Tense= tense change the form of the verb to express the time of an action.

Present tense=an action which is done at the present tense

Past tense=action which is done at past time. Or verb that shows the action of the past time.

Future tense= an action which is done at the future time

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE S+ V1 + Object

1. It is used to express habitual actions, regular activity, repeated actions.

2. it is used to express universal truth

The sun rises in the east. Three and three makes six. Water boils at 100 Degree Celsius.

Keywords= Every, Every day, every week, twice a week.

Ram goes to temple at 7.00 AM in the morning.

I run every day. I am Santosh. My name is Santosh, don’t used myself

V1= I, we, you, they.

V1+ s/es= He, she, it

Daily routine.

I wake up at 6 AM. I take breakfast at 7.30 AM. I go to the office at 9 AM.

Do=you, they, we

Do you wake up at 6 AM? Do they eat apple every day?

Does= he, she, Name.

Does he take a breakfast at 9 AM? Does she complete her homework?

Does Ram attend the java class every day?

Combination sentences in simple present tense

Simple present simple future

1. If you run fast, you will win the rase.

2. If you come regularly, you will understand the concepts of topics.

3. He will not come, If it rains.

4. if you run fast, you will catch the train.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE S + AM/IS/ARE + Ving +Object

It is used for an action going on at the time of speaking.

Express vlogger/ traveller speaking

We are going to the college now. They are playing.

Are you taking your lunch?

Are they playing cricket?

Are you attending your classes?

Is he watching movie now?

Is she reading a novel?

Is Ram going to school?

Keywords= now, at present, at the movement, currently

Following verbs not used in present continuous tense

Know, hate, hope, accept, recognise, prefer, taste, see, appear, comprise, depend, require, contain

He knows her very vell (correct)

He is knowing her very well (wrong)

The pot contains water(correct)

The pot is containing water (wrong)

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE S+ have/has + V3+ Object

Present perfect tense tells about an action just completed/done/proof.

I have taken my lunch. We have attended the class.

Some topics comes under this tense

Post-match, post-exam, movie, interview, place, recipe.

Post-match. The coach gave a speech.

We won the match. They lost the final. The game ended in a draw. Rohit scored 264 in ODI match.

Post-exam.

I finished my exam. She checked her answers. We talked about the questions.

She felt nervous after the exam. They went out to relax.

Movie

I watched a horror movie. She liked the action scenes. We saw a funny film.

She cried during the movie. They talked about the story.

Interview

I had a job interview. He answered all the questions. We wore formal suit.

They asked about my skills. We talked for 30 minutes.

Place they walked in the park.

I visited the beach. He went to the museum. we saw a big mountain. He stayed in the hotel.

Recipe

I made a cake. She cooked a pasta. He fried some eggs. we baked some cookies.

They mixed the ingredients.

Have they visited Mumbai? Have you seen Tamini ghat? Yes, I have seen that.

Has he taken his lunch? Has she completed her homework?

Keyword= just now, recently, yet

Ram has come just now. He has not gone yet.

For= it is used before indefinite/uncertain period of time (duration)

I have been teaching for 8 years. I have lived here for 10 years. He has worked at bank for 6 months.

We have been friends for a long time. They have waited for two hours.

For 30 minutes, for two hours, for three months.

Since=it is used before definite period of times or point of time. (starting time)

I have lived here since 2018. She has worked at the bank since 2022. They have waited since 8 AM.

We have been friends since childhood.

I have been suffering from fever since Monday.

I have been teaching since 2014.

Since Monday, since 1980, since morning, since 5 ‘O’ clock.

Since and FOR are commonly used in present perfect tense.

S+ have/has + past particle/perfect

Since+ shows the starting point in time.

For + shows the duration of time

Also in present perfect continuous.

I have been studying there since 7 AM. They have been waiting for 3 hours.

Past perfect

He had stayed here there since childhood. She had worked in that job for 10 years.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE S+ have/has+been+ Ving+ Object+ time/duration

I have been studying for two hours.

She has been working since morning. They have been playing cricket all day.

We have been waiting for the bus for 30 minutes. He has been reading that book since last week.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE S+V2+Object

It is used for an action which completed at certain time in the past

I, we, you, he, she, they, name=V2

He went to Delhi yesterday. He come to meet me last night. I received the call a month ago.

He left the company last year. I attended the English class yesterday.

Keyword= yesterday, yesterday morning, last night, last year, last week, in 1980, in 2025

---- below for past

I + V2 मी हे काम केल होते

I called you.

I did + V1 = मी हे काम केले तर होत.

I did call you. I did inform him.

Did + V1= I, we, you, he, she, they, name

Yes, I, we, you, he, she, they, name=V2

Did he go to Mumbai yesterday?

Yes, he went to Mumbai last yesterday. No, he did not go to Mumbai yesterday.

Did he come to meet you last night?

Yes. He came to meet me last night

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE S+ was /were+ Ving+ Object

When I was reading a novel, you called me.

When he came to my house, we were talking to our brother.

When I bought vegetables, he was reading a book

PAST PERFECT TENSE S+ had + V3 +Object

Past perfect tense is used, when two actions took place in the past, the first completed action is Called previous action and past perfect tense is used with it and the second completed action which happened next is called subsequent action and simple past tense is used with it.

Keywords= before

The patient had died before the doctor came.

The bell had rung before I reached the school.

I had completed my work before my teacher entered the class.

The crops had destroyed before it rained.

The train had left the station before I reached.

I had finished my homework before dinner.

She had left the house when I called her.

They had already eaten when we arrived. We had studied hard for the exam.

He had forgotten his keys at home*.* I had never seen such a beautiful sunset before.

My friends had planned a surprise for me. You had told me about the news earlier.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE S+ had been + Ving+ Object

Past perfect continuous tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued for a long time

They had been travelling to USA since 2010.

They had been studying for 3 years.

Note=had been is used to tell about the event that happened in the past and ended In the past.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE S+ shall/will+ V1+ Object

Shall= for suggestion/promise/formal or legal statement

Shall I buy i-Phone. Shall I stay here.

promise

You shall get your money back.

He shall be punished for this incident. You shall receive reply soon.

Legal

The company shall provide training.

No persons shall enter without permission.

Will=used in sudden decision/100% sure/request/order

Sudden decision

I am tired. I will take a nap now.

It’s raining! I will get the umbrella. I forgot to call you. I will do it now.

100% sure

She will pass the exam. she studied hard.

They will love this movie. It’s amazing!

Request

Will you help me with my homework?

Will you please open the window?

Will you call me when you arrive?

Order

You will finish this before leaving.

You will not speak to me like that again.

Everyone will stay quiet during the test.

You will feel better soon.

I will help you. We will call you. He will arrive at 6 AM tomorrow.

Keyword=next year, next month

I, we=shall/will

He, she, you, they, names=will

Comes under this tense= future plan, goals, evening plan, tours

I am going to visit my grandmother this weekend.

She’s going to start a new job next month.

We’re going to paint the house tomorrow.

Conditional statement 1st sentence having 1st form and 2nd one use will

If you run fast, you will win the race. If it rains, I will not go out.

If you come, I will come. If you follow me, I will teach you.

Going vs about to

Going= action must be done in future.

My father is going to come soon.

About to= action must be taken immediate

He is about to jump.

The train is about to arrive. The sun is about to set.

I am about to leave the house. The baby is about to cry.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE S + will be +Ving + Object

I will be watching a movie at this time tomorrow.

My students will be preparing for the exam till the next month.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE S+ will have+V3 + Object

He will have returned by today evening.

She will have finished her work by Monday morning.

I will have completed this work by this time next year.

He will have sent all the mails by tomorrow morning.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE S+ will have+ been +Ving +Object

I will have been studying for 3 years.

She will have been dancing from morning.

He will have been playing cricket for two days.

I will have been reading for two years.

l have been travelling for five years.

Can= to express capacity, power/ability, Permission, Possibility, Requests/Offers/ Hypothetical

**Ability**

He can swim across the river (capacity). He can play guitar. He can speak three languages.

**Permission**

Can I go to the washroom. You can leave early today. Can we have snack? Can I use your phone?

**Possibility**

Too much sugar can cause health problems. Anyone can make a mistake.

It can get very hot in the summer. It can rain in April.

**Requests/Offers**

Can you help me with this? Can I borrow your pen? Can we meet tomorrow? Can you pass the salt?

I could go to the party, but I’m not sure. (**Hypothetical**)

Could= past form of Can

past ability/Polite Permission/Polite Requests/Possibility/Hypothetical Situations

**past ability**

My friend could ride a bike at the age of ten. We could finish the project in two days last year.

When I was a child, I could climb trees easily. She could read before she started school.

**Polite Permission**

Could I borrow your book, please? Could I leave early today? Could we have a moment of your time?

**Polite Requests**

Could you help me carry this box? Could you explain that again? Could you tell me the time, please?

could you, please read this for me? Could you please tell me this address?

**Possibility**

It could rain later. This could be the solution we’re looking for. That noise could be the wind.

**Hypothetical Situations**

I could travel the world if I had more money.

She could be a great singer with more training. We could go to the beach, but it might be too cold.

May= Permission/possibility/wishes or hopes

May= May is used to express the sense of to take or give permission **more possibility**

**Permission**

May I come in, sir? No, You may not

May I use your mobile? Yes, you may.

**Possibility**

It may rain this afternoon. She may be late for the meeting. We may go on vacation next week.

**Wishes or Blessings**

May you have a happy and successful life. May the best team win! May peace be with you.

May all your dreams come true. may you succeed in life!

Might= **Less Possibility**. Possibility/ Polite suggestions/ Hypothetical situations

It might rain later. She might come to the party. We might be a little late.

You might want to double-check your answer. He might consider taking a break.

You might try restarting your computer.

If I had studied more, I might have passed the test.

She might have missed the train because of traffic.

We might have gone to the beach if it were sunny.

sense of possibility order

can>may>might (100>50>20)

Should= Advice or recommendation/ Obligation or duty/ Expectation/ Probability

Conditional/hypothetical situations

1. Advice or Recommendation

You should see a doctor. He should study more if he wants to pass.

We should try that new restaurant.

2. Obligation or duty

People should obey the law. You should always tell the truth. Drivers should wear seatbelts.

3. Expectation

The train should arrive at 10 AM. This should be enough food for everyone.

He should be here by now.

4. Probability

It should be fine tomorrow. You should get your results next week. It should be sunny tomorrow.

5. Conditional/hypothetical situations

If you should see him, tell him to call me. Should you need help, just ask.

If anything should go wrong, call this number.

Would= it is used to express the unreal situations/

request/past habits/ imagine/offer / talk in past for future things

you told me that you would come.

I told you,she would cheat on you.

Would you like dance with me. Would you like to take dinner with me. What would you like to have?

If I got a job this month, I would buy gold for my Mummy.

If I won a lottery I would buy car for me.

If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

If I were the P.M of India, I would solve the problem of poverty.

If he had visited Agra, he would have seen the Taj Mahal

I would travel the world if I had the money.

Would vs used to = both used for showing past habit.

Used to= used for expressing regular habit/ and also use for (in present with am/is/are)

I know you are used to smoking. I am used to drinking. I am used to learning English.

Would= used for express sometimes habits.

I used to play cricket/football.

I would do a lot of parties sometimes.

Would you like to dance with me.

Offer= I would love to have danced with you.

**Situation**

Would you like to come for a coffee. Would you like to give him a treat.

**Future in the Past**

She said she would call me later. They promised they would help. He said he would be late.

Must=it is used to express compulsion, strong obligation, fixed determination, certainty.

Candidates must answer at least five out seven Questions.

One must keep one’s promises. We must go.

The patient must take medicine on time.

Cars must not be parked in front of the gate.

We must firmly deal with the antisocial elements.

You must finish the work by tomorrow. We must win the match

Used to= past habit

He used to walk in the morning.

Gandhiji used to spin in the afternoon.

My grandfather used to go to temple every morning.

I used to take tea I used to play

He, she, names= verb +e/es

He likes you. He goes to gym.

I, YOU, WE, THEY=verb 1st form & for -Ve don’t

I go to gym. They smoke.

I don’t go to gym. They don’t smoke.

He, She, names for -Ve=doesn’t + V1

He doesn’t smoke. Ram doesn’t smoke.

Do you smoke? Does ram smoke?

Article A, AN, THE

A= used when 1st time reveal/ introduce

I am buying a TV. I am buying a phone.

AN= a, e, i, o, u

The= definite

Rules

1. Add **-es** instead of just -s when the verb ends in ch, sh, -s, -x, or -o

watch - He watches. wash - She washes. kiss -Maria kisses.

fix - John fixes. go - She goes. do - He does.

2. Special Rule for Verbs Ending in a Consonant + Y

Change the Y to i and add -es:

Cry- cries

study-studies

If the verb ends in a vowel + y, just add **-s**:

Play – plays Enjoy- enjoys

Ing rule

1. Sentence start with ing like **eating**

Eating healthy is really a good habit.

Going to GYM is a good habit.

Walking every day keeps you fit. Swimming helps me relax.

2. sentence comes with preposition [ON, AT, IN, AFTER, BEFOR]

I will come after eating food. I am interested in cooking.

He insisted on paying the bill. She focused on studying for the exam. We agreed on meeting at noon.

They congratulated me on winning the competition. I spent hours on cleaning the house.

She’s really good at painting. He laughed at seeing his old photos. He is skilled at negotiating deals.

They succeeded at solving the puzzle. I’m terrible at remembering names.

She is interested in learning French. He took pleasure in helping others. There’s no point in arguing.

They believe in working hard. I was involved in organizing the event.

After finishing dinner, we went for a walk. After studying, he watched TV.

After exercising, I always stretch. After cleaning the room, she rested.

After reading the book, I understood the topic.

Before leaving, lock the door. Before eating, wash your hands. He always prays before sleeping.

Before starting the project, we had a meeting. Before going out, check the weather.

3. sentence comes with 2 verbs immediately then 2 verb takes ing form.

I have started going to GYM. [start, go]

I like cooking. [like, cook]. She finished writing her report.

He has stopped smoking. He loves speaking English.

She avoided meeting him after the argument. We considered moving to another city.

He keeps calling me every hour. They practiced speaking English every day.

Agree to=सहमत आहे I agree to this statement

Agree with=तुमच्याशी सहमत I agree with you

Marry to=मुलीचे मुलाशी लग्न

Married with=मुलगा मुलीशी लग्न करतो I am married with you.

Talk with= two way communication. I am taking with you

Talk to= one way communication. I am taking to you.

Apart from tomatoes what do you need?

Except= except a good friend I have everything.

Except this rule I understand everything.

While+ ING= working time किसी काम के दोरोन

During =

While watching movie, I was sleeping. Watching is an action

I use phone while eating food. Eating is action

During movie I was sleeping.

During the class I was shouting= here is no action

Because of/due to/owing to मुळे/on account of च्या कारणास्तव/

Because of = verbs comes before because of

I have paid the fee because of you.

I am learning the English because of you.

Noun+due to

This traffic jam is due to an accident. Noun traffic

My business is in loss due to covid. Noun loss

Just replace Owing to/ on account of instead of Because of.

I am learning English owing to you. For Adv English.

I am learning English on account of you.

Bathroom=home , hotel=restroom, plane=lavatory

Yet=used in Negative

I have not paid the fee yet.

So far=positive

I have paid the fee 5 times so far.

Till=positive we waited for you till 6’o clock. He came till 9PM.

Until=negative. Until the train comes I will not move. Until you return my money I will not help you.

At Night or in night

At night – general night

I like to read book at night

In night – specific night

I called him in night (like yesterday night) 2.he came to meet me in night

Flyover – mean above the road of bridge

Bridge - over the water vehicle is moving

Buy – buy normal goods like (low cost items)

Purchase – buy expensive items

See – watch stable things (place,TV)

Watch - watch moving things( train, ship)

Watch= I am watching TV. When TV is on used when not stable/moving

Look at=I am looking at TV. Off tv used stable/not moving

Breakfast/dinner/lunch used FOR not IN asking for someone

What will you eat in breakfast. wrong

What will you eat for breakfast. Correct

Wanted to= आप कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं और किया भी

I wanted to meet you that’s why I have come here.

I want to + V3 आप कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं पर कर नहीं पाएंगे

I want to have come. I want to have met you.

Neither of= तुम दोनो में से कोई नहीं always come is, has , s/es

Neither of you is going. Neither of you has paid the fee.

Neither of you goes to GYM.

Neither nor= नहीं तुम नहीं मैं change accordingly subject

Neither he nor you going.

1. Did you question=past timing

Did you + V1. Did you call me last night?

2. Have you + V3= timing not required

Have you called him?

I am from= birth place

Belongs to= comes from group or owner of that things.

Been to/ visited पुण्याला गेले होते or भेट दिलेल्या ठिकाणाहून परतणे I have been to USA.

Gone to= एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी My father has gone to office.

Between= I am sitting between my father and mother. Between only two things

Amongst = I am sitting amongst sone girls. Between more than two things

Amongst= when no of people/ items count don’t know

Among= you know count of things. He divided the money among his three children.

Much=uncountable, I have much money. many=countable, I have many friends

Much & money only used in negative answering. Used a lot of

Which= at the time of asking question give him option

Which movie did you watch last night, Animal or Gaddar?

What= option not given

What movie did you watch last night?

I have a lot of money.

Few/ a few= countable = few mean nasal sarkhe. A few ahet je kam chalel

Little /a little =uncountable

I have only few friends. I have a few friends.

I have a little money. I have little money. ahet je kam chalel

Also-- for negative used Either. i will not come either

As long as जोपर्यंत= as long as you want to stay here, you can stay.

As long as I am alive, you don’t need to worry.

As soon as जैसें ही =as soon as sir comes, inform me.

as well as तसेच= I need Apple as well as mango.

as far as जहां तक= As far as I know he is innocent.

Have to= bol ne ke turant bad kam karna padega.

You have to share this vedio.

Will have to=future me koi kam karna padega

I will have to bunk off the class tomorrow.

What if आस झल तर

What if father knows. What if she cheat on you.

Even if= जरी आस झल तर

Even if you say sorry I will not forgive you.

Even if you touch my feet I will not forgive you.

Even if he called me, I will not go there.

Only if= हे काम झल तर ते होइल

I will come with you, only if you give me party.

**Had uses**

1. had= like have it

2. had= action done in past but not subject intention/interested

I had to meet him. He had to gone there.

3. Had+V3= two action done in past use had for 1st action

My friend has already brought the ticket so I didn’t need to buy.

I had never seen such a beautiful city before I came here.

The movie had already started before I reached there.

You see someone like just watch. Like from bus, bike, running time you watch

Use ing form= verbs ing form

I saw you smoking

When you seen someone by taking time to see him.

Used verbs 1st form = I saw you smoking

Agree with= for person ,Agree to= for items/rule

Should be= kam abhi karna chahiye.

You should be leave now.

Will be= future mde kam karnar asel

I will be following you.

Nether of= singular

Nether nor= helping verbs accordingly subject

Being+ V3= action Is running but don’t know who is did.

The clothes are being washed. The Notebook is being checked. The tea is being made.

Don’t use to with HOME/TEMPLE/ABROAD/PICNIC/PLACES

I am going to home. Wrong i am going home. I am going abroad.

Ask to= for order ask to him to return my money.

Was= when action is running in past

Verb 2nd form= Action is completed in the past.

Rule= when you have illness आजार and express that then used= have/has Got

If I had had your number I would have called you. = would have + V3 form.

He has got headache. I have got a headache.

I will surely come. I will surely help you. Never use definitely with will.

Used in present= I am definitely coming. He is definitely help you.

What is your name? where is Rohit Sharma? Correct sentences

Can you tell me, what is your name? Do you know, where is Aryan? Wrong sentences

Can you tell me what your name is? correct

Do you know where Rohit Sharma is? Correct

Not able to= when you can do that work but due to some reason you can’t. (Be able to in future)

like hear(voice not clear or far away from you) & see (long distance)

cannot=from child wood or some accidental case you lost your ability like see, hear, wal

I am not able to write, my hand is paining.

I cannot write.

I am not able to hear you. I can’t hear you.

I am not able to walk. I can’t walk.

I am not able to see you. I can’t see you.

I will not be able to come. I will not be able to meet him.

Had Had use=if I had had money I would have given.

Have you= just want to confirm from other + verbs3 form for Did 1st form

Have you followed me? Have you paid the fee?

Did you call me yesterday? Asking that time you have did like that question.

Did you go to village last weekend? Like time related questions

There comes….names = when Vehicle/people coming. For advance English

There comes the bus. There comes sir. There comes Rohit Sharma.

Become=it required time to make. बनवण्यासाठी वेळ

Be= suddenly/immediate change.

I will be a successful person= wrong

I will become a successful person. Right I will become a doctor.

He will be angry. He will be happy.

Against=चिपके घड़े होना/ टेकून उभा रहाणे

I am standing against the wall. मी भिंतीला टेकून उभा आहे.

Have/has been= subject खूप वेळ पळून असा आहे

Mummy has been happy since morning.

Papa has been angry since two days.

I have been busy since morning. I know, you have been a teacher since 5 years.

Was were vs had been

He was my friend. He had been my friend since 10th class.

I have to go= मजबुरी

I want to go= desire इच्छा I need to go= गरज

He says= he says, he goes to GYM

He said = he said. He would come.

He saying = he is saying , he will come.

I said to you= I told you

Had= in the past had never comes single. Always had having something

Sub + had +V3 +,sub + V2

AM/IS/ARE + timing = used for future

Khan sir is coming to Pune tomorrow.

I am going to my village tonight.

Get= काम दुसरा कडून करूं घेणे Get+ V3 or natural happend

Make+Obj + V1 = कोई भी काम आपसे जबरदस्ती कर के लिया जाता है

I am making him cry. I am making him wash the clothes. I am making her to clean the table.

It is getting hot. You are getting old. I am getting angry/confused

Hear/see/understand = don’t used ing & am/is/are used can .

I can hear you. I can understand. I can see you.

For past thing just done don’t used have/has here just used V2

I have paid the fee. Wrong. I paid the fee yesterday. Correct

Did +you+V1 always use this structure

Be= am/is/are

Be=was/were

Be=Been

Things name +am/is/are +being+ V3= work is running but don’t know who is doing

Your notebook is being check. Your clothes are being washed.

Were you= काय तू अस होत

Did you काय तू अस काम केले होता

Where you at home.

Did you go to your home. Did you call me.

Make= after make every time used verb 1st form

I am understanding the rule.

I am making him understand.

I have made him understood. Wrong

I have made him understood. Correct

Subject +am/is/are+ V3

I am loved.

He is threatened. त्याला धमकी दिली आहे.

Sir is disturbed. He is tortured. त्याचा छळ केला जातो

Hear/see/understand = don’t used ing & am/is/are used can .

I can hear you. I can understand. I can see you.

I told that I would verbs 1st form.

I told you, I would come.

I wanted to come but I couldn’t come.

Yet= -Ve I have not paid fee yet.

So far=+ve I have paid the fee 2 times so far

Thing’s name+Will be V3

You will be invited. This phone will be repaired. Your work will be done

How are you. Am good and you. I am also good. Here replace also with SO by below condition

So + helping verbs +subject

So am I मी पण आहे have you paid fee. – so have I मी देखील पैसे दिले आहेत

Does he come. So does he.

OF= when some one died form illness.

He has died of Cancer.

Did you have? (it’s past so answer must be past) Yes I had Or I did not have= past

Did you have money? I did not have a money

Do you have? Yes I have= present

PREPOSITIONS

AT=त्या जगी अहे अन कही तरि काम करत अहे

I am in the GYM.

I am in the hospital.

IN=त्या जगी अहे आणि कहिच काम करत नाही

I am at the GYM.

I am at the hospital.

At= focus.

He smiled at me. Look at there. Don’t laugh at me. Stop staring at me.

On= exact location

I am going to EON IT park.

Each of always comes helping verb= is, has, was s/es

I like teaching as well as dancing.

I like reading as well as writing

I love you as well. I like black color as well.

As soon as sir come. I will call you. As soon as class starts, you enter the class

As long as I alive, you need not worry.

Under= body and chair not touched.

I am under the chair.

I am underneath.

Above= something above your head but not touch

Over= touch the body & moving form head like Aeroplane

Order= tell request=ask

Tell him to leave. Ask him to leave from here.

Tell him to pay the fee. Ask him to pay the fee.

To used for preposition

To+ place

I am going to gym

To for infinite=verb v1

I want to speak English.

Could have=असू शकते+V3

You could have passed. I could have come.

Should have=असणे आवश्यक आहे +V3

You should have told me. You should have come on time.

May have=असू शकते+V3

He may have forgotten.

Must have=असणे आवश्यक आहे + V3

He must have broken the window.

Much & many only for -Ve for +Ve use A LOT OF

I don’t have many friends in Bangalore.

I don’t have much time. I have a lot of money.

ON= moving inside transport like train, bus

I am on the Bus. I am on the train. I am on am airoplane. I am on the Way.

IN=Not moving inside

I am in the car. I am in the auto.

Yourself/yourselves= You are doing your work by yourself= single

You are doing your work by yourselves= for four people.

They are coming by themselves.

Ourselves=we are going by ourselves.

Superlative degree form.

1. add est to the end

Fast= fastest small – smallest

2. ending in Y then change Y to I and add est

Happy- happiest busy- busiest

3. adjective used most before it

Beautiful – most beautiful

Important – most important