⇒ He teaches I.O. me D.O. English. (AV)
I am taught English by him. (PV)
English is taught to me by him. (PV)

⇒ He gave me a flower yesterday. (AV)
I was given a flower yesterday by him. (PV)
A flower was given to me yesterday by him. (PV)

⇒ He will bring you a watch. (AV)
You will be brought a watch by him. (PV)
A watch will be brought for you by him. (PV)

⇒ He brought me a book yesterday. (AV)
I was brought a book yesterday by him. (PV)
A book was brought for me yesterday by him. (PV)

Note :- ① Yesterday का use हम by him के बाद
भी कर सकते हैं।
② यदि A.V. के अन्तर्गत D.O. के बाद I.O.
दिया हुआ हो, तो हम P.V. बनाते समय केवल D.O.
का use कर सकते हैं। इस शब्दों पर I.O. का sub.
नही बना सकते।

⇒ She is telling a story to us. (AV)
A story Is being told to us by her. (PV)

TYPE-4 :- उन sentences का P.V. बनाना जिनके अन्तर्गत main verb के रूप में Engulf, (घेराबंदी करना), contain (रखना), Interest (रुचि) की गई हो।

Note :- यदि main verb के रूप में Engulf, Ingross, contain, Interest दी गई हो, तो हमें P.V. बनाते समय By के स्थान पर in का use करना चाहिये। इनके साथ A.V. में prep. का use नहीं होता है।

⇒ Fire engulfed the whole building. (AV)
The whole building was engulfed in fire. (PV)

⇒ This book contains maps. (AV)
Maps are contained in this book. (PV)

TYPE-5 :- उन sentences का P.V. बनाना जिनके अन्तर्गत main verb के रूप में निम्नांकित दिये हुए हो –

1. Surprised $\begin{cases} at \\ with \end{cases}$ आश्चर्य चकित।

2. Annoyed (नाराज़) $\begin{cases} at \\ with \end{cases}$

3. Vexed $\begin{cases} at \\ with \end{cases}$ (नाराज़, परेशान)

4. Alarmed — at (डर, भय)

5. Amazed $\begin{cases} at \\ with \end{cases}$ (आश्चर्यचकित)

6. Thronged — with - (भीड़ हो जाना)

at

7. Disgusted < at / with (नाराज होना, तंग होजाना परेशान हो जाना)

8. Complaced < at / with (संतुष्ट)

9. Astonished < at / with (चकित, हैरान)

10. Pleased < at / with (प्रसन्न, खुश)

11. Displeased < at / with (अप्रसन्न, नाखुश)

12. Satisfied < at / with (संतुष्ट)

13. Dissatisfied < at / with (असंतुष्ट)
14. Shocked < at / with सदमा पहुँचना
15. Furnished with ┐
16 Decorated with │
17 Adorned with ├ खुसज्जित करना,
18 Garnished with │ खुशोभित करना, सजाना
19 Embellished with ┘
20 Overwhelmed with - गद्गद होजाना, अभिभूत होजाना
21 Angry < at / with नाराज होना, क्रोधित होना
22 Frowned < at / with तेवर दिखाना, नाराज, क्रोधित
23 Agreed सहमत होना ┐
24 Disagreed असहमत होना │ < at
25 Conceded सहमत होना │ < with
26 Acceded ┘ to
(offer/proposal/request)

A.V. में किसी भी prep. का use नहीं होता है।

Note :- ① वस्तु के लिये हम at का use करते हैं तथा व्यक्ति के लिए with का use किया जाता है।

② प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में यहाँ पर on या upon देकर के अक्सर Problem दी जाती है।

⇒ Rakesh annoyed us. (AV)
We were annoyed with Rakesh. (PV)

⇒ His behaviour surprises us. (AV)
We are surprised at his behaviour. (PV)

⇒ Men, women, and children thronged the hall. (AV)
The hall was thronged with men, women and children. (PV)

⇒ I do not know / why she is annoyed / upon his parents. / No error.
Ans. with.

⇒ Sita is extremely / annoyed on you / Ramlal.
Ans. with.

⇒ Your behaviour annoyed them yesterday. (AV)
They were annoyed at your behaviour yesterday. (PV)

⇒ She was alarmed with ～～～
Ans. at.

TYPE-6 :- उन sentences का P.V. बनाना जिनकी
शुरुआत who से होती है।

⇒ Who laughs at you?   (AV)
By whom are you laughed at ? (PV)
Who are you laughed at by ?   (PV)

⇒ Who will write an essay ? (AV)
By whom will an essay be written ? (PV)
Who will an essay be written by ?   (PV)

⇒ Who is telling a lie ?   (AV)
By whom is a lie being told ?   (PV)
Who is a lie being told by ?   (PV)

⇒ Who has stolen your purse ?   (AV)
By whom has your purse been stolen ? (PV)
Who has your purse been stolen by? (PV)

⇒ She is waiting for you.   (AV)
You are being waited for by her. (PV)

⇒ She is not waiting for you. (AV)
You are not being waited for by her. (PV)

⇒ Is she waiting for you?   (AV)
Are you being waited for by her? (PV)
* यदि H.V. दो शब्दों में दी हुई हो, तो Neg. sent.में
उनके बीच में not आ जाता है तथा Interrogative sent

में उनके बीच में sub. आ जाता है।

Note :- हम सभी जानते है कि who एक subjective
case होता है तथा whom एक objective case
होता है और English में preposition के बाद कभी भी
subjective case का use नही होता है।

⇒ I know / to <u>who</u> / you are alluding. No error
~~Ans~~ whom.

⇒ Who plays this game ?   (AV)
   By whom is this game played ? (PV)
   Who is this game played by ? (PV)

⇒ Who knows you ?   (AV)
   To whom are you known ? (PV)
   Who are you known to ?   (PV)

TYPE-7 :- उन sentences का P.V. बनाना जिनके अन्तर्गत
         wh-word + Noun दी गई हो। इनके P.V.
बनाते समय wh-word + Noun को sub के रूप में लिखते
है तथा Noun के अनुसार verb का use किया जाता है।

⇒ How many books does she study ? (AV)
   How many books are studied by her ? (PV)

⇒ Which book did she like most ? (AV)
   Which book was liked most by her ? (PV)

⇒ What books do you study ? (AV)
   What books are studied by you ? (PV)

SPECIAL-RULES

Rule-1 :- उन sentences का P.V. बनाना जिनकी
शुरुआत Here या There से होती है।

⇒ There is a temple to worship. (AV)
There is a temple to be worshipped. (PV)

⇒ There were some books to study. (AV)
There were some books to be studied. (PV)

⇒ Here is a question to solve. (AV)
Here is a question to be solved. (PV)

Rule-2 :- उन sentences का P.V. बनाना जिनकी शुरुआत
People say, They say, People believe,
They believe, People think, They think,
People suspected, They suspected आदि से हो।

Note :- P.V. बनाते समय is/are/am/was/were
की to be में change कर देते हैं। यहाँ पर
to be का अर्थ हो जाता है- 'के रूप में' ।

⇒ People believe that donkeys are the
stupid creatures.
① It is believed that donkeys are the
stupid creatures.
② Donkeys are believed to be the stupid
creatures.

⇒ People say that honesty [is] the best policy. (AV)

① It is said that honesty is the best policy. (PV)

② Honesty is said to be the best policy. (PV)

⇒ People believe that a pen [is] mightier than a sword. (AV)

① It is believed that a pen is mightier than a sword. (PV)

② A pen is believed to be mightier than a sword. (PV)

⇒ They suspected that he [was] a spy. (AV)

① It was suspected that he was a spy. (PV)

② He was suspected to be a spy. (PV)

[Note] :- यदि is/are/am/was/were नही दिये हो, तो इसमें to be की जगह to have+V₃ का use करना चाहिये।

⇒ People say that Marcony invented Radio. AV

① It is said that Marcony invented Radio. (PV)

② Marcony is said to have invented Radio. PV

⇒ People say that Ramlal murdered his wife.

① It is said that Ramlal murdered his wife.

② Ramlal is said to have murdered his wife.

⇒ Rakesh is said / to murdered / a man.

कैसे to have murdered.

⇒ Gita is believed —— this window.
Ⓐ to break   Ⓑ to be broken
Ⓒ to have broken Ⓓ to breaking.

Rule-3 :- Present Participle का P.V. बनाना

⇒ I do not like people hating me. (AV)
I do not like being hated. (PV)

⇒ She does not like people praising her. (AV)
She does not like being praised. (PV)

⇒ She likes people respecting her. (AV)
She likes being respected. (PV)

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⇒ I do not like Rakesh helping them. (AV)
I do not like them being helped by Rakesh. (PV)

⇒ I do not like Gita insulting you. (AV)
I do not like you being insulted by Gita. (PV)

⇒ He wants Rakesh waiting for him. (AV)
He wants being waited for by Rakesh. (PV)

⇒ Women like men flattering them. (AV)
women like being flattered by men. (PV)

Rule-4 :- Sub + Verb + Adj. | Fix ⇒ Exception

⇒ Rose smells sweet. (AV)
   Rose is sweet when it is smelt. (PV)

⇒ Quinine tastes bitter. (AV)
   Quinine is bitter when it is tasted. (PV)

⇒ Roof feels smooth. (AV)
   Roof is smooth when it is felt. (PV)

Rule-5 :- It is time + to + V_1] का P.V. बनाना
          It was time + to + V_1

⇒ It is time to take tea. (AV)
   It is time for tea to be taken. (PV)

⇒ It was time to tell a lie. (AV)
   It was time for a lie to be told. (PV)

⇒ It is time to offer prayers. (AV)
   It is time for prayers to be offered. (PV)

Rule-6 :- यदि किसी sentence के sub. के रुप में one का use किया जाये तो हमें P.V. बनाते समय one के परिवार को नष्ट कर देना चाहिये।

⇒ One should keep one's promise. (AV)
   Promise should be kept. (PV)

⇒ <u>One</u> must do <u>one's</u> duty. (AV)
Duty must be done. (PV)

| Rule-7 | :- | Be + going to का P.V. बनाना |

A.V.	P.V.
अर्थ- वाला है, वाली है, वाला था, वाली थी $\begin{pmatrix} is/are/am \\ was/were \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} going\ to \\ about\ to \\ likely\ to \end{pmatrix} + V_1$	$\begin{pmatrix} is/are/am \\ was/were \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} going\ to\ be \\ about\ to\ be \\ likely\ to\ be \end{pmatrix} + V_3$

⇒ I am writing an essay. (AV)
An essay is being written by me. (PV)

⇒ I am going to write an essay. (AV)
An essay is going to be written by me. (PV)

⇒ He was speaking the truth. (AV)
The truth was being spoken by him. (PV)

⇒ He was going to speak the truth. (AV)
The truth was going to be spoken by him. (PV)

| Rule-8 | :- | H.V. + Infinitive verb का P.V. बनाना |

H.V. = is, are, am, was, were, has, have, had,
will have, shall have, will, shall etc.

A.V.	P.V.
H.V. + to + V_1	H.V. + to be + V_3

⇒ I am writing an essay. (AV)
An essay is being written by me. (PV)

⇒ I am to write an essay. (AV)
An essay is to be written by me. (PV)

⇒ I am about to write an essay. (AV)
An essay is about to be written by me. (PV)

⇒ She has compensated for the loss. (AV)
The loss has been compensated for by her. (PV)

⇒ She has to compensate for the loss. (AV)
The loss has to be compensated for by her. (PV)

Rule-9 :- यदि एक साथ दो sentences दिये हुये हो और दोनों के अन्तर्गत obj. दिये हुये हो, तो हमें दोनों ही sentences का P.V. बना देना चाहिये।
⇒ When the conductor blows wistle, the driver stops bus. (AV)
When wistle is blown by the conductor, bus is stopped by the driver. (PV)

Note :- परन्तु यदि And के use द्वारा दो वाक्यों को जोड़ा गया हो और दोनों के अन्तर्गत एक ही Tense दिया हुआ हो, तो हमें P.V. बनाते समय H.V. तथा obj. का use एक-एक बार ही करना चाहिए ।

⇒ He took <u>me</u> to hospital and the doctors operated <u>me</u>. (AV)
I was taken to hospital by him and operated by the doctors. (PV)

⇒ She took <u>him</u> to hospital and some doctors declared <u>him</u> dead. (AV)
He was taken to hospital by her and declared dead by some doctors. (PV)

Rule-10 :- modal + have + V₃ का P.V. बनाना

Modal = will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, must, might etc.

A.V.	P.V.
modal + have + V₃	modal have been + V₃

⇒ She will have answered this question by monday. (AV)
This question will have been answered by her by monday. (PV)

⑳

Rule-11 :- Infinitive Verb का P.V. बनाना

Note :- इस तरह के sentences का P.V. बनाते समय हम to be + V3 का use करते हैं। यदि option में to be + V3 नही दी गई हो ,तो हमें वह option select कर लेना चाहिये जिसमें should be + V3 दिया हो ।

⇒ Women like men to flatter them. (AV)
women like to be flattered by men. (PV)

or

women like they should be flattered
by men. (PV)

⇒ I expect India to win the match. (AV)
I expect the match to be won by India.

or

I expect that the match should be
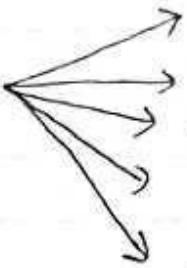won by India. (PV)

Rule -12 :- Imperative sentences का P.V. बनाना

Imperative sentences वे sentences होते हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत sub. नहीं दिया होता है और इस तरह के sentences हमेशा V1 से शुरू होते हैं।

[A] V1 form से शुरु होने वाले

⇒ Open the door.

A. V.	P. V.
V_1 + obj + etc.	① $\boxed{Let + obj + be + V_3}$
	or
	② $\boxed{Obj + must\ be + V_3}$
	or
	③ $\boxed{Obj + should\ be + V_3}$
	or

④ You are → asked to
→ advised to
→ requested to
→ ordered to
→ commanded to
→ told to

⇒ Open the door. (AV)
① Let the door be opened. (PV)
② The door must be opened. (PV)
③ The door should be opened. (PV)
④ You are ordered to open the door. (PV)

⇒ Help me. (AV)
① Let me be helped. (PV)
② I must be helped. (PV)
③ I should be helped. (PV)
④ You are requested to help me. (PV)

Exception :-   ⇒ Prepare. (AV)
अपवाद एकमात्र   Be prepared. (PV)

Note :- English में Let एक verb होती है।जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'दो' । Let की form - Let - Let - Let होती है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि verb के बाद Pronoun के subjective case का use कभी नही होता बल्कि हमेशा objective case का use होता है । अतः हमें Let के बाद कभी भी pronoun के subjective case का use नहीं करना चाहिये ।

⇒ Help I [X]   Help me [✓]
⇒ He knows / Rakesh and I / well. No error.
Ans. me.
⇒ He knows my father and I.
Ans. me.
⇒ Let you and I.
Ans. me.

Note :- वैसे तो p.v. बनाने के लिए obj. का होना जरुरी है परन्तु Imperative sentence यहाँ पर(अपवाद) Exception है क्योंकि हम Imperative sentence का obj न होने पर भी P.V. बना सकते हैं। परन्तु केवल you are वाली Pattern से ।

⇒ Go. (AV)
① You are ordered to go. (PV)
② You are asked to go. (PV)

⇒ Tell us. (AV)
① Let us be told. ② We must be told. (PV)
③ We should be told. ④ You are ordered to tell us. (PV)

A.V.	P.V.
$\dfrac{Please}{Kindly}$ + V1 + obj.	You are requested to ….

[B] Kindly या Please से शुरू होने वाले

Note : P.V. बनाते समय Please/kindly को हटा देते है।

⇒ Please help me. (AV)
  You are requested to help me. (PV)

⇒ Kindly tell me your name. (AV)
  You are requested to tell me your
  name. (PV)

[C] Do not + V1 से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य

TyPE - Ist :- Let + obj + not be + V3

Note :- P.V. बनाते समय हम Do not के लिए केवल
  not का use करते हैं।

⇒ Do not tell a lie. (AV)
  Let a lie not be told. (PV)

⇒ Do not make a noise. (AV)
  Let a noise not be made. (PV)

⇒ Do not sing a song. (AV)
  Let a song not be sung. (PV)

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TYPE-IInd :- Let + not + obj + be + V₃

⇒ Do not tell a lie. (AV)
Let not a lie be told. (PV)

⇒ Do not make a noise. (AV)
Let not a noise be made. (PV)

⇒ Do not sing a song. (AV)
Let not a song be sung. (PV)

TYPE-IIIrd :-
→ warned not to + V₁
→ asked not to + V₁
→ ordered not to + V₁
You are ——→ commanded not to + V₁
→ requested not to + V₁
→ advised not to + V₁
↳ required not to + V₁

Note :- यदि A·V· do not से शुरु हो और हम P.V. बनाते समय you are ordered, you are requested etc. का use करना चाहे तो इस स्थिति में हम do not के लिए केवल not का use करते हैं और not के बाद हम to + V₁ का use करते हैं।

⇒ Do not tell a lie. (AV)
① You are advised not to tell a lie. (PV)
② You are ordered not to tell a lie. (PV)

⇒ Please do not exploit me. (AV)
You are requested not to exploit me. (PV)

TYPE- 4th :- must not be + V₃

TYPE- 5th :- should not be + V₃

⟹ Do not help him. (AV)

① He must not be helped. (PV)

② He ~~must~~ should not be helped. (PV)

TYPE- 6th :- You are forbidden ⎤ + to + V₁
You are prohibited ⎦

Note :- यदि A.V. Do not से शुरू हो और हम P.V. बनाते समय you are forbidden, you are prohibited का use करना चाहे तो इस स्थिति में हम Do not के लिए not का use नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि English में निम्नांकित verbs ऐसी है जो कि अपने आप में Negative है। अतः इन verbs के साथ अन्य किसी Negative word का use नहीं करना चाहिये।

1. forbid — forbade — forbidden
2. Prohibit — prohibited — prohibited
3. Deny — Denied — Denied
4. Refute — Refuted — Refuted
5. Refuse — Refused — Refused

Do not tell a lie. (AV)

① You are forbidden to tell a lie. (PV)

② You are prohibited to tell a lie. (PV)

[इ] Let से शुरू होने वाले sentences

TYPE-Ist :- यदि Let के बाद us दिया गया हो

⇒ Let us sing a song. (AV)
⇒ Let's sing a song. (AV)
We should sing a song. (AV)
① A song should be sung. (PV)
or
② It is suggested that we should ~~sing~~ sing a song. (PV)
③ It is proposed that we should ~~sing~~ a song. (PV)
~~sing~~ sing

⇒ Let us help this old man. (AV)
We should help this old man. (AV)
① This old man should be helped. (PV)
② It is suggested that we should help this old man. (PV)
③ It is proposed that we should help this old man. (PV)

⇒ Let us pluck some flowers. (AV)
We should pluck some flowers. (AV)

① Some flowers should be plucked. (PV)
or
② It is suggested that we should pluck some flowers. (PV)
③ It is proposed that we should pluck some flowers. (PV)

TYPE-IInd :- यदि Let के बाद US नही दिया हो

$$Let + I.O. + V_1 + DO \Rightarrow Let + D.O. + be + V_3 + by + I.O.$$

⇒ Let me write an essay now. (AV)
  Let an essay be written by me now. (PV)

⇒ Let her sing a song. (AV)
  Let a song be sung by her. (PV)

Note :- यदि Let के बाद किसी दूसरी verb का use हुआ जाये तो हमें हमेशा Bare Infinitive अर्थात केवल main verb की Ist form का use करना चाहिये ।

⇒ He lets me —— an essay.
  Ⓐ writing Ⓑ to write Ⓒ write Ⓓ wrote

⇒ I let them —— a movie.
  Ⓐ watched Ⓑ watch Ⓒ to watch

⇒ Let the book be written.

Note :- यदि कोई घायल हो जाये, टाँग टूट जाये, हड्डी टूट जाये, चपेट में आ जाये, क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाये तो इस स्थिति में हमें Get का use करना चाहिये । नही तो वाक्य का अर्थ बदल जायेगा और Get एक ऐसी verb है जिसके बाद यदि कोई दूसरी verb आये तो हमेशा V_3 का use होता हैं।

(30)

⇒ Get ~~stuk~~ stuck
⇒ Get injured.
⇒ Get factured.
⇒ Get damaged.

⇒ She <u>injured</u> / in a road mishap / yesterday.
Ans <u>got injured.</u>

5. Relative Pronoun

1. Who तथा Whoever   2. Whom तथा Whomever
3. Which तथा Whichever   4. When
5. Where   6. Whose तथा of which
7. That 8. What 9. How   10. Such —— as
                                  Such —— that

What is Relative Pronoun?

:- ① Relative Pronoun English में conjunction का काम करते हैं क्योंकि हम इनके use द्वारा एक साथ दो sentences को जोड़ते हैं।

② कोई भी Relative Pronoun तभी Relative Pronoun होता हैं, जब उससे पहले Antecedent दिया हुआ होता हैं।
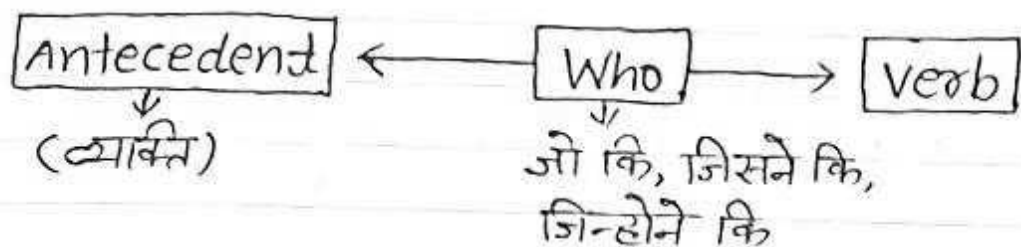
1. Use of Who

① जब भी हम who का use Relative Pronoun के रुप में करते हैं तो who से ठीक पहले Antecedent दिया हुआ होता हैं और यह Antecedent हमेशा व्यक्ति होना चाहिये क्योंकि हम Who का use केवल व्यक्ति के लिये करते हैं।

② निर्जीव वस्तु, जानवर, पशु-पक्षी, स्थान आदि के लिए कभी भी who का use नहीं होता है।

③ जब भी हम who का use Relative Pronoun के रुप में करते हैं तो who के तुरन्त बाद verb दी हुई होती है और यह verb हमेशा Antecedent के अनुसार होनी चाहिये।

④ यदि हम who के साथ Antecedent के रुप में Pronoun का use करना चाहे तो हमें हमेशा Pronoun के subjective case का use करना चाहिये। प्रतियोगी परिक्षाओं में अक्सर objective case देकर के Problem की जाती हैं।

⑤ हम who से ठीक पहले Antecedent के रूप में Indefinite Pronoun [one, someone, No one, everyone, Nobody, somebody, everybody etc.] का use भी कर सकते हैं।

Antecedent ← ——— Who → Verb

(व्यक्ति)   जो कि, जिसने कि,
                        जिन्होंने कि

TYPE-Ist :- ⇒ I who has [x]
            ⇒ I who have [✓]
⇒ I who is [x]   ⇒ I who am [✓]
⇒ He who don't [x] ⇒ He who doesn't [✓]
⇒ One who are [x] ⇒ One who is [✓]

TYPE-IInd :- ⇒ Me who am [x]
             ⇒ I who am [✓]
⇒ Him who is (x) ⇒ He who is (✓)
⇒ Them who are (x) ⇒ They who are (✓)
⇒ me who go to school. (x)
⇒ I who go to school. (✓)
⇒ It is me / who am responsible / for this accident. / No error.
Ans. I.
⇒ It is she / who go to school / on foot.
Ans. goes.

⇒ He who works hard always succeeds.

⇒ I am waiting for <u>them who are genuine worshippers of God.</u>

Ans. those who are genuine worshippers of God.

[Note] :- जब हमारे सामने इस तरह की स्थिति आ जाये तो हमें them के लिए They का use न करके those का use कर देना चाहिये । जब हम those के बाद who का use करते हैं तो those का अर्थ हो जाता है - "लोग जो कि" । Those के बाद Plural verb आती है।

⇒ लोग जो कि ईश्वर में विश्वास करते हैं।
The people who believe in God.
Those who believe in God.

⇒ लोग जो कि ईश्वर की पूजा करते है।
The people who worship God.
Those who worship God.

⇒ Those who/ <u>is</u> responsible/for./No error.
Ans. are

⇒ She is waiting for <u>them who are her relatives.</u>
Ans. those who are her relatives.

[TYPE - IIIrd] :- ⇒ Dog who died (✗)
⇒ Dog which died (✓)
⇒ Train who arrives (✗)
⇒ Train which arrives (✓)