

I couldn't sleep through the night.

Ex: The bullet went through the body

The bus is passing through the tunnel.

151 / 229

## Common errors in the use of Preposition

Rule 1: next, last, today, tomorrow, yesterday से पहले  
at, in, on का Use नही होता,

Ex: I saw him on last monday (✓)

Seeta will go on tomorrow (✓)

Rule 2: Ex: China attacked at India (X)

China attacked on India (X)

China attacked upon India (X)

China attacked India (X)

Attack + on / at / upon X

Rule 3: Describe / discuss + about X

Ex: I discussed about this question with friend (✓)

Rule 4: Explain + of / about X

Ex: She explained about her problems to me (✓)

Rule 5: Order + to / for X

Ex: I ordered to my servant to clean the car (✓)

Rule 6: Reach / approach + to<sup>x</sup> + a place

Ex: She has reached to<sub>x</sub> the station (✓)

Rule 7: Ridicule + at/on/about x

↓  
मजाक बनाना

Ex: Some girls ridicule about him (✓)

Rule 8: Resemble + to/with x

↓  
के जैसा

Ex: She resembles<sub>x</sub> with<sub>x</sub> her mother (✓)

Rule 9: propose / Report / say / suggest + to ✓

Ex: I said to Ram

She propose to us that we should go to the cinema.

Rule 10: Advise / ask / encourage / invite / tell / bring / give / sell / send / show + to x

Ex: I gave to<sub>x</sub> her a beautiful pen

I advised to<sub>x</sub> him to give up smoking (✓)

Rule 11: Marry + to / with (x)

S + is / am / are / was / were + married + to + N

Ex: Ram married with Sita (x)

He is married to a girl (✓)

153 / 229

Rule 12: जब कोई व्यक्ति बीमारी से मरता है तो die  
के साथ 'of' लगाते हैं।

उत्तर बीमारी से न मरे तो 'from' लगाते हैं।

Ex: Raju died from over eating

He died from Malaria (x)  
of (✓)



# TENSE

## Present tense

- Simple Present
- Present Continuous
- Present perfect
- Present perfect Continuous

## Past tense

- Simple past
- Past Continuous
- Past perfect
- Past perfect Continuous

## Future tense

- Simple future
- future Continuous
- future perfect
- future perfect Continuous

A work is to be done in this form.



- V<sup>1</sup> present (Plural)
- V<sup>2</sup> Past
- V<sup>3</sup> perfect
- V<sup>4</sup> Continuous
- V<sup>5</sup> Present (singular)

## Simple Present Tense

### Basic

It shows present habitual action daily routine action, universal truth and future plan action.

{ + plural } structure. 1. S<sup>(-)</sup> + V<sup>(5)</sup> + OW

2. S<sup>(+)</sup> + V<sup>(+)</sup> + OW

S + V<sup>'5</sup> + OW

S + know/knows + how to + V' + OW

S + want/wants + V' + OW

S + V<sup>'5</sup> + OW  $\Rightarrow$  S + go/goes to + V' + OW

Examples :

Template in English.

156 / 229

(1) मेरी पत्नी चाँय बनाना जानती है।

⇒ My wife knows how to make / prepare tea

(2) उसे तैरना आता है।

⇒ He knows how to swim.

(3) मैं तुमसे प्रतिदिन मिलना चाहता हूँ।

⇒ I want to meet you everyday

(4) मैं रोज़ English पढ़ने जाता हूँ।

⇒ I go to read English daily

(5) मैं रोज़ 5 बजे जागता हूँ।

⇒ I get up at 5 o'clock daily  
here it can't be wake up because

get up - जगना  
wake up - उठना

(6) वह तुम्हें पीठना चाहता हूँ।

⇒ He wants to beat you.

S + V<sup>'s</sup> + OW

Negative - S + do<sup>+</sup>/does + not + V' + OW

Interrogative - do/does + S + V' + OW?

Interrogative + Negative -

Do/does + S + not + V' + OW + ?

doesn't / don't + S + V' + OW + ?

example - My mother has a beautiful umbrella  
✗ my mother hasn't a beautiful umbrella  
✓ my mother doesn't have a beautiful umbrella

why don't you know how to swim.

④  $\frac{\text{why}}{\text{why}} \frac{\text{don't}}{\text{don't}} \frac{\text{you}}{\text{you}} \frac{\text{know}}{\text{know}} \frac{\text{how}}{\text{how}} \frac{\text{to}}{\text{to}} \frac{\text{swim}}{\text{swim}} ?$

How do you know him.

③  $\frac{\text{How}}{\text{How}} \frac{\text{do}}{\text{do}} \frac{\text{you}}{\text{you}} \frac{\text{know}}{\text{know}} \frac{\text{him}}{\text{him}} ?$

Why doesn't the govt help the poor / why does the govt not help the poor

②  $\frac{\text{Why}}{\text{Why}} \frac{\text{doesn't}}{\text{doesn't}} \frac{\text{the}}{\text{the}} \frac{\text{govt}}{\text{govt}} \frac{\text{help}}{\text{help}} \frac{\text{the}}{\text{the}} \frac{\text{poor}}{\text{poor}} ?$

Why do you want to meet him

①  $\frac{\text{Why}}{\text{Why}} \frac{\text{do}}{\text{do}} \frac{\text{you}}{\text{you}} \frac{\text{want}}{\text{want}} \frac{\text{to}}{\text{to}} \frac{\text{meet}}{\text{meet}} \frac{\text{him}}{\text{him}} ?$

5th September.  
Examples are:

Interrogative with 'wh' family + negative

$\frac{\text{What}}{\text{What}} \frac{\text{do/does}}{\text{do/does}} \frac{\text{not}}{\text{not}} \frac{\text{S}}{\text{S}} \frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}} \frac{\text{O}}{\text{O}} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{W}} ?$   
want to + V + O?  
know + how to + V + O?  
V' + O?  
V' + O?

+ do/does + S + V + O + ?

What  
When  
Why  
How  
Where

Interrogative with 'wh' family

## Rule 2

158 / 229

$S + v^1s + ow + \begin{matrix} \text{what} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{wh} \end{matrix} + \begin{cases} \text{Past} \\ S + v^2 + ow \\ S + was/were + v^4 + ow \\ S + had + v^3 + ow \\ S + had + been + v^4 + ow \end{cases}$   
 if first clause is Present  
 it can be in any form of tense

- 1) I know where she lived in Delhi ✓
- 2) I know where did she live in Delhi ✗

## Rule 3

$S + v^1s + ow + \begin{matrix} \text{what} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{!} \end{matrix} + \begin{cases} \text{Future} \\ S + will/shall + v^1 + ow \\ S + will/shall + be + v^4 + ow \\ S + will/shall + have + v^3 + ow \end{cases}$

- 1) I have no idea where she will live in Delhi.

9/September

- ① who does live here ✗
- ② who doesnot live here ✓
- ③ who don't live here ✓
- ④ who did this ✓
- ⑤ who did come yesterday ✗
- ⑥ who comes here. ✓
- ⑧ who come here. ✓



who — Pro — जो — Conjunction

living — sing — कौन, कौन, — कौन

who + do/does + did + v' + ow (X)

who + v' + s + ow? (✓)

Negative: who + don't/doesn't + v' + ow + ? ✓

Rule 4:

① He is going to school always (X)

② He always goes to school (✓)

③ He goes to school always (X)

④ He is going to market everyday (X)

⑤ He everyday goes to market (X)

⑥ He goes to market everyday (✓)

→ ① Always / never / occasionally / sometimes / often / usually / generally / seldom etc are used in simple Present Tense. These words are used after the subject and before the main verb.

→ ② Everyday / everynight / everymonth / daily these words are used last of the sentence in simple present Tense

# Simple Present tense is used with Conditional Sentence. 160 / 229

whenever  
wherever

If,

until

unless

as soon as

as long as

till

even if

as if

Before

After

+ would / should / will / shall } X  
can / may

+ S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW, S + will / shall / can / may + V' + OW

It means comes in future (भविष्य)

'As if' - मानो की

\* The sentence can never start with 'as if'

\* It works as a conjunction

here 'was' cannot be used because there are imaginary sentence.

S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW + 'as if' — S + were + N / Adj / OW

S + would + V' + OW.

S + V<sup>3</sup> + OW + 'as if' — S + had + V<sup>3</sup> + OW (rare condition)

example:

① It seems to me as if you were mad. <sup>one cannot use</sup>

② He walks as if he were a lion

③ It seems as if it would rain.

④ She spoke as if she had returned from London.

# Until / Unless = जब तक नहीं

161 / 229

- It is a negative word
- we can't use 'no' / not / never with it.
- Until shows time condition and unless shows condition.

① Until + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW, S + will/shall + V' + OW

S + will/shall + OW, until + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW

both conditions are giving sense of future.

but if

② S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW, until + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW

example: here sense is present

① Until the doctor comes I will sit here. (future sense)

② You stay here until I call you. (present sense)

Unless + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW, S + will/shall + V' + OW

S + will/shall + V' + OW, unless + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW

example:

① Unless the government accepts our proposal, we will continue our strike.

② Unless he works hard he will not pass

9, September 2016

162 / 229

If / when / before / as soon as - - - S + V<sup>YS</sup> + OW

S + will + V' + OW'  
shall  
may  
can

S + will/shall + V' + OW

if - - - + S + V<sup>YS</sup> + OW

- 1) we shall wait, till she come comes
- 2) I shall finish my work before he comes comes
- 3) I can start my work as soon as he comes
- 4) I shall go to the market if it will rain rains
- 5) unless you don't come to me. I will not help you
- 6) unless he works hard, he don't success. he will not succeed.
- 7) what <sup>does</sup> he know about you
- 8) I don't know what he know about you.
- 9) He goes to market usually → He usually goes to market
- 10) the train will start at 10 o'clock
- 11) जब मैं तुमसे मिलने आऊंगा - मैं तुम्हारी मदद करूंगा।  
when I come to meet you, I will help you
- 12) जैसे ही वह आएगा मैं अपना काम शुरू कर दूंगा,  
As soon as he comes, I will start my work.

Rule 1 Current events, current news, newspaper headlines are used in simple present tense.

example: (1) Coffee, Tata, Starbucks comes to Delhi opens 10 outlets at the airport

(2) The P.M leaves for China next week

(3) Mig-29 crashes.

Rule 2 An introduction of quotations, proverb, maxims etc are used in simple present tense

example: (1) A bad Carpenter quarrels with his tools

Rule 3. The fact of history and events if said in the relevant of present then simple present is used.

example: Akbar marries a Rajputana Princess and sets a example of secularism

Rule 4. It is used to indicate a present habitual action/daily routine action.

example: He gets up 4'0' clock everyday

Rule 5. It is used to indicate a universal truth/eternal truth

example: 1) The sun rises in the east

2) Water boils at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$

Rule 6. It is used to indicate a fixed future plan action

example: The match starts at 2'0' clock

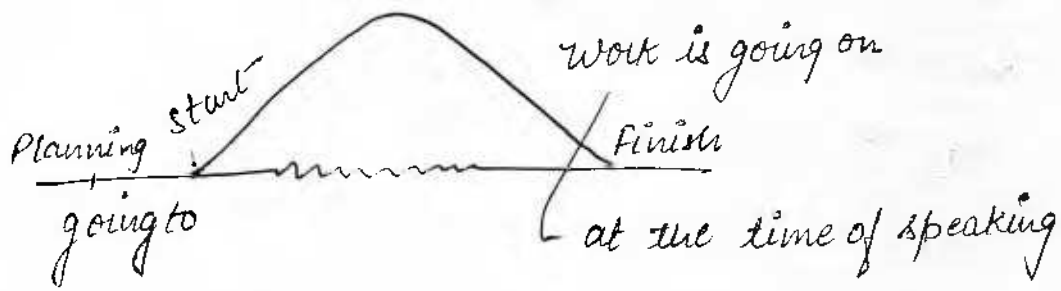
Rule 7. Broadcast commentary is used in simple present tense

example. Ashwin throws the ball, the batsman hits hard, Dhoni catches the ball

12/September/2016

# Present Continuous Tense

164 / 229



The work or action starts sometimes before and it must get an end after sometime. but the work is going on at the time of speaking.

$S + is/am/are + v^1 + ow \rightarrow S + is/am/are + \begin{matrix} \rightarrow making + to + v^1 \\ \rightarrow getting + to + v^3 \end{matrix}$   
 $\Rightarrow S + is/am/are + going to + v^1 + ow \rightarrow S + is/am/are + going to + \begin{matrix} \rightarrow make + to + v^1 \\ \rightarrow get + to + v^3 \end{matrix}$

① मैं तुम्हें देख रहा हूँ।

I see you seeing देखना  
ing मिलना

② मैं उसे जान रहा हूँ।

I know him

③ Pakistan आतंकवादियों से India पर आक्रमण करवा रहा है।  
Pakistan is making terrorist assault in India

④ वह सोया हुआ है।  
He is sleeping

⑤ मैं अपने पापा से घड़ी खरीदवाने जा रहा हूँ।  
I am going to make my father buy a watch

⑥ मैं उसे पीटवाने जा रहा हूँ।  
I am going to get him beaten

Structure S + is/am/are + V<sup>4</sup> + to do

165 / 229

Negative : S + is/am/are + not + V<sup>4</sup> + to do

Interrogative : is/am/are + S + V<sup>4</sup> + to do + ?

Int + negative : isn't / aren't + S + V<sup>4</sup> + to do + ?

Am I not = Aren't I ✓

Am I ✓

Amn't I X

WH family : WH + is/am/are + S + V<sup>4</sup> + to do + ?

WH + Negative : WH + isn't / aren't + S + V<sup>4</sup> + to do + ?

① क्या धनी लोग गरीब लोग से काम करवा रहे हैं।

Are the rich making the poor do work.

② तुम अगले हफ्ते कश्मीर क्यों जा रहे हो।

Why are you going Kashmir next week.

③ वह मुझे इस काम के लिए क्यों दौड़ा रहा है।

Why is he making me run for the work.

④ तुम अपने बाल आजकल कहाँ कटवा रहे हो।

Where are you getting your haircut these days.

⑤ क्या आप अपने जूते Polish करवा रहे हैं।

Are you getting your shoes Polish.

13/ September / 2016

# Common Errors in the use of Present Continuous Tense. 166 / 229

Hear — सुनना  
— ing hearing सुनवाई करना

Think — सोचना  
— ing = विचार noun } meaning gets change  
in continuous tense }

Rule 1. Some of the verbs which are not used in continuous tense in original meaning.

It is used in simple present tense and gives two sense

(i) Simple present

(ii) Present continuous

example: (1) I hear your voice.

मैं तुम्हारी आवाज सुनता हूँ।

मैं तुम्हारी आवाज सुन रहा हूँ।

(2) The judge is hearing this case today.

Judge इस case की सुनवाई कर रहा है।

(3) I am seeing you tonight.

मैं आज की रात तुम्हसे मिल रहा हूँ।

The words are

(1) Admire - प्रसन्सा करना

(2) Adore - पूजा करना

(3) Agree - सहमत होना

(4) Amuse - मनोरंजन करना

(5) Astonish - चकीत कर देना

(6) Attract - आकर्षित

(7) Believe - विश्वास करना

(8) Concern - चिंता करना



(9) Conclude - නිගමනය

(10) Desire - ආශ්‍රය

(11) Despire - අප්‍රිය

(12) Detest - අප්‍රිය

(13) Doubt - අනිශ්චය

(14) Envy - අප්‍රිය

(15) Fear - අප්‍රිය

(16) Forget - අප්‍රිය

(17) Forgive - අප්‍රිය

(18) Guess - අනිශ්චය

(19) Hear - අනිශ්චය

(20) Imagine - අනිශ්චය

(21) Infer - අනිශ්චය

(22) Know - අනිශ්චය

(23) Love - අනිශ්චය

(24) Please - අනිශ්චය

(25) Realise - අනිශ්චය

(26) Recognise - අනිශ්චය

(27) Require - අනිශ්චය

(28) Remember - අනිශ්චය

(29) Resemble - අනිශ්චය

(30) Satisfy - අනිශ්චය

(31) See - අනිශ්චය

(32) Seen - අනිශ්චය

(33) Sound - අනිශ්චය

(34) Smell - අනිශ්චය

(35) Suppose - අනිශ්චය

(36) Stop - අනිශ්චය

(37) Surprise - चकित

(38) Suspect - शक करना

(39) Understand - समझना

(40) Hate - नफरत

(41) etc -

168 / 229

Rule 2 वर्तमान की किसी चीज में gradual increasing or decreasing का भाव दिखाया जाए तो Present Continuous का use करते हैं

शर्त - (i) double comparative is use

(ii) Get, grow, become जैसे शब्दों का use

example: (i) My grandfather is getting older & older day by day  
double comparative.

(ii) She is becoming more & more ambitious day by day.  
D.C

Rule 3 example:

(i) She watches T.V at this moment (X)

(ii) She is watching T.V at this moment (✓)

(iii) She is watching the TV at this moment (X)

at this moment is used in Present Continuous.

Now, at the moment, at this moment, at this time  
present time - this morning this evening etc are used  
in present continuous tense.

Rule 4 S + is/am/are + on - चल रहा है  
examples.

(i) Her classes are on (without V<sup>y</sup>)

(ii) I am on duty

(iii) The fan is on

S + must + be + v<sup>4</sup> + on — अवश्य रहेगा

example:

(i) she must be coming tomorrow

169 / 229

Rule 5:

My

Our

His

Her

their

Your

Ram's

Sita's

v<sup>1/2/3/5</sup> — (X)  
+ Noun  
→ v<sup>4</sup> — (V)

the verb becomes noun after putting v<sup>4</sup>

example:

(i) Please excuse my ..coming late

(a) Come

(b) Came

(c) Comes

(d) Coming

(ii) I appreciate Ram's ....singing

Rule 6

① He aims at solving problem

(a) solve

(b) solving

(c) solved

(d)

After the preposition to v<sup>4</sup> form is used always.

S + keep + on + v<sup>4</sup>

kept

keeps

go

goes

went

# Structure

⇒ This shows that an action or verb has finished in the past but impact exists in present time.

⇒ I completed my graduation last year

example :- I did my graduation last year.

{ before + time / yesterday }  
Ago / last

used

time lapses words are

Impact withdraws in present

Simple Past  
(S + V + O + W)

Present Perfect  
Impact exists in present  
time lapses words  
are not used

Present Perfect Tense  
(S + has / have + V)

S + has / have + V<sup>3</sup> + O + W  
made + O + V<sup>1</sup> / get + O + V<sup>3</sup>  
Negative → S + hasn't / haven't + V<sup>3</sup> + O + W  
Interrogative → has / have + S + V<sup>3</sup> + O + W?  
Interrogative + Neg: - hasn't / haven't + S + V<sup>3</sup> + O + W?  
Note family - WH + has / have + S + V<sup>3</sup> + O + W?  
WH + Negative - WH + hasn't / haven't + S + V<sup>3</sup> + O + W?

not can be written after subject.

# Common Errors in the use of Present Perfect Tense.

examples:

171 / 229

- ① मैंने अभी अभी अपना काम समाप्त किया है।  
I have just finished my work
- ② वे लोग match पहले ही जीत चुके हैं।  
They have already won the match
- ③ वह कई बार मुझे रुला चुका है।  
He had made me cry many times.
- ④ Shah Jaha ने Taj Mahal क्यों बनवाया है।  
why has Shah Jaha got the Taj Mahal build
- ⑤ क्या तुम कभी Delhi गए हो।  
Have you ever gone to Delhi
- ⑥ तूम्हने अपनी motorcycle को मरमत क्यों नहीं करवाई,  
why haven't got your motorcycle repaired.

Rule 1 : After the words like "Just / even / never / already" always use  $v^3$ .  
Just / even / never / already +  $v^3$

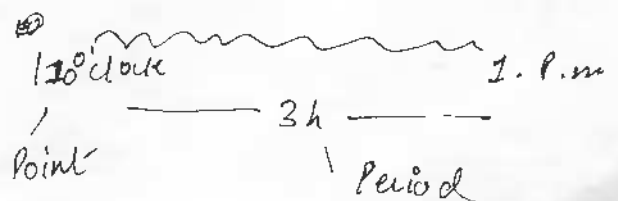
Rule 2 : वह अभी तक नहीं आया।  
He hasn't come yet

'Yet' it is used in Present Perfect Tense (negative or interrogative sentence)

Rule 3 : Since / For is used in Present Perfect Tense

Since — Point of time

For — Period of time



Since - o'clock, am, p.m., morning, evening, night, midnight, sunset, sunrise, name of days / months / years / seasons / festivals / events, childhood, yesterday, birth, marry . . . . .

Since + last  $\Rightarrow$  last day, last month, last year . . . . .

For + numeral words (1, 2, 3, 4 . . . . .  $\infty$ )

For + words, minutes, hours, days, months, years

Since January, ~~For~~  
For 2 months.

For + The last / Past + 2 days . (numeral words)

example: (i) I have known you for the last 10 days ( $\checkmark$ ) knowing is not a word. If it is then it change the

(ii) I have been ~~knowing~~ you for the last 10 days ( $\times$ )

(iii) I have lived in Delhi since January ( $\checkmark$ )

(iv) I have been living in Delhi since January ( $\checkmark$ )

Note. \* Since and For is used in 4 tense

(i) Present Perfect

(iii) Past Perfect

(ii) Present Perfect Continuous

(iv) Past Perfect continuous

Since  $\begin{cases} \text{Past Point of time} \\ \text{Conjunction जबकि (start from since)} \\ \text{Conjunction of time जैसे} \end{cases}$

\* If Since is used in the form of Conjunction and time then Since is used in Simple Past and the coming clause will be used in Present Perfect tense

Since + S + V<sup>2</sup> + DO , S + has / have + V<sup>3</sup> (+ DO)

if since is used with  $v^2$  then simple Past

if since is not used with  $v^2$  then simple Present 173/229

examples: -

① Three months have passed since I met her.

② Since he joined the IAS, he hasn't taken any leave.

15, September.

Rule 4: 'This time' is used in Present perfect tense whereas 'that time' is used in simple past tense.

example  $\Rightarrow$  I have understood tense this time.

Rule 5: First time / second time / third time ... are used in Present Perfect tense.

example  $\Rightarrow$  I have seen you here first time.

Structure

It / this + is / was + the + best / worst / only + perfect tense

example - this is the best picture I have ever seen.

Rule 6: Frequency of time (two time / three times ...) etc are used in present perfect tense

example:  $\Rightarrow$  I have been doing it for five times (x)

$\Rightarrow$  I have done it for five times (✓)

# Present Perfect Continuous Tense

174 / 229

• This is a very special case that <sup>is</sup> the combination of 2 tense.

- (i) Present Perfect
- (ii) Present Continuous

It means the work or action starts in the past and still continuous in the present.

Structure: S + has/have + been<sup>v3</sup> + v4 + ow + since / for + time

Negative: S + hasn't / haven't + been + v4 + ow + since / for + time

Int: Has/have + S + been + v4 + ow + since / for + time?

Int + Neg: Hasn't / haven't + S + been + v4 + ow + since / for + time?

WH: WH + has/have + S + been + v4 + ow + since / for + time?

WH + Neg: WH + hasn't / haven't + S + been + v4 + ow + since / for + time?

example:

① Mr. Sinha has been teaching in the college for more than five years.

② He has been living in Delhi since 1980

(i) क्या बता इस घर में 2010 से नहीं रह रही है?

⇒ Hasn't lata been living in this house since 2010.

(ii) तुम यहाँ चार घंटे से क्या कर रहे हो।

⇒ what have been you doing here for 4 hours.

(iii) क्या वह 3 घंटे से अंग्रेजी पढ़ रही है।

⇒ Has she been reading English since 3 hours.

(iv) मैं इस coaching में पिछले 2 घंटे से अध्ययन कर रहा हूँ।

⇒ I have been studying in this coaching for the last two hours.



Extra:

examples:

S + has/have + been + v<sup>4</sup> + now + since/for + time

175 / 229

(1) मैं जब से व्यस्त हूँ।

⇒ I have been busy since January

(2) वह चार दिन से अनुपस्थित है।

⇒ He has been absent for 4 days

Note: The sentence of Present perfect Continuous can be written in Present perfect tense

Note: It is better to use the structure

(S + has/have + been + v<sup>4</sup> + now + since/for + time)

example (i) I have been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

(ii) I have lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

Note: It is better to use the structure

(S + hasn't/haven't + v<sup>3</sup> + now + since/for + time)

In the case of negative

ex (i) I haven't lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

(ii) I haven't been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

Note: Present Continuous tense वाले sentence पर यदि और डाला जाय तो उसे Present Perfect Continuous tense बनाया जाता है।

example तुम खा ही रहे हो।

⇒ You have been eating

16, September

# Simple Past Tense

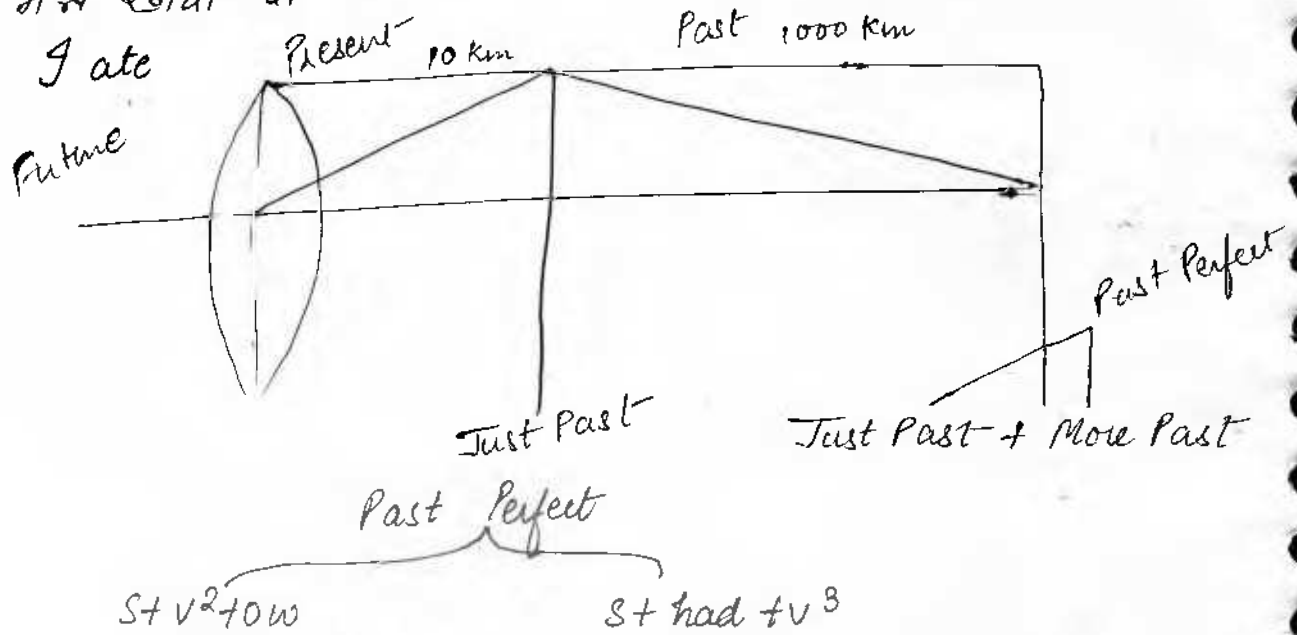
176 / 229

example  $\rightarrow$  मैं खा चुका था ,

$\Rightarrow$  I ate  
(ii) मैंने खाया ,

$\Rightarrow$  I ate  
(iii) मैंने खाया था

$\Rightarrow$  I ate



$\Rightarrow$  more past  $\rightarrow$  Past perfect + had +  $V^3$

$\Rightarrow$  Just past  $\rightarrow$  simple Past + S +  $V^2$  + OW

• दुनिया का कोई भी past का single clause sentence सिर्फ simple past tense में होता है।

• had +  $V^3$ , past perfect tense का प्रयोग 99% अमल single clause में नहीं होता है, इसके साथ कौन ना कोई clause या शब्द जुड़ा होना चाहिये।

\* Simple past  $\rightarrow$  In this case the work or action finishes in the past and impact also withdraw on present

\* पहचान  $\rightarrow$  चुका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे . . . . .

2) था था, थी थी, थी थी, ली थी, पी थी, की थी . . .

3) था, थी, थे, ली, पी, की . . . . .

## Structure

S + V<sup>2</sup> + OW  $\Rightarrow$  S +  $\begin{cases} \text{made} + O + V^3 + OW \\ \text{got} + O + V^3 + OW \end{cases}$

177 / 229

Neg: S + didn't + V' + OW

Int: Did + S + V' + OW + ?

Int + Neg: Didn't + S + V' + OW + ?

WH: WH + did + S + V' + OW + ?

WH + Neg: WH + didn't + S + V' + OW + ?

Infra S + wanted to +  $\begin{cases} \text{make} + O + V' \\ \text{get} + O + V^3 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$  S + know + how to + V' + OW

ex. मैंने कोशिश की।

$\Rightarrow$  I tried

ii) तुमने मुझे धोका दिया।

$\Rightarrow$  You cheated me

iii) मैं हमेशा उसकी तारीफ करता था।

$\Rightarrow$  I always admired him

iv) मैं उससे मिलना चाहता था।

$\Rightarrow$  I wanted to meet him

(v) उसे गाड़ी चलाना नहीं आता था।

$\Rightarrow$  He didn't know how to drive car

(vi) तुम कल पढ़ने क्यों नहीं आए।

$\Rightarrow$  Why didn't you come yesterday

(vii) जिन्ना ने भारत को विभाजित क्यों करवाया।

$\Rightarrow$  Why did jinnah get India divided

(viii) मैं उसे पीटवाना नहीं चाहता था।

$\Rightarrow$  I didn't want to get him beaten.

## 178 / 229

in the past  
⇒ There lived a king in Maangadh. The king was very honest and wise. ...

Rule 3: Monday last / the other day / In 2008 / In April 2010 etc  
are used in simple past tense

- i. She will come there the other day. (X)  
 ii. She has come here the other day. (X)  
 iii. She come here the other day. (✓)  
 iv. He has completed his work last night (X)  
 v. He completed his work last night (✓)

यही समय है  
समय ही चुका है। }

- ex. i. It is high time she has opened the shop. (X)  
 ii. It is high time she opened the shop. (✓)  
 iii. It is time to go home. (✓)

Rule 5 Simple past tense is used with habitual action.

### Habit

Used to  
(किया करता था)

example: S + used to + V' + OW

- (i) He used to drink  
(ii) He used to watch movie.

would  
(कभी कभी किया करता था)

S + would + V' + OW

- (i) sometimes, often, seldom,  
Never, generally, (daily,  
everyday, usually, always

example:

- (i) He would sometimes go to temple  
(ii) I would go to temple daily

(Questions will come in double clause)

when + S + was/were + N/OW

- S + used to + V' + OW (Regular)
- S + would + V' + OW (irregular)
- S + V<sup>2</sup> + OW (Normal)

- 1) when I was in America I used to take tea with breakfast.
- 2) when I was in America I would sometimes take tea with breakfast.
- 3) when I was in America I took tea with breakfast.

Rule 6 S + if / am / are / was / were + used to + V' + OW.

- Addicted to + V' + OW
- Accustomed to + V' + OW
- Habituated to + V' + OW

(i) I am accustomed to taking tea

" " addicted to - - -

" " Habituated to - - -

" " used to - - -

### Rule 7

Simple past tense is used with conditional sentences. 180 / 229

If + s + v<sup>2</sup> + ow , s + would + v' + ow

s + would + v' + ow , if + s + v<sup>2</sup> + ow

- i) If you went to Agra, you would see the Taj Mahal
- ii) If you came to me I would give you lots of money

Rule 8 Simple past tense is used with unreal conditions

If + s + <sup>v<sup>2</sup></sup>were + N/ow, s + would + v' + ow

- i) If I were the PM of India, I would eradicate the poverty of India.
- ii) If I were a bird I would fly <sup>in</sup> the sky

Rule 9 'This' is used in present perfect tense whereas 'that' is used in simple past tense

- i) I came late that time. (✓)
- ii) I have come late that time (X)

Rule 10 Always, Generally, Seldom, never, often, everyday, everynight etc are used in simple present tense as well as simple past tense

- i) He always helps me. (✓)
- ii) He always helped me. (✓)

Rule 11 Today, this morning/evening/month/year etc are used in Present perfect tense as well as simple past tense

- i) I have seen him today (✓)  
 ii) I saw him today (✓)

181 / 229

Extra

① S + had to + v' + ow  $\begin{cases} \text{पड़ना था} \\ \text{Compulsion.} \\ \text{ना था} \end{cases}$

S + was/were + to + v' + ow  $\begin{cases} \text{ना था} \\ \text{Planning} \\ \text{वाला, वाली थी} \end{cases}$

S + was/were + about to + v' + ow (ही वाला था)  
 Immediate Plan

(i) मुझे अंग्रेजी पढ़ना पड़ता था।

I had to read English

(ii) मुझे वहाँ जाना था।

(iii) मैं उसे मिलने वाला था।

I had/was to go there

(iv) वह मरने ही वाला था।

He was about to die.

S + v' + ow

S + did + v' + ow — तो था  
 — emphatic

S + did + nothing + but + v' + ow

There + was/were + nothing + but + N + ow

i) वह हँसती तो थी।

she did laugh

ii) वह हँसती ही तो थी।

she did nothing but laugh

iii) वहाँ पानी ही पानी था।

20/September/2016

# Past Continuous Tense.

182 / 229

It shows that an action was continuous in the past. One more thing is very important to note here and that is :-

- i. It is essential to put a context to make the sentence logically correct.
- ii. In the absence of any context the sense of the <sup>sentence</sup> is not clear.

Note • The context will be in Simple ~~Present~~ Past tense (95%)

$S + was/were + V^4 + OW \uparrow \text{conjunction} + S + V^2 + OW$

Neg:  $S + wasn't/weren't + V^4 + \dots$

Int:  $was/were + S + V^4 + OW + \dots ?$

Int + Neg:  $wasn't/weren't + S + V^4 + OW + \dots ?$

WH:  $WH + was/were + S + V^4 + OW + \dots ?$

WH + Neg WH:  $WH + wasn't/weren't + S + V^4 + OW + \dots ?$

## Common Errors in the use of Past Continuous Tense

Rule 1

- \* when two works having at same time  $\Rightarrow$  when is used
- \* " " " " " alternate time  $\Rightarrow$  while is used

Meaning when - जब / जबकि  
while  $\rightarrow$  जबकि / जब

①  $S + was/were + V^4 + OW \uparrow \text{when} + S + V^2 + OW$

when +  $S + V^2 + OW$ ,  $S + was/were + V^4 + OW$

②  $S + was/were + V^4 + OW \downarrow \text{while} + S + was/were + V^4 + OW$

while +  $S + was/were + V^4 + OW$ ,  $S + was/were + V^4 + OW$



③ while + S + was/were + V<sup>1</sup> + now, S + V<sup>2</sup> + now

183 / 229

- ① जब मैं कल सुबह तुमसे मिलने आया था तो तुम अपने study room में पढ़ रहे थे। when I came to meet you Yesterday morning, you were studying in your study room.
- ② रानी गाना गा रही थी जबकि उसकी छोटी बहन नाच रही थी। Rani was singing a song while her <sup>younger</sup> sister was dancing.
- ③ जब मैं Park में टैहल रहा था तबहि एक पेड़ गिरा, while I was walking in the park a tree fell down.
- ④ वह सो रहा था जबकि मैं TV देख रहा था। He was sleeping while I was watching T.V

Rule<sup>2</sup> Past के किसी चीज़ में gradual increasing ya decreasing बताने के लिए Past Continuous का use करते हैं, इसके साथ Double Comparative का use किया जाता है,

- (i) she was getting fatter and fatter day by day.

# Past Perfect Tense

पुलिस के आने से पहले चोर भाग चुका था

↓  
बाद में

subsequently action

$S + V^2 + OW$

↓  
पहले

earlier action

↓  
 $S + had + V^3 + OW$

Before after (x)  
 $S + had + V^3 + OW$ ,  $+ S + V^2 + OW$

⇒ The thief had run away before the police came.

Neg:  $S + hadn't + V^3 + OW \dots \dots \dots$

Int:  $Had + S + V^3 + OW \dots \dots \dots ?$

Int + Neg:  $Hadn't + S + V^3 + OW \dots \dots \dots ?$

WH:  $WH + had + S + V^3 + OW \dots \dots \dots ?$

WH + Neg:  $WH + hadn't + S + V^3 + OW + \dots \dots \dots ?$

## Common Errors in the use of Past perfect Tense

Before: Before का use simple past से पहले और past perfect के बाद करते हैं।

$S + had + V^3 + OW$  ↓  $+ S + V^2 + OW$   
Before

Before +  $S + V^2 + OW$ ,  $S + had + V^3 + OW$

After: After का use past perfect से पहले और simple past के बाद करते हैं।

$S + V^2 + OW$  ↓  $+ S + had + V^3 + OW$   
After

After +  $S + had + V^3 + OW$ ,  $S + V^2 + OW$

1) Train जाने के बाद मैं station पहुँचा।

185 / 229

I reached the station after the train had left/gone/depatured

2) Doctor के जाने के बाद रोगी मर गया था।

(1) After the doctor had gone the patient died.

(2) The patient died after the doctor had gone.

3) मेरे जाने से पहले Train जा चुकी थी।

The train had left before I reached

4) Doctor के आने से पहले रोगी मर चुका था।

The patient had died before the doctor came.

Past perfect Tense is used with conditional sentence.

If + S + had + V<sup>3</sup> + OW, S + would + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW  
यदि

Had + S + V<sup>3</sup> + OW, S + would + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW  
काश यदि

1) Had the police come a little before the criminals would not have gone away.

2) If the students had studied honestly they would have succeeded.

Rule

22/September/2016

Past के किसी भी sentence को बनाने के लिए simple past तैयार होता है लेकिन यदि कोई घटना Past की और उससे time का पता ही ना चलता हो तो simple past के साथ Past perfect का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

ex/ (i) I intended to marry you (✓)

(ii) I had intended to marry you (✓)

Rule Past के unreal situation बताने के लिए 'I wish' के साथ past perfect sentence का प्रयोग किया जाता है, 186 / 229

(i) I wish India had become free in 1921.

## Past Perfect Continuous Tense

⇒ It is a very special case that is the:  
the combination of two tenses. - i) Past Perfect and  
ii) Past continuous

S + had + <sup>v3</sup>been + v4 + OW + since/for + time

Neg: S + hadn't + been + v4 + OW . . . . .

Int: Had + S + been + v4 + OW . . . . .

Int + Neg: Hadn't + S + been + v4 + OW . . . . . ?

WH: WH + had + S + been + v4 + OW . . . . . ?

WH + Neg: WH + hadn't + S + been + v4 + OW . . . . . ?

at. can add.  
+ Conj + S + v2 + OW

1) Mr Sinha इस college में पिछले 10 वर्षों से पढ़ा रहे थे जब मैं यहाँ join करने आया था। Mr Sinha had been teaching in this college for <sup>last</sup> 10 years when I came to join here

2) मैं Patna में पिछले January से रह रहा था जब तुम्हारा छोटा भाई मुझसे मिलने आया था।  
I had been living in Patna since last January when your younger brother came here to meet me

Extra

\* Present Past perfect Continuous tense वाले sentence 187/229  
Past perfect tense में भी बनाया जा सकता है।

\* It is better to use the structure

S + had~~st~~ been + v<sup>4</sup> + OW + since/for + time  
(in the case of positive)

- (i) I had been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓) *better to use structure*  
(ii) I had lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

\* It is better to use the structure

S + hadn't + v<sup>3</sup> + OW + since/for + time (in case of negative)

- (i) I hadn't lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)  
(ii) I hadn't been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

## Simple Future Tense

Future Plan action  $\begin{cases} \text{fin} - \text{simple present (90\%)} \\ \text{Not fin} - \text{simple future (50\%)} \end{cases}$

\* It shows that an action or verb will take place in the future here it is essential to put a binding upon the future because future no end.

S + will/shall + v' + OW

Neg: - S + won't/shan't + v' + OW

Int: will/shall + S + v' + OW + ?

Int + Neg: won't/shan't + S + v' + OW + ?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + v' + OW + ?

WH + Neg: WH + won't/shan't + S + v' + OW + ?

conj + S + v' + OW

Rule 1

will  
 2<sup>nd</sup> person + 3<sup>rd</sup> person

shall  
 1<sup>st</sup> person

188 / 229

Rule 2

If sentence is of

Promise / threat / determination

1<sup>st</sup> Person = will

[S + shall + be + V<sup>3</sup> + to + w]  
 2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> Person = shall  
 (Imp. Passive) 90%

(i) उसे मार दिया जाएगा  
 He shall be killed

(ii) I will kill you if you do it again

Rule 3 will is used with I<sup>st</sup> / II<sup>nd</sup> / III<sup>rd</sup> person if the sentence refer to assertion. (जोर देना)

(i) I will meet you tomorrow

(ii) she will meet me tomorrow.

examples:

(i) तू मुझे कब हसाओगी

when will you make me laugh.

(ii) मैं बच्चों को नहीं रुलाऊंगा

I won't make children cry.

(iii) मैं उससे बात करूंगा यदि वो मुझसे मिलेगी

I shall talk to him if he meets me.

(iv) यदि तू Agra जाओगी तो Taj Mahal देखोगी

If you ~~will~~ go to Agra you will see the Taj Mahal

(v) जब तक तू नहीं आओगी मैं तुम्हें नहीं पढ़ाऊंगा

Unless you come I won't teach you.

# Future Continuous Tense.

189 / 229

This shows that an action is going on in the future.  
This is a conditional tense. i.e, when we use this tense there should be a context. to make the sentence logically correct.

Note The context will be in simple present tense.

Pos: S + will/shall + be + V<sup>4</sup> + OW <sup>conj</sup> + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW

Neg: S + won't/shan't + be + V<sup>4</sup> + - - - - -

Int: Will/shall + S + be + V<sup>4</sup> + OW - - - - - ?

Int + Neg: Won't/shan't + S + be + V<sup>4</sup> + OW - - - - - ?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + be + V<sup>4</sup> + OW - - - - - ?

WH + Neg: WH + won't/shan't + S + be + V<sup>4</sup> + OW - - - - - ?

(i) मैं इस फ़ील्ड में क्रिकेट खेलता रहूँगा जब कल सुबह तुम मुझसे मिलने आओगे।

I shall be playing cricket in this field when you come to meet me tomorrow morning.

(ii) वह अपने study room पढ़ता रहेगा जब तुम उससे मिलने जाओगे।

He will be studying in his study room when you go to meet him.

(iii) वह वहाँ रुकी रहेगी जब तक तूम नहीं जाओगे।

She will be staying there untill you go.

(iv) जब वह घर पहुँचेगा उसकी बेटीयाँ अंग्रेजी पढ़ती रहेगी।

When he reaches home his daughters will be reading English.

# Future Perfect Tense

190 / 229

It shows that an action or verb finish in the future.  
here also a context is required to make the sentence logically correct.

Note The context will be in simple present tense

S + will/shall + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW + <sup>conj</sup> S + V<sup>1/3</sup> + OW

Neg: S + won't/shan't + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW + . . . . .

Int: will/shall + S + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW - - - . ?

Int+Neg: Won't/shan't + S + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW - - - . ?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW - - - . ?

WH+Neg: WH + won't/shan't + S + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW - - - . ?

(i) तुम्हारे station मे पहुँचने से पहले train चला चुकी होगी।

The train will have departed from the station before you reach.

(ii) वह अपना काम समाप्त कर चुका होगा जब तुम वहाँ पहुँचोगे।

He will have finished his work when you reach there.

(iii) मेरे पिताजी तुम्हारे आने से पहले ही घर पहुँच जायेंगे।

My father will have reached home before you come.

## Future Perfect Continuous Tense

S + will/shall + have + been + V<sup>4</sup> + OW + <sup>from</sup> + time  
<sub>for</sub>

(i) मैं अपना इंतजार 2 साल तक करता रहूँगा।

I will have been waiting for 2 for 2 years.



Note: Future ~~Good~~ Perfect Continuous Tense का Use आजकल Modern English में नहीं किया जा रहा है।

191 / 229

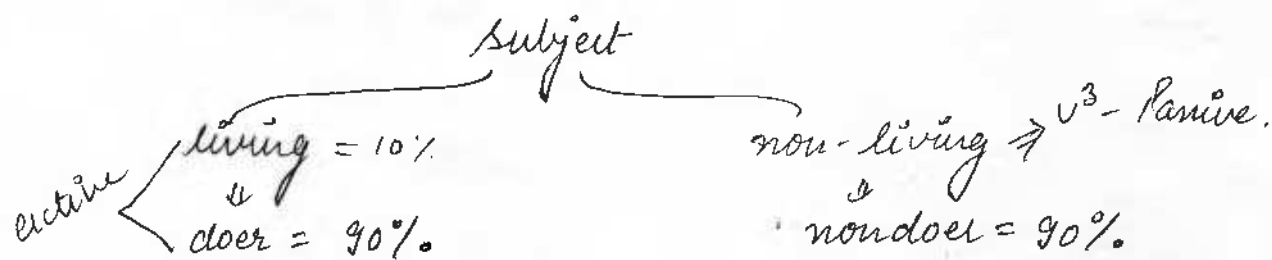
ii. इसके sentence को future continuous में बनाया जा सकता है।

(i) I will be waiting for you for a year.

(ii) Since का Use सिर्फ Past point of time में किया जाता है।  
Future time में कभी नहीं किया जाता है।

\*\*\*

## Voice



living = active.

non-living = Passive with  $v^3$

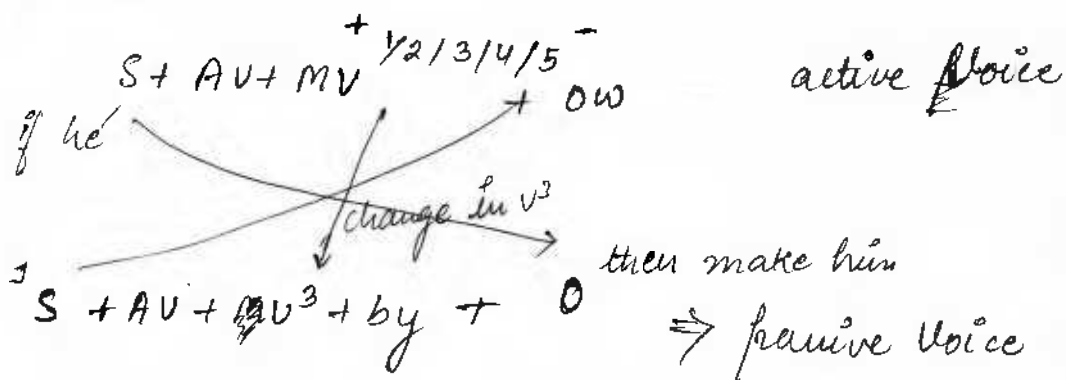
- (i)  $\xrightarrow{\text{doer.}}$  राम पढ़ता है - active
- (ii) राम को पढ़ाया जाता है - passive  
 $\hookrightarrow$  non-doer, so passive.
- (iii) मैं थका गया हूँ - passive  
I am tired  $\rightarrow v^3$  so passive.

Voice  $\rightarrow$  when we don't have any subject or don't want to talk about the subject then we use passive voice.

$\therefore$  Subject means doer

Voice can be studied under two groups:

- (i) active voice  
(ii) passive voice.



# Rules for changing Active into passive

193 / 229

- ①  $\Rightarrow$  Subject takes the place of object
- ②  $\Rightarrow$  Object takes the place of subject
- ③  $\Rightarrow$  Appropriate auxiliary verb is used.
- ④  $\Rightarrow$  Any form of the verb should be changed into  $V^3$ .
- ⑤  $\Rightarrow$  After  $V^3$  'by' is used.
- ⑥  $\Rightarrow$  Personal pronoun is also changed

non doer — doer  $\leftarrow S \rightleftharpoons O$  — Receiver

Her subject can be  
doer or non doer.

I	$\rightleftharpoons$	me
You	"	You
We	"	us
he	"	him
she	"	her
It	"	It
they	"	them

मैं उसे पीला दूँ ।  
I ————— doer

मूँसे पीला गया ।  
I ————— non doer

## Simple Present Tense

$S + V^1/5 + O$  — active voice.

$S + is/am/are + V^3 + by + O$  — passive voice.

① she always helps me active voice.

$\Rightarrow$  I am always helped by her  $\rightarrow$  passive voice

$S + V^1/5 + O$

$S + is/am/are + V^3 + by + O$

1) Do you play cricket?

194 / 229

Cricket is played by you

Is Cricket played by you? Passive Voice.

⑦ When does he take an exercise.

When is an exercise taken by him?

② Boys loves animals.

Animals are loved by boys.

③ Do children like sweets.

Are sweets liked by children

④ why does he buy cigarette

why is cigarette bought by him.

⑤ where do you read English.

where is English read by you.

S + is/am/are + V<sup>3</sup> + OW → direct passive voice.  
→ spoken / written  
→ exam.

S + is/am/are + V<sup>4</sup> → AV Present Continuous  
→ V<sup>3</sup> → PV simple Present  
→ N/Adj → Normal sentence  
No Passive

Correct these sentences.

195 / 229

(1) You are a student (✓)

(2) He is a doctor (✓)

(3) A letter is ~~writing~~ <sup>written</sup> - letter is noun doer so s + is/am/are + v<sup>3</sup> (X)

(4) She is writing (✓)

(5) A letter is written (✓)

(6) A letter is wrote (X)

(7) A letter is writes (X)

(8) सब्जियाँ बेची जाती हैं Vegetables are sold.

(9) तुम्हें English पढ़ाई जाती है You are taught English.

(10) उसे क्यों पीटा जाता है।  
why is he beaten.

27, September

# Simple Past

196 / 229

$S + V^2 + O \rightarrow A \cdot V$

$S + was/were + V^3 + by + O \rightarrow PV$

- 1) She stole my book  
my book was stolen by her
- 2) Ajay didn't speak the truth  
the truth was not spoken by Ajay
- 3) why didn't the police catch the thief.  
why <sup>wasn't</sup> the thief caught by the police.
- 4) why did they buy this.  
why was this bought by them
- 5) why did he break the glass.  
why was the glass broken by him.

Possibility

$S + was/were +$   $\begin{cases} V^4 \leftarrow AV \text{ Past Continuous} \\ V^3 \leftarrow \begin{cases} \text{Passive voice} \\ \text{simple past} \end{cases} \\ N/Adj - \text{Normal sentence} \end{cases}$   
↓  
No passive.

$S + was/were + V^3 + to +$

direct passive without 'by'  
spoken/written  
50% ques in exam.

Test

- ① A ball was catching (x)
- ② A ball was catched (x) 'catched' is not a word.
- ③ A ball was caught <sup>-V^3</sup> (✓) catch <sup>-V^3</sup> caught
- ④ He was catching a ball (✓) active voice.

(5) बहुत लोग मारे गए। <sup>(Passive)</sup>  
Many people were killed.

197 / 229

(6) उससे क्या पूछा गया था।  
what were you asked.

(7) उन लोगों को पुरस्कार क्यों नहीं दिया गया,  
why weren't they rewarded.

## Present Continuous

~~S + is/am/are + V<sup>4</sup> + O — A.V — 6~~

~~S + is/am/are + being + V<sup>3</sup> + by + O — Passive — 6~~

(i) they are not plucking the flowers.

(ii) why is Annu singing a song.

(iii) I am drawing a picture

(iv) why isn't Raju answering the question.

(i) the flowers aren't being plucked by them

(ii) why is a song being sang by Annu.

(iii) A picture is being drawn by me.

(iv) why isn't the question being answered by Raju.

S + is/am/are + being + V<sup>3</sup> + O —   
— spoken & written  
— in exams  
— direct passive

(i) she is being written a letter. (X)

(ii) she is being writing a letter (X)

(iii) A letter is being written (✓)

(iv) उन लोगों को हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

They are being discouraged.

(v) मुझे तंग क्यों किया जा रहा है।

Why am I being vexed.

(vi)

## Past Continuous

S + was/were + V<sup>4</sup> + O — A.V

~~S + was/were + being + V<sup>3</sup> + by + O — P.V~~

S + was/were + being + V<sup>3</sup> + O —   
 spoken & written exam  
 direct phrase

i) she was not writing a letter to her husband.

A letter wasn't being written by her to her husband

ii) why were the children making a noise.

Why was the voice being made by children.

iii) The farmer was sowing the seeds

The seeds were being sown by farmers.

iv) जब हम लोग हॉल में प्रवेश किये जब हम लोगों को तस्वीरें ली जा रही थी (1) we were being photographed

(2) Our photo being captured when we entered the hall.

v) जब मैं कल श्याम बहो पहुँचा तो रोड की मरम्मत की जा रही थी The road was being repaired when I reached



28, September

# Present Perfect Tense

199 / 229

$V^3$   
been +  $V^3$

S + has/have +  $V^3$  + O — active voice

S + has/have + been +  $V^3$  + by + O — Passive voice

- 1) I haven't told a lie  
⇒ A lie hasn't been told by me
- 2) Why has he washed the plates  
⇒ Why has the plates been washed by him
- 3) Have you not eaten Apples.  
⇒ Have Apples not been eaten by you.
- 4) I have kept my promise  
⇒ My promise has been kept by me.
- 5) Tendulkar has thrown the ball  
⇒ The ball has been thrown by Tendulkar

Possibility

S + has/have + been +  $V^4$  — AV Present perfect continuous  
 $V^3$  — PV Present Perfect

S + has/have + been +  $V^3$  + O — direct Passive  
spoken/written exams.

(i) A ball has been catching (X)

(ii) He has been catching (✓)

(iii) A ball has been caught (✓)

(iv) क्या आपको चेतावनी नहीं दी गई  
Haven't you been warned

(v) चौरों को कहा गिरफ्तार किया गया है,

# Past Perfect Tense

200 / 229

~~S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + O - active voice~~

S + had + been + v<sup>3</sup> + by + O - Passive Voice.

1) The children had eaten all the cakes before the party began.  
⇒ All the cake had been eaten by the children before the party began.

2) She had written a letter.

⇒ A letter had been written by her.

3) The players had won the match before Sachin came.

⇒ The match had been won by the players before Sachin came.

Note:

Present perfect Continuous, past perfect continuous, future continuous, future perfect continuous and passive voice नहीं बनते।

Present perfect Continuous (to check its passive)

S + has/have + been + v<sup>4</sup> + O - A.V

S + has/have + been + being + v<sup>3</sup> + by + O - P.V

X they cannot be together.

1) She has been writing a letter

A letter has been being written by her (X)