

IMPORTANT GRAMMAR FOR X & XII

- Topics :
- Direct indirect speech
 - Using used to / would
 - Question tag
 - Able / unable/ assertive
 - Exclamatory / Assertive
 - As soon / No sooner
 - Infinitive / Gerund form.
 - Assertive / Negative
 - Wh-question.
 - using use so.... that remove too... to
 - TenSe
 - Model auxiliary.

REPORT OF SPEECH

- * What is reported speech ?
 - Look at how to talk about what some one said and how to convert speech from direct to indirect.
- Reported speech
 - Helping verb
 - Reporting verb
 - words
 - Pronoun
 - Conjunction

Direct	Indirect
Simple Present Tense [go/goes]	Simple Past Tense [went]
Present Continuous Tense [am/is / are going]	Past Continuous Tense [was/were going]
Present Perfect Tense [have / has gone]	Past Perfect Tense [had gone]
Simple Past Tense [went]	Past Perfect [had gone]
Past Continuous Tense [was / were going]	Past Perfect Continuous [had been going]
am , is , are	was , were
have, has	had
do, does	did
was, were	had been
had	had
shall	should
will	would
can	could
may	might
must	must / had to
out	their
this	that
these	those
here	there

now, just	then
ago	before
thus	so
come	go
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the day before/ previous day
to night	that night
last night	the night before / previous night
the next day/ week/ month/ year	the following day/ week/ month/ year.

APKO SPEAKER OR LISTNER KO ACHHE SE SAMJHNA HOGA ..

Step (1) If speaker is male

- I > he
- Me > him
- My > his
- Myself > himself

Example :-

1. He said " I can do my work".
 - He said that he could do his work.
2. Shudhir said " I like this smartphone now".
 - Shudhir said that he like this smartphone.

Step (1) If speaker is female

- I > she
- Me > her
- My > hers
- Myself > herself

Example :-

3. Rena said " I can do my work".
4. Sita said " I like this smartphone now".
- .

Step (1) If speaker is in animate (nirjeev)

- I > it
- Me > it
- My > its
- Myself > itself

Example :-

5. Dog said " I can do my work".
6. Dog said " I like this smartphone now".

If the speaker is (Plural)

Changes will be :-

- We - They
- Our - Their
- Ours - Theirs
- Us - Them
- Ourself - Theirself

Example :-

- (1) Boys said we shall complete our work because all are guiding us.
 - Boys said that they should complete their work because all were guiding them.
- (2) They said we are doing best.
 - They said that they are doing their best.

- Pronoun

You, Your, Yours, You, Your, Yours, Yourself, You.

Step (ii) If listner is male

Changes will be :-

You - he (sub)

Your - his

Yours - his

Yourself - himself

You - him (object)

Example :-

1. Mother said to Bhaskar if you go there I'll beat you.
- Mother told Bhaskar that if he went there, she would beat him.
2. He said you are right Vijay.
- He told vijay that he was right.

Step (iii) If the listener is Female

Changes will be :-

You - She

Yours - Her

Your - Her

Yourself - Herself

You - Her

Example :-

1. Mother said to Reena if you go their i will beat you.
- Mother told Reena that if she went their she will beat you.
2. She said you are right Veena.
- She told Veena that she was right.

- If the listener is Inanimate

changes will be -

You - It

Your - Its

Yourself - Itself

Yours - Its

You - It

Example :-

1. The wind said to the leaf you loose your colour.
- The wind told the leaf that it would loss its colour.

Step(iv)

If the listner is (Plural)

Changes will be -

You - They

Your - Their

Yours - Theirs

Yourself - Themselves

You - Them

Example :-

1. Mom said to sons you should do your homework daily.
- Mom told the son that they should do their homework daily.

Step (v)

If the listner is (ME)

Changes will be -

You - I

Your - My

Yours - My

Yourself - Myself

You - Me.

Example :-

1. She said to me you sold your house it will get back to me.
- she told to me that i will get to me.

Step (vi)

If the listner is (US)

Changes will be :-

You - We

Your - Our

Yours - Ours

Yourself - Ourself

You - Us.

*Assertive / Interrogative (Rhetorical)

S + is/am/are + O

S + isn't/ amn't/ aren't + O

is/ am/ are + S + O

isn't /amn't /+ S + O

KIND OF SENTENCE

Sentence - Report verb - conjunction

Assertive -----" - said, told - That

Interrogative -----?" asked - if/'Wh' word

Impetive v1 -----.- not fixed - to

Exclamatory -----! exclaimed - That

Using used to / Would.

It ,means past discontinue habit.

EXP :- I used to lot of sweet

I Rule :- Interchange used to / would + verb first form (V1)

Example :-

1. He would address us sir (use used to)
- He used to address us sir.
2. Pooja would love to read books. (use used to)
- Pooja used to love to read books.

II Rule :- If question is simple past tense so turn the verb into first form.

Example :-

1. He thought of himself greatest (using use to)
- He used to think of himself greatest.
2. Mother drove a scotter. (using would)
- Mother would drive a scooter.

Questions :-

1. He would wait his turn everyday (use used to)
- He used to wait his turn every day.
2. He always carried them (use would)
- He would always carry them.
3. She worked always so hand to create the garden (use used To)

- She used to work so hard to create a garden.
- 4. I would walk seven miles across. (use Used to)
- I used to walk seven miles across.

• **Use able/ Unable to:-**

Rules :- can – Is / am /are + able to.
 Cannot – Is / am /are+ not + inable to.
 Could – was / were / were + able to.
 Could not –was / were not + inable to.

Question :-

1. I can walk now.
 - I able to walk now.
2. He cannot beat him.
 - He is not able to beat him.
3. He could see her classmate playing.
 - He was able to see her classmate playing.
4. They could not speak her whose line.
 - They were not able to speak her whole line.

Question tag :-

Rules :- > Copy the sentence exactly.
 > put comma (,).
 > If helping verb positive tag negative.
 > If no, not, never, nothing, nobody given then tag positive.

Example :- can – can't
 is – isn't
 was – wasn't
 am – aren't
 are – aren't , etc.
 will – won't.

Question :-

1. They are tall trees.
 - They are tall trees, aren't they ?
2. Shankar was farm worker.
 - Shankar was farm worker, wasn't he ?
3. I will make this.
 - I will make this, won't I ?

• **Problem of subject.**

If male – he
 female – she
 Inanimate – it
 Plural – they.

This – To + V1 + ing => tag's---it ?"

There – One => same tag's

Example :-

1. There are big showroom.
 - There are big showroom, aren't there ?
2. One can do this .
 - One can do this, can't one.
3. she contain lot of thing .
 - She contain lot of thing, didn't she ?
4. let's call him.
 - let's call him, shall we?

5. let's have a cup of tea.
- lets have a cup of tea shall we ?

Step :- If question is imperative, so it means start the question with ' will you' ?

Ex :-

1. open the door.
- open the door, will you ?
2. do this carefully.
- do this carefully, will you?
3. Please give me your book.
- Please give me your book, will you ?

ASSERTIVE TO EXCLAMATORY

Rules :- If there is a, an , use what in exclamatory sentence.

Other adverb 'ly' use 'how' in exclamatory sentence.

Example :-

1. It was a wonderful story.
- what a wonderful story it was !
2. It was really very sweet.
- How sweet it was !

Questions :-

1. You are very naughty.
- How naughty you are !
2. It is very dangerous.
- How a dangerous It is !
3. It is a very dangerous tunning.
- What a dangerous tunning it is !
4. It was really lucky.
- how lucky it was !
5. It was so black.
- How black it was !
6. I am quite tired.
- How tired am I !

ARTICALS

There are two types of Artical.

DEFINITE INDEFINITE

The = (one) = a , an

I. Indefinite :-

a , an

apple

ant

umbrella

untidy

unhealthy

onion

orange

ant

hotel

hand

star

car

union

university

universe

one ruppee

one eyed

european

honest

how

hounourable

- How to use a or an .

Table :-

a	an
e	an
i	an
o	a
o	an
u	a
u	an
h	a
h	an

Example :- My school is very big. It has three special rooms. It has a multimedia room, a musicroom and an art room, My school also had a playground and a basket ball court.

example :-

1. shruti is a dancer
2. Priyanaka is tranning to be an engineer
3. If i would like to eat an ice- tea.

II. Definte.

1. Rules :- proper definite things the sun, the Moon, the Earth.
2. For the numbers :- The first the second, the third.
3. For the direction :- The east, the west , the north , the south.
4. The holybook and prevalent newspaper :- The bible, The geeta, The hitwada, The clanek , basker etc.
5. For degree forms :- The greatest, The tallest, The best.

AS SOON – AS TO NO SOONER THAN.

Means :- One action ends, second begin, As soon- as, The sun rises all the birds starts cherping.

Rules :- (I)

- * After use no sooner replacing => As soon.
- *After using No sooner use am, are, was, were, shall.
- * Use than in place of (,) comma.

Examples :-

1. As soon as you are ready, i will call you
- No sooner are you ready, than I will call you.
2. As soon as the chuntney is ready, you should off mixture.
- No sooner is the chutney ready than you should off mixture.
3. we are all happy, as soon as result is out.
- No sooner is the result out than we are all happy.

Rule :- (II)

If their is helping verb use do, does, did, after no sooner.

- V1 = do
- V2 = did
- V3 = does

Question :-

1. As soon as the train left I reach the station.

- No sooner did the train leave than I reach the station.
- 2. As soon as the teacher enter class, all stop talking.
- No sooner does the teacher enter class, than all stop talking.

Practice Question

1. As soon as she heard the news, she break down.
2. When they seem they get angry.
3. As soon as you have selected you have to sign it.
4. As soon as commanders was killed the soliders run away.

Rules :- Sometimes their is no as soon as in their sentence.

***In the place of time removing, Time immediately.**

*** The movement, at once immediately, than, instantly soon.**

Example :-

1. He saw sadhu immediately bowed him.
- No sooner did he see the sadhu than he bowed him .
2. He drank water instantly stuck down.
- No sooner did he drink water than he stuck down.
3. The police came then mob dispresed.
- No sooner did the police come than he mob dispresst.
4. The movement your dog sees me, it starts barking.
- No sooner does your dog see me than it starts barking.

DEGREE OF COMPRISION

1. Posititve
 2. Comparitive
 3. Superlative
- Degree forms :-

- Step : Some degree forms are normal put 'er' and 'est' .

P . D	C . D	S . D
great	greater	greatest
small	smaller	smallest
tall	taller	tallest
clever	cleverer	cleverest

- Some degree forms has already 'e' then only use 'r' and 'st' .

P . D	C . D	S . D
fine	finer	finest
white	whiter	whitest
large	larger	largest
wide	wider	widest

- Some degree forms has 'v' in the last then remove it and use 'ier' and 'iest'.

P . D	C . D	S . D
happy	happier	happiest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
crazy	crazier	craziest
naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
lazy	lazier	laziest

- Some has difficult words so use more, and more before it.

P . D	C . D	S . D
promising	more.....	most.....
innocent	more.....	most.....
versatile	more.....	most.....
beautiful	more.....	most.....
powerful	more.....	most.....
important	more.....	most.....

- Some degree forms has to do double the last word.

P . D	C . D	S . D
Big	Bigger	Biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
red	redder	reddest

- Some degree forms are difficult.

P . D	C . D	S . D
good	better	best

little	less	least
Bad	worse	worst
far	worse	worst
much/many	more	most
old	elder	eldest

- Positive degree to comparative degree

One compare to another

1. Shimla is as-cool-as manali.
 - Manali is not cooler than shimla.
2. Orange is as-sweet-as mango.
 - Mango is not sweeter than orange.
3. Mithun is not as-tall-as amit.
 - Amit is taller than mithun.

Rules :-

- (1) subject and object should be changed.
- (2) Use not if positive question .
- (3) Remove not if given in question .
- (4) Use than after changing degree form.

Question :-

1. History was as difficult-as maths.
 - Maths was not more difficult than History.
2. you are not as-bold-as I.
 - I am bolder than you.
3. Sound is not as-fast-as light.
 - light is faster than sound.
4. Deepak is as- dull-as golu.
 - Golu is not more dull than deepak.
5. Chocolate are not as-sweet-as biscuits.
 - Biscuits are sweeter than chocolates.
6. Seema was not as-happy-as Reena.
 - Reena was happier than seema.

- Comparative degree to positive degree.

Question :-

1. Amit is taller than Govind.
 - Govind is not as tall as Amit.
2. Fats are lighter than milk.
 - Milk is not as light as fats.
3. Raj is not as good as raj.
 - Ram is as good as raj.
4. Mohan is more intelligent than his brother.
 - brother is not as intellegent as Mohan.
5. Light is faster than sound.
 - Sound is not as fast as light
6. You are better than Rajen.
 - Rajen is not as good as you.

- Superlative degree to positive degree.

1. If there is the in superlative degree then answer of positive degree start with

no other.

2. If there is one of the in superlative degree then answer of positive degree start with very few.
3. Subject and object should be changed.

Question :-

1. Amitab is a tallest hero.
 - No Other hero is as tall as amitab.
2. Mithun is one of the tallest heros.
 - Very few heros are as tall as Mithun.
3. Kaldari is the best village in state.
 - No other village in state is as-good-as Kalderi.
4. Bharat nanyam is one of the oldest dances in india.
 - Very few dances in India are as old as Bharat natyam.
5. Peacock is one of the most beautiful bird in world.
 - Very few birds are as-beautiful-as peacock.
6. Ras leela is the most popular dance.
 - No other dance as popular as ras leela.

Practice Question :-

1. It was the highest rainfall in india.
 2. pixer is one of the best animation studio.
 3. Nobel prize is one of the highest awards in world.
 4. She was the softest member of the familiy.
 5. It was the most intresting movie.
 6. It is one of the most beautiful place in world.
- Superlative degree to comparative degree.
 1. If there is the in superlative then use in compariitive than anyother.
 2. If there is one of the in superlative then use in comparative in than-most other.
 3. Do not change subject and object

Question :-

1. Amit is the tallest than hero.
 - Amit is taller tha any other hero.
2. Mithun is one of the tallest heroes.
 - Mithun is taller than most other heroes.

Practice Questions :-

1. cancer is one of the worst diseases.
2. Barbora is not as-tough-as david.
3. Sujit was more intellegent than rohan.
4. It is one of the oldest dance form in Manipur.
5. Sachin is the best batman in the world.
6. Sachin in the best batman in the world.

Using Gerund or Removing Infinitive – To

Gerund form	Infinitive to form
Running, cutting, seeing, writing, defing/ tying / lying.	To run, to cut, to while, to due, to tie/ tie.

Example :-

1. Finally, we tried to combine forces. [remove infinitive to]
 - Finally , we tried combining force.
2. To die is better than to surrender. [Rewrite using gerund from].
 - Dying is better than surrendering .

Practice Question :-

1. The best way is to kept mum.
2. To rest is to rust.
3. To waste time is to waste money.
4. He decided to work with me.
5. To save electricity is to product electricity.

Infinitive – To.....

Example :-

1. She is working is domain.
 - She is to work is domain.
2. We pay the tax.
 - we have to pay the tax.
3. Courage is stricking to our past.
 - courage is to strick to our past.
4. Patience is keeping cool.
 - Patience is to keep cool.
5. Playing with fire is dangerous.
 - to play with fire is dangerous.
6. I made him it drink.
 - I made him to drink it.

Affermative / Negative.....

Step :- (1)

- i. Use ' NOT ' and make it negative sentence .
- ii. After using ' NOT ' , do 'opposite' of Noun, verb, adjective, given in question.
- iii. Always use ' NOT' after helping verb such as 'is', am, are, was, were, shall, can, could, has, have, etc'.

Example :-

1. She is dead
 - she is not alive.
2. He will feel good.
 - He will not feel bad.

Question for Practice :-

1. Some of them are incomplete .
2. There are varing veiws .
3. It is right.
4. It was just.
5. Your time is limited now.
6. Others were rejected.

Step :- (2)

1. Where to use do not, did not, does not.
2. If there is no helping verb like- is, am, are, shall, will, could, has, have, etc.
3. Do opposite according to rules.
How to use
V1 = Do not
V2 = Did not
V3 = Does not
For example ,
 1. Satisfy => Do not unstatisfy.

satisfied => Did not unsatisfy.
satisfies => Does not unsatisfy.

2. hate => do not love.
hated => did not love.
hates => does not love.

Practice Questions :-

1. Wood floats on water.
- wood does not sink in water.
2. She hides the truth.
- she does not hides the lie.
3. I like the idea.
- I did not like the disidea.
4. They prevent me to go there.
- They does not allow me to go there.
5. He doughted me.
- He did not thrust me.

Step :- (3)

while making negative remove the word such as-any, everything, anybody do the changes :- Anyone, Any-thing, Anybody, Nobody,
Everything :- Nothing
Every, all, any :- No one .

Note :- After using this negative words don't use do not, did not, does not.

Practice Question :-

1. Everyone agreed to go there.
2. He disclosed Nothing.
3. We trust everyone.
4. Every student should obey it.
5. All were happy.

Step :- (4)

Making negative sentence do some changes such as :-
seLDOM x not often .
Always x never .

- very , so , quite, absolutely, extremely, perfectly, quite => Remove it.
- Do => Not at all.

Practice Question :-

1. The mood is always relaxed.
2. Plants and animals seldom find ideal surrounding .
3. You are absolutely right .
4. The sound is very limited.
5. The plan is totally unexplained.

Step :- (5)

There is need of understanding :-

No need of opposite words :-

1. Is , am, are + Unable = cannot.
2. Was, were + Unable =Could not.

Practice questions :-

1. I am unable to do it.
2. He was unable to reach there.
3. It is cheaper than the postal route.
4. as-soon-as the sun rises the bird start chirping.

Framming Wh-question .

wh question means the question prise with, which, where, when, what, who, whose, How, How many, etc.

- When -
- Where -
- What -
- Who -
- Whose -
- How -
- How many -
- How much -
- How long -
- How big -
- How far-

Example :-

1. Shankar lives in a hut.
 - where does shankar lives ?
2. He came at 3'O clock.
 - When did he come ?
3. Gandhiji was the father of nations.
 - Who was the father of nation ?

Step (1)

How to make a question from 'When' ?

1. When there is time clause is underline then frame a question in 'When'
2. There are identification :- when if, only, after, November 1985. day after tommorow, etc.

Example :-

1. The baby cry when she is hungry,
 - When does the baby cries ?
2. They will come day after tommorow.
 - When will they came ?
3. He will get success If he works hard.
 - when did he get success ?
4. He died on 19 may 1959 .
 - When did he died ?

step (2)

How to make sentence in (where) ? where there is a place discribed so frame a question in 'Where'.

Identification :- in, at, to.

Example :-

1. He is going to school .
 - Where did he go ?
2. Bapuji lies in prison.
 - Where does bapuji lie ?
3. Some animals lies in water.
 - Where does the animals lie ?
4. We had missed him at second.
 - Where did use miss him?
5. He travelled all over the world.
 - Where does he travel ?

Step (3)

How to make sentence in (why) ?

(1) When the reason is mentioned in the line :

(2) Then make question in (Why) ,

Identification :- as, for, since, in order, to, due to, for...ing, infinitive-to, because, etc.

Practice Question :-

1. He could not attend the class Because he was sick.
- Why did he could not attend the class ?
2. She stood on the queue for getting the ticket.
- Why did she stand on the queue ?
3. We go to school to become wise .
- Why do we go to school ?
4. She was angry that she did not notice .
- Why do she was angry ?
5. He lives with his uncle as his parents were died .
- Why does he live with his uncle ?

Step (4)

How to make a question in (what)?

1. If inanimate subject is underline.
2. If any profession is underline.
3. If any time is underline.

Practice Question :-

1. Courage is presence of mind .
- What is courage ?
2. She wants to be a doctor.
- What does she wants to be ?
3. He plays cricket .
- What does he plays ?
4. It is 7:30 .
- What is it ?
5. Sky is blue.
- What colour the sky is ?
6. He saw the red fort .
- What did he see ?

Step (5)

How to make questions in (who) (if animate subjects are underline).

Practice Questions :-

1. Hastings introduce first Service .
- Who did introduce first service ?
2. The traveller was Abdul Raza.
- Who was the traveller?
3. Gandhiji was called father of nation.
4. Both men and women dances.
5. The last king was Ram gang.

Step (6)

Identification :- me, us, him, her, them, to + name.

Practise Set Question :-

1. They saw him.
- whom did they saw ?
2. He gave the bag to sunil.
- whom did he gave the bag ?
3. The police catch her.
- Whom did the police catch ?
4. Tandav was associated with Shiva.
- Whom is tandav associated with ?

Step (7)

How to make question in (How) if adverbs are underline .

Practise Questions :-

1. He caught bravely.
- How does he catch ?
2. She walks slowly.
- How does she walk ?
3. He does his work carefully.
- How does he works ?
4. The boy is very dull.
- How do the boy is ?
5. He ran fast .
- How did he run ?

Step (8)

How much	How many
How much oil	How many cars
How much water	How many drops
How much	How many bulbs

Questions :-

1. How many apples are there.
- Five apple
 2. He filled half litre of petrol .
- How much petrol did he fill ?
- How long.
 - How high.
 - How short.

Practice Question :-

1. They stayed there six months.
2. The Fort rises 33 Metre .
3. Oty is only 33 Km from banglure.
4. The target is 1 Km only .

Step (9)

How to make question in (which).

- When we select definite one.

Practice Question :-

1. Raju wants red pencil.
- Which pencil does raju want ?
2. America is the most powerful country.
- Which is the most powerful country ?
3. Akharor dam is famous .
- Which dam is famous ?

Step (10)

How to make question in (whose)

Identify :- My , his, your, come, your, our, their, are, underline.

Practice Questions :-

1. My father was Big tycoon.
- Whose father was big tycoon ?
2. She stole his watch.
- Whose watch did she steal ?
3. He intervent on his behalf.
- Whose behalf did he intervent ?

Using Use so..... that / Remove too.... to.

Rules (I) :-

1. Remove 'too' and use 'so'
2. second remove 'to' and use 'that'.
3. After using 'that' use..... He, she, it, we, you, they, I.
4. After that we use 'Cannot' 'could not'.
According to..... is, am , are – cannot
Was, Were – could not .

Example :-

1. The bundle is too heavy, to lift it.
- The bundle is so heavy that it cannot lift it.

Practice Questions :-

1. I am too hungry to wait.
- I am so hungry that i cannot wait.
2. The boy is too lazy to study.
- The boy is so lazy that it cannot study.
3. He was too old to continue his job.
4. You are too late to catch the train.

Rule (II) :-

some time too... to has For + Noun + Pronoun....

- for me = I
for us = we
for her = she
for him = he
for them = they

Example :-

1. The bundle is too large for me to lift it.
- The bundle is so heavy that i cannot lift it.

Practice Question :-

1. It is too late for me to do any thing .
- It is so late that i cannot do anything.
2. The slippers were too large for her to wear.
- The slippers were so large that she could not wear.
3. It was too difficult for you to solve.
- It was so difficult that you could not solve.
4. The food is too stall for him to eat.
- The food is so stall that he cannot eat.

Rule (III) :- If there is no helping verb so use

- ⇒ V1/ V5 - cannot
⇒ V2 - couldnot

Practise Questions :-

1. He become too sad to live his life.
- He become so sad that he live his life.
2. They work too hard to archive success.
- They work so hard that they cannot archive success.

Tense

- Tense Means Time
There are three kind of tense.....

Present
Past
Future

} TENSE....

Each has four division .

- Present Tense :-
 - Simple present tense .
 - Present continue tense.
 - present perfect tense
 - present perfect continue tense.
- Past tense :-
 - simple past tense.
 - past continue tense.
 - past perfect tense.
 - past perfect continue tense.
- Future tense :-
 - simple future tense
 - future perfect tense.
 - future continue tense.
 - future perfect continue tense.

• TENSE RULE

- present tense
 - simple present tense = S + V1/ V5 + O
 - present continue tense = S + Is /am / are + V4 + O
 - Present perfect tense = S + have/ has + V3 + O
 - present perfect continue tense = S + has/ have + been + V4 + O

Present

Active voice

- S+ V1 +V5
- S+ Is/am/are + V4 + O
- S + has/ have + V3 + O
- S + has/ have + been + V4 + O

Passive voice

- = O+ is/am/are + V3 + by + S
- = O+ is/am/are + being+ V3+ by +S
- = O + has/ have + been + V3 + by +S
- = No passive .

PAST

Active voice

- S+ V2+ o
- S+ Is/am/are + V4 + O
- S + HAD + V3 + O
- S + HAD + been + V4 + O

Passive voice

- = O+ WAS/ WERE + V3 + by + S
- = O+ WAS /WERE + being+ V3+ by +S
- = O + HAD + been + V3 + by +S
- = No passive .

Present

Active voice

Passive voice

- (i) S+ SHALL/WILL+ V1+ O = O+ SHALL+ WILL+BE + V3 + by + S
(j) S+ shall/WILL +BE + V4 + O = NO PASSIVE
(k) S +SHALL/WILL+ have + V3 + O =O + SHALL /WILL / have + been + V3 + by +S
(l) S +SHALL/WILL+ have + been + V4 + O = No passive .