

Formal Communication  
Informal

आधिकारिक  
अनोधिकारिक

तो शाक्तेरा जातो  
तो शाक्तेरा जात होता  
तो शाक्तेरा जाणार होता  
तो शाक्तेरा जाणार  
तो शाक्तेरा जाईल

He goes to school.

He went to school.

He was going to school.

He will go to school.

He will be going to school.

He had went to school.

① A word (Verb) which shows action or time is called as Tense

In English, there are 3 main types of tenses which are given below:

- 1) Present Tense
- 2) Past Tense
- 3) Future Tense.

Each tense has 4 forms like

- ① Simple
- ② Continuous
- ③ Perfect
- ④ Perfect continuous.

- i) Present Tense

A verb which shows present time is called as Present Tense.

- ① Simple Present Tense

Uses : It is used to tell the universal truth

Ex.

- ① Sun rises in the east.

It is used to tell the scientific truth.

Ex. ① Water boils at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

② Heat Expands, Cold Contracts.

③ It is used to tell habitual act.

Ex. He works in the school.

He drinks milk every day.

Structure : S + V<sub>I</sub> + s/es + O

She dances

He eats a mango.

He drives a car.

She sells vegetables.

He flies a kite.

makes

I speak Marathi.

He reads a book.

They play cricket.

He draws.

She sings song.

He reads a newspaper.

- I write a letter
- He lives in <sup>the</sup> solapur
- Children play in the garden.
- We win the match.
- He swims in a river.

• I code in java

• I write assignments.

मी अस्यास करतो.  
मी कामाला जातो.

## Continuous Present Tense.

Uses : It is used to tell the action which has began before speaking.

<sup>am/ is/ are +</sup>  
Structure : S + V<sup>ing</sup> + O

- ① She is dancing.
- ② He is eating a mango.
- ③ She is selling vegetables.
- ④ He is making a kite.
- ⑤ He is driving a car.
  
- ⑥ I am speaking Marathi.
- ⑦ He is reading a book.
- ⑧ They are playing cricket.
- ⑨ He is drawing a picture.
- ⑩ She is singing a song.
- (11) He is reading a newspaper.

## Perfect present tense

A word which shows completed action at the present time

Structure : S + <sup>they</sup> have / has + V<sup>3</sup> + object.

ex. तो पत्र लिहलेला आहे.

He has written a letter.

तो कार चालविलेला आहे.

He has driven a car.

ती नृत्य केलेली आहे.

She has danced.

सांते तो पुस्तक वाचलेले आहे.

He has read a book.

तीने गाणे शायलेले आहे

She has sung a song.

तो मुंबईमध्ये राहिलेला आहे.

He has stayed in Mumbai.

त्यांने हिंदीमध्ये बोललेला आहे.

He has spoken in Hindi.

तो क्रिकेट खेळलेला आहे.

He has played cricket.

live → lived.

त्याबे वर्तमानपत्र वाचवेले आहे.

He has read a newspaper.

### \* Perfect continuous present tense.

It is used to tell the action which has began in the past, continues in present and will continue in the future.

Structure : S + have been / has been + verb+ing + o.

i) तो सकाळी ७ वाजिबापासून पत्र लिहत आलेला आहे.

He has been writing a letter from morning 7 am. <sup>since</sup>

ii)

→ He has been driving a car.

iii)

→ He has been playing cricket.

iv) She has been dancing since morning.

v)

→ He has been reading a book.

vi)

→ She has been singing a song.

vii)

→ He has been living in Mumbai.

viii) He has been speaking in Marathi Hindi.

ती माजी विकते.

- i) She sells vegetables. ती माजी विकता आहे.
- ii) She is selling vegetables. ती माजी विकतु उमलेली आहे.
- iii) She has sold vegetables. ती माजी विकते उमलेला आहे.
- iv) She has been selling vegetables. ती माजी विकत उमलेली आहे.

तो नदीमध्ये पोहतो

- i) He swims in the river. तो नदीमध्ये पोहत आहे.
- ii) He is swimming in the river. तो नदीमध्ये पोहतेला आहे.
- iii) He has swum in the river. तो नदीमध्ये पोहत आलेला आहे.
- iv) He has been swimming in the river. तो नदीमध्ये पोहत आलेला आहे.

### Past Tense

A verb or word which shows past actions is called as past tense

- i) Simple Past Tense : It is used to express a habitual action in the past.

Structure : subject + V<sub>2</sub> + object  
तो पत्र लिहिला

He wrote a letter.

आम्ही हसले

We laughed

मी चित्र रंगविलो

I <sup>painted</sup> drew a picture.

तो क्रिकेट खेळला

He played cricket.

ती भाजी विकली

She sold vegetables.

तो सोलापुर पोहचला

He reached solapur.

तो नदीमध्ये पोहला

He swam in the river.

याने ब्रेड खालला

He ate a bread.

मी मॅग्गी बनविलो

I made maggi.

यावे शोषण सांगितली

He told a story.

तो पत्र वाचला.

He read a letter.

तो गावाला गेला

He went to village.

ती पतंज बनविला

She made a kite.

ताने गाणे गायले

He sang a song.

तो नदीमध्ये पोहला

He swam in the river.

याने ब्रेड खालला

He ate a bread.

मी मॅग्गी बनविलो

I made maggi.

Continuous past tense.

It is used to denote the action which was going on in the past.

Structure : S + was/were + V<sub>t</sub> + ing + object.

Ex. तो पत्र लिखित होता.

He was writing a letter.

We were laughing.

I was painting a picture.

He was playing cricket.

she was selling vegetables

He was reaching solapur.

तो निरीक्षण करत होता

He was observing

तो वर्णशिक्षाकांना संगमत होता

He was telling to class teacher.

पोलिस चोरांचा पाठलागे करत होते.

The Police was pursuing theifs.

## Perfect Past Tense

Page No.	
Date	

It is used to denote an action which had completed in the past

Structure:

Subject + had + v<sup>3</sup> + object

समीरने पत्र लिहलेले आहे. होते-

Sameer had written a letter.

सीमाने माजी विकलेली होती.

Seema had sold vegetables.

आळूची सामना निकालेले होते.

We had won the match.

त्याने पुस्तक वाचलेले होते.

He had read a book.

ते जपानमध्ये राहिलेला होता.

He had <sup>lived</sup> stayed in Japan.

रमाने गाणे गायलेले होते.

Rama had sung a song

## Perfect Continuous Tense

Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

It is used when two past actions are described in a sentence. The action ~~take~~ took place at an earlier point in time takes the form of perfect past while the action which occurs over the period of time takes the past perfect continuous forms of verb.

Structure : S + had been + M.V + ing + object.

1) जामीन सकारी 10 वाजेयापूर्वी ने लिए अलैट बिन,

Sameer had been writing a letter from 10 am.

- 2) He had been living in Japan.
- 3) He had been reading a book.
- 4) Seema had been selling vegetables.
- 5) Rama had been singing a song.

## Future Tense

### Simple Future Tense :

It is used to denote the action taking place in future.

Structure : S + shall / will + main verb + o

1) तो न पानी लिए

He will write a letter

१ शही बेटा.

She will sell vegetables.

२ He will make a kite.

He will study.

They will tell a story.

We shall win the match.

### Continuous Future Tense.

It is used to denote an action going on at some point in future.

Structure : S + Shall/will + be + M.V+ing + O

She will be selling vegetables.

He will be making a kite.

He will be studying.

They will be telling a story.

We shall be winning the match.

### Perfect Future Tense.

It is used an action which completed at some point in future.

Structure : S + Shall/will + have + V3 + O

She will have sold vegetables.

He will have made a kite.

He will have studied.

They will have told a story.  
We shall have won the match.

### Perfect Continuous Future Tense.

Structure : S + shall / will + have been + M.V + ing + O.

She will have been selling vegetables.

He will have been making a kite.

He will have been studying.

They will have been telling a story.

We shall have been winning the match.

# Articles

## Indefinite Article

a and an are called indefinite article.

'a' article :

- i) 'a' is used before a word beginning with consonant sound.

ex. a boy, a man, a girl.

- ii) If a word begins with a vowel but it has a consonant sound at that time, we can use 'a' article.

'an' article :

- i) used before a vowel sound.

ex. an apple, an enemy, an elephant.

- ii) If a word begins with consonant but it has a vowel sound. at that time we can use 'an' article.

ex. an honour, an hour, an M.L.A.

An is used <sup>before</sup> a word beginning with a vowel word.

## Definite Article :

'The' is called definite article

- i) It is used before the unique name  
The sun, the star, the earth.

- ii) It is used before the name of river  
the Ganga, the Yamuna,

- iii) It is used before the name of mountains & deserts  
ex. The mount everest - The Sahara etc.

It is used before the name of holy books.  
The Bhagvad Geeta, The Ramayan.

It is used before superlatives.  
The greatest, The smallest, The shortest.

It is used before the name of newspapers.  
The times of India, The Maharashtra Times.

It is used before the name of musical instrument.  
The piano, The Guitar, etc.

It is used before the name of famous building.  
The Taj Mahal, The Red Fort, The Great Wall.

It is used before nationalities.  
The Indian, The Chinese

It is used before the name of countries.  
The U.K., The U.A.E., The Unesco

It is used before the proper noun.  
The cake, The Bread, The Book, etc.

- 1) Ram goes to the temple every day.
- 2) I bought a new mobile.
- 3) Goa is a paradise for all hippies.
- 4) Man is the highest form of creation.
- 5) Please open the window.
- 6) Suresh is a good painter.
- 7) Most of the people in this village are honest.
- 8) What a beautiful person she is!
- 9) Life is like a concert to me.
- 10) Arju returned after an hour.
- 11) Gramophone is a device for recording.
- 12) Which is the longest river in India?
- 13) An umbrella is a useful thing during rainy season.
- 14) My friend is an M.A. in Sanskrit.
- 15) The time flies as fast as an eagle.
- 16) Sanskrit is a difficult language.
- 17) He is an efficient employee.
- 18) Not everyone gets an opportunity to become famous.
- 19) The science of life is not as complicated as rocket science.
- 20) The inspector of the prison was hated by the prisoners.

## Prepositions

used to link a noun's relation with another noun

for ex,

Ramesh sits under the tree ..

### ① Preposition of time.

at - second, minute, hour

in - month, year.

on - days, date

- ① The class will be held on monday
- ② The first olympic game held in 1924.
- ③ My teacher said, "I will see you at 3.0' clock
- ④ I started to prepare my exam in August.
- ⑤ The school will remain closed on sunday.
- ⑥ The match will start at 2:30 pm.
- ⑦ My father is going to come on 3<sup>rd</sup>, June
- ⑧ Tata Motors Launched 'Nano Car' in 2003

### ② Preposition of place

in - within 4 walls

at - exact location

on - surface

- ① They live at saiful in the Solapur.
- ② The watchman is standing at the main gate.
- ③ She is sitting in the car.

- ④ I am in chandani chowk.
- ⑤ The buses are coming at the bus stop.
- ⑥ We met at the coffee shop.
- ⑦ He is having his food in his office.
- ⑧ They are celebrating in his birthday at the India Gate.
- ⑨ I live on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of the building.

### ③ Preposition of direction.

to : It is used to show direction  
for ex. I am going to college

- ② He is coming to me.
- ③ Rakesh is going to London.
- ④ This road goes to pane.

from: It is used to show origin.

- ① I am coming from solapur.
- ② This bus travels from mumbai to solapur.
- ③ The letter is from a doctor.

from: It is used to show a reason.

- ① He died from heart attack.
- ② She is suffering from headache.
- ③ In 21<sup>st</sup> century, people died from fungal hunger.

over : It is used to show upper side.

The birds are flying over my head.

The clouds are floating over the head.

The sky is over the head

below : It is used to show lower than

The points are written below the table.

I saw a boy below the building.

behind : It is used to show at the back of something.

He hide behind the curtain.

Who is that person behind that mask

between : Used to show bet<sup>n</sup> 2 obj / person.

Ram is sitting between Sham and Laxman.

Among : It is used to show more than 2.

The politician is standing among the people's

beside : It is used to show next to / .

He is standing beside me.

## Modal Auxiliaries

can / could - ability

may / might - permission , possibility.  
less certainty, less definite

must - obligation , compulsion

will / would - certainty , habitual act.

shall - to show future.

should - advice , suggestion

Need - Necessity

ought to - moral duty (duty & right)

- ① I must work as hard as I can.
- ② May I leave <sup>the</sup> class early today ?
- ③ The remaining journey must be undertaken on foot or pony.
- ④ Dead plants & animals ~~should~~<sup>will</sup> lie rotting at the bottom
- ⑤ An animal can alter the surroundings .
- ⑥ You have to study regularly for success in examination  
→ You should study regularly for success in examination

⑦ The time will come.

1. She should behave like a sick parrot in front of the boss to get his sympathy.
2. He might tell you a story of ghosts to make your hair stand on the end.
3. You must not blame him as he is like a straight arrow.
4. Studying in such a filthy environment must be difficult.
5. Nobody can avoid the king of terror.
6. He will return the bank loan otherwise he will be in a queer street.
7. You will remain dumb as a lamb during the meeting.
8. She might retaliate as her condition is just like a hen with one chick.
9. Donald may feel as high as a kite after drinking wine.
10. Peter may get a golden hello from his fast friend.

11. I <sup>must</sup> have to born with a silver spoon in my mouth to become your friend
12. He may not upset the apple cart as he is a very gentle fellow.
13. Life may not be a road of roses but I don't care it.
14. Dick would not go to church in the morning.
15. You will <sup>have to</sup> accept the fact that beggars cannot be choosers.
16. He will tell a cock & a bull story during dinner time.
17. A beggar may not ride on a horseback with a golden crown.
18. I can clearly see the beginning of the end in this project.
19. My heart may bleed to see your poverty & poor physical condition.
20. I must work for my family members.
21. You should continue study in order to achieve your destination.
22. They must have to be protected.

awake X asleep  
bitter X sweet  
sane X insane  
lazy X diligent  
ancient X modern  
forgive X blame  
polite X rude  
alive X dead  
dawn X evening, dusk  
regular X irregular  
satisfied X dissatisfied  
heavy X light  
Create X destroy  
Exhale X inhale  
relevant X irrelevant  
heaven X hell.  
legal X illegal  
similar X different  
melt X freeze  
best X worst  
noisy X quiet  
accept X reject  
Plural X Singular  
possible X impossible  
private X public.  
push X pull  
risky X safe  
bachelor X married.  
able X unable  
absent X present  
sad X happy.

ability - skill  
accurate - correct  
afraid - fear, scared  
always - forever.  
amount - quantity  
brave - bold  
care - protection  
damage - hurt  
die - expire  
disclaim - deny.  
treacherous - terrible  
dry - arid  
end - finish  
fast - quick  
honest - truthful  
huge - vast  
humble - modest  
impatient - eager.  
job - occupation  
last - final  
mandatory - required  
mistake - error  
near - close  
neutral - impartial  
new - fresh  
old - ancient  
operate - function  
respect - honor.  
rule - law  
start - begin  
stone - rock.

right X wrong  
 rich X poor  
 patient X impatient  
 pass X fail.  
 agree X disagree.  
 alone X together  
 Answer X question.  
 small X big.  
 safe X unsafe.  
 ascend X descend.  
 careful X careful careless.  
 comfort X discomfort  
 costly X cheap  
 cheerful X sad.  
 interesting X boring.  
 complete X incomplete.

total - entire  
 yield - produce.  
 occur - happen  
 ask - enquire  
 blend - mix  
 sick - ill  
 sincere - honest  
 slim - thin.  
 unfortunate - unlucky  
 value - worth  
 want - desire  
 wonderful - amazing  
 accomplish - achieve  
 admit - confess  
 assist - help  
 awful - terrible

child - kid  
 complete - finish  
 end - finish  
 enormous - huge  
 fast - quick  
 fool - idiot  
 enjoyment - fun  
 garbage - trash  
 present - gift.  
 thought - idea  
 laugh - giggle.  
 listen - hear  
 cold - chilly  
 conflict - oppose

connect - join  
 daring - bold  
 dead - lifeless.

## Common Errors

1) I have visited nigara falls last weekend.  
I visited nigara falls last weekend.

2) The women which works here is from japan.  
The women who works here is from japan.

I must to call him immediately.

I must call him immediately

metal

auxiliary

number

to (infinitive)

cost yet  
nothing

Every students like the teacher.

Every student likes the teacher.

Although, It was raining, but we had the picnic.  
— || —, we had the picnic.

I enjoyed from the movie.

I enjoyed the movie.

I like very much icecream.

I like icecream very much.

She can to drive

She can drive.

Where I can find a bank ?

Where can I find a bank ?

got

My brother has brought a new work.  
— || — job

The police is coming.  
are

You should not ~~(to)~~ smoke

Do you like a glass of water?  
would you like - II -

There is 7 girls in the class.

There are - II -

I didn't meet nobody.

(already used ~~for~~ negative)

I didn't meet anybody

My flight departs ~~in~~ <sup>at</sup> 5 am.

I promise, I call you next week.

I promise I will call you

We studied ~~during~~ <sup>for</sup> 4 hours.

She is successful.

My brother ~~has~~ <sup>is</sup> 10 years

You are very nice as your mother.

- II - like you

My father is <sup>@</sup> engineer.

I closed the door quietly very.

You like dance with me?

Do you like to dance with me?