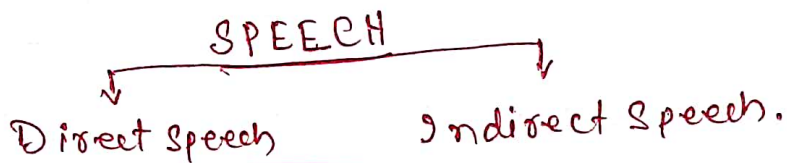


Reporter Speech:-

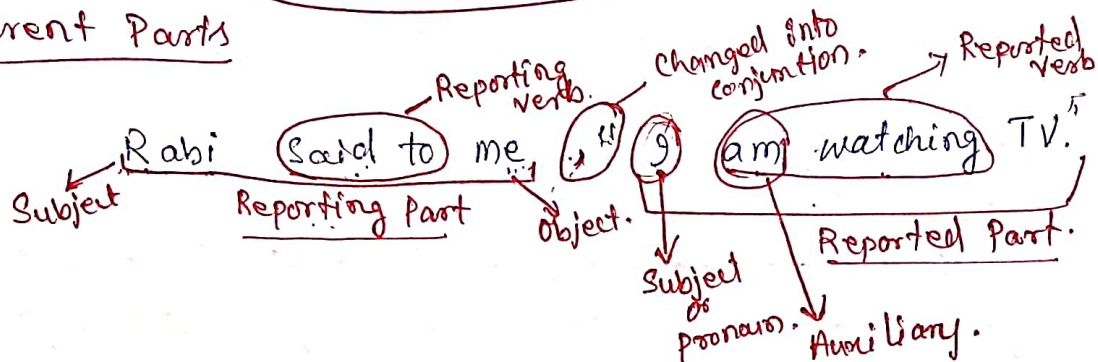
(1)



Direct:- Rabi said to me, "I am watching T.V."

Indirect:- Rabi told me that he was watching T.V.

Different Parts



Important changes in Indirect Speech

- ① Reporting Verb
- ② Pronoun of Reported Speech.
- ③ Tenses of Reported Speech.
- ④ (, ") → turns into that & other conjunction.
- ⑤ Special words
- ⑥ Should look into the types of Sentences:-

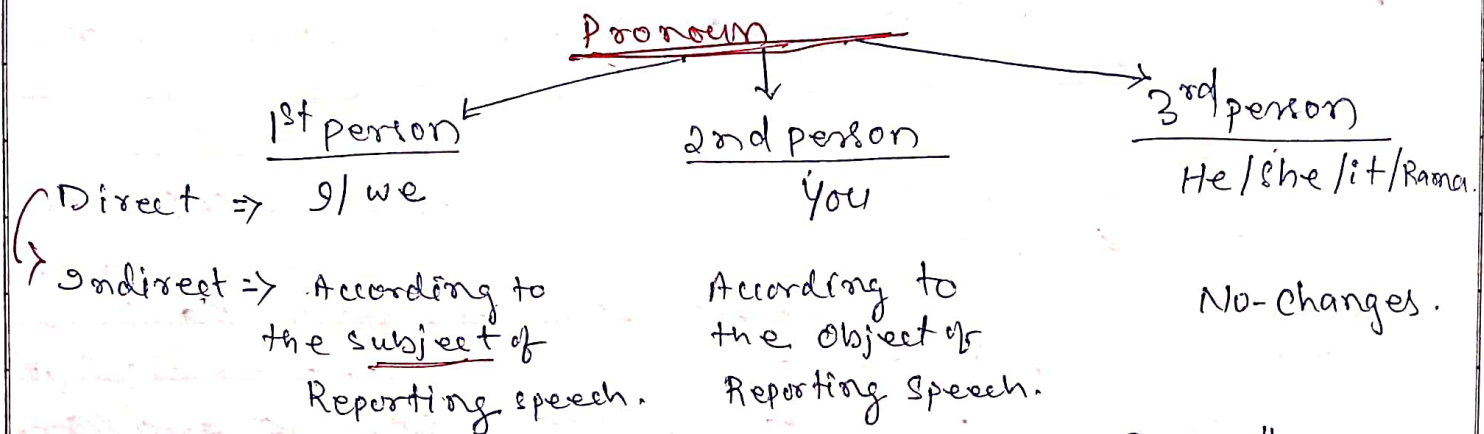
- a) Simple / Natural facts.
- b) Negative
- c) Interrogative
- d) Imperatives
- e) Let structure ---

Universal	Truth
Scientific	fact.
Historical	fact.
Habitual	fact
Proverbs	

1) Reporting Verb

Say/says/said $\Rightarrow$ No changes - / As it is.
Say/says/said + to $\Rightarrow$ tell/tells/told

2) Pronouns :- Pronouns ^{of Reported speech.} are changed according to their Person.



Ex:- D.S:- He said to me, "I will be waiting for you".

S.D.S:- He told me that he would be waiting for you.

D.S:- He said to him, "you will ~~be~~ wait for me".

S.D.S:- He told him that he would wait for him.

D.S:- Rabi said to me, "He will go to BBSR Tomorrow".

S.D.S:- Rabi told me that he would go to BBSR next day.
No change.

3) Tense : Tenses of Reported speech ~~at follows~~ ^{are follows} changes its form according the tense form of Reporting Verb

When Reporting Verb is in Past

Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

Present Tense =>

Simple Present
Present progressive
Present Perfect
Present Perfect progressive

Past Simple
Past progressive
Past perfect
Past Perfect progressive

Past Tense =>

Simple past
Past progressive

Past perfect
Past perfect progressive

Note

When Reporting verb is in Present Tense, the Tense form of Reported verb never change

Ex:-

He said ; " I play cricket."

He said that he played cricket.

He said, " I am playing cricket."

He said that he was playing cricket.

He said, " I have played cricket."

He said that he had played cricket.

He said, " I have been playing cricket."

He said that he had been playing cricket."

He said, " I played cricket."

He said that he had played cricket.

He said, " I was playing cricket."

He said that he had been playing cricket.

Present Tense

Past Tense.

b) b) Negative sentence :-

Ex! - ✓ He said to me, "I was not a cheat."

He told me that he ~~was~~ had not been a cheat.

He said to them, "I can not attend the meeting to day."

He told them that he could not attend the meeting that day.

c) Interrogative Sentence :-

→ Replacement is (")

Interrogatives

↓
Verbal Interrogative

↓
Pronominal Interrogative (WH)

↓
Helping Verb

Modal verb

Why, where, when

who etc. -

↓

is/am/are

shall

was/were

will

has/have/had

can

do/did

may

No Replacement.

↓
if / whether.

✓ Ex! - He said to me (" Are you fine? "

↳ He asked me if/whether I was fine .

S V O

P.T.O

Teacher's Signature : _____

4 [, "] → change into Replaced by conjunction

[that, why, where, when, if, whether, to,
order, request, suggest, advise, forbid etc.]

5/ Special words

Direct

This

There

Here

Now

Today

To night

Tomorrow

Yesterday

Indirect

That

There

There

Then

That day

That night

The next day

The previous day.

Modals:-

can

May

shall

will

could

might

should

would

Ex:-> Rabi said, 'He saw this boy in the market'.
 ↳ Rabi said that he had seen that boy in the market.

↳ I said to them, 'I can ride a horse'.

↳ I told them that I could ride a horse.

↳ He said to Barsha, 'I was preparing my project yesterday'.

↳ He told Barsha that he had been preparing his project the previous day.

Ex. - He said to me, "where are you going?"
He asked me where I was going.

b d) Imperative Sentences:-

_____ ("") $\rightarrow$ to = ("") $\Rightarrow$ Replaced by 'to'

Imperatives like:- Order -

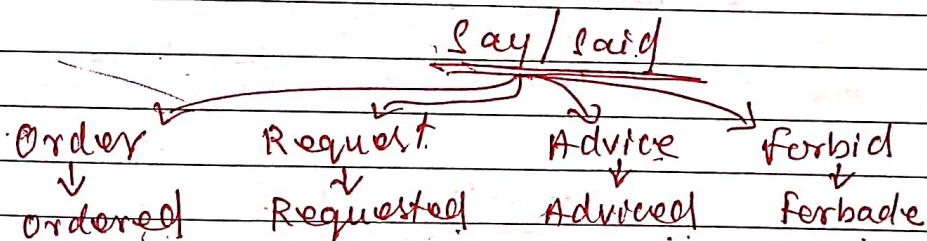
Request $\Rightarrow$ kindly / please.

Advice -

forbid $\Rightarrow$ ('Not' is not used)

Do not $\Rightarrow$ Not to.

Here Reporting Verb changes according to :-



Ex. - Daya said to his brother ("please select one of these pair of dress.")

Daya requested his brother to select one of those pair of dress.

The teacher said to the boys, "Do not make a noise."
The teacher ordered the boys not to make a noise. ✓
or The teacher forbade the boys to make a noise. ✓

5

6) Types of Sentences:-

a) Simple or Natural facts, such as:-

Universal Truth

Scientific fact

Historical fact

Habitual fact

Proverbs, etc. ~~are~~ never change their forms
in indirect speech.

Ex:- Teacher said, "The sun rises in the east".

Teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

Father says, "~~Oil~~ Oil floats on the water".

Father says that Oil floats on the water.

He says, "The Tajmahal is on the bank of Yamuna".

He says that the Tajmahal is on the bank of Yamuna.

Rabi said, "I always drink milk".

Rabi said that he always drinks milk.

Grandji said, "Do or die".

Grandji said that Do or die.

4/e Let Structured Sentences:-

Let's $\Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \text{Propose} \checkmark \\ \text{Suggest} \checkmark \end{cases}$

Let's = Let us $\Rightarrow$ we/they + should

Ex:- I said to my brother ^{us} "Let's go to play!"
I suggested to my brother that we should go to play.

Ritu said, "let me take a pen"

Ritu wished that she should take a pen.

End

2010

Synthesis of Sentence. Wednesday • September

Week 38

Day (258-107)

15

"The process of combining separate parts"

→ Add 2 or more simple sentences:-

→ Simple Sentence

→ Compound Sentence

→ Complex Sentence.

Exercise Question:-

Combine the following groups of simple sentences into one simple sentence.

No. of Rule = 8

[1] Simple Sentence:-

Rule-1- Use conjunction 'And'

* When we Add:- when the verbs are equal in two sentences

* How we Add:- Add the different Nouns with 'and'.

Ex:- I need to buy a pen. I need to buy a box also.

I need to buy a pen and a box.

Rohan went to Cuttack. Sohan was also with him.

Rohan and Sohan went to Cuttack. (same action)

Meera saw the Taj. She saw the Red Fort also.

Meera saw the Taj and the Red Fort.

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Thursday • September

2010

16

Week 38

Day (259-106)

2) Use of Adjective

When we use it? $\Rightarrow$ An adjective of a sentence which is used to express a noun of another sentence.

How we use it? $\Rightarrow$ Write the adjective before the noun for which it expresses.

Ex:-

Ram read a book. The book was old.
N. Adj.

$\hookrightarrow$ Ram read an old book.

A man is going to the station. He is lame.
N. Adj.

$\hookrightarrow$ A lame man is going to the station.

A girl was weeping. She was hungry.

$\hookrightarrow$ A hungry girl was weeping.

Friday • September

17

When we use the 11? or Adverbial phrase.

When we use 11? or when one sentence expresses that another sentence is also.

When we use 11? or which sentence expresses the quality. Change it into 'adverbial phrase'.

She went to school. She was punctual.
Adv.

She went to school punctually.
Adv.

They finished their work. It took them no time.
Adv.

They finished their work on no time.

The river was flowing. Its flow was slow.
Adv.

The river was flowing slowly.

Saturday • September

18

Week 38

Day (261-104)

4) Infinitive = to + V₁

नी नी ने नीने

When we use it ^{is} ⇒ When one verb is used for another verb's 'cause or purpose'.

How we use it ⇒ Simple verb remains finite and the cause or purpose indicating verb changed into infinitive

Ex:-

↪ Ram went to Puri. He wanted to see the Jagannath temple.

↪ Ram went to Puri to see the Jagannath Temple.

↪ He has three sons. He has to educate them.

↪ He has three sons to educate.

↪ He is very fat. He cannot run fast.

↪ He is too fat to run fast.

Sunday 19

↪ My uncle is quite weak. He can't go for a walk.

↪ My uncle is too weak to go for a walk.

2010

Monday • September

5) ~~When~~ Use of 'Preposition' before
'Noun or Gerund'!

Week 39

Day (263-102)

20

Ex- Meera bought a book. She gave 20 rupees for it.

Meera bought a book for 20 rupees.
Pre. N.

The sun set. The journey was not ended.

The sun set before the end of the journey
(or) Pre. Phrase.

The journey was not ended before sunset
Pre. N.

She gave me advice. She also helped me.

Besides giving me advice, she helped me.
Pre.

You helped her. She would have been drowned.

You helped her otherwise she would have been
drowned.

Tuesday • September

201

21

Week 39

Day (264-101)

6) Participle (Nonfinite)

Participle used as 'adjective'.

when we use it: → when the subjects are same in each sentence.

How we use it ⇒ The first action changes into 'participle'.
The later action remain 'finite'.

1) Present Participle ⇒ .ing form.

2) Past Participle ⇒ V₃

3) Perfect Participle ⇒

① Present Participle ⇒ when two actions runs in same time.

He saw a lion. He ran away.

Seeing a lion, he ran away.
Participle Finite.

She heard a noise. She turned back.
Participle

Hearing a noise, she turned back.
Participle Finite.

2010

Wednesday • September

Week 39

Day (265-100)

22

I was thirsty, I drank water.

Being thirsty, I drank water.

I saw Ram, He was fighting with his brother.

I saw Ram fighting with his brother.

② Past Participle :- when 'an object' of a sentence used as 'subject' of another sentence
→ The first action used as adjective before a noun.

Ex- I found my purse. It was lost.

I found my lost Purse.
Adj.

I saw a bear. It was wounded.

I saw a wounded bear.
Adj. N.

1st Action

↓
Adj.

Ram lost his book. He searched for it.

Ram searched ^{for} his lost book.

Thursday • September

2010

23

Week 39

Day (266-099)

③ Perfect Participle = having + V₃.

→ An action begins after the first action is completed.

→ Change the completed action into Participle.

Ex- The servant swept the room. He went away.
1st Action. and action.

Having swept the room, the servant went away.

He had written a letter. He posted it.

Having written a letter, he posted it.

(In passive sentence)

Ravan was defeated by Ram. He was much disappointed.

Having been defeated by Ram, Ravan was much disappointed.

2010

Friday • September

Week 39

Day (267-098)

24

7) Noun or Phrase in apposition

(Side by Side)

When we add $\Rightarrow$ Nouns of side by side indicates one Person or one thing.

How we add $\Rightarrow$ first write the noun which is main in sentence then write expressible noun or phrase with commas.

Eg1-

Ram is a doctor. He is very smart.

Ram, a doctor, is very smart.

Here is my sister-in-law. Her name is Meera.

Here is Meera, my sister-in-law.

or

Here is my sister-in-law, Meera.

Columbus was a famous sailor. He was an Italian.
He discovered America.

Columbus, a famous sailor Italian sailor, discovered America.

Saturday • September

2010

25

Week 39

(8)

Day (268-097)

Nominative Absolute =

← separated part - (subject or object)

when we add :-> Subject is different, which expresses cause and result.

Here we add :-> ~~change~~ the verb of First sentence, which indicates cause, ~~the~~ change the subject of this sentence into nominative absolute. Next sentence remain same.

-> (is/am/are/was/were = sub + being.)

Ex - He was absent. No business was transacted.

He being absent, no business was transacted.

The weather was stormy. The plane got late.

The weather being stormy, the plane got late.

The bed was wet. Ram did not sit there.

The bed being wet, Ram did not sit there.

Sunday

SEPTEMBER							2010
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
36			1	2	3	4	5
37	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
38	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
39	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
40	27	28	29	30			

NOTES

2010

Monday • September

→ Active voice = having + V₃.

Week 40

Day (270-095)

27

Ex- The sun rose. The fog disappeared.

↳ The sun having risen, the fog disappeared.

Passive voice = having been + V₃

Ex- The captain was killed. The army fled.

↳ The captain having been killed, the army fled.

Tuesday • September

② Compound Sentence

8

Week 40

Day (271-094)

Compound Sentence:- which sentence has two or more than two independent clauses is called Compound Sentence.

1- Rohan takes tea, and Meera takes coffee.
independent clause independent clause.

She is rich, but she is miser.

Note:- two Subjects & two verbs/predicates.

1- I ate dinner. I went to the washroom.

I ate dinner, and I went to the washroom (X)

I ate dinner and I went to the washroom (X)

I ate dinner, and I went to the washroom (L)
or

I ate dinner, I went to the washroom. (L)

→ He took my notebook yesterday. He returned it today.

He took my notebook yesterday, and he returned it today.

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30					

NOTES

Coordinating conjunction: (FANBOYS)

Week 40

Day (272-093)

29

F = For, A = And, N = Nor, B = But, O = Or,
Y = Yet, S = So.]

Structure: comma + Coordinating conjunction.

(----, and ----)

eg. there is ~~so~~ much related ideas there we
can use semicolon [(----; ----)]

→ I made the cake. My sister decorated it.

→ I made the cake, and my sister decorated it.

I made the cake ; my sister decorated it.

→ Delhi is in India. London is in England.

→ Delhi is in India, and London is in England.

Delhi is in India ; London is in England.

→ There was a short circuit. The light went out.

→ There was a short circuit, and the light
went out.

There was a short circuit ; the light went out.

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Thursday • September

2010

30

Week 40

Day (273-092)

3) Correlative Conjunction. < Paired Conjunction >

either --- , or

not --- , but

Just as --- So

not only --- , but also

neither --- nor

whether --- or

Ex) Come in time . Do not come at all.

Either come in time, or do not come at all.

Come with me . Stay at home .

Either come with me, or stay at home.

4) Conjunctive adverb

Note! - Use semicolon (;) before conjunctive Adv
then use comma (,) .

Structure! - Semicolon + conjunctive adverb + comma.
(--- ; however, ---)

As a result . moreover

Further more

however

nevertheless

Similarly

hence

On the other hand

therefore

in fact.

Otherwise.

thus.

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36			1	2	3	4	5	
37	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
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39	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
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NOTES

2010

Monday • October

Ex. - I made the cake. my sister decorated it.
 I made the cake; however, my sister decorated it.

Day (277-088)

04

He is the son of a mathematician.
 He is sharp-minded boy.

He is the son of a mathematician; so, he is sharp-minded boy.

I am going to Delhi. I will stay there for a week.
 I am going to Delhi, and I will stay there for a week.

make haste. You will be late.

Make haste, or you will be late.

Rohan wanted to play tennis.
 Meera wanted to play basketball.

Rohan wanted to play tennis, but Meera wanted to play basketball.

(or)

Rohan wanted to play tennis; Meera wanted to play basketball.

or

Rohan wanted to play tennis & however, Meera wanted to play basketball.

NOTES

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Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
48	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
49	29	30					

Tuesday • October

2010

05

Week 41

Day (278-087)

Exercise

→ we got there early. We got really good seats.

→ we got there early, and we got really good seats.

→ She is rich. She is miser.

→ She is rich, but she is miser.

→ You must start now. You will be late.

→ You must start now, or you will be late.

→ He grew very weak. He did not break the fast.

→ He grew very weak, yet he did not break the fast.

→ Every one was busy. She went to the movie alone.

→ Every one was busy, so she went to the movie alone.

→ They have to catch the train. They must make haste.

→ They must make haste, for they have to catch the train.

→ I did not go to Delhi. My brother did not go.

→ I did not go to Delhi, nor did my brother go.

(negative inversion) NOTES

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Wednesday • October

Week 41

Day (279-086)

06

we have never been to America.

we have never visited England.

We have never been to America, nor have we visited England. (negative inversion)

He doesn't understand. He doesn't care.

Neither does he understand, nor does he care.
(must use negative inversion for each)

He doesn't understand, ^{or} and he doesn't care.

Ram is wise. Ram is gentle.

Not only is Ram wise, but he also is gentle.

must use negative inversion (like with neither nor)
when 'but' begins the second independent clause, the subject comes between 'but' and 'also'

The speaker was very nervous. He, therefore, could not speak.

The speaker was very nervous; therefore, he could not speak.

NOTES

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45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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2010

07

Week 41

Day (280-085)

↳ The girl played volleyball.

↳ The boys did not play.

The girl played ^{volleyball} football; however, the boys did not play.

or
The girl play volleyball, but the boys did not play.

↳ The boy was punished. The boy was fined.

↳ ~~The boy~~ Not only was the boy punished, but he also was fined.

Exercise

1) The boy failed many times. He gave up his studies.

2) Wise men love truth; fools shun it.

3) He was not a policeman. He was not a thief.

4) He is rich. He leads a simple life.

5) The baby was crying. The baby wanted to feed.

6) We cannot help you. We have no money at present.

7) Do it. You will be punished.

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NOTES

2010

③ Complex Sentence

Friday • October

Week 41

08

↳ Which sentence has an independent clause and one or more dependent clause, is called complex sentence.

Ex: - I went to the market. We were out of milk.
 ↳ I went to the market because we were out of milk. (Dependent Clause)

★ How to make a sentence a dependent clause?

↳ There are three ways to make a sentence dependent.

1. Noun clause.

2. Adjective clause.

3. Adverb clause.

1) NOUN CLAUSE

< Ask 'What' >

Ex: - You are a thief. This is known to all.

Ask - What is known to all?

Ans - That you are a thief.

↳ That you are a thief is known to all.

(or)

It is known to all that you are a thief.

NOTES

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2010

09

Week 41

Day (282-083)

* Noun clause starts from the following words:-

(How, it, that, wh-words (who, whom, whoever, Whomever, what, whatever, where, wherever, which, whichever, why and whether.)

Ex:-> He will be late. That is certain.

Ask:- what is certain?

That he will be late is certain.

N.C.

He may be innocent. I do not know.

Ask:- what do you not know?

I do not know whether he is innocent.

N.C.

I told you that yesterday. You should try.

Ask:- what should you try?

You should try what I told you yesterday.

We told you yesterday. You must rely ^{Sunday, 10} on.

Ask:- what must you rely on?

You must rely on what we told you yesterday.

N.C.

Where have you put my book? Tell me.

Tell me where you have put my book.

OCTOBER 2010

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41	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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NOTES

Monday • October

He was innocent. This was his statement. Week 42
It was wrong. Day (284-081)

His statement, that he was innocent, was wrong.

★ Adjective Clause:- It starts from any Relative pronoun:- (who, whose, whom, which, that) or any Relative Adverb (why, when, where, how).

I bought a pen. It was costly.

I bought a pen which was costly.

The boys have come back. They went to Delhi last week.

The boys, who went to Delhi last week, have come back.

This is ~~the~~ house, he was born here.

This is the house where he was born.

I have found the book. I had lost it.

I have found the book which I had lost.

Tuesday • October

2010

12

Week 42

Day (285-080)

* Adverb (Adverbial) Clause.

We use this clause ^{for expressing} the followings ~~are~~,

(time, place, condition, reason, purpose, contrast, comparison)

ex- I waited for my brother. I waited till his arrival.
I waited for my brother till he arrived.

* Adverb clause starts with Subordinate Conjunction. They are: - (after, although, as, because, before, how, if, since, than, that, though, till, untill, when, where, whether, while) once..)

→ Modi went to many places. He was welcomed everywhere.
Modi was welcomed wherever he went.

→ He worked hard. He wanted to pass.
He worked hard because he wanted to pass.
or
He worked hard so that he could pass.

→ we reached the station. The train had not reached at the station by that time.
we had reached the station before the train arrived.

OCTOBER		2010						
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40					1	2	3	
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NOTES

2010

Wednesday • October

→ work hard • You will succeed.

Week 42

Day (286-079)

13

↳ If you work hard, you will succeed.

→ Rohan is wise • Ram is equally wise.

↳ Rohan is as wise as Ram is.

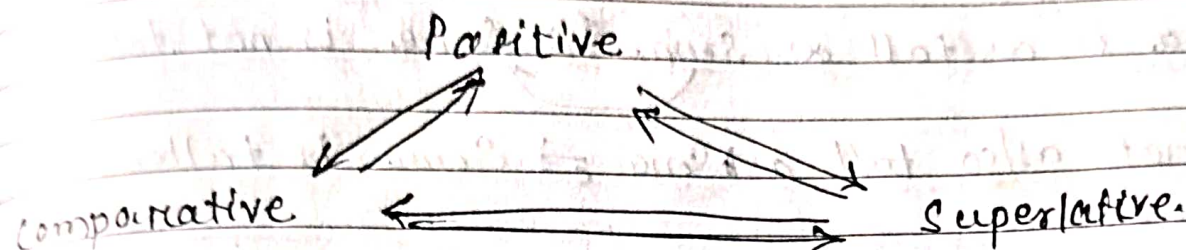
Transformation of Sentence :-

Friday • October

Inter change of Degrees of Comparison. Week 42

Day (288-077)

15



Positive Degree $\longleftrightarrow$ Comparative Degree.

$S + V + as + P.D. + as + N/Pronoun \rightleftharpoons S + V + not + C.D. + than + N/P.N.$

$S + V + not + as/so + P.D. + as + N/P.N. \rightleftharpoons S + V + C.D. + than + N/P.N.$

Steps

P.D.	C.D.
Obj. of P.D. changed into Subj. of C.D.	Obj. of C.D. changed into S. of P.D.

Use the helping Verb according to Subj. ② Use the H.V. according to Subj.

Aff $\rightarrow$ Neg. , Neg. $\rightarrow$ Aff.

③ Affirmative $\rightleftharpoons$ Negative.

Remove as... as/so... as

④ Add as... as/so... as in middle.

Use 'Than'

Remove 'than'

P.D. used as Obj.

⑤ C.D. - Subj. used as P.D. Obj.

NOTES

P 70

NOVEMBER							2010
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
48	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
49	29	30					

16

Week 42

Day (289-076)

P.12

C.D

→ Tina is as tall as Sona. ↔ Sona is not taller than Tina.

Tina is not as/so tall as Sona ↔ Sona is taller than Tina.

Transformation of Sentence

Affirmative ↔ Neg.

→ i) Always - - - - - Never.

< opposite word of Noun, Verb, Adjective >

i) Aff. I will always remember you.

Neg. I will never forget you.

ii) Aff. He is always present.

Neg. He is never Absent.

② Sometimes - - - - - not always.

Sunday 17

< opposite word of Noun, Verb, Adjective >

i) Aff. He sometimes smokes.

Neg. He not always smokes.

ii) Aff. The rich are sometimes happy.

Neg. The rich are not always happy.

NOTES

OCTOBER		2010						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
40					1	2	3	
41	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
42	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
43	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
44	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Monday • October

Week 43

Day (291-074)

18

37 Must ——— cannot.

(but / cannot help)

i) Aff. He must buy a grammar book.
Neg. He cannot but a grammar book.

ii) Aff. : We must love one another.
Neg. : we cannot but love one another.

4) All ——— No.

< Opposit word. Verb, Noun, Adj. >

i) Aff - All men are mortal.
Neg - No man is immortal.

ii) Aff - All must die.
Neg - No one can escape death.

5) forever ——— Never.

i) Aff - He has left the village forever.
Neg. He will never come to the village again.

ii) Aff. I have given up smoking forever.
Neg. I shall never smoke again.

NOTES

NOVEMBER							2010
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
48	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
49	29	30					

Tuesday • October

2010

19

Week 43

Day (292-073)

6) Every --- No.

i) Aff - Every one loves flowers.
Neg - No one hates flower.

ii) Aff - Every thing is dirty.
Neg - ~~No one~~ Nothing is clean.

7) A few --- (not) many.

i) Aff - I have bought a few books.
Neg - I have not bought many books.

ii) Aff - He ate a few mangoes.
Neg - He did not eat many mangoes.

8) Only (person) --- None but.

i) Aff: - Only God can help.
Neg: - None but God can help.

ii) Aff: - Only he can do the sum.
Neg: - None but he can do the sum.

9) Too -- to -- So -- that

i) Aff - He is too weak to walk.
Neg - He is so weak that he cannot walk.

OCTOBER		2010						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
40					1	2	3	
41	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
42	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
43	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
44	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOTES

Wednesday • October

Week 43
Day (293-072)

20

for the last time. ———— Never.

1) Aff - I warn you for the last time.
Neg - I shall never warn you again.

2) Aff - They came here for the last time.
Neg - They will never come here again.

3) Superlative degree (the best) ———— No other

1) Aff - Arun is the best boy in the class.
Neg - No other boy in the class as good as Arun.

2) Aff - Tendulkar is the best batsman in India.
Neg - No other batsman in India is as good as Tendulkar.

4) Note Affirmative Negative

- 1) Always ———→ Never (opposite of Noun, Verb, Adj.)
- 2) Sometimes ———→ (Not) always (")
- 3) Must ———→ cannot but / cannot help)
- 4) All ———→ No (opposite word of Adj.)
- 5) For good/forever —→ Never (" verb.)
- 6) Every ———→ No (" verb.)
- 7) Have to/Has to —→ cannot but
- 8) As soon as —→ No sooner had
- 9) many —→ (Not) a few.
- 10) A few —→ (Not) many.

NOVEMBER							2010
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
48	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
49	29	30					

Thursday • October

2010

21

Week 43

Day (294-07)

- 11) Much $\longrightarrow$ (Not) a little
- 12) A little $\longrightarrow$ (Not) much.
- 13) only (person) $\rightarrow$ None but
- 14) only (thing) $\rightarrow$ Nothing but
- 15) only (Number/age) $\rightarrow$ Not more than / not less than
- 16) Both
- 17) Both and $\longrightarrow$ Not only but also.
- 18) As - as $\longrightarrow$ Not less than
- 19) for the last time $\rightarrow$ never.
- 20) Alone (person) $\longrightarrow$ None but 2...
- 21) (Too - to) $\longrightarrow$ So - that
- 22) Superlative degree $\rightarrow$ (The best) $\rightarrow$ No other.
- 23) Than any other / than all other.

Active & Passive Voice

Active : S + M.V(V) + O

Passive : O in S + A.V + V₃ + by + S in O

Ex - Active : I write a letter

Passive : A letter is written by me.

★ There are five (5) types of sentences are to change from Active to Passive.

They are

- (i) Tense
- (ii) Modal verbs
- (iii) Let
- (iv) Imperatives
- (v) Infinitives.

① Active :- I write a letter ମୁଁ ଚିଠି ଲେଖୁ

Passive :- A Letter is written by me ଚିଠିଟି ମୋ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଲେଖାଯାଇଛି

② Active :- He played cricket. ସେ କ୍ରିକେଟ୍ ଖେଳିଲା

Passive :- cricket was played by him. କ୍ରିକେଟ୍ ତାଙ୍କଦ୍ଵାରା ଖେଳାଗଲା

2

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
-------	--------------	---------------

Present Indefinite
(च, २, ३)

DO / Does
५ / ५s

IS / am / are

Present Continuous
(२-६, ६-६, ६-६)

IS / am / are

IS / am / are + being.

Present Perfect (६-६, ६-६)

has / have

has / have + been.

Present Perfect Progressive
(६-६-६, ६-६-६, ६-६-६)

has been
have been

has / have + been + being
[Rare]

Past Indefinite

Did

was / were

Past Continuous

was / were

was / were + being.

Past Perfect

had

had been

Past Perfect Progressive

had been

had been being.
[Rare]

Future Indefinite

will / shall

will / shall + be

Future Progressive

will / shall + be

will / shall + be + being.
[Rare]

Future Perfect

will / shall + have

will / shall + have + being.

Future Perfect Progressive

will / shall
+ have + been

will / shall + have + been + being
[Rare]

Note!

The Main verb of Passive voice always in Past Participle form i.e. V₃ form.

3

① Sentences According to Tense

Exit

① He plays football
↓
Football is played by him.
↓
V₃

→ (Do/Does ⇒ Is/am/are)

$\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$
⑧ ④*

② She does not play cricket.
↓
Cricket is not played by her.
↓
V₃

③ Do I call you?

↓
Are you called by me?

(Ded ⇒ was/were
was/were ⇒ was/were + being)

④ She was eating rice

↓
Rice was being eaten by her.

⑤ I shall inform you about it.
↓
You will be informed about it by me.

(Will ⇒ will be
shall ⇒ shall be)

⑥ I have watched this movie

(Has/have ⇒ Has/have + been)

↓
This movie has been watched by me.

⑦ Why did he call you?

↓
Why were you called by him?

⑧ How much does he love his brother?

↓
How much is his brother loved by him?

⑨ Rajni will have met Rashmi by the evening?
↓
Rashmi will have been met by the evening by Rajni.

(will have ⇒ will have been)

⑩ I did not do it, trust me.

↓
It was not done by me, ~~trust~~ trust me.

9

11) I have been asking you since morning.

↳ you have been being asked by me since morning.
V₂

12

He will be opening the door at that moment.

↳ The door will be being opened at that moment by him.
V₃

13

She had been reading that novel for months.

↳ That novel had been being read by her for months.
V₃

14

He will have been watching cartoons since morning when you reach there.

↳ Cartoons will have been being watched by him
V₃

Since morning when you reach there

Note

Changes of forms

Subject → Object.

I	→	me
we	→	us
He	→	him
She	→	her
It	→	It
You	→	You
They	→	Them.
Rama	→	Rama.
Tiger	→	Tiger. etc.

might have to

⑤

② Modals based sentences

Modals 1-2

shall - should

will - would

can - could

may - might / might have to

must

has to } - Had to
have to }

used to

would like to

will have to

etc.

(6)

Ex:

1) He may punish you for this negligence.
 ↳ You may be punished by him for ^{this} ~~that~~ negligence.

2) You should have attended the class today.

 ↳ The class should have been attended by you (today) ~~that day~~.

3) We must raise this matter in public.

 ↳ This matter must be raised by us in public.

4) She would have given you the books.

 ↳ You would have been given the books by her.

 ↳ The books would have been given to you by her.

5) They will have to arrange ₹ 2 Lakh for this operation.

 ↳ ₹ 2 Lakh will have to be arranged by them for this operation.

Note

A.V = Modals + V₁

P.V = Modals + be + V₃

AV → Modals + V₃

PV → Modals + been + V₃

③ Let

Tense

→ He lets me go
→ She doesn't let me read the book
→ I won't let you do it.

Modal

→ you should let him go
→ I can let you play
→ He should have let you do what you wanted to

Imperative

→ Let me play
→ Let him come
→ Let Ravi speak
→ Don't let him go home.

(7)

LET.

Change into Active → Passive

Ex:

1) $\frac{\text{He}}{s} \xrightarrow{v_1} \frac{\text{lets}}{v_1} \frac{\text{me}}{o} \text{ go home} \rightarrow \underline{\text{DO/does}} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{is/am/are}}$
↳ I am $\xrightarrow{v_3} \frac{\text{let}}{v_3} \text{ go home by him.}$

2) $\frac{\text{she}}{s} \text{ didn't } \xrightarrow{v} \frac{\text{let}}{v} \frac{\text{me}}{o} \text{ read the book.} \rightarrow \underline{\text{was/were}}$
↳ I was not $\xrightarrow{v_3} \frac{\text{let}}{v_3} \text{ read the book by her.}$

3) $\frac{\text{you}}{s} \text{ should } \xrightarrow{v} \frac{\text{let}}{v} \frac{\text{him}}{o} \text{ do it} \rightarrow \underline{\text{should}} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{should be}}$
↳ He should be let do it by you.

4) $\frac{\text{I}}{s} \text{ won't } \xrightarrow{v} \frac{\text{let}}{v} \frac{\text{you}}{o} \text{ meet Aman} \rightarrow \underline{\text{will be}}$
↳ You will not be $\xrightarrow{v_3} \frac{\text{let}}{v_3} \text{ meet Aman by me.}$

5) $\frac{\text{she}}{s} \text{ is not } \xrightarrow{v_4} \frac{\text{letting}}{v_4} \frac{\text{me}}{o} \text{ study.} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{is/am/are + being}}$
↳ I am not ~~let~~ $\xrightarrow{v_3} \frac{\text{being let}}{v_3} \text{ study by her.}$

6) why do you not let $\xrightarrow{v_3} \frac{\text{let}}{v_3} \text{ him come home?}$
↳ why is he not let come home by you?

7) How often do you let $\xrightarrow{v_3} \frac{\text{let}}{v_3} \text{ him go to park?}$
↳ How often is he let go to park by you?

8) $\frac{\text{My brother}}{s} \text{ never } \xrightarrow{v_2} \frac{\text{let}}{v_2} \frac{\text{me}}{o} \text{ visit the Taj.} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{was/were}}$
↳ I was never let visit the Taj by my brother

(8)

4 = Imperative $\Rightarrow$ Order - Request - Advice
5 = Infinitive

(4)

Imperative sentence $\Rightarrow V + O$

$\Rightarrow \text{Let} + S + \text{be} + V_3$

Ex:-

* Do it $\Rightarrow$ Let it be done

Open the door $\Rightarrow$ Let the door be opened

Meet me tomorrow $\Rightarrow$ Let me be met tomorrow

Ask him right now $\Rightarrow$ Let him be asked right now.

Wash the shirt $\Rightarrow$ Let the shirt be washed.

Help Rajesh's brother $\Rightarrow$ Let Rajesh's brother be helped

Repair your mobile $\Rightarrow$ Let your mobile be repaired.

(5)

Infinitive sentence

To + V₁ $\Rightarrow$ To + be + V₃

(1) There are 500 books to distribute in this school.

$\hookrightarrow$ There are 500 books to be distributed in this school.

(2) There was nothing to do in office

$\hookrightarrow$ There was nothing to be done in office.

(3) I have a few books to send him.

$\hookrightarrow$ I have a few books to be sent to him.

(4) I have nothing to worry about.

$\hookrightarrow$ I have nothing to be worried about