

Rule-11 :- यदि एक साथ दो से अधिक clauses को जोड़ा गया हो और उनमें से कोई से भी दो clauses Present Tense में हो, तो तीसरा clause भी Present Tense में होना चाहिए। यदि उनमें से कोई से भी दो clauses Past Tense में हो, तो तीसरा clause भी Past Tense में होना चाहिए।

⇒ He told us that/while he is returning from Delhi/some anonymous persons attacked him with daggers. / No error.
Ans. was.

⇒ He says to us / that we have started firmly at the outset that / he would not make any covenant with the outers. 51 / 366
Ans. would का use नहीं होगा।

⇒ He apprised Delhi Police / that while he was returning from his office / some anonymous persons attack him.
Ans. attacked.

Rule-12 :- निम्नांकित का use sentence में होने पर Present Simple Tense का use होता है।
Hardly, Rarely, Barely, Scarcely, Always, Never, Seldom, Usually, Generally, Often, etc, Frequently, sometimes, occasionally, Daily, Habitually, every day, every night, every morning, every evening, every week, every

month, every year, once a week/day/month
twice a day/week/month/year etc.

Note-1 :- Hardly, Rarely, Barely, Scarcely, Always, Never, seldom, usually, Generally, Often, Frequently, occasionally, Habitually etc. Adverbials का use हमेशा main verb से पहले होता है। यदि हम इनका use main verb से पहले नहीं करेंगे तो sentence incorrect हो जाता है।

⇒ He speaks always the truth.
Ans always speaks.

⇒ He usually — in fabulous stories.

Ⓐ is believing Ⓑ was believing Ⓒ believes 52 / 366

Note-2 :- Hardly, Rarely, Barely, Scarcely, Seldom अपने आप में Negatives हैं। अतः इनके साथ आने वाले sentence में अन्य किसी Negative word का use नहीं होना चाहिए। क्योंकि English में एक साथ दो Negatives का use नहीं होता है।

Note-3 :- यदि Hardly, Rarely, Barely, Scarcely के बाद Determiners [many, much, few, little, some, any] का use पूछा जाये तो हमेशा 'Any' का use करना चाहिए।

⇒ There is hardly no sphere/of human like/where computers have not been pressed into service of man.
 Ans: no का use नहीं होगा।

*** Hard तथा Hardly के use के बीच अन्तर ***

Hard एक Adverb of manner है - जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'कठिन'। हम Hard का use हमेशा main verb के बाद करते हैं। जबकि Hardly एक Adverb of Frequency है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'मुश्किल से'।

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में Hardly का use verb के बाद देकर के अक्सर Problem दी जाती है। हमें sentence को correct करने के लिए Hard का use कर देना चाहिए।

53 / 366

⇒ He works so hardly that everyone likes to keep him a domestic servant.
 Ans: Hard.

Rule-13 :- English में कुछ verbs ऐसी होती हैं जिनका use कभी भी Continuous अथवा Perfect continuous Tense में नहीं होता है। इन verbs का use हमेशा Indefinite तथा Perfect Tense में होता है। ये verbs निम्नलिखित हैं -

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Know | 4. Remember | 7. Cost |
| 2. Believe | 5. Smile | 8. Prefer |
| 3. See | 6. Smell | 9. Imagine |

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 10. Have | 31. Take after | 52. Promise |
| 11. fancy | 32. Resemble | 53. Suppose |
| 12. Be | 33. Seem | 54. Remind |
| 13. forget | 34. Appear | 55. Trust |
| 14. Need | 35. Belong to | 56. Have |
| 15. Want | 36. Come from | 57. Affect |
| 16. Hope | 37. Come of | 58. Require |
| 17. Expect | 38. Hail from | 59. Taste |
| 18. Love | 39. Understand | 60. Accuse |
| 19. Hate | 40. See through | 61. Convict |
| 20. Like | 41. Assure | 62. Absolve |
| 21. Dislike | 42. Insure | 63. Acquite |
| 22. Consist of | 43. Hear | 64. Notice |
| 23. Comprise | 44. Meet | 65. Recognize |
| 24. Hold | 45. Come across | 66. Look |
| 25. Contain | 46. Postpone | 67. Abhor |
| 26. Possess | 47. Promise | 68. Detest |
| 27. Own | 48. Realize | 69. Doubt |
| 28. Help | 49. Wish | 70. Admit |
| 29. Feel | 50. Desire | 71. Accept |
| 30. Dare | 51. Exist | 72. Refuse |
| 73. Deny | 76. Want | 79. Intend |
| 74. Regard | 77. wish | 80. Please |
| 75. Satisfy | 78. Desire | 81. Displease |
| 82. Mean | 83. Think | 84. Presuppose |
| 85. Recall | 86. Recollect | 87. forget |
| 88. Trust | 89. Include | 90. Involve |
| 91. Equal | 92. Deserve | 93. Depend |
| 94. fit | 95. owe | 96. Lack |
| 97. Require | 98. Need | |
| 99. sound | 100. Mind | 101. Agree |
| | 102. Become | |

Exception :- ① The doctor is seeing the patient.
 ② The Judge is hearing case.
 ③ Ratanlal is having a bath.

Style-1 :- यदि उपर्युक्त verbs के साथ since + time, for + time, how long, All + time, from time immemorial दिया हुआ है, तो हमें इन verbs का use Perfect Tense में करना चाहिए।

⇒ I have been believing in such stories/
 for many years. / No error.
 Ans. have believed.

⇒ He — me well for the last six months. 55 / 366
 ① is knowing ② knows ③ has known

Style-2 :- यदि इन verbs के साथ Time नहीं दिया हुआ है, तो हमें इन verbs का use हमेशा Indefinite Tense में करना चाहिए।

⇒ He was knowing me well.
 Ans. knew.

⇒ She is not believing in God.
 Ans. does not believe.

⇒ Children are liking ice-cream.
 Ans. like.

17. **Rule-14** :- English में ये नियम होता है कि to preposition को छोड़कर अन्य कोई preposition दिया हुआ हो और preposition के बाद Verb का use पूछा जाये तो हमेशा preposition के बाद Gerund Verb का use होता है।

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Insist on | - आग्रह करना | 24. Assure of |
| 2. Persist in | | 25. Suffer from |
| 3. Congratulate on | | 26. Abide by |
| 4. Felicitate on | | 27. Preside over |
| 5. Abstain from | | 28. Alarmed at |
| 6. Refrain from | | 29. Approve of |
| 7. Accuse of | | 30. Compensate for |
| 8. Charge with | | 31. Different from |
| 9. Compliment on | | 32. Dispense with |
| 10. Confident of | | 33. Indifferent to |
| 11. Check from | | 34. Exception to |
| 12. Prevent from | | 35. Infest with |
| 13. Debar from | | 36. Listen to |
| 14. Aim at | | 37. Beware of |
| 15. Succeed in | | 38. Avenge on |
| 16. Think of | | 39. Aspire to |
| 17. Prohibit from | | 40. Cope with |
| 18. Capable of | | 41. Complete with |
| 19. Sure of | | 42. Descends from |
| 20. Good at | | 43. Desire for |
| 21. Accomplished in | | 44. Desirous of |
| 22. Excel in | | 45. Angry with (व्यक्ति) |
| 23. Avail of | | 46. Angry at (वस्तु) |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----|-----------------------------|---------|
| 47 | Laugh at | 76 | Inferior to | |
| 48 | Mock at | 77 | Anterior to | 10 |
| 49 | Scoff at | 78 | Posterior to | 10 |
| 50 | Cater to | 79 | Prior to | 1 |
| 51 | Deficient in | 80 | Elder to | 1 |
| 52 | Endowed with | 81 | Ascribe to | 1 |
| 53 | Bent on/upon | 82 | Attribute to | 1 |
| 54 | Fond of | 83 | Abide by | 1 |
| 55 | Chance of | 84 | Canvass for | 1 |
| 56 | Acquitted of | 85 | Solicit for | |
| 57 | Absorbed in | 86 | Believe in | ⇒ |
| 58 | Excuse for | 87 | Trust in | |
| 59 | Go on | 88 | Rely on | ⇒ |
| 60 | Keep on | 89 | Count on | |
| 61 | Tired of | 90 | Faith in | 57/ 366 |
| 62 | Give up | 91 | According to | |
| 63 | Hopeful of | 92 | Come up | |
| 64 | Ashamed of | 93 | Come about | |
| 65 | Desist from | 94 | Due to | ? |
| 66 | Proficient in | 95 | Because of | 10 |
| 67 | Conducive to | 96 | Owing to | |
| 68 | Afraid of | 97 | Apologise to (व्यक्ति) | 11 |
| 69 | Impose on | 98 | Apologise for (वस्तु) | |
| 70 | Committed to | 99 | Complain to (करने वाला) | ? |
| 71 | Intrude on | 100 | Complain against (अविरुद्ध) | |
| 72 | Prefer to | 101 | Obsessed with | |
| 73 | Junior to | 102 | Hail from | |
| 74 | Senior to | 103 | Belong to | |
| 75 | Superior to | 104 | Head to | |

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 105 come from | 106 Commence on |
| 107 Begin on | 108 Set in |
| 109 Going to | 110 Conducive to |
| 111 Injurious to | 112 Jeer at |
| 113 Sneer at | 114 Ridicule at |
| 115 Knock at [door] | 116 Knock against [wall] |
| 117 Ascribe to | 118 Quarrel with (आपस में) |
| 119 Take in | 120 Quarrel over (किसी बात पर) |
| 121 Step into | |

वह मुझसे दिल्ली बस से जाने का आग्रह करता है।

⇒ He insists me on going to Delhi by bus

⇒ He persists us in going to school on foot.

⇒ Sonia Gandhi congratulates Narendra Modi on becoming The Prime Minister of India on the phone. 58 / 366

⇒ Heave rain prevents/us to go/home.
~~आ~~ from going.

⇒ The SSC debar Ratanlal from appearing at the examination.

ला)
 रद्द) ⇒ Ramlal thinks to go abroad every year.
~~आ~~ of going.

Rule-15 :- निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद हमेशा Gerund Verb का use किया जाता है।

1. Prefer + V₁ में ing — to + V₁ में ing
2. Addict to + Gerund Verb
3. With a view to + Gerund Verb
4. Look forward to + Gerund Verb
5. Accustom to + Gerund Verb
6. Averse to + Gerund Verb
7. Habituate to + Gerund Verb
8. Be + used to + Gerund Verb
9. Get + used to + Gerund Verb
10. Take to + Gerund Verb
11. Give to + Gerund Verb
12. Prone to 13. Aversion to 14. Object to + G.V.

Note :- यदि हम Prefer के बाद Infinitive Verb का use करते हैं, तो Prefer के बाद rather than V₁ का use करते हैं।

⇒ वह खेलने से ज्यादा अध्ययन की महत्त्व देती है।

[She prefers studying to playing. ✓]

[She prefers to study rather than play. ✓]

⇒ Ratanlal comes here with a view to insulting me.

⇒ He is looking forward to meeting you soon.

⇒ She is used to speaking Marathi.

Rule-16 :- English में निम्नलिखित verbs के बाद यदि कोई दूसरी verb आये तो हमें हमेशा Gerund verb का use करना चाहिए।

1. Stop - stopped - stopped - बन्द कर देना
2. Avoid - Avoided - Avoided - बचना
3. Evade - Evaded - Evaded - बचना
4. Imagine - Imagined - कल्पना करना
5. Fancy - Fancied - कल्पना करना
6. Postpone - Postponed - स्थगित कर देना
7. Delay - Delayed - देरी करना
8. start - started - प्रारंभ करना
9. Mind - Minded - बुरा मानना
10. Finish - finished - समाप्त करना
11. Enjoy - Enjoyed - लुप्त उठाना, आनन्द लेना
12. Deny - Denied - मना करना (आरोपों को बताना)
13. Refute - Refuted - खण्डन करना, खारिज करना
14. Contradict - Contradicted - " "
15. Admit - Admitted - स्वीकार करना
16. Confess - Confessed - " "
17. Acknowledge - Acknowledged - " "
18. Excuse - Excused - बहाना बनाना
19. Risk - Risked - जोखिम उठाना
20. Hate - Hated - घृणा करना
21. Detest - Detested - " "
22. Contemplate - Contemplated - चिंतन/मनन करना
23. Worth - के लायक

Note :- Delay, Delayed verb के बाद हम Gerund तथा in + Gerund दोनों का use कर सकते हैं।

Rule-17 :- Verb + Who = Indirect obj.

Verb + किसको / किसे / किनको = Indirect obj.

Verb + What = Direct Obj.

⇒ यदि English में एक साथ D.O. तथा I.O. दिये हुए हों, तो हमें उस obj. का use सबसे पहले करना चाहिए जिसमें सबसे कम शब्द दिये गये हों। यदि दोनों में बराबर शब्द हों, तो हम किसी भी obj. का use पहले कर सकते हैं।

⇒ यदि हम I.O. से पहले D.O. का use करना चाहे तो इस स्थिति में हमें I.O. से पहले to का use करना चाहिए।

⇒ यदि main verb के रूप में Bring या Buy दिये हुए हों और हम I.O. से पहले D.O. का use करना चाहें तो हमें I.O. से पहले for का use करना चाहिए, to का नहीं।

⇒ He teaches us science in the second period.
He teaches science to us in the second period.

⇒ My mother tells me a story.
My mother tells a story to me.

⇒ He brings me a watch from Delhi.
He brings a watch for me from Delhi.

⇒ He buys us a camera.
He buys a camera for us.

⇒ He writes me a letter.
He writes a letter to me.

Rule -18 :- English में दो तरह के Numbers होते हैं।

[A] Cardinal Number - one, two, three - - - - - etc - -

1. One को छोड़कर के गिने भी cardinal Numbers होते हैं, इनके बाद आने वाली Noun हमेशा Plural होती है। अतः Verb का use पूछा जाये तो Plural Verb का use करना चाहिए।

⇒ Ten rupees. ✓

⇒ Five years. ✓

⇒ Sixty foot. ✗

⇒ Sixty feet. ✓

⇒ Four man. ✗

⇒ Four men. ✓

⇒ Ten soldiers — declare dead. [was/were]

~~was~~ were.

2. यदि इन्ही cardinal Numbers का use singular किया जाये अर्थात् इन से पहले A, An, this, that का use किया जाये तो आने वाली Noun हमेशा singular होती है और यदि Verb का use पूछा जाये तो हमें हमेशा singular verb का use करना चाहिए।

⇒ A five year scheme.

⇒ A seventy year old woman.

⇒ A ten rupee note — stolen. (was/were)

~~was~~ was.

3. यदि इन्ही cardinal Numbers के बाद Hyphen (-) दिया हुआ हो, तो आने वाली Noun सदैव singular होती है। यदि Verb का use पूछा जाये तो हमें सदैव singular verb का use करना चाहिए।

⇒ He met a five-members delegation yesterday.
 Ans. five-member.

⇒ Eight-centuries old temple was pulled down.
 Ans. Eight-century.

[4.] यदि इन्ही cardinal Numbers का use (एक निश्चित दूरी) A certain distance, (एक निश्चित रकम) A certain amount, (एक निश्चित लंबाई) A certain length, (एक निश्चित वजन) A certain weight, (एक निश्चित अवधि) A certain period, (एक निश्चित ऊंचाई) A certain height etc. के वर्णन में किया जाये, तो हमें हमेशा verb का use सूझने पर singular verb का use करना चाहिये।

[Trick] :- verb के तुरन्त बाद A/An article दिया होता है।

⇒ Sixty kilometers — a long distance for a pedestrian. [is/are]
 Ans. is.

[B.] Ordinal Number :- First, Second, third, fourth, Last, Next, past, Previous, fifth, sixth etc...

[1.] Ordinal Numbers से पहले हमेशा 'The' Article का use किया जाता है। यदि हम The Article का use नहीं करेंगे तो sentence Incorrect हो जाता है।

⇒ She was first to arrive.

~~Ans~~ the first.

⇒ She does not teach us Hindi in second period.

~~Ans~~ in the second period.

Exception:- In first division.

(अपवाद)

In second division.

In third division.

② Ordinal Numbers संख्या में कितने भी हों, इनके बाद आने वाली Noun हमेशा singular होती है।

⇒ Four wives ⇒ The fourth wife.

⇒ Three books ⇒ The third book.

⇒ We studies the fourth chapters of this book attentively yesterday.

~~Ans~~ chapter.

③ यदि And के use द्वारा एक साथ दो Ordinal Numbers को जोड़ा गया हो और अलग-अलग 'The' article दिया गया हो, तो आने वाली Noun संज्ञा singular में आनी चाहिये।

⇒ Ratanlal ruled over a vast empire during the fourth and the fifth ———.

~~Ans~~ century.

[century/centuries]

⇒ He was not popular with his people during the second and the third —
 Ans. century. [centuries / century]

④ यदि And के use द्वारा एक साथ दो Ordinal Numbers को जोड़ा गया है और 'The' Article का use एक बार ही हुआ है, तो आने वाली Noun हमेशा Plural होती है।

⇒ The fourth and fifth — [chapter/chapters]
 Ans. chapters.

⇒ The fourth and fifth —
 Ans. centuries. [century / centuries]

65 / 366

Note-1 :- यदि किसी sentence में एक साथ cardinal तथा Ordinal Numbers दिये हुए हों, तो सबसे पहले Ordinal Number का use होना चाहिए। इसके बाद cardinal Number का।

⇒ The two first chapters. [X]

⇒ The first two chapters. [✓]

Note-2 :- यदि किसी sentence के sub. के रूप में one third of, two thirds of, three fourths of ... etc. का use हो, तो इनके बाद किसी भी Noun का use कर सकते हैं तथा Noun के अनुसार ही verb का use करना चाहिए।

⇒ Two thirds of books have been stolen.

⇒ Two thirds of book has been stolen.

Rule-19 :- निम्नलिखित verbs के बाद How to + V₁ का use होता है -

1. Know/knows/knew/knewn + how to + V₁
Wh + to
2. Teach/teaches/taught + how to + V₁
Wh + to
3. Show/shows/showed + how to + V₁
Wh + to
4. Explain/explains/expained + how to + V₁
Wh + to

- ⇒ वह तैरना जानता है He knows how to swim.
 ⇒ She knows how to speak English.
 ⇒ वह मुझे अच्छी तरह जानता है। He knows me well.
 ⇒ Ratanlal knows how to speak four languages.
 ⇒ He knows how to cheat others.

66 / 366

⇒ I do not know why erecting memorials/
 because the departed souls/cannot be
 restored to life again. / No error.

Ans. why to erect.

⇒ We do not know / why striving / when the
 end of life is in death. / No error.

Ans. why to strive.

⇒ Some people are unable / to decide / when
to take appropriate decisions. No error

Ans. when to take.

Note :- Wh- word के बाद हम केवल to + V₁ का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में Gerund verb अथवा to गाथब करके Problem दी जाती है।

Rule - 20 :- Causitive verbs का use -

① Causitive verbs का use हम किसी भी form में कर सकते हैं, परन्तु causitive verb का अपना कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है।

② Causitive verb अपने साथ Doer रखती है। Doer वह एजेंट होता है, जिससे sub. काम करवाता है।

③ Causitive verbs निम्न हैं।

[i] Make

[ii] Have

[iii] Get

[iv] Cause

67 / 366

| | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| Make |] + Doer + V ₁ |
| Makes | |
| Made | |
| Making | |

~~Ex~~ Have + Doer + V₁



| | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| Have |] + Doer + V ₁ |
| Having | |
| Has | |
| Had | |

Cause
 Causes
 Causing
 Caused

+ Doer + to + V₁

Get
 Gets
 Got
 Getting

+ Doer + to + V₁

⇒ He makes me laugh.

⇒ He makes us write an essay.

⇒ You make me say so.

⇒ She makes tea early in the morning.

⇒ She makes us — an essay. [write/writes]

Ans. write.

⇒ He gets a ~~servant~~ servant to clean this house.

⇒ He gets Ramulal to murder Sohanlal.

⇒ वह मुझे हँसा रहा है।

He is having me laugh. [✓]

He is making me laugh. [✓]

He is getting me to laugh. [✓]

He is causing me to laugh. [✓]

Rule-21: ① निम्नांकित से पहले यदि [A, an, one, two, three ...] आदि Numerical Adjectives का use किया जाये तो इन Nouns का use हमेशा singular में होता है। Verb हमेशा plural होती है।

1. Dozen 2. Hundred
3. Thousand 4. Lakh
5. Score 6. Million
7. Billion

- ⇒ Five girls ⇒ Ten rupees.
- ⇒ Five thousand.
- ⇒ Three hundred books.
- ⇒ Five thousand girls.

② परन्तु यदि उपर्युक्त Nouns से पहले कोई Numerical Adjectives नहीं दिया है तथा इन Nouns के बाद of दिया है, तो इन Nouns का use हमेशा plural में करना चाहिये। Verb हमेशा plural होती है।

69 / 366

- ⇒ Thousands of books are written every year.
- ⇒ A thousand / was / taken into police custody ~~are~~ were.
- ⇒ She knows / hundred of students / here.
~~are~~ hundreds
- ⇒ A hundred have been arrested.

Rule-22 :- 'के जैसा', 'के जैसी', 'के जैसे' की English -
Like तथा As होती हैं।

[1.] यदि रिक्त स्थान के बाद sub. तथा verb दिया हुआ हो, तो हम English 'As' के use द्वारा बनाते हैं।
'As' के बाद हमेशा Pronoun के sub. case का use होता है।

⇒ वह मेरी तरह कार्य करता है।

He works — I do. [like/as]

Ans. as.

⇒ वह हमारी तरह सोचती है।

She thinks — we do. [like/as]

Ans. as.

[2.] यदि रिक्त स्थान के बाद sub. + verb नहीं दिया हुआ हो, तो हम English 'Like' के use द्वारा बनाते हैं।
Like के बाद हमेशा Pronoun के Obj. case का use होता है।

⇒ वह मेरी तरह कार्य करता है।

He works — me. [like/as]

Ans. like.

⇒ वह हमारी तरह सोचती है।

She thinks — us. [like/as]

Ans. like.

Rule - 23 :- English में कुछ wh-word ऐसे हैं जिनके तुरन्त बाद H.V. का use नहीं होता है। बल्कि हम wh-word के तुरन्त बाद Noun का use करते हैं और Noun के बाद H.V. का use करते हैं। जैसे - How, too, so, as

How many का use :- How many का use हम संख्या बताने के लिए करते हैं।

How many के बाद आने वाली Noun सदैव Plural होती चाहिए। अर्थ - कितना, कितनी, कितने आदि।

How much का use :- How much का use हम मात्रा बताने के लिए करते हैं।

How much के बाद आने वाली Noun सदैव uncountable होती है। अर्थ - कितना, कितनी, कितने आदि।

71 / 366

⇒ How many languages does she know how to speak?

⇒ How many rupees does he spend on education?

⇒ How much money do you spend on education?

⇒ Please give me / us more money / as need now. Ans. much.

⇒ How — students do you know here?

Ans. many.

[many / much]

Rule-24 :- यदि किसी sentence के अन्तर्गत Ago, Last, Past, Yesterday, Earlier, The other day अथवा Past Related time जैसे- 2008, 2010 etc. दिये हैं, तो हमें हमेशा V₂ का अर्थात् Past Indefinite Tense का use करना चाहिए।

⇒ There are / floods in this region / last year.

~~Ans~~ were.

⇒ He — to India in 2008. [come / came / comes]

~~Ans~~ came.

Rule-25 :- If + Sub. + V₂ → sub + would + V₁

72 / 366

⇒ If he — (go) to Delhi, he would bring you a watch.

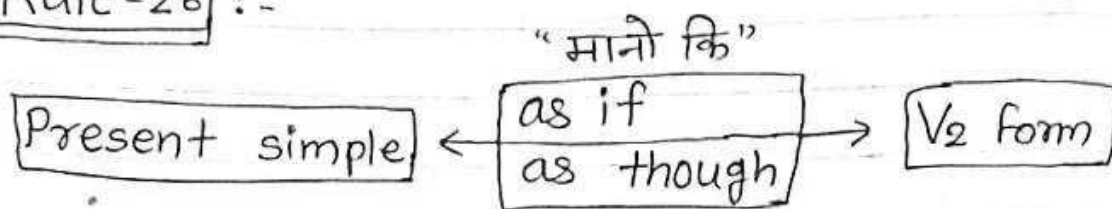
~~Ans~~ went.

⇒ If she — (work) hard, she would pass.

~~Ans~~ worked.

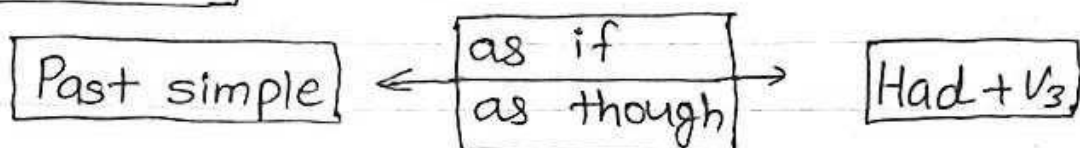
⇒ If he — (be) a bird, he would fly in the sky.

~~Ans~~ were.

Rule-26 :-

⇒ He thinks / as if / the earth belongs to him.
Ans belonged.

⇒ She talks as if she — (be) mad.
Ans were.

Rule-27 :-

⇒ She talks to us as if she — (go) to mad 3/366
Ans ~~went~~ went.

⇒ She talked to us as though she — (go)
to mad.
Ans had gone.

Rule-28 :- यदि sentence की शुरुआत निम्नांकित से हो तो
sub के बाद V2 अर्थात् Past simple का use होगा

It is four days ago that
It is ten months ago that
It is two years ago that
It is long year ago that
It is long time ago that

+sub → V2 Form

⇒ It is two days/ago that she go /abroad.
Ans. went.

⇒ It is five days ago that/she elops/with a christian.

Ans. eloped.

Rule-29 :- It is time + Infinitive verb

⇒ चाय पीने का समय है।

It is time to take tea. [A.V.]

It is time for tea to be taken. [P.V.]

⇒ विश्व कप जीतने का समय है।

It is time to win the World Cup. [A.V.] 74 / 366

It is time for the World Cup to be won. [P.V.]

Note :- प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में It is time के बाद Gerund verb देकर के Problem दी जाती है।

⇒ It is time / for taking / an appropriate decision.

Ans. to take.

⇒ It is time — this question.

(a) to have been answered

(b) to have answered

~~to~~ to answer

⇒ It is time for income tax — forever.

(A) to abolish.

~~Ans~~ to be abolished.

⇒ It is time for this problem — .

(A) to solve.

~~Ans~~ to be solved.

Rule - 30 :- अर्च - वाला है, वाली है, वाले हैं, वाली हैं आदि।

Sub + Is/are/am + going to/about to/likely to + V₁

Note :- प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में is/are/am के बाद आने वाले going/about/likely के बाद to + V₁ के स्थान पर Gerund verb अर्थात् to गाभब करके Problem दी जाती है।

75 / 366

⇒ She is likely for receiving / an award on 26th January for her gallantry.

Ans to receive.

⇒ I am about discuss this issue.

Ans about to discuss.

⇒ It is likely rain / because / there are clouds in the sky.

Ans likely to rain.

⇒ हमारी परीक्षाएँ सोमवार से शुरू होने वाली हैं।

Our exams are going to begin on Monday.