question.  
I should take care of my health.

### Interrogative

Should you compete with him?  
Could I not consult the doctor?  
How should we solve this problem?  
What should I tell him?  
Where should they go now?

### Alert:

Shall I go? (A formal request asking permission)  
Should I go? (A request showing duty)  
Can I go? (A request showing capacity)  
May I go? (A request when you want to be allowed to go)

He can play. (Present Capacity)  
He could play. (Past Capacity)  
He should play cricket. (Duty)  
He ought to play. (Moral Duty: Old usage)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

He should reach school on time. You should listen to his problem. I should give him a chance. They should forgive him. The children should play football. My brother should speak Spanish. Her brother should go to America.

## Would

Definition: The modal would shows the possibility of past-action.

Rule: Sub + would + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

Your brother would teach you.

*(It means: You think it was the possibility in past that his brother taught him, but not sure)*

She would like you very much.

You would improve your skills.

They would strengthen their power.

He would shout to you.

### Negative

The Children would not go there.

You would not talk to him.

They would not learn English properly.

He would care for his future.

The patient would not take the medicine.

### Interrogative

Would she work hard?

Would they not read novels?

Why would your brother not drink coffee?

How would he manage his business?

Where would she live in England?

### Alert:

He can play cricket. (Present Capacity)

He could play cricket. (Past Capacity)

He should play cricket. (Duty)

He would play cricket. (Past Possibility)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

They would know the truth. He would respect his senior. The people would struggle a lot. Abraham would love Sophia. The king would hide the fact. The teacher would encourage the children. Your brother would understand the reality.

## May

Definition: The modal may shows the possibility of present.

Rule: Sub + may + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

The teacher may teach French today.  
*(It means: The teacher will possibly teach French today)*  
She may appear for exam.  
The students may come late.  
He may ask you difficult questions.  
You may remove this tag.

### Negative

The doctor may not come to the hospital.  
You may not convince the financier.  
She may not pity you.  
The king may not punish the culprit.  
He may not understand the truth.

### Interrogative

May he work hard?  
May she go ill?  
May the teacher not explain the module?  
May Sophia become a professor?  
May the performer play a stunt?

### Alert:

He may play cricket. (Present Possibility)  
He can play cricket. (Present Capacity)  
He might play cricket. (Very less possibility in present)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

They would know the truth. He would respect his senior. The people would struggle a lot. Abraham would love Sophia. The king would hide the fact. The teacher would encourage the children. Your brother would understand the reality.

## Have to

Definition: have to shows the compulsion of present, or that, it is compulsory to do the work in present.

Rule: Sub + have to / has to + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

*Note: I, we, you, they, plural = have to  
He, she, it, name, singular = has to*

### Affirmative

I have to do this work.

*(It means: It is compulsory for me to do this work or I do this work in compulsion)*

She has to marry you this year.

The children have to watch this movie.

My brother has to complete this work.

The stranger has to show his identity.

### Negative

We have not to say anything. (Old usage)

We do not have to say anything. (New usage)

She has not to learn computer.

The teacher has not to ask him any question.

The people have not to support terrorism.

### Interrogative

Have you to write a book? (Old usage)

Do you have to write a book? (New usage)

Have you not to inform your senior?

Why has the child not to play in the ground?

When has he to meet his friends?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

He has to buy a new car. They have to know the truth. The people have to struggle a lot for freedom. Jenifer has to marry Justin. The king has to hide the fact. Your brother has to understand the reality. The people have to support revolution.

## Had to

Definition: had to shows the compulsion of past, or that, it was compulsory to do the work in past.

Rule: Sub + had to + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

She had to become a doctor.

*(Meaning 1: it was compulsory for her to become a doctor. Meaning 2: it was compulsory for her to become a doctor, so she became)*

My friend had to visit Australia.

His wife had to deliver a child.

I had to concentrate on my study.

The child had to play hockey.

### Negative

She had not to change the lock. (Old usage)

She did not have to change the lock. (New usage)

I had not to shift my luggage there.

The teacher had not to explain the things in detail.

You had not to bring the newspaper.

### Interrogative

Hade you to watch this movie? (Old usage)

Did you have to watch this movie? (New usage)

Had she not to consult the doctor?

Why had the child to play piano?

Where had she to have her dinner?

### Alert:

They have to play cricket. (Present Compulsion)

They had to play cricket. (Past Compulsion)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

My friend had to build a house. She had to buy a new car. They had to find the culprit. The people had to try their best. India had to win this match. You had to remain patient. The government had to reveal the fact.

## Used to

Definition: used to shows past-habitual action that you do again and again.

Rule: Sub + used to + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

He used to work hard.

*(It means: He did hard work again and again as a habit in past)*

She used to study mathematics.

*(It means: She studied mathematics again and again as a habit in past)*

I used to help him a lot.

The children used to drink coffee daily.

### Negative

The teacher used not to teach him properly. (Old usage)

The teacher did not use to teach him properly. (New usage)

The people used not to worry about anything.

We used not to involve in dispute.

The government used not to support industries.

### Interrogative

Used he to take money from you? (Old usage)

Did he use to take money from you? (New usage)

Used you to read scriptures?

Why used she to spend money lavishly?

What used you to do in England?

### Alert:

I used to play. (Past habitual action)

I played. (Simple Past Tense)

~~I use to play.~~ (Wrong sentence)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

She used to learn computer. I used to give her advices. They used to make money illegally. My friend used to watch cricket match. The teacher used to teach them properly. We used to doubt his honesty. The king used to be very brave.

## Need to

Definition: need to shows the necessity of present.

Rule: Sub + need to / must + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

I need to call him.

*(It means: It is necessary that I should call him)*

I must call him.

*(It means: It is urgent that that I should call him)*

He needs to work hard.

You need to be smart.

The children need to obtain good marks in exam.

### Negative

The people need not to worry about it. (Old usage)

The people do not need to worry about it. (New usage)

The people must not worry about it. (Same meaning)

You need not to escape from here.

The politicians need to not make false promises.

### Interrogative

Need you to say something? (Old usage)

Do you need to say something? (New usage)

Must you say something? (Same meaning)

Why do they need to come here?

What does she need to know now?

### Alert:

I need to go. (Necessity)

I must go. (Urgency)

I should go. (Duty)

I have to go. (Compulsion)

I am to go. (I am prepared to go = Ready State)

I am about to go. (I am prepared to go = Ready State)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

She used to learn computer. I used to give her advices. They used to make money illegally. My friend used to watch cricket match. The teacher used to teach them properly. We used to doubt his honesty. The king used to be very brave.

## Will have to

Definition: will have to shows the compulsion of future.

Rule: Sub + will have to + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

You will have to learn Spanish.

*(It means: It will be compulsory for him to learn Spanish in future)*

She will have to take a decision.

We will have to go there by car.

I will have to find out the truth.

The businessman will have to launch new products.

### Negative

He will not have to go for the test.

The people will not have to worry about anything.

She will not have to make haste.

You will not have to work so hard.

They will not have to involve in dispute.

### Interrogative

Will he have to spend his money?

Will they not have to wait for the night?

Why will you have to regret for that?

How will I have to tackle the problem?

When will I have to see him off?

### Alert:

They have to play cricket. (Present Compulsion)

They had to play cricket. (Past Compulsion)

They will have to play cricket. (Future Compulsion)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

You will have to rush to the station. I will have to give him some money. The child will have to learn a few words. She will have to know everything. You neighbor will have to pay the bill. You will have to count the number. She will have to stay calm.

## Would have to

Definition: would have to shows the past-possibility with compulsion.

Rule: Sub + would have to + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

She would have to meet you daily.

*(It means: You assume that she was possibly meeting him daily in past)*

The people would have to shout in the room.

They would have to buy gifts for festivals.

You would have to drink coffee everyday.

The teacher would have to narrate the stories.

### Negative

The children would not have to learn grammar.

He would not have to wait for the bus.

You would not have to worry about anything.

She would not have to get up early in the morning.

They would not have to learn a new language.

### Interrogative

Would they have to wait for the result?

Would she have to show her identity card?

Why would he have to make presentations?

Would they have to reach home on time?

Would the officer have to be strict in the office?

### Alert:

They have to play cricket. (Present Compulsion)

They will have to play cricket. (Future Compulsion)

They would have to play cricket. (Past Possibility + Compulsion)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

You would have to ask for money. She would have to have her dinner late. They would have to check all the staffs. The child would have to be alert. The priest would have to console the people. He would have to inform everything to his parents. Her sister would have to buy the medicines.

## May have to

Definition: may have to shows that there is a possibility of compulsion to come in the way to do the work.

Rule: Sub + may have to + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

### Affirmative

He may have to admit his mistake.  
*(It means: It is possible that he has to admit his mistake)*  
You may have to accept his proposal.  
They may have to buy a new flat.  
I may have to migrate abroad.  
The scholar may have to change his opinion.

### Negative

The government may not have to change the rule.  
The people may not have to face the problem.  
You may not have to make a choice.  
She may not have to struggle so lot.  
The party may not have to fight for election.

### Interrogative

May he have to give up his work?  
May the king have to play a trick?  
Why may he have to learn computer?  
May the child have to stay alone?  
Why may you have to take this decision?

### Alert:

They will have to play cricket. (Future Compulsion)  
They would have to play cricket. (Past Possibility + Compulsion)  
They may have to play cricket. (Present Possibility + Compulsion)  
They must have to play cricket. (Urgency + Compulsion)  
They should have to play cricket. (Duty + Compulsion)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

You may have to meditate in the morning. She may have to announce her marriage. He may have to learn pronunciation. The child may have to stay awake. The report may have to publish this news. This kingdom may have to see a fall. He may have to accept defeat.

## Having to

Definition: having to shows that you are continuously doing the work which is compulsory for you.

Rule: Sub + is/am/are + having to + verb 1<sup>st</sup> + object

Note: I = am

you, we, they, plural = are

he, she, it, name, singular = is

### Affirmative

I am having to learn German.

*(It means: I am continuously learning German taking it compulsory)*

The child is having to work hard.

She is having to remain awake all the nights.

The president is having to consult his advisors.

We are having to work in the night.

### Negative

The students are not having to memorize anything.

You are not having to read so many books.

The child is not having to learn music.

She is not having to work on computer.

I am not having to consult any doctor.

### Interrogative

Are you having to read newspapers?

Is she having to learn a new language?

Why am I having to face so many challenges?

Are you not having to exercise daily?

Is he not having to take the medicine?

### Alert:

They have to go. (Present compulsion)

They are having to go. (Present Continuous compulsion)

They are going. (Present Continuous Tense)

They have been going. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

They have gone. (Present Perfect Tense)

They are to have gone. (Meaning: They are ready to be gone; ready to complete the work)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

He is having to read scriptures. The people are having to bathe in the river. The man is having to live in jungle. You are having to learn new customs. She is having to encourage villagers. The students are having to work hard this year. I am having to have juice in the morning.

## Could have + V<sup>3</sup>

Definition: could have + v3 shows that you had the capacity to do the work but you could not do.

Rule: Sub + could have + v3 + object

### Affirmative

I could have done this work.

*(It means: I had the capacity or I was capable to do the work but I could not do or did not do)*

She could have passed the exam.

*(It means: She was capable to pass the exam but she did not pass)*

He could have learnt Russian.

*(It means: He was capable to learn Russian but he did not learn)*

The police could have arrested him.

*(It means: The police was capable to arrest him but they did not arrest)*

### Negative

You could not have watched the movie.

*(It means: You were not capable to watch the movie but you watched it)*

She could not have answered this question.

*(It means: She was not able to answer the question but she answered)*

The child could not have drunk milk.

*(It means: The child was not able to drink the milk but he drank)*

The teacher could not have explained him everything.

*(It means: The teacher was not able to explain everything to him but he explained)*

### Interrogative

Could he have played cricket?

*(It means: Was he able to play cricket which he did not play?)*

Could you not have given him money?

*(It means: Were you not able to give him money that you gave now?)*

Why could she not have done this work?

*(It means: Why was she not able to do the work that she did?)*

When could we have met him?

*(It means: When were we able to meet him that we did not meet?)*

### Alert:

You could play. (Past capacity + work done)

You could have played. (Past capacity + work not done)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

I could have taken money from him. They could have paid the bill. The child could have sung well. Your brother could have learnt music. The doctor could have cured the patient. The soldier could have saved their lives. We could have given him a chance.

## Should have + V<sup>3</sup>

Definition: should have + v3 shows that it was your duty to do the work but you did not do.

Rule: Sub + should have + v3 + object

### Affirmative

We should have told him the truth.

*(It means: It was our duty to tell him the truth but we did not tell)*

He should have left politics.

*(It means: He was supposed to leave politics but he did not)*

You should have married her.

*(It means: It was your duty to marry her but you did not)*

The negotiator should have understood the reality.

*(It means: The negotiator was supposed to understand the reality but he did not)*

### Negative

They should not have rejected the proposal.

*(It means: They were not supposed to reject the proposal but they did)*

We should not have believed him.

*(It means: We were not supposed to believe him but we did)*

She should not have taken the medicine.

*(It means: She was not supposed to take the medicine but she did)*

You should not have consulted a lawyer.

*(It means: You were not supposed to consult a lawyer but you did)*

### Interrogative

Should he have deposited the money?

*(It means: Was he supposed to deposit money that he did not do?)*

Should the children not have played hockey?

*(It means: Were the children not supposed to play cricket that they did?)*

Why should he have visited America?

*(It means: Why was he supposed to visit America that he did not do?)*

Why should I have helped him?

*(It means: Why was I supposed to help him that I did not help?)*

### Alert:

You could have played. (Past capacity + work not done)

You should have played. (Past duty + work not done)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

The teacher should have taught us today. I should have given him the book. The army should have captured the land. You should have repaired the machine. They should have gone abroad. The business should have flourished. The people should have voted for him.

## Would have + V<sup>3</sup>

Definition: would have + v3 shows that there was a possibility that you had done the work but you did not do.

Rule: Sub + would have + v3 + object

### Affirmative

You would have played cricket.

*(It means: It was possible that you had played cricket but you did not play)*

He would have become a doctor.

*(It means: It was possible that you had become a doctor but he did not become)*

You would have married her.

*(It means: It was possible that you had married her but you did not marry)*

The company would have developed technologies.

*(It means: It was possible that the company had developed technologies but it did not do so)*

### Negative

He would not have written a letter.

*(It means: It was not possible that he had written a letter but he wrote)*

The doctor would not have cured the patient.

*(It means: It was not possible that the doctor had cured the patient but he cured)*

She would not have taken the medicine.

*(It means: It was not possible that she had taken the medicine but she took)*

You should not have consulted a lawyer.

*(It means: It was not possible that you had consulted a lawyer but you did)*

### Interrogative

Would he have done his work?

*(It means: Was it possible that he had done his work which he did not do?)*

Would the doctor have cured the patient?

*(It means: Was it possible that the doctor had cured the patient that he did not do?)*

Would she not have taken the medicine?

*(It means: Was it not possible that she had taken the medicine that she already took?)*

What would the people have done till now?

*(It means: What was possible for the people to have done till now?)*

### Alert:

You could have played. (Past capacity + work not done)

You should have played. (Past duty + work not done)

You would have played. (Past possibility + work not done)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

The farmer would have ploughed the field. The magician would have played the magic. The dancer would have danced on the floor. The princess would have married the man. The criminal would have shot the woman. The government would have lost the majority. The hunter would have killed the animal.

## May have + V<sup>3</sup>

Definition: may have + v3 shows it is possible that the work has already been done.

Rule: Sub + may have + v3 + object

### Affirmative

She may have done the work.  
*(It means: It is possible that she has already done the work)*  
You may have married her.  
His brother may have become a doctor.  
The child may have reached home.  
The teacher may have taught the students.

### Negative

They may not have reached station.  
*(It means: It is not possible that they have reached station)*  
The carpenter may not have measured it.  
The leader may not have guided the people properly.  
The president may not have taken right decision.  
Flavia may not have talked to Velvet.

### Interrogative

May he have complained to the police?  
*(It means: Is it possible that he has complained to the police?)*  
May the doctor have cured the patient?  
Why may she have committed the crime?  
What may they have thought today?  
May the children have watched the movie?

### Alert:

You could have played. (Past capacity + work not done)  
You should have played. (Past duty + work not done)  
You would have played. (Past possibility + work not done)  
You may have played. (Present possibility + work already done)  
You must have played. (Present surety + work already done)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

He may have known the truth. The accused may have accepted the crime. The judge may have sentenced him. The woman may have delivered a child. It may have rained. They may have entered the sanctum. The police may have fired on the crowd.

## Have had to

Definition: have had to shows that you are bound to do the work.

Rule: Sub + have had to / have got to + v1 + object

### Affirmative

I have had to pay for this.  
*(It means: I am bound to pay for this)*  
I have got to pay for this.  
*(Same meaning: I am bound to pay for this)*  
You have had to go from here.  
She has had to repair her computer.  
They have had to have this medicine.

### Negative

We have not had to sit in the train.  
She has not had to marry you.  
They have not got to be patient.  
The people have not had to leave the place.  
She has not had to say anything.

### Interrogative

Have I had to diagnose the problem?  
Have you got to say anything?  
Why have I had to know this?  
What has she got to do now?  
Have you got to set him right?

### Alert:

I have to go. (Present Compulsion)  
I have had to go. (Bound with the work)  
I have got to go. (Bound with the work)  
I am supposed to go. (Expectation)  
I would rather go. (Decision)  
I would like to go. (Preference)  
I had better go. (Condition)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

I have had to tell you the truth. She has got to go now. We have had to format the computer. She has got to be smart. They have had to change the decision. You have had to sell this car. The students have had to answer these questions.

## Had had to

Definition: had had to shows that you were bound to do the work but you did not do.

Rule: Sub + had had to / had got to + v1 + object

### Affirmative

She had had to visit the place.

*(It means: She was bound to visit the place which she did not visit)*

She had got to visit the place.

*(Same meaning: She was bound to visit the place which she did not visit)*

We had had to go there today.

He had had to do this work.

You had got to talk to him.

### Negative

She had not had to say anything.

She had not got to say anything.

We had not had to sit in the train.

They had not got to be patient.

The people had not got to leave the place.

### Interrogative

Had you had to learn computer?

Had you got to learn computer?

Had you had to take revenge on him?

Had he had to marry this year?

What had she got to do there?

### Alert:

She had to sing. (Past Compulsion)

She had had to sing. (Bound with the work in past)

She had got to sing. (Bound with the work in past)

She had been singing. (Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

She had sung. (Past Perfect Tense)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

I have had to tell you the truth. She has got to go now. We have had to format the computer. She has got to be smart. They have had to change the decision. You have had to sell this car. The students have had to answer these questions.

## Could have had to

Definition: could have had to shows that you could have done the work in compulsion but you did not do.

Rule: Sub + could have had to + v1 + object

### Affirmative

We could have had to go there.

*(It means: We could have gone there in compulsion but we did not go)*

She could have had to learn French.

Her sister could have had to join army.

You could have had to take this medicine.

They could have had to accept defeat.

### Negative

The farmer could not have had to wait for rain.

You could not have had to work so hard.

The child could not have had to face so much of trouble.

They could not have had to buy anything.

The people could not have had to leave the place.

### Interrogative

Could we have had to talk to him?

Could the police have had to arrest him?

Could I have had to answer these questions?

Why could they have had to go to the doctor?

Why could you have had to set him free?

### Alert:

I had to play. (Past Compulsion)

I had had to play. (Bound with the work in past)

I could have played. (Past capacity + work not done)

I could have had to play. (Past capacity + compulsion + work not done)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

She could have had to accept her mistake. I could have had to help him. They could have had to learn programming. You could have had to work hard for the exam. The people could have had to join revolution. You could have had to know the fact. The teacher could have had to come to school early.

## Would have had to

Definition: would have had to shows that you would have done the work in compulsion but you did not do.

Rule: Sub + would have had to + v1 + object

### Affirmative

He would have had to drink coffee.

*(It means: He would have drunk coffee in compulsion but he did not do so)*

The teacher would have had to shout to him.

His neighbor would have had to join army.

You would have had to tell him the truth.

They would have had to call the police.

### Negative

He would not have had to come here.

The people would not have had to become so hostile.

I would not have had to sit so long.

They would not have had to read this book.

He would not have had to write this letter.

### Interrogative

Would I have had to answer these questions?

Why would they have had to go to the doctor?

Why would you have had to set him free?

Would we have had to talk to him?

Would the police have had to arrest him?

### Alert:

He would play. (Past Possibility)

He would have played. (Past possibility + work not done)

He would have had to play. (Past possibility + Compulsion + work not done)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

You would have had to know the fact. The teacher would have had to come to school early. She would have had to accept her mistake. I would have had to help him. They would have had to learn programming. You would have had to work hard for the exam. The people would have had to join revolution.

# Tense

With the simplest steps

## Present Tense

### **Present Indefinite**

Definition: This tense shows that you do the work in present with indefinite schedule of time.

Rule: Sub + v1 / v5 + object

Note: v1=go, v2=went, v3=gone, v4=going, v5=goes  
I, we, you, they, plural=v1  
He, she, it, singular=v5

#### Affirmative

I play cricket.  
You sing songs.  
She likes you very much.  
They come here daily.  
We read this newspaper.

#### Negative

You do not help him.  
She does not speak French.  
The people do not know the truth.  
I do not appreciate this.  
My brother does not like coffee.

#### Interrogative

Do you live in America?  
Does she play guitar?  
Do they not reach office on time?  
What do you know about this?  
Why does she not marry you?

#### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

He speaks German. You drive a car. She likes singing. They advise me. She motivates people. The farmer ploughs the fields. My brother teaches music.

## Present Continuous

Definition: This tense shows that you are continuously doing the work in present.

Rule: Sub + is / am / are + v4 + object

Note: I=am  
You, we, they, plural=are  
He, she, it, singular=is

### Affirmative

The children are watching a movie.  
You are reading a book.  
She is calling you there.  
They are coming here today.  
The teacher is teaching mathematics.

### Negative

I am not doing this work.  
She is not giving him money.  
Your brother is not going to Australia.  
The children are not making noise.  
We are not expecting any benefits.

### Interrogative

Are you selling this watch?  
Is he not learning computer?  
Why are you sending them market?  
What is she doing there?  
When are they reaching office?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

You are driving a car. The teacher is speaking Spanish. They are talking to him. I am asking you a question. She is calling me. You are doing this work. The child is playing with toys.

## Present Perfect

Definition: This tense shows that you have done the work completely.

Rule: Sub + have / has + v3 + object

Note: I, we, you, they, plural=have  
He, she, it, singular=has

### Affirmative

I have bought the book.  
We have given him money.  
She has reached England.  
India has won the match.  
The children have done the work.

### Negative

They have not watched the movie.  
He has not sung a song.  
Her sister has not become a doctor.  
The painter has not painted the wall.  
I have not reached there.

### Interrogative

Have you explained him everything?  
Has the lyricist written a song?  
Have the laborers not done the work?  
What have you seen there?  
Why has the boss not given her salary?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

They have understood the reality. I have told him everything. The child has broken the plate. We have made a plan. She has achieved success. You have broken your promise. My brother has joined army.

## Present Perfect Continuous

Definition: This tense shows that you have been doing the work for a long period of time.

Rule: Sub + have been / has been + v4 + object

Note: Point of time (Monday, 4 o'clock, 1985) =since  
Period of time (2 days, 1 week, 5 years) = for

### Affirmative

I have been teaching for ten years.  
She has been writing a book since Monday.  
The teacher has been giving them assignment for a week.  
We have been talking to him for half an hour.  
They have been working on this plan for years.

### Negative

They have not been watching movies since afternoon.  
She has not been singing a song since morning.  
We have not been seeing anything unusual here.  
The child has not been improving for past two years.  
They have not been disobeying him since a long time.

### Interrogative

Has he been looking at you for a while?  
Have the people been tolerating injustice?  
Why have you been trying this number for hours?  
What have you been expecting from him?  
Why has he been behaving so rudely with you?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

They have been coloring walls for months. She has been studying in England for years. India has been suffering from corruption for decades. Your brother has been looking for you. She has been thinking so much these days. You have been underestimating his power. Japan has been witnessing earthquakes for years.

## Past Indefinite

Definition: This tense shows that you did the work.

Rule: Sub + v2 + object

### Affirmative

He bought the toys.  
I gave him money.  
They encouraged the people.  
We saw there everything.  
She became a professor.

### Negative

I did not know him.  
She did not meet me.  
We did not promise him anything.  
The children did not understand the lesson.  
The doctor did not cure the patient.

### Interrogative

Did you forgive him?  
Did she not like you?  
What did you decide for your career?  
When did they reach their destination?  
How did you recognize him?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

I asked him a question. They dropped the plan. He appreciated my work. She surprised me. The train reached on time. I saved his life. She revealed a secret.

## Past Continuous

Definition: This tense shows that you were continuously doing the work in past.

Rule: Sub + was / were + v4 + object

Note: I, he, she, it, singular=was  
You, we, they, plural=were

### Affirmative

The child was drinking milk.  
I was working on computer.  
Both of them were taking tea.  
Many of us were getting tired.  
It was raining heavily.

### Negative

She was not taking any decision.  
You were not making him angry.  
The children were not studying properly.  
It was not frightening him.  
They were not expecting anything.

### Interrogative

Was he drawing on the paper?  
Were you not solving the problems?  
Who was making him angry?  
Why was she not telling anything?  
How was your brother preparing for exam?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

The shopkeeper was selling goods. The train was moving very fast. I was expecting him to come. He was seeking help from somebody. They were traveling by bus. You were giving him the hint. She was going to start speaking.

## Past Perfect

Definition: This tense shows that you had done the work completely in past.

Rule: Sub + had + v3 + object

### Affirmative

She had written the lyric.  
The children had reached market.  
The teacher had taught French.  
I had informed him everything.  
She had proved her honesty.

### Negative

She had not got so much cold before.  
They had not submitted their applications.  
The government had not been kind to the citizen.  
I had not felt so hungry.  
It had not rained for two years.

### Interrogative

Had you had your dinner?  
Had she withdrawn her money?  
Why had they left the city?  
Why had you been there?  
What had they decided by then?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

The king had won the battle. The editor had published the news. She had played the trick. They had decided their way. My brother had prepared for exam. She had already been married. The food had gone cold.

## Past Perfect Continuous

Definition: This tense shows that you had been doing the work for a long period of time in past.

Rule: Sub + had + been + v4 + object

### Affirmative

We had been talking to him for half an hour.  
They had been working on this plan for years.  
I had been teaching for ten years.  
She had been writing a book since Monday.  
The teacher had been giving them assignment for a week.

### Negative

We had not been seeing anything unusual here.  
The child had not been improving for past two years.  
They had not been watching movies since afternoon.  
She had not been singing a song since morning.  
They had not been disobeying him since a long time.

### Interrogative

Had he been looking at you for a while?  
Had the people been tolerating injustice?  
Why had he been behaving so rudely with you?  
Why had you been trying this number for hours?  
What had you been expecting from him?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

The shopkeepers had been selling goods since morning. The train had been playing since 3 o'clock. They had been coloring walls for months. She had been studying in England for years. India had been suffering from corruption for decades. She had been thinking so much these days. She had been speaking on the topic for 10 minutes.

## Future Indefinite

Definition: This tense shows that you will do the work in future.

Rule: Sub + will + v1 + object

Note: In new English the use of shall is generally avoided these days.

### Affirmative

I will give him money.  
He will buy the toys.  
They will encourage the people.  
We will see there everything.  
Her sister will become a professor.

### Negative

She will not meet me.  
I will not recognize him.  
We will not promise him anything.  
The children will not understand the lesson.  
The doctor will not cure the patient.

### Interrogative

Will they play a trick?  
Will the government not support poor?  
How will you forgive him?  
When will they reach their destination?  
What will you get from it?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

He will get angry. I will ask him a question. They will drop the plan. The train will not halt here. The bus will reach on time. It will get over. There will be some problem.

## Future Continuous

Definition: This tense shows that you will be continuously doing the work in future.

Rule: Sub + will be + v4 + object

### Affirmative

The child will be drinking milk.  
I will be working on computer.  
Both of them will be taking tea.  
Many of us will be getting tired.  
It will be raining heavily.

### Negative

She will not be taking any decision.  
You will not be making him angry.  
The children will not be studying properly.  
It will not be frightening him.  
They will not be expecting anything.

### Interrogative

Will he be drawing on the paper?  
Will you not be solving the problems?  
Who will be making him angry?  
Why will she be telling anything?  
How will your brother be preparing for exam?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

You will be having some idea. She will be looking strange. You will be solving problems. He will be making giving you clues. You brother will be preparing for exam. They will be starting the project. It will be getting darker.

## Future Perfect

Definition: This tense shows that you will have done the work completely in future.

Rule: Sub + will have + v3 + object

### Affirmative

The teacher will have taught French.  
I will have informed him everything.  
She will have written the lyric.  
The children will have reached market.  
She will have proved her honesty.

### Negative

She will not have got so much cold before.  
They will not have submitted their applications.  
The government will not have been kind to the citizen.  
I will not have felt so hungry.  
It will not have rained for two years.

### Interrogative

Will you have had your dinner?  
Will she have withdrawn her money?  
Why will they have left the city?  
Why will you have been there?  
What will they have decided by then?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

They will have accepted his proposal. The soldiers will have won the war. She will have shown the detail. They will have decided their way. My brother will have passed the exam. You will have married her. It will have destroyed everything.

## Future Perfect Continuous

Definition: This tense shows that you will have been doing the work for a long period of time in future.

Rule: Sub + will have + been + v4 + object

Note: In Future Perfect Continuous tense, with both point of time and period of time only *from* is used.

### Affirmative

I will have been teaching them from two hours.  
She will have been writing a book from Monday.  
The teacher will have been giving them assignments from next week.  
We will have been talking to him from half an hour.  
They will have been working on this plan for years.

### Negative

They will not have been watching movies from afternoon.  
She will not have been singing a song from morning.  
We will not have been seeing anything unusual here.  
The child will not have been improving from next year.  
I will have been setting targets from tomorrow.

### Interrogative

Will he have been looking at you?  
Will the people have been tolerating injustice?  
Why will you have been trying this number from hours?  
What will you have been expecting from him?  
Why will she have been learning so much?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into negative and interrogative forms.*

The child will have been playing football from morning. The government will have been giving loans to the people. They will have been coloring walls from months. She will have been studying in England from years. I will have been narrating the stories. You will have been doing your homework. The people will have been demanding for election.

# Active Passive Voice

Voice is the form of a verb that shows the relation of a subject to the action.

## Present Indefinite

### Affirmative

*The sentence that represents the subject or the doer primarily in the sentence is called Active Voice.*

Active Voice: Sub + v1 / v5 + object

You play cricket.

*The sentence that represents the object primarily in the sentence is called Passive Voice.*

Passive Voice: Object + is / am / are + v3 + by + sub

Cricket is played by you.

*The sentence that represents the object primarily in the sentence without subject is called Bare Passive Voice.*

Bare Passive: Object + is / am / are + v3

Cricket is played here.

### Negative

Active: Sub + do / does + not + v1 + object

I do not teach him.

Passive: Object + is / am / are + not + v3 + by + sub

He is not taught by me.

Bare Passive: Object + is / am / are + not + v3

He is not taught English.

### Interrogative

Active: Do / does + sub + v1 + object

Does she watch films?

Passive: Is / am / are + object + v3 + by + sub

Are the films watched by her?

Bare Passive: Is / am / are + object + v3

Are these films watched?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

I play music. She plays football. They help me. You do not take coffee. She does not learn computer. The man does not speak Spanish. Do you sing songs? Do they not sell cars? What do you teach him? When does she study mathematics?

## Present Continuous

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + is / am / are + v4 + object

He is painting the walls.

Passive: Object + is / am / are + being + v3 + by + sub

The walls are being painted by him.

Bare Passive: Object + is / am / are + being + v3

The walls are being painted.

### Negative

Active: She is not doing the work.

Passive: The work is not being done by her.

Bare Passive: The work is not being done today.

### Interrogative

Active: Are you calling me?

Passive: Am I being called by you?

Bare Passive: Am I being called there?

## Alert

I teach.

(It means: I do the work – Active)

I am taught.

(It means: The work is done on me – Bare Passive)

I am teaching.

(It means: I am doing the work – Active)

I am being taught.

(It means: The work is being done on me – Bare Passive)

## Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

You earn money. You are earning money. She does not question you. She is not questioning you. Do we help poor? Are we helping poor? Why do the police beat him? Why are the police beating him? What do you do here? What are you doing here?

## Present Perfect

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + have / has + v3 + object

We have revealed the truth.

Passive: Object + has / have + been + v3 + by + sub

The truth has been revealed by us.

Bare Passive: Object + has / have + been + v3

The truth has been revealed.

### Negative

Active: They have not cheated him.

Passive: He has not been cheated by them.

Bare Passive: He has not been cheated.

### Interrogative

Active: Have you understood the fact?

Passive: Has the fact been understood by you?

Bare Passive: Has the fact been understood?

### Alert

You have given money.

(Active Voice)

You have been given money.

(Bare Passive Voice)

You have been giving money.

(Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

You have to give money.

(Modal for compulsion)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

Does she solve problems? Is she solving problems? Has she solved problems? What does the teacher ask them?  
What is the teacher asking them? What has the teacher asked them? How do you spend money? How are you  
spending money? How have you spent money?

## Past Indefinite

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + v2 + object

He killed the tiger.

Passive: Object + was / were + v3 + by + sub

The tiger was killed by him.

Bare Passive: Object + was / were + v3

The tiger was killed.

### Negative

Active: I did not forgive him.

Passive: He was not forgiven by me.

Bare Passive: He was not forgiven.

### Interrogative

Active: What did you advise them?

Passive: What were they advised by you?

Bare Passive: What were they advised?

## Alert

He appreciated the work.

(Active Voice)

He was appreciated for the work.

(Bare Passive Voice)

He has been appreciated for the work.

(Present Perfect – Bare Passive)

## Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

Do you call her? Are you calling her? Have you called her? Did you call her? How does she help them? How is she helping them? How has she helped them? How did she help them? Does the child narrate stories? Is the child narrating stories? Has the child narrated stories? Did the child narrate stories?

## Past Continuous

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + was / were + v4 + object

He was scolding the children.

Passive: Object + was / were + being + v3 + by + sub

The children were being scolded by him.

Bare Passive: Object + was / were + being + v3

The children were being scolded.

### Negative

Active: They were not encouraging the people.

Passive: The people were not being encouraged by them.

Bare Passive: The people were not being encouraged.

### Interrogative

Active: Was she not cooking food?

Passive: Was the food not being cooked by her?

Bare Passive: Was the food not being cooked there?

### Alert

You did not support.

(Active Voice)

You were not supported.

(Bare Passive Voice)

You were not supporting.

(Active Voice)

You were not being supported.

(Bare Passive Voice)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

Did you see him? Does he run a business? Why was he writing a letter? How did you lose that? When did the people start revolution? She is cheating you. They have defeated the enemy. How did you recognize him?

## Past Perfect

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + had + v3 + object

They had won the match.

Passive: Object + had + been + v3 + by + sub

The match had been won by them.

Bare Passive: Object + had + been + v3

The match had been won.

### Negative

Active: She had not told anything.

Passive: Nothing had been told by her.

Bare Passive: Nothing had been told yet.

### Interrogative

Active: Had you completed the work?

Passive: Had the work been completed by you?

Bare Passive: Had the work been completed?

## Alert

He had punished.

(Active Voice)

He had been punished.

(Bare Passive Voice)

He had been punishing.

(Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

He had to punish.

(Modal for past-compulsion)

## Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

I teach you. I am teaching you. I have taught you. I taught you. I was teaching you. I had taught you. Why does she take medicine? Why is she taking medicine? Why has she taken medicine? Why did she take medicine? Why was she taking medicine? Why had she taken medicine?

## Future Indefinite

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + will + v1 + object

He will send the children to school.

Passive: Object + will be + v3 + by + sub

The children will be sent to school by him.

Bare Passive: Object + will be + v3

The children will be sent to school today.

### Negative

Active: They will not accept defeat.

Passive: The defeat will not be accepted by them.

Bare Passive: The defeat will not be accepted.

### Interrogative

Active: How will you solve this problem?

Passive: How will this problem be solved by you?

Bare Passive: How will this problem be solved?

## Alert

You will bless.

(Active Voice)

You will be blessed.

(Bare Passive Voice)

You will be blessing.

(Future Continuous Tense)

## Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

How will I forget him? When will you do this work? Did she return the book? Did you not diagnose the problem?

Do you appreciate his work? Will they punish the terrorist? Has she published the news? When did you remove the luggage?

## Future Perfect

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + will have + v3 + object

He will have played the trick.

Passive: Object + will have + been + v3 + by + sub

The trick will have been played by him.

Bare Passive: Object + will have + been + v3

The trick will have been played by then.

### Negative

Active: They will not have broken the promise.

Passive: The promise will not have been broken by them.

Bare Passive: The promise will not have been broken.

### Interrogative

Active: Will you have found the destination?

Passive: Will the destination have been found by you?

Bare Passive: Will the destination have been found?

## Alert

I will inform.

(Active Voice)

I will be informed.

(Bare Passive Voice)

I will have informed.

(Active Voice)

I will have been informed.

(Bare Passive Voice)

## Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

We speak English. We are speaking English. We have spoken English. We spoke English. We were speaking English.

We had spoken English. We will speak English. We will have spoken English.

# Voice of Modals

## Can / Could/ Should / Would / May / Might / Must

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + modal + v1 + object

You should do this work.

Passive: Object + modal + be + v3 + by + sub

This work should be done by you.

Bare Passive: Object + modal + be + v3

This work should be done today.

Continuous: Sub + modal + be +v4 + object

You should be doing this work.

### Negative

Active: He would not teach German.

Passive: German would not be taught by him.

Bare Passive: German would not be taught in the class.

Continuous: He would not be teaching German.

### Interrogative

Active: Why could they not answer the questions?

Passive: Why could the questions not be answered by them?

Bare Passive: Why could the questions not be answered?

Continuous: Why could they not be answering the questions? (Rare usage)

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

Can you drive this car? Could the police find the thief? How should I make him intelligent? What can you do now?

They would not watch movies. You should make a plan. Should they prepare the dinner?

## Have to / Has to / Had to

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + modal + v1 + object

She has to drive this car.

Passive: Object + modal + be + v3 + by + sub

This car has to be driven by her.

Bare Passive: Object + modal + be + v3

This car has to be driven.

Continuous: Sub + modal + be + v4 + object

She has to be driving this car.

### Negative

Active: He had not to inform the police.

Passive: The police had not to be informed by him.

Bare Passive: The police had not to be informed for this matter.

Continuous: He had not to be informing the police.

### Interrogative

Active: What have you to learn now?

Passive: What has to be learnt by you now?

Bare Passive: What has to be learnt now?

Continuous: What have you to be learning now?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

She did not mention the reason. The public will not accept the law. You can not frighten him. How could he cheat you? Are you calling me? Have you to send them money? Has he not finished the work?

## Could have / Should have / Would have / May have / Must have

### Affirmative

Active: Sub + modal + v3 + object

I would have taught him.

Passive: Object + modal + been + v3 + by + sub

He would have been taught by me.

Bare Passive: Object + modal + been + v3

He would have been taught.

Continuous: Sub + modal + been + v4 + object

I would have been teaching him.

### Negative

Active: They should not have praised him.

Passive: He should not have been praised by them.

Bare Passive: He should not have been praised.

Continuous: They should not have been praising him.

### Interrogative

Active: Would she have written poems?

Passive: Would the poems have been written by her?

Bare Passive: Would these poems have been written?

Continuous: Would she have been writing poems?

### Exercise

*Change these sentences into passive voice only (not bare passive).*

You could have won the lottery. They should have completed the work. He would have developed the country. You have to give her this medicine. Did they consult the doctor? Where did she keep the book? How can you force him? Have you to exchange the money?

## Smart Verbs

The verb which has many meanings with it is called Smart Verbs.

### Have

Meaning 1: To possess something with you  
I have a computer at my home.

Meaning 2: To eat or drink  
Will you have a cup of coffee with me?

Meaning 3: To take  
Have your seat please.  
You guys have fun!

Meaning 4: To show compulsion  
She has to get this information from you.

Meaning 5: To get something done  
When will you have your hair colored?  
I will have him call you.

### Alert

You have to play.	(Present Compulsion)
You are having to play.	(Continuous Compulsion)
You are to have played.	(You are in the condition to have finished playing)
You have had to play.	(You have got the urgency to play)
You have to have him play.	(You have to make him play)
You have to have dinner.	(You have to eat)
You have to have your sister married.	(You have to do the arrangement for your sister's marriage)

### Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

You have to have him pass the exam. Has she had her breakfast? Had you had the medicine? We are having to say something. Have they been earning money? Have a little more please. Will you have me meet his children? You have a grad day!

## Would

Meaning 1: To show possibility of past

The teacher would teach you Spanish.

Meaning 2: To show less possibility of present

She would come here tomorrow. (It means: She may come or she may not)

Meaning 3: To show irregular repeated action of past

His father would call him from village. (It means: His father called him on an irregular schedule of time)

His father used to call him from village. (It means: His father called him on a regular schedule of time)

Meaning 4: To show request

Would you tell me your email address?

Meaning 5: To wish

Would that he was here! (It means: You wish he should be here)

Meaning 6: In indirect narration, instead of will, would is used

They said they would reach on time. (It means: They will reach on time as they said)

## Alert

She would go to school.

(Perhaps she went to school in past)

She would go to school.

(She used to go to school)

She would go to school.

(She will go to school but there is very less possibility)

She may go to school.

(Perhaps she will go to school)

She might go to school.

(There is very less possibility that she will go to school)

## Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

Would you let me know the truth? He would become a doctor. How would you propose her? They said they would not be there. She would meet me when she was in the city. Would you be kind enough to show me the way? They would come here if they knew the address. She had passed the exam if she would have worked hard.

## Get

Meaning 1: To achieve  
How much did you get for it?

Meaning 2: To feel  
I am getting cold.

Meaning 3: To understand  
She got your point very clearly.

Meaning 4: To make something available  
Get me your manager on the phone.

Meaning 5: To get a work done  
They will get this work done today.

Meaning 6: To happen  
It is getting darker now.

## Go

Meaning 1: To proceed  
When is he going from here?

Meaning 2: To become  
Why are you going mad about it?

Meaning 3: To be sold  
How are the mangoes going these days? (It means: What is the price of mangoes)

Meaning 4: Success (Noun)  
This is a big go of my life.

Meaning 5: Progressive  
If you are go, life is good to you.

### Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

The food will go cold. I am go but you are not. How is the life going in America? Did you get my point the way I said? The company requires some go-getters. Don't make me get furious on it. Get me a bottle of water please. It will get him cured. Go get me some food to eat. I got a better idea.

## Look

Meaning 1: To see

Look at the girls dancing in the party.

Meaning 2: To appear

You look very tired today.

Meaning 3: Fashion (Noun)

Go for the originality, not for the look.

Meaning 4: Appearance (Noun)

The look of this hotel has to be changed.

Meaning 5: The way when you look at something (Noun)

She gave me a look from the corner.

## Do

Meaning 1: To do any work

When are you doing your homework?

Meaning 2: To study

I did English in my school.

Meaning 3: To solve

He did the puzzle in a second.

Meaning 4: To be suitable

It will not do for me.

Meaning 5: To stress on what you say

I do know him very well. (It means: I am sure that I know him very well)

Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

When did you do mathematics? I do call them every week. Give a look at the crowd. You can have a better look from here. Get somebody who can understand what I mean to say. Do me a favor if you can. He did well in exam. You get well soon.

## May

Meaning 1: Possibility  
She may pass this exam.

Meaning 2: Order  
You may leave now.

Meaning 3: Request  
May I have your address please?

Meaning 4: Wish  
May you get the victory!

Meaning 5: Might = very less possibility  
They might accept my proposal.

Meaning 6: Might = Power (Noun)  
Truth disappears in the shadow of might.

## Be

Meaning 1: is, am, are, was, were  
I am to leave from here now.

Meaning 2: To become  
Will you be my friend?

Meaning 3: To be  
You have to be positive about it.

Meaning 4: To order something to happen  
The judge said, "He be hanged."  
Praised to be Jesus Christ!

Meaning 5: Being = existence  
They are losing their being.

Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

May the king live long. It may not be the same every time. Be careful when you pass this road. May I check your passport please? You may not know why it happened. You may do your work now. Get me to a doctor as fast as you can. Why is she getting so nervous?

## Make

Meaning 1: To prepare something  
Are you making your breakfast?

Meaning 2: To earn money  
What business are they making money from?

Meaning 3: To do  
You have to make it fast.  
Don't make haste.

Meaning 4: To compel someone to do something  
Don't make me tell him the truth.

Meaning 5: To set  
Two and two makes four.

Meaning 6: To make something pleasant  
God bless you, you made my day. (You made me happy)

## Keep

Meaning 1: To continue  
I kept on moving ahead.

Meaning 2: To keep something to sell  
Do you keep pens?

Meaning 3: To hold someone from doing something  
You can't keep me informing the police.  
What kept you there so long?

Meaning 4: To maintain  
He is not keeping well today.

Meaning 5: Illegal wife (Noun)  
How many keeps does he have?

Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

You have to keep me updated with that. Keep up, you are going to win. She kept reading the scripture. It is making the situation sad. How much are you making per day? You made him cry in front of the people. Make it the way you want. Keep the change with you.

## Happen

Meaning 1: To occur  
What is happening there?

Meaning 2: To get chance  
What should I ask him if I happen to meet?

Meaning 3: Perhaps  
Happen, he may be late.

Meaning 4: Happening = exciting  
He has a very happening career ahead.

## Infinitive to

I am to teach him.  
(It mean: I was about to teach him)

Were you to buy this book?  
(It mean: Were you about to buy this book?)

What are they to do now?  
(It mean: What are they about to do now?)

He looks to have lost.  
(It mean: It appears that he has been lost)

I am sorry to have left you.  
(It mean: I am sorry that I could not reach you or find you)

They are to be punished.  
(It mean: Bare Passive Voice = they are about to get punishment)

### Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

It did not do any good to me. What have you kept in your pocket? Get going, the future is yours! I happened to be a doctor. You have to have him warned. Get it done by next evening. Do it or leave it the way it is. They are going to have him punished.

## Conditional Sentences

### Was

If I was a king, I had built the palace.  
If she was intelligent, she had passed the exam.  
If you were strong, you had defeated him.  
If I was you, I had earned a lot.

### Will

You will be late if you do not catch this train.  
She will solve the problem provided she knows the fact.  
You will be punished if you are caught.

### Would

She would meet me if she had come here.  
He would marry you if he had loved you.

### Perfect Tense

The patient has died before the doctor comes.  
The patient had died before the doctor came.  
The patient will have died before the doctor comes.

### Would have / Could have

He had bought a book if you would have given him money.  
You had gone to France if you would have learnt French.  
He had bought a book if you could have given him money.  
You had gone to France if you could have learnt French.

### Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

You had won the lottery if you had bought the ticket. If he was the prime-minister, he had controlled population. If I had money, I would have been running a business. She would find a solution provided you tell her the problem. Had he studied well, he would have become a doctor. The students have left the class before the teacher comes. I had had breakfast before he met me.

## Miscellaneous

### Start

You start to play.  
You begin to play. (Same meaning as above)

Do you start to play?  
She started to run.

Will the teacher start to teach?  
You have started to play.

### Continue

She continues to play.  
She keeps on playing. (Same meaning as above)  
What does she continue to play?

The teacher continued to teach.  
Why did the teacher continue to teach?

Will she continue to run?  
Why will she continue to run?

### See

I saw a picture hanging at the wall. (I looked at the picture)  
She will see me next week. (We will meet you)  
We saw that no good would come out of it. (We understood that)  
The doctor will see you soon. (The doctor will give you the interview)

### Alert

She starts to play.  
She continues to play.  
She has started to play.  
She has continued to play.

### Exercise

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

Will she start to go to school? Has he started to speak French? Did you continue to talk to him? What has he started to do there? Will you continue to study there? How will you start to write an application? They have started to participate. Did they start to prepare for exam?

**Let = allow**

Let him go.  
Let it be done.  
Would you let me know this?  
Let me tell you something about it.  
Let us say that, what would you do if they don't come here?

**Going to**

I am going to meet him.  
She is going to come today.  
They are going to be rich.  
It is going to happen.  
We are going to go.

**There**

What are you doing there? (Place)  
There was a king. (In that matter)  
There you are! (I found you or your point)  
There is nothing to say about it. (In that matter)

**It**

I found it. (The thing)  
It is raining here. (It works as a standby subject)  
It (the animal) is so cute. (It is used when you don't know the sex of the animal)

**Take**

Take heart. (Be courageous)  
It took five minutes to reach here.  
Take it easy.  
Take me to the forest. (Reach me)  
Take it from me. (Believe me)

**Come**

Come to the point.  
Please come again. (Repeat what you said)  
The dream is coming true. (Happening true)  
She is giving me come-on. (Encouraging me for love)  
How am I supposed to come? (How do you expect me to come?)

**Exercise**

*Write the elaborated meaning of these sentences.*

Are you going to go now? I would like to come to the point. Take a walk in the morning. Is it going to be hot today?  
There was a point to mention. Let us explain it this way. I can figure it out. It does not matter to me. Let it happen.

# Preposition

A word that comes before a noun or pronoun to express a relation to another word or the part of a sentence.

## About

**1. for time**

It is about four o'clock.

**2. to be ready**

He is about to leave.

**3. the subject matter**

What are you talking about?

**4. planning**

I know what she is about.

## Above

**1. over**

The fan is hanging above the table.

**2. more than**

You are getting above your salary.

**3. more rich**

He married in above his family.

**4. senior**

The clerk should respect his above.

**5. not to be understood**

French is above you.

**6. higher or wiser**

You speak above your age.

## After

**1. late in time**

Don't read after midnight.

**2. planning to get**

The pick-pocket is after his money.

**3. because of**

He died after malaria.

**4. above from**

Give me all you have after four hundred Rs.

**5. behind**

I am after you.

**6. later in the age**

He changed his career after twenty-five.

**7. on the name of**

He was named after the name of the city.

Exercise: *fill in the blanks with correct preposition.*

Buying this property is – your reach. He is – to come here in a minute. What are they – to do now? This testimony is – the truth. When he speaks, he sounds – bravery. Is it what are you – to plan? His performance is – average. You can not prove yourself – your knowledge. The thief is – his watch. I guess it broke – I left for office.

## **At**

**1. to show time**

The bus reached me at ten pm.

**2. to mention place**

He is standing at the gate.

**3. near**

The temple is at the river.

**4. according to**

He was hired at hundred Rs. a day.

**5. direction**

What are you looking at?

**6. the place**

He will live rest of his life at village.

**7. for the speed**

The car is running at full speed.

**8. turn of time**

She agreed to marry me at last.

**9. the state**

The old man is at death.

**10. condition**

Getting furious at what I saw, I slapped him.

## **Against**

**1. unwilling**

The public is against the vote.

**2. opposite**

I was standing against the tree.

**3. for**

He received five thousand Rs. against the rent.

**4. unfavorable**

The boat is sailing against the wind.

## **Before**

**1. earlier the time**

There was no one before two pm.

**2. in front of**

Everything is open before you.

**3. old time**

Education was not so important before.

*Exercise: fill in the blanks with correct preposition.*

Nothing is hidden – you. He was given the loan – his property. She became a doctor – the age of forty. They are looking – you through the window. The child started crying – you shouted to him. This work is – to be completed. The revolutionaries are – the government.

## **By**

**1. by the means of**

Are you going to market by car?

**2. from the work of**

This work can not be done by the labors.

**3. with**

The police caught the thief by his hair.

**4. till**

He will come back by evening.

**5. for a measurement**

The bullet missed him by an inch.

**6. by the side of**

He drove the car by the jungle.

**7. beside**

Come and sit by me.

**8. according to**

You will be paid by the week.

## **Behind**

**1. back**

Who was standing behind the gate?

**2. hidden**

The police know the culprit behind the plot.

**3. inferior than**

I am not behind you.

**4. back in the time**

The watch is running behind the time.

## **From**

**1. for source**

What do you want from me?

**2. to mention the starting time**

The school would open from 16th June.

**3. to mention the place**

How long the station is from here?

**4. for the reason of**

He died from fever.

**5. belonging to**

He is from a noble family.

*Exercise: fill in the blanks with correct preposition.*

He looks ill – his face. His parents were – Japan. She will reach here – tomorrow. Pay him – the meter. Could you find anyone – this conspiracy? I rode the motorbike – the town. The old-man died – his native place. You can not hide your face – the crowd. The ladder was placed – the wall.

## **For**

1. for the reason of  
You have to pay for your deeds.
2. for the price of  
I bought it for 10 Rs.
3. from the time  
I have been waiting for two hours.
4. because of  
He can die for his words.
5. because  
For he traveled across the country, he got a lot of knowledge.
6. according to  
This car runs 60 km for a liter.
7. the purpose  
He ran for life.

## **In**

1. in the place of  
He is in London for three weeks.
2. in the time of  
What were you doing in the morning?
3. in a period  
I will meet you in a week.
4. inside  
She is taking me in.
5. in color  
Don't write in red.
6. on  
The birds are sitting in the tree.
7. in the bed  
The child is sleeping in the bed.

## **Into**

1. inside  
Look into the book.
2. deep down  
He fell into the well.
3. late in the time  
I saw her studying into the night.

Exercise: *fill in the blanks with correct preposition.*

She sold the car – eighty thousand. What is there to see – Mumbai? Don't fall – this trap. I will see you – the morning. He took risk – his career. She looks to be – a decent family. If you look – it, you will find the difference. The game is – to start. Don't throw the ball – his head. He is running – money.

## **On**

**1. on something**

Put the computer on the table.

**2. on the day**

I will be leaving on Tuesday.

**3. to show the state**

The officers are on the way for office.

**4. on a period of**

She is on maternity leave.

**5. on the side of**

He turned his back on the crowd.

**6. continued**

The war was on for the next two years.

## **Of**

**1. from**

Beware of dogs!

**2. made of**

The jacket is made of leather.

**3. of the country or place**

The people of west neglect marriage.

**4. out of**

Which of you can run faster?

**5. because of**

She died of AIDS.

## **Off**

**1. away**

Get off.

**2. to the other side**

Why is he sailing off the shore?

**3. far**

You have to go a little off Link Road.

**4. the day when you don't work in office**

I will have off next Monday.

**5. dead**

He is off.

**6. do something to get away from it**

I paid him off.

Exercise: *fill in the blanks with correct preposition.*

They are going to start the work – Tuesday. One – them must be a thief. Place the monitor – the desk. This sweater is made – wool. Who is going to support you – this? Are you going to take me – the chamber? She is waiting – a long period of time. The school is going to start – June. No one is standing – the curtain.

## Over

1. above

There is a clock hanging over his head.

2. from one side to another

The thief jumped over the wall.

3. more than

The car is running over 60.

4. end

The show is getting over.

## To

1. to the place

He is going to America.

2. limited to

Keep it to yourself.

3. by

You are known to all.

4. infinitive to, to do something

I told him to talk to you.

5. in

Welcome to India.

6. near

Come to me before 6 pm.

7. till

Count from 10 to 25.

8. with

Multiply 4 to 6.

9. less in time

It is quarter to ten.

10. in

Don't take it to your heart.

## Up

1. above

He was lifted up the hills.

2. ready to use

The internet is up now.

3. rise

The business is full of ups and downs.

Exercise: *fill in the blanks with correct preposition.*

The horse jumped – the fence. She climbed – the hills. Go – him and take what he gives you. The airplane crossed – the tower. The traffic is moving smoothly – one side. He is trying to get up – the bed. What are you looking – the box? We should be patient when we are – trouble. Think again – you jump to a conclusion.

## With

1. together with

He is living with his aunt.

2. with the help of

I am writing with a blue pen.

3. associated with

Start the work with proper plans.

4. in

His brain is washed with fanaticism.

5. of

The girl with sharp feature is my neighbor.

## Some more prepositions

According to

Agreeably to

Along with

Away from

Because of

By dint of

By means of

By reason of

By virtue of

By way of

Conformably to

For the sake of

In accordance with

With reference to

In addition to

On the behalf of

In case of

In comparison to

In compliance with

In consequence of

In course of

In favor of

In lieu of

In order to

In reference to

In regard to

In the event of

On account of

On condition that

Owing to

With a view to

Exercise: *fill in the blanks with correct preposition.*

He thinks – his age. We should diagnose the problem – resolve it. He is studying – passing the exam. She will be there – her boss. I got a call – Australia yesterday. They are struggling – the best result. You need to look – the computer screen. She has to find a job – her living. He reached there – the city was deserted.

## Conjunction

A word that connects two words or two clauses, or two sentences.

Will you wait until I return?

You will pass the exam if you work hard.

Go slow lest you should fall.

Give him all the information provided you know the company's policy.

Since you say so, I must believe it.

Tell them that I will come.

He finished first though he began late.

She will not pay unless she is compelled.

When I was young, I thought so.

I don't know when he comes.

He found his watch where he had left it.

I don't understand how it all happened.

Make hay while the sun shines.

I know why he left us.

She should be honest only then she can become great.

They know what they should not speak.

I asked him if he was learning French.

Either take it or leave it.

It is neither useful nor ornamental.

We both love and honor him.

Exercise: *fill in the blanks with correct conjunction.*

You will not succeed – you work hard. Catch me – you can. I will stay – you return. Bread – milk is wholesome food. You will get the prize – you deserve it. I will be ruined – you do that. She is – tall – fair. Do you know – were you born? Try to understand the lesson – the teacher is teaching. I asked him – he was leaving for London.

I waited till the train arrived.

He is richer than I am.

I did not come because you did not call me.

We arrived after you had gone.

Don't go before I come.

I was wandering whether you can help me.

Is the story true or false?

Though he is suffering pain, yet he does not complain.

Not only is he foolish, but obstinate also.

The notice was published in order that all might know the fact.

I will forgive you on the condition that you do not repeat it.

Such an act would not be kind even if you were just.

He saved some bread so that he should not go hungry.

He walks as though he is slightly lame.

I must refuse your request, in as much as I believe it unreasonable.

He as well as his friend was present there.

He took off his coat as soon as he entered the house.

You look as if you are tired.

He is slow but he is sure.

I was annoyed, still I kept quiet.

Five years have passed since he began to work.

She must weep or she will die.

A boy who tells lies gets punished.

Exercise: *fill in the blanks with correct conjunction.*

He is not strong – he is gone to fight. You call me – you reach there. She behaves – she is innocent. I was late – I had no watch. He should not be so cruel – he is illiterate. You – your friend must have done it. She called me – I should help her with money. He thinks he is smarter – everyone. Teach her home – send her to school.

I would come only that I am engaged.

They do not move nor do they spin.

Walk quickly; else you will not overtake him.

Something certainly fell in, for I heard a splash.

A famous book, though, there is nothing in it.

As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.

Except you repent, you can not do anything else.

Many things have happened since I saw you.

If I am blunt, yet I am honest.

I wonder if he will come.

Not that I loved her less but that I loved her family more.

He kept quiet that the dispute might cease.

The girls sang while the boys played.

The day is pleasant only rather cold.

So rich is he that he can buy a car.

It is because he is weak that he can not run.

Since that it is raining, we should not go out.

Even if you abuse me, I will continue to love you.

It seems as if / as though it would rain.

No sooner I came in he asked me the question.

I know that is why I do not boast.

However poor he may be but he is happy.

*Exercise: fill in the blanks with correct conjunction.*

Give me to drink – I will die of thirst. He deserved to succeed – he worked hard. He will be sure to come – you invite him. We can travel by land or water. The earth is larger – the moon. Either you are mistaken – I am. I hear that your brother is in America. Be just – do not fear. I am sure – he said so. I ran fast – I missed the train.

## Direct Indirect Narration

**Direct:** Steve said, "I speak French."

**Indirect:** Steve said that he spoke French.

Steve said to me, "You do not speak French."

Steve told me that I did not speak French.

I said to Steve, "I speak German."

I told Steve that I spoke German.

Steve said to Sophia, "Do you speak German?"

Steve asked Sophia if she spoke German.

I said to Sophia, "What does Steve speak?"

I asked Sophia what Steve spoke.

Sophia said to Steve, "Where are you going?"

Sophia asked Steve where he was going.

I said to Sophia, "How do you know Steve?"

I asked Sophia how she knew Steve.

Sophia said to me, "Steve is my friend."

Sophia told me that Steve was her friend.

Sophia said to Joseph, "What were you doing in the afternoon?"

Sophia asked Joseph what he was doing in the afternoon.

Joseph said to me, "I was watching a movie."

Joseph told me that he was watching a movie.

I said to Joseph, "Which movie did you watch?"

I asked Joseph which movie he had watched.

Joseph said, "It was an English movie."

Joseph said that that was an English movie.

*Exercise: change these sentences into indirect narration.*

She said to me, "Do you play cricket?" I said to her, "I do not play cricket." She said to me, "Where are you going?"

I said to her, "I am going to school." I said to Joseph, "Is she not going to school?" Joseph said to me, "She is going

to market now." She said to Joseph, "My friend is calling me."

**The words that change:**

**today – that day**

**yesterday – previous day**

**this – that**

**ago – before**

**tomorrow – next day**

**here – there**

**now – then**

**thus – so**

I said to Sophia, "Who had given him money?"  
I asked Sophia who had given him money.

Joseph said to me, "My father had given me money."  
Joseph told me that his father had given him money.

Steve said to Joseph, "You have been very smart."  
Steve told Joseph that he had been very smart.

I said to Suzan, "Will you buy the book today?"  
I asked Suzan if she would buy the book that day.

Suzan said to me, "Can you do me a favor?"  
Suzan asked me if I could do her a favor.

Sophia said to me, "I have to tell you something."  
Sophia told me that she had to tell me something.

I said to my boss, "Shall I take a leave?"  
I asked my boss if I should take a leave.

The teacher said to me, "You may have to learn Spanish."  
The teacher told me that I might have to learn Spanish.

I said to Suzan, "You could have passed the exam."  
I told Suzan that she could have passed the exam.

He said, "Let us wait for the award."  
He proposed that they should wait for the award.

They said, "Yes, we can do this work."  
They affirmed that they can do that work.

I said to Joseph, "Give me a glass of water."  
I asked / requested Joseph to give me a glass of water.

My boss said, "Bring me the car."  
My boss ordered me to bring him the car.

Exercise: *change these sentences into indirect narration.*

I said to Suzan, "What are you doing today?" Suzan said to me, "I am going to play football." I said to her, "Is Steve also playing with you?" She said to me, "He does not like football." Steve said to me, "I play cricket only." I said to Steve, "I played cricket before."

Joseph said to Steve, "Don't touch the box."

Joseph forbade Steve from touching the box. Or, Joseph told Steve not to touch the box.

I said, "What a nice idea!"

I exclaimed with joy and said that was a nice idea.

Steve said to me, "Happy Christmas!"

Steve wished me a happy Christmas.

I said, "God is the protector of all."

I said that God is the protector of all.

She said, "It may rain today."

She guessed the possibility of rain that day.

I said, "What a pity!"

I regretted and said that was pitiful.

I said to him, "May you live long!"

I wished him a long life.

He said to the children, "Work hard if you want success."

He told the children to work hard if they wanted success.

The patient said, "Is the doctor about to leave?"

The patient enquired if the doctor was about to leave.

He said, "I don't have my involvement in this case."

He denied his involvement in that case.

I said to my friends, "Let us go."

I told my friends that we should go.

The teacher said, "I shall explain this to you."

The teacher said that he would explain that to them.

The judge said, "Call the first witness."

The judge commanded them to call the first witness.

He shouted, "Let me go."

He shouted to them to let him go.

*Exercise: change these sentences into indirect narration.*

The teacher said to the students, "Don't make a noise." I said to my friend, "What a nice joke!" My father said to me, "Give me a glass of water." The commander said to the army, "Fire." They said, "The Tajmahal is the beauty of India." My friend said to me, "Happy new year!" The man said to the conductor, "I don't have any change."

He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."  
He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.

He said, "Alas! I am undone."  
He exclaimed sadly that he was undone.

She said, "How clever I am!"  
She said that she was very clever.

He said, "Bravo! You have done well."  
He applauded him saying that he had done well.

"Run away, children," said their mother.  
The mother told the children to run away.

"Hurry up," he said to his servant, "do not waste time."  
He told his servant to hurry up and not waste time.

"What a stupid fellow you are!" he angrily remarked.  
He said that he was very stupid.

"Halt!" shouted the officer to his men.  
The officer shouted to his men and said to halt.

The poor man exclaimed, "Will none of you help me?"  
The poor man asked if none of them would help him.

"Don't you know the way home?" asked I.  
I asked if he did not know the way home.

Then aloud he said, "Tell me, boy, is the woman within?"  
He asked the boy if the woman was within.

**Note: If the first part of a sentence is in Present Tense, then no change takes place in the verb.  
For example-**

He says, "I am not well."  
He **says** that **he is** not well.

Exercise: *change these sentences into indirect narration.*

"My son," said he, "a great treasure lies hidden in the estate I am about to leave you." "Where is it hidden?" said the sons. "I am about to leave you." said the old man, "but you must dig for it." "We will do that," said the sons to their father.

## Some verb-forms

Write	wrote	written
Speak	spoke	spoken
Read	read	read
Teach	taught	taught
Run	ran	run
Take	took	taken
Give	gave	given
Buy	bought	bought
Sell	sold	sold
Cry	cried	cried
Laugh	laughed	laughed
Beat	beat	beaten
Scold	scolded	scolded
Tell	told	told
Send	sent	sent
Hear	heard	heard
Win	won	won
Do	did	done
Narrate	narrated	narrated
Love	loved	loved
Sing	sang	sung
Abuse	abused	abused
Get	got	gotten / got
Live	lived	lived
Help	helped	helped
Ask	asked	asked
Answer	answered	answered
Like	liked	liked
Trust	trusted	trusted
Stay	stayed	stayed
Play	played	played
See	saw	seen
Drink	drank	drunk
Eat	ate	eaten
Go	went	gone
Come	came	come
Cheat	cheated	cheated
Make	made	made
Kill	killed	killed
Die	died	died
Defeat	defeated	defeated
Advise	advised	advised
Break	broke	broken
Marry	married	married
Drive	drove	driven
Call	called	called
Reach	reached	reached
Put	put	put
Show	showed	showed
Sit	sat	sat

Talk	talked	talked
Meet	met	met
Know	knew	known
Arrest	arrested	arrested
Understand	understood	understood
Learn	learnt	learnt
Fight	fought	fought
Forget	forgot	forgotten

**Completed after years' of hard-work**