



3rd - ग्रेड

अध्यापक

लेवल - प्रथम

कार्यालय निदेशक, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा
राजस्थान बीकानेर

भाग - 3

अंग्रेजी

3RD GRADE LEVEL - 1

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ARTICLE

Article

Indefinite - A/An

Definite – The

Position of Article

1. Noun से पहले जैसे :- He has an umbrella.

Noun

2. Adjective से पहले जैसे :- Monika has a long stick.

Adjective

3. Adverb + Adjective + Noun से पहले

जैसे :- She is a very beautiful girl.

Adv. Adj. N.

4. All/both + double + + Noun के बीच में

जैसे :- All the girls.

Double the amount.

A and An का प्रयोग

• A/An का प्रयोग अनिश्चित Singular Noun से पूर्व करते हैं ।

Eg:- I have a car.

This is an orange.

• यदि किसी शब्द के उच्चारण की प्रथम ध्वनि व्यंजन हो तो → A, एवं

स्वर हो तो → AN

जैसे :-

An umbrella [word में प्रथम अक्षर Vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि स्वर की है ।]

A union [word में प्रथम अक्षर Vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि व्यंजन की है ।]

A one rupee note [vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि व्यंजन की है ।]

An honest man [व्यंजन होने पर भी ध्वनि स्वर की है ।]

• Vowel से प्रारम्भ होने वाले वाक्यों में an लगता है ।

An inkpot

An apple

• जब u अक्षर 'यू' ही पढ़ा जाये तो a लगता है ।

A European

A useful

A uniform

- जब o श्रक्षर को 'व' पढा जाये तो a लगता है ।
A one eyed boy
A one handed girl
- जब h श्रक्षर 'ह' पढा जाये तो an लगता है ।
An hair
An M.A.
An L.L.B
- जब किली verb को noun के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं तो उससे पहले A या An लगता है ।
Ex:- He goes for a walk.
She goes for a swim.
- जब Exclamatory sentence what या How से प्रारम्भ हो तो Singular countable noun से पूर्व A का प्रयोग होता है ।
Ex:- What a hot day.
How find a day.
- Singular countable noun से पूर्व
Eg:- I have a pen.
- Exclamatory वाक्यों में what/how के बाद
Eg:- What a grand building.
- कुछ गिनती बताने वाले शब्द जैसे - hundred, thousand, million, dozen, couple से पहले 'a' लगता है ।
Eg:- A dozen pencil were bought by her.
- Half से पूर्व 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।
Eg:- $2\frac{1}{2}$ meter two and a half merter.
- कुछ विशेष Phrases में A/An का प्रयोग
In a fix, in a hurry, in a nutshell, make a noise, make a foot, keep a secret, as a rule, at a stone's throw, a short while ago, at a loss, take a fancy to, take an interest in, take a liking, a pity, tell a lie.

Omission of A/An

(a) Plural noun से पूर्व नहीं किया जाता है ।

Eg:- A boys have come. (×)

(b) Uncountable noun से पूर्व

'The' का प्रयोग

(1)

Name of rivers	- The Ganga
News papers	- The Amar Ujala
Unique things (अद्वितीय)	- The Earth, The Moon
Historical building	- The Taj Mahal
Superlative degree	- The best
Holy books	- The Ramayan
Post	- The Secretary, The D.M.
Nationality	- The Indian
Ordinal Numbers	- The First, The Second
Musical Instrument	- The Tabla, The Flute
Mountain	- The Himalyas

(2) Cinema, Theatre, Circus, office, Picture, Station, bus stop से पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- My friend go to the theatre today.

(3) जब Proper noun या common noun बनाया जाता है तो The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

(4) The का use किसी देश के नाम से पूर्व नहीं होता है but यदि country के नाम के साथ Republic/Kingdom/States जुड़े हो तो इसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex: - He visited India and United states. (✗)

He visited India and the United states. (✓)

(5) Sky, Moon, World, Sea, Country से पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex :- The sky is dark and the moon is shining.

(6) जब Adjective का use noun की भाँति होता है तो उसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex :- Rich should help poor. (✗)

The Rich should the help poor. (✓)

(7) जब Comparative degree से पूर्व कोई selection करना हो तो उसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex :- He is stronger of the two. (✗)

He is the stronger of the two. (✓)

(8) जब कोई वस्तु Understood होती है तो उसके पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग होता है ।

E.g. :- Kindly return the book. (That I gave you)

Can you turn off the lights? (The light in the room)

(9) Ordinal से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। (First, second, third, ...)

E.g. :- The second chapter of this book is very difficult.

(10) Adjective 'same' एवं 'whole' के पहले और 'all' एवं 'both' के बाद article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

Eg. :- He is the same boy that met me in the market.

The whole period was wasted.

Omission of 'The'

(1) Name of games, Name of Subjects से पूर्व the article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex :- I play the cricket. (✗)

I play cricket. (✓)

(2) Proper noun से पूर्व The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist. (✓)

(3) Before Material Noun

Ex :- Gold is the most Precious metal. (✓)

The Tea grows in India. (✗)

Tea grows in India. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- The tea of Assam is very famous. (✓)

Ex:- Water of the ganga is sacred. (✗)

The Water of the Ganga is sacred. (✓)

(4) Before Abstract noun (भाववाचक शब्दा)

Ex: - The virtue is its own reward. (✗)

Virtue is its own reward. (✓)

Ex: - The love is a natural feeling. (✗)

Love is a natural feeling. (✓)

Exception

Particular sense में

Ex:- Honesty of Ram cannot be doubted. (✗)

Ex:- The honesty of Ram cannot be doubted. (✓)

He speaks the truth. (✓)

(5) Before languages :-

Ex:- The english is spoken all over the world. (✗)

English is spoken all over the world. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- He knows the Sanskrit language.

(6) School, college, home, church, temple, sea, burnt, bed, table, hospital, market, prison, court के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं ।

Ex:- I go to the bed early. (x)

Ex:- I go to bed early. (✓)

(7) Name of disease के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं ।

Ex:- He died of the cholera. (x)

Ex:- He died of cholera. (✓)

Note: - But the rickets, the plague, the flu, the mumps, the measles are correct.

(8) Regular meals के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं ।

Ex:- I take the breakfast. (x)

Ex:- I take breakfast. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- The lunch that was served to the guests was delicious. (✓)

(9) Parts of body, mode of travel के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं ।

Ex:- The liver is the largest organ of human body. (x)

Ex:- Liver is the largest organ of human body. (✓)

Ex:- He will go there by the bus. (x)

Ex:- He will go there by bus. (✓)

(10) The name of relations के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं ।

Uncle/mother, father

Ex:- Father will go to Delhi tomorrow.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with suitable option:-

1. Indefinite Articles are
(a) A, The (b) A, An (c) The, An, A (d) None of these
2. Definite Article is
(a) A (b) An (c) The (d) None of these
3. Articles are
(a) Indefinite (b) Definite (c) Indefinite and definite both (d) None of these
4. 'A' is used with
(a) Consonant sound (b) Vowel sound (c) a and b both (d) None of these
5. 'An' is used with.
(a) Consonant sound (b) Vowel sound (c) a and b both (d) None of these
6. 'The' is used before
(a) Nationality words (b) Superlative degree
(c) Historical Place (d) All of the above
7. Article is used before
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) None of these
8. Which sentence is correct ?
(a) Sita is very a beautiful girl.
(b) Sita is very beautiful girl.
(c) Sita is a very beautiful girl.
(d) All of the above

Fill the correct article:-

9. She is Doctor.
(a) An (b) A (c) The (d) None of these

Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

10. Ravi prefers (a)/ Self-employment (b)/ to job (c)/ in my office (d) .
11. Nisha was reading (a)/ with such concentration (b)/that she did not (c)/hear the doorbell. (d).
12. What sort of (a)/ the people are they (b)/who always fight for (c)/worthless matter (d).

14. He is the best artist (a)/ of the time but (b)/unfortunately (c)/least recognised (d).
15. It was by (a)/ a mistake (b)/that he caught (c)/her hand (d).
16. The higher (a)/ he climb (b)/cooler (c)/he feels (d).
17. I have (a)/ no money (b)/ to buy (c)/The piano (d).
18. I Paly (a)/ violin (b)/ but not (c)/ the motor car (d).
19. On Saturday (a)/ I go (b)/ to (c)/ the church (d).
20. If is very authentic source (a)/ hence you must delay (b)/ on it if you want (c)/ to know the real cause (d).
21. Suman is the tallest (a)/ and the best student (b) / of his class so (c)/ we teach him carefully. (d).
22. All the modern amenities (a)/ of life that we (b)/ enjoy at present (c)/ less in the science. (d).
23. It is the most remarkable (a) / event so the event (b)/ which you find at present(c)/ is matter of pleasure (d).
24. He had no illusion of being (a)/ either a distinguished (b)/ writer or (c)/ a editor (d).
25. The need to set up (a)/ a good library in the locality (b)/ has been in the minds of people (c)/ for sometimes now (d).

Answer

1 (b)	2 (c)	3 (c)	4 (a)	5 (b)
6 (d)	7 (c)	8 (c)	9 (b)	10 (c)
11 (b)	12 (b)	13 (d)	14 (d)	15 (b)
16 (c)	17 (d)	18 (b)	19 (d)	20 (a)
21 (b)	22 (d)	23 (d)	24 (d)	25 (c)

Explanations

1. A और An को Indefinite Articles कहते हैं क्योंकि ये किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान की ओर संकेत नहीं करते हैं ।
2. The को Definite Article कहते हैं क्योंकि यह किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु स्थान की ओर संकेत करता है ।
3. Article दो प्रकार के होते हैं -
Indefinite Articles: A, An
Definite Articles: The
4. A का प्रयोग Consonant sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है ।
5. An का प्रयोग Vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है ।
6. The का प्रयोग राष्ट्रीयता/नागरिकता सूचक शब्दों $\frac{1}{4}$ Nationality words $\frac{1}{2}$ /superlative degree और ऐतिहासिक भवनों/स्थानों से पहले किया जाता है ।
7. क्रमशः noun के साथ Adjective तथा Adverb का प्रयोग एक साथ हो तो Article का प्रयोग adverb के पहले होता है ।
8. Article + Adverb + Adjective + noun इस क्रम में क्रमशः वाक्य (c) sita is a very beautiful girl, correct है ।
9. Correct article 'a' होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Doctor में 'D' consonant sound है और consonant sound से पहले Article 'a' का प्रयोग करते हैं ।
10. Job एक Singular countable noun है अतः इसके पहले a का प्रयोग हुआ है ।
11. Such के बाद a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Such + a/an + noun सही होता है ।
12. People के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होता है ।
13. Noise के पहले a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि make a noise सही होता है ।
14. Least के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि superlative degree के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है ।
15. Mistake के पहले a का प्रयोग नहीं होता क्योंकि by mistake सही होता है ।
16. Coder के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि comparative degree के समानान्तर बनावट में दोनों के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है ।
17. Motor car के पहले a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Singular countable noun के पहले A/An का प्रयोग होता है ।
18. Violin के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाद्ययंत्र के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है ।
19. Church के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि यहाँ प्राथमिक उद्देश्य से जाने पर Article का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं ।
20. Very के पहले a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि noun के लिए दो बार Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है ।

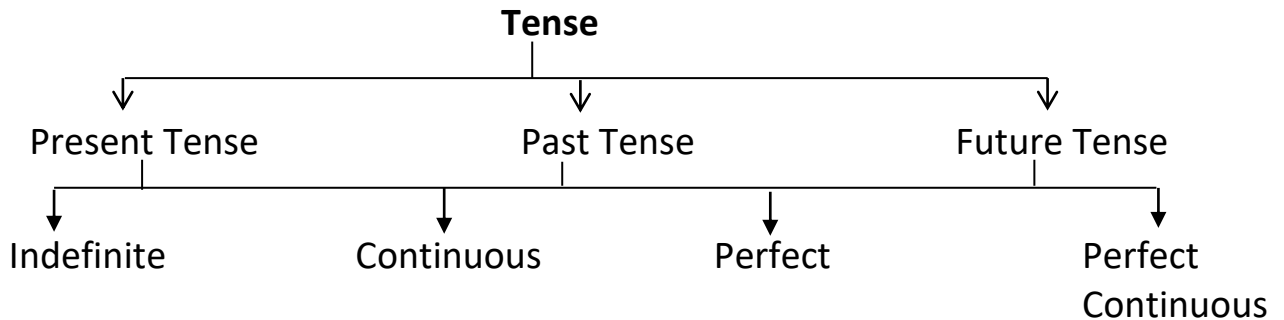
21. Best के पहले The का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि एक ही noun के लिए दो बार Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है ।
22. Science के पहले The का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Science के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है ।
23. Matter के पहले The का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Noun + of + Noun की बनावट में पहले Noun के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है ।
24. Editor के पहले A नहीं बल्कि An का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Vowel sound (स्वर ध्वनि) के पहले An का प्रयोग होता है ।
25. People के पहले The का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ people से 'खास लोगों' का बोध हो रहा है ।



Tense

Tense (काल) :- Tense किसी कार्य के समय एवं अवस्था को व्यक्त करता है ।

- Tense किसी भी वाक्य को structure प्रदान करता है। जबकि time से उसी वाक्य का समय के आधार पर उचित कार्य निकाला जाता है ।



➤ **Verb** को व्यक्त करने का चिह्न :-

V¹ = (Present Form) = Go

V² = (Past Form) = Went

V³ = (Participle) = Gone

V⁴ = (V¹ + ing) = Going

V⁵ = (V¹ + s/es) = Goes

1. Present Tense :-

(1) Present Indefinite/Simple Present: - Sub + V¹/V⁵ + Obj.

- **Use of present indefinite tense :-**

- Habitual or regular or repeated action को express करने में
Eg :- (1) I live at Jaipur.
(2) Sweta and Anshu are dancers.
- Universal truth तथा permanent activities में,
Eg :- (1) The sun rises in the east.
(2) Man is mortal.
- निकट समय में fixed program तथा Fixed plan के संदर्भ में-
Eg :- (1) The PM comes here tomorrow.
(2) The college reopens in October.
- झाँखों देखा हाल का प्रशासन (मैच, आयोजन, कार्यक्रम, नाटक आदि) में-
Eg :- (1) Ganguli runs after the ball.
(2) Virat hits a four.
- Author के statement को express करने के लिए-
Eg :- Keats says, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever".
- History की घटना को जीवंत या ताजा बनाकर दिखाने में-
Eg :- At last, Ram kills Ravan.

(g) ऐसे वाक्य जिससे स्थायी कार्य (Permanent Activity) या स्वभाव (Nature) का बोध हो, तो चाहे वह किसी काल की बात करे, तो उसमें Present Indefinite का प्रयोग होता है।

- Ex :- (1) We work with our hand.
 (2) We hear with our ears.

(2) Present Continuous: - Sub. + is/am/are + V⁴ + Object.

• **Uses :-**

(a) ऐसे कार्यों के लिए जो बोलने के वक्त जारी हो-

- Eg :- (1) Mukesh is coming now.
 (2) They are playing.

(b) निश्चित भविष्य के Fixed program of plan तथा जो future tense का बोध करता हो-

- Eg :- (1) He is going to Chennai tonight.
 (2) I am leaving for Patna next month.

(c) See, Hear, Smell, Notice, Recognize, Taste, Appear, Seem, Look, Love, Hate, Detest, Dislike, Hope, Doubt, Admit, Wish, Intend, Believe, Know, Have, Comprise, Include etc. के साथ Present Continuous नहीं बनता है।

- Eg :- (1) She is knowing him very well. (x)
 She is knows him very well. (✓)
 (2) He is owning a scooter. (x)
 He is owns a scooter. (✓)

(3) Present Perfect: - Sub. + has/have + V³ + Object.

• **Uses :-**

(a) ऐसे कार्यों के लिए जो तुरन्त समाप्त हुए हैं-

- Eg :- (1) She has written a letter.
 (2) I have just bought a pen.

(b) जो कार्य Past में start हुए हो व अब भी जारी है।

- Eg :- (1) I have lived in this house since 1999.
 (2) She has been ill since Friday.

(c) इस Tense में निम्नलिखित Adverbs/Adverbial phrases का प्रयोग होता है-
 Ever, Never, Always, Occasionally, Often, Several Times, Already, Yet, Just, Lately, Recently, So far, Up to now, Up to the present, Since, For etc.

- For → Period of time [for 4 days, for 3 months etc.]
- Since → Point of time [since Monday, since morning]

(4) Present Perfect Continuous: - Subject + has/have + been + V⁴ + obj. + For/since + time.

• **Uses :-**

(a) ऐसे कार्य जो Past में प्रारम्भ हुआ और अभी तक जारी है-

Eg :- (1) She has been reading a novel since morning.

(2) I have been teaching in the school for five years.

2. Past Tense

(1) Past Indefinite/Simple past: - Subject + V² + Object.

• **Uses :-**

(a) जो कार्य किसी निश्चित समय में घटित हुआ या समाप्त हुआ हो -

Eg :- (1) He went to Mumbai yesterday.

(2) The building was built in 1999.

- Time expressing words- yesterday, The day before yesterday, The other day, Ago, Last morning, Last day, Last week, In march 1942 etc. प्रयोग होते हैं ।

(b) Past habitual actions को दर्शाने के लिए- Seldom, Always, Used to, Daily, etc. शब्द आते हैं ।

Eg :- (a) He went on Sundays.

(2) In my childhood, I played cricket.

(3) Gandhiji used to spin in the afternoon.

(c) It is time, it is high time, It is about time etc. के बाद simple past का प्रयोग होता है ।

Eg :- (1) It is time you studied.

(2) It is high time she left for the bus stop.

(d) Suppositional sentences :- प्रायः If, as if, as though, if only, I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish आदि से स्टार्ट होने वाले वाक्यों में Simple past का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Eg :- (1) I wish I were the CM of Rajasthan.

(2) He talks as if he were my master.

(e) इस Tense से भूतकाल में कार्य करने की शक्ति का बोध होता है अर्थात् यह बोध होता है कि कोई कार्य बराबर होता था ।

Ex :- (1) He always helped me.

(2) He never touched wine.

(2) Past Continuous: - Subject + was/were + V⁴ (V¹ + ing) + Obj.

• **Uses :-**

(a) Past में जारी कार्यो के लिए

Eg :- (1) They were reading a notice.

(2) I was writing this book yesterday morning.

(b) जब दो कार्य Past में एक ही समय पर हो रहे हो तो दोनों के लिए Past Continuous का प्रयोग होता है ।

Eg :- (1) While my brother was singing, I was sleeping.

(2) While I was writing this chapter, my wife was watching TV.

(c) Get, become, grow –verb किसी कार्य में दिनोंदिन वृद्धि या कमी दर्शाये तो Past Continuous tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Eg :- (1) He was becoming poorer and poorer.

(2) It was getting darker and darker.

(3) Past Perfect: - Sub. + had + V³ + Obj.

• **Uses :-**

(a) अगर दो कार्य Past में एक के बाद एक हो तो पहला कार्य past perfect में और दूसरा कार्य simple past में होगा-

Eg :- (1) The bell had rung before I reached the school.

(2) When she reached there, the dinner had started.

(b) I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though ... etc. के बाद काल्पनिक तथ्यों का वर्णन करने में-

Eg :- (1) She wishes she had been born in 1948.

(2) She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry.

(c) Before and After का प्रयोग-

1 st action	Before	2 nd action
Past perfect		Simple past

2 nd action	After	1 st action
Simple past		Past Perfect

Eg :- (1) I had seen him before he stopped his car.

(Past perfect) (Simple past)

(2) I met him after I had finished my work.

(Simple perfect) (Simple past)

(d) Verbs- hope, expect, think, mean, intend, suppose, want आदि past में किसी कार्य के होने की उम्मीद की गयी पर पूरा न हुआ के अर्थ में आते हैं-

Eg :- (1) I had hoped that he would come to see my daughter.
(2) He had wanted to see me but unfortunately he fell ill.

(4) Past perfect continuous: - Subject + had been + V⁴ + obj. + For/since + time.

• **Uses :-**

(a) Past में जारी चल रहे किसी कार्य के लिए-

Eg :- (1) I had been reading a novel since 2008.

(2) She had been singing a song.

3. Future Tense

(1) Future Indefinite/Simple future: - Subject + Shall/will + V¹ + Obj.

• **Uses :-**

(a) सामान्य रूप से भविष्य में होने वाले कार्यों के लिए-

Ex :- (1) He will help you.

(2) I Shall meet you.

(b) Future में होने वाले actions को express करने के लिए निम्नलिखित structure-

(i) Sub. + has/have + infinitive.

Eg :- (1) I have to pay the fees. (Future)

(2) He has to come in time. (Future)

(ii) Sub. + is/am/are + going + infinitive.

Eg :- (1) I am going to write several books.

(2) He is going to buy a motorcycle tomorrow.

(2) Future Continuous: - Subject + shall/will + be + V⁴ (V¹ + ing) + obj.

• **Uses :-**

(a) Future में जारी रहने वाले कार्यों के लिए-

Eg :- (1) He will be playing cricket tomorrow morning.

(2) She will be staying there.

(3) Future Perfect: - Subject + shall/will + have + V³ + Obj.

• **Uses :-**

(a) Future में किसी निर्धारित समय तक समाप्त होने वाले कार्यों के लिए-

Eg :- (1) He will have finished his work before Monday.

(2) By this time next year I shall have watched the film.

(b) संभावना (likelihood) और अनुमान (inference) को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए-

Eg :- (1) You will have heard the name of Mother Teresa.

(2) You will have read the Gita.

(4) Future perfect continuous: - Sub. + Shall/will + Have been +V⁴ + Obj.

• **Uses :-**

(a) Future में किसी निश्चित समय तक जारी कार्यो के लिए-

Eg :- (1) Lata will have been singing from morning.

(2) By the end of this month I shall have been teaching have for five year.

Exercise

1. The sentences, "They go to temple" is
 - (a) Present Indefinite Tense
 - (b) Present Continuous Tense
 - (c) Present Perfect Tense
 - (d) Present Perfect Continuous Tense
2. Second form of verb is used in.
 - (a) Present Indefinite Tense
 - (b) Past Indefinite Tense
 - (c) Present Continuous Tense
 - (d) Past Perfect Tense
3. Which tense is used for denoting universal truth?
 - (a) Present Indefinite Tense
 - (b) Past Indefinite Tense
 - (c) Future Indefinite Tense
 - (d) None of the above
4. Unless you (a)/Will labour (b)/ hard you (c)/ will fail (d).
5. It is (a)/ the first time (b)/ when I (c)/ met him (d).
6. The police had come (a)/ after (b)/ The thief (c)/ Had gone away (d).
7. My father told (a)/me that (b)/ necessity was the (c)/ mother of invention (d).
8. She said to (a)/Mohan that she (b)/has met him (c)/previous day (d).
9. I have been (a)/reading in this (b)/school since (c)/the last week (d).
10. As soon as I (a)/ will reach Patna (b)/ I will (c)/ inform you (d).

Answers

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (b)	
5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (d)
10. (c)	11. (a)	12. (b)		

Explanations

1. विकल्प (a) सही है क्योंकि यहाँ verb की first form का प्रयोग हुआ है ।
2. विकल्प (b) सही है क्योंकि verb की second form का प्रयोग Past Indefinite Tense में ही होता है ।
3. विकल्प (a) सही है क्योंकि Universal Truth को व्यक्त करने के लिये Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।
4. Will का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि unless के बाद Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है ।
5. Met की जगह have met का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि it is the first time के बाद Present Perfect tense का प्रयोग होता है ।
6. Had come की जगह came का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि after के पहले simple past tense का प्रयोग होता है ।
7. Was की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Proverbs (कहावते) के simple past tense का प्रयोग होता है ।
8. Has की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया Past में हो तो उस वाक्य की शारी क्रियाएँ Past में होती हैं ।
9. Since की जगह for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि The last week से Period of time का बोध होता है ।
10. will का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि as soon as के बाद Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है ।