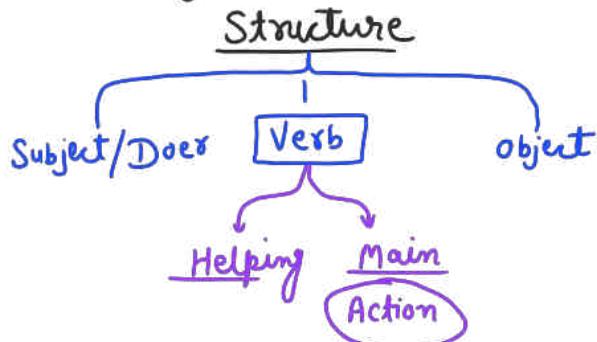


# Tense

Revision

- Sentence → ① Complete meaning  
② Arrangement of Words



1. Ritika is calling Meenal. → Positive sentence.
2. Is Ritika Calling Meenal? → Interrogative [Close Ended]
3. Who is calling Meenal? → " [Open Ended]
4. Ritika is not calling Meenal → Negative sent.

**TENSE** → **Time of Action** → Verb →  $V^1, V^2, V^3, V+s/es, V+ing$

State of Change

Past  
Experienced

Present  
Experiencing

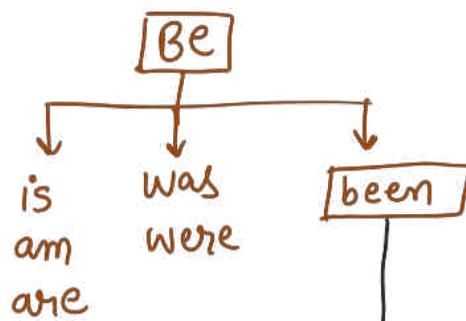
Future

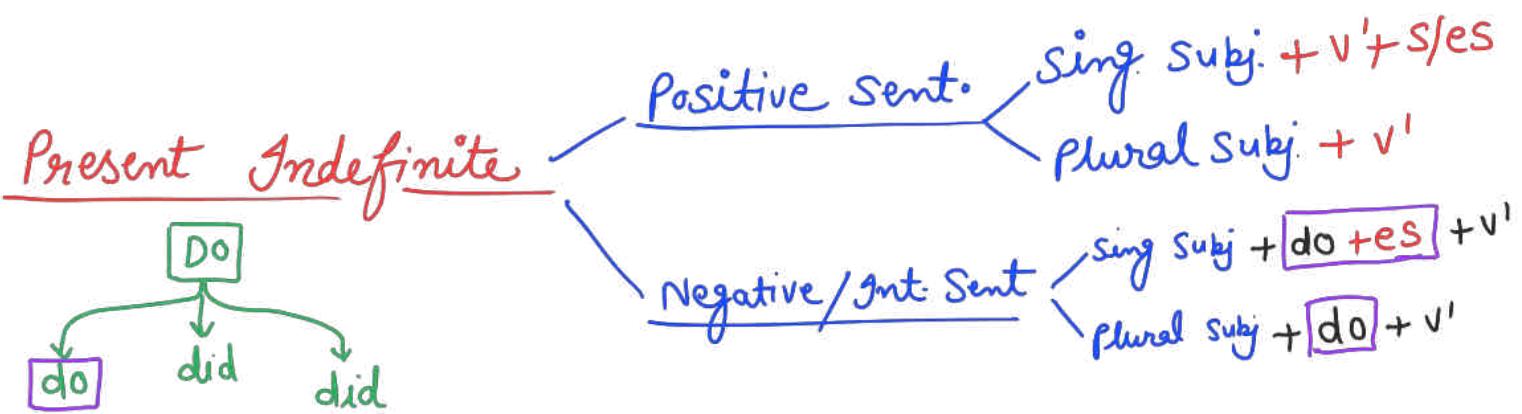
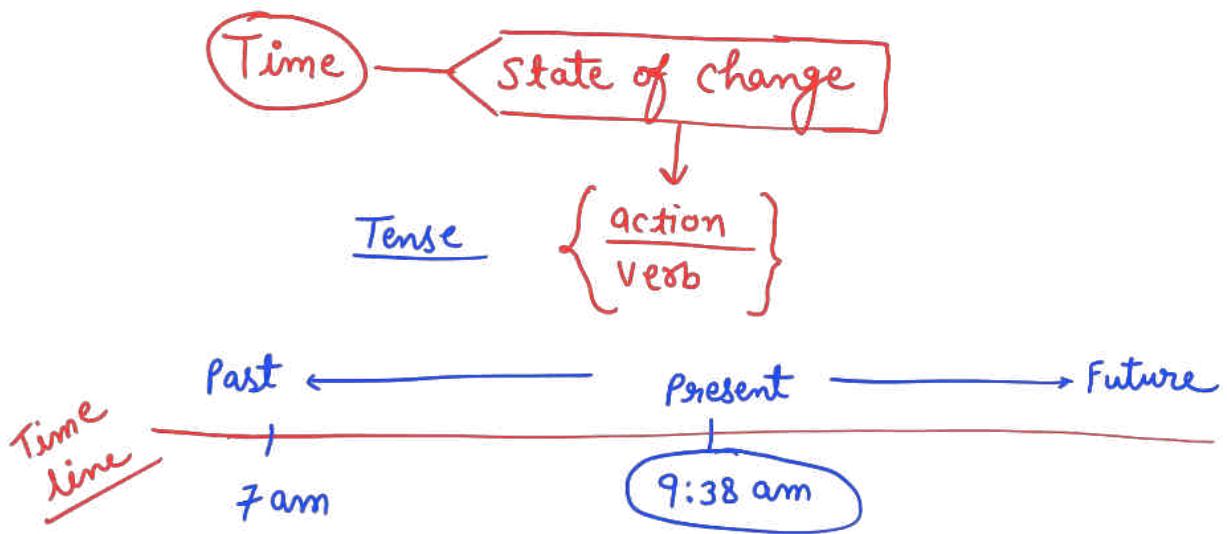
1. Indefinite —  $V^1, V+s/es, V^2$

2. Continuous —  $V+ing$

3. Perfect —  $V^3$

4. Perfect Continuous —  $been + V+ing$





Breeta \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a poem.

Breeta writes a poem.

Abhishek and Breeta write a poem.

-ve Breeta does not write a poem.

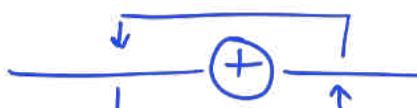
Close Ended Does Breeta write a poem.

Open Ended what does Breeta write ~~a poem.~~

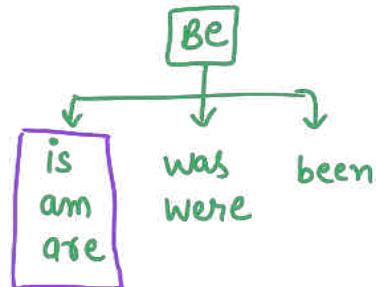
Superfluous/Redundant

Q. Tags / Voices / Narration

- Tense
  - 1. Basic level (Zero) — Hv/Mv
  - 2. Comparative Analysis.
  - 3. Short cut / Tricks



## Present Continuous — is/am/are + v+ing

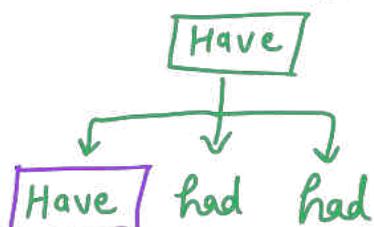


Reena is Writing (write) a poem

I am " " " "

Reena and I are Writing a poem.

## Present Perfect — have/has + v<sup>3</sup>



Shashi has Written (write) a letter.

I have Written (write) a letter.

Shashi and Karam have Written " " "

## Past Indefinite

Positive sent. — v<sup>2</sup>

Negative sent. — did + v<sup>1</sup>

Interrogative sent.

Karan wrote (write) a letter.

-ve Karan did not ~~wrote~~ write a letter.

Close Ended did Karan write a letter?

Open Ended what did Karan Write a letter?

Past Continuous — Was/were + v' + ing

kiran was singing a song.

Past perfect — had + v<sup>3</sup>

kiran had sung a song.

1. Kirti has donated blood. Present Perfect.
2. She reads a newspaper everyday. Present Indefinite.
3. Tanya had killed a snake. Past perfect.
4. She had a car. Past Indefinite.
5. Ishan was talking to Naina. Past continuous.

Future Indefinite — Will/Shall + v'

① Shall — I/we

will — other Subject

You, He, She, It  
They, Name

— Not Fixed

opinion/intension

विचार ; इच्छा

I shall help you.

Indu will buy a car.

Future Action

Saurav will meet me tomorrow.

② Will — I/we

Shall — other Subj

— Fixed

Promise — I will help you.

Determination — we will qualify the exam.

Threat — I will kill you.

You shall not enter this

prohibited area.

Official Instruction

No Candidate will/shall bring his/her phones in the examination hall.

Future continuous :- will/shall + be + V+ing

- Indu will be writing a poem.

Future perfect :- will/shall + have + V<sup>3</sup>

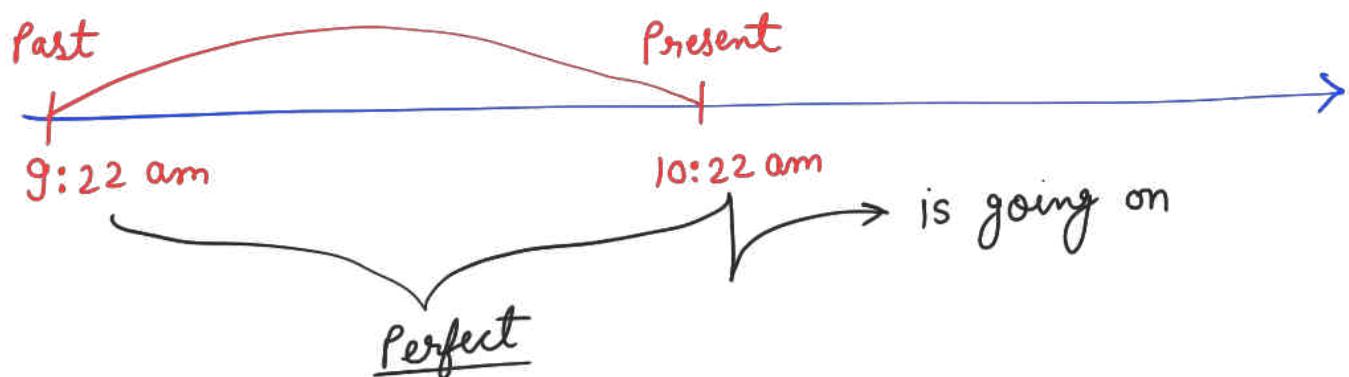
- Indu will have written a poem.

since/for + time  
word phrase sentence

### Present perfect Continuous Tense

इम 1 यहाँ से Tenses पढ़ रहे हैं।  
Perfect Continuous

a part of an action  
is complete and rest  
of it is still going  
on.



- \* Complete
- \* Effect can be seen/feel
- \* No scope of Improvement

# Uses of since/for

**SINCE** - Point of time  
 ↓  
 Specific time

- 1 day, date, time, year, month - . . .

Since Tuesday, Since 15<sup>th</sup> August.

Since January, Since 1947

- 2 Parts of a day.

Since morning, since night

Since dawn, Since dusk  
भौर

- 3 Stages of life.

since childhood,

since adulthood

- 4 Event / occasion

Since Dusshera, since her wedding

Since last Sunday *Phrase*

Since he left the Village *Sentence*

Since they started the business *Sent.*

Since yesterday *Word*

Since his inception birth; beginning *Phrase*

**FOR** - Period of time

- 1 Indefinite duration

For a long time.

- 2 Numerical + time word

For ten days.

- 3 Calculated - time → Unit

For a decade

दशक - दस वर्ष का समय

# Since time immemorial Phrase

Since ~~time~~ immemorial

Since immemorial time

Since time immemorial ✓ → Phrase  $\frac{1}{\infty}$ , ऐसे ही  
इतापि फिक्स  $\frac{1}{\infty}$

for two days and three nights

Since last week } since last week  
for the last week } for the last week SMTWThFS →  
                            ↑ Seven days  
                            ↓ NR. + time

for an hour

since last hour

for hours

for two days after Holi

for three weeks before 2015

## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

S + has / have + been + v' + ing ..... since / for + time

Mansi has been writing a poem since morning.

## Past Perfect Continuous Tense

S + had + been + v' + ing ..... since / for + time

The Indians had been struggling to get independence for many years

## Future Perfect Continuous Tense

S + Shall/will + have + been + V+ing ----- ~~since / for + time~~ from

She will have been making different pictures ~~since 2025~~ from

## \*Comparative Analysis

### Present Indefinite v/s Present Continuous

II to mention a habit/routine action - key words

Frequency:-

Verb

verb से पहले

always, usually, often, repeatedly, frequently.

Scarcely, barely, rarely, seldom, never.

Frequency + time:-

end

every morning, every night, every week,  
day in and day out, off and on.

Rani ~~is~~ always telling the truth.  
tells

### Negative words

~~not~~

She ~~is~~ often coming late here.  
comes

इन सभी शब्दों के साथ Not लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

Nishu ~~is~~ helping Kabir ~~often~~.  
helps

Nisha often helps Kabir. ✓

Monika ~~is~~ everyday meeting him.  
meets

Monika meets him everyday. ✓

- Meenu ~~is~~ usually ~~taking~~ takes responsibilities.
- The teacher ~~is~~ every week holds a meeting. every week.
- She ~~is~~ not Saving any money ~~Scarcely~~.  
Saves
- The government of India ~~is not~~ playing attention towards the employment ~~hardly~~  
~~hardly~~  $\leftarrow$  Plays
- Niti ~~is~~ telling her childhood stories ~~usually~~  
usually tells
- Always Shetha ~~irritates~~ everyone.
- He ~~every morning~~ is delivering newspaper in our street  
~~delivers~~
- Karan ~~is~~ not attending the class ~~rarely~~  
~~attends~~

### Present Indefinite v/s Present Cont.

- ↓
- ② to mention Universal truth
- ① scientific fact.
  - ② Mathematical fact.
  - ③ Psychological fact.
  - ④ Philosophical fact.

The earth pulls everything downwards

A magnet ~~is~~ attracting opposite poles.  
~~attracts~~

A bisector divides an angle into equal parts.

PSYCHOLOGY } True love never dies.  
Behaviour Study of } A father loves his daughter more than his son

PHILOSOPHY } Death comes to all.  
Love → Life / knowledge }

1. Nobody dies (die) hungry. psychological fact.
2. A triangle Sums (sum) the angle of  $180^\circ$ . math
3. Two Complementary angles do not make (make) 180 degrees of magnitude.
4. Everyone gets (get) equal time.
5. Life is what you make (make) of it.

fact - a proven statement

Present Indefinite v/s Present Cont.



③ to mention — Proverb; Saying; quotation  
(Story-based) (Spoken words) (taken words from text)

Slow and steady wins the race.

"Delhi Chalo" says S.C. Bose.

Shakespeare says, "What's in the name."

Caesar says, "Cowards die many times . . . ."

## Present Indefinite v/s Present Cont.



- 1) to mention a live action [key words] - now, right now,  
(at the time of speaking) at present, at this time,  
at this point of time,  
Currently.

She is reading a book now.

The customer you are trying to is Currently speaking to  
someone else.

- 2) to mention a parallel action — [key words]  
(not at the time of speaking) these days, now a days

The govt is preparing us for covid-19 situations these days.

The following Categories of verbs are generally used in  
Indefinite Tense in place of Continuous tense

1. **[SENSE]** — see, taste, smell, touch, feel . . . .
2. **[FEELINGS]** — like, love, hate, crave, desire . . . .
3. **[MENTAL PROCESS]** — think, decide, know, perceive . . . .
4. **[APPEARANCE]** — look, seen, appear, . . . .
5. **[POSSESSION]** — have, own, belong, contain . . . .
6. **[MISCELLANEOUS]** — equal, matter . . . .

I ~~am seeing~~ a mountain. **Sense**  
see

She ~~is respecting~~ her parents. **Feeling**  
respects

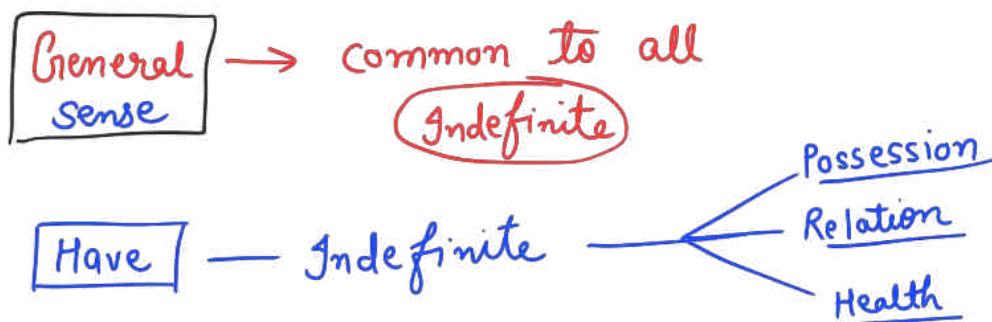
Raj ~~is believing~~ us. **Mental Process**  
believes

The students ~~are wanting~~ 'The English Acumen'. **Poss.**  
Want

They ~~are needing~~ Common Sense. **Poss**  
need

It ~~is not mattering~~ to me. **Miscell.**  
does not matter

Monika ~~is trusting~~ her friends.  
trusts



- I have / am having a car.  
Poss.
- I have / am having a cup of tea.  
Drink
- I have / am having fever today.  
Health
- I have / am having a ride in a car.  
Health
- She was / is having dinner.  
Eat
- How many brothers do you have / are you having?  
Relation
- Aditi has / is having a brother in the USA.  
Relation
- The students have / are having fun in the class.  
enjoy

**THINK**

— Indefinite Tense — General Sense

— Continuous Tense — Specific Sense — **PLAN**

- I think / am thinking of you.
- I think / am thinking of a new business.
- The manager thinks / is thinking of a new branch of Patiala.

**HEAR**

— Indefinite Tense — general sense

— Continuous Tense — specific sense

सुनवाई Trial

4. We hear / are hearing the noise of fans.
5. His mother hears / is hearing the reason for his failure.
6. The judge hears / is hearing the arguments.

(S) + SMELL — gn definite Tense — general sense. (good)  
Non living                            Continuous Tense — specific sense. (Bad)

Rose Smells / is smelling sweet.

Archit Smells / is smelling a flower. → घर पर दोनों सरी हैं।  
Living

7. This Non-Living dish Smells / is smelling nice.
8. Her Non-Living perfume Smells / is smelling bad.
9. Isha Living Smells / is smelling the dish.

see — general sense

static look — see + understand

Motion watch — see + understand

notice — look with total attention.

gaze — look + absent minded.

stare — look constantly.

glare — look angrily

Peep - look through a small opening.



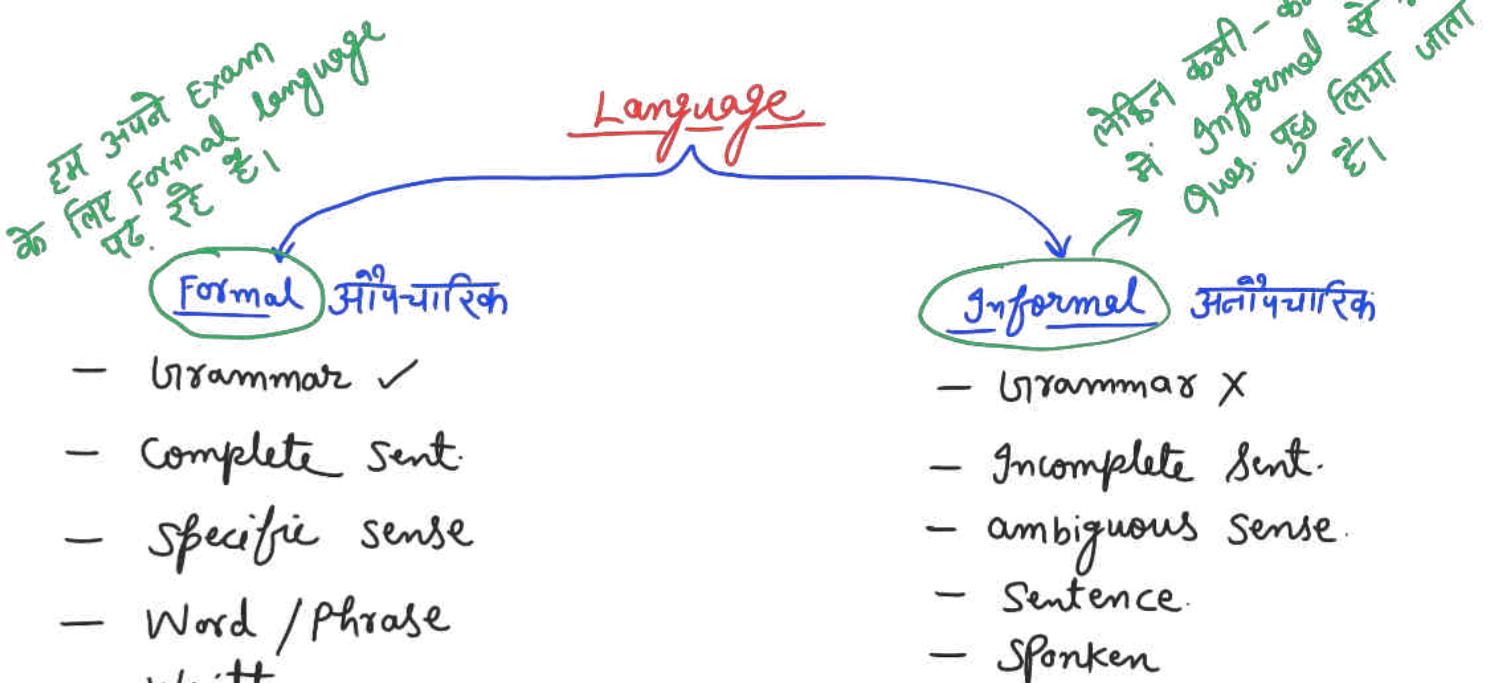
देखना  
Peep  
कहनाता है

Ponder - look - book / situation.

Hear - general sense.

Listen - Hear + Understand.

Hark - distant / attention



### Informal

① Commentary (Present Indefinite)

Ex:- There goes another Six!  
तो ये लड़ा एक और छवका!

② Irritation

He habit always come late.

Disapproving Sense

✓ He is always coming late.

Ex:- Indu is always commenting during class.

③ Dramatic representation of History

} Present Indefinite → Akbar ascends the throne after Bawram Khan.

पर भी इंद्रास दिसी को लीलकर सुनाया जाता है तो इसे present Ind. में लिया जाता है।

## Present Perfect v/s Past Indefinite

+ve end

Recently Completed Action → Keywords —

So far, till now,  
by now, by this time

yet = as yet, already, just

Heena ~~has~~ understood the process so far

-ve end

Hv MV

Shikha ~~has~~ returned the debts by now.

She ~~has~~ done these questions already.

Mohan ~~has~~ <sup>comed</sup> ~~Came~~ home just.

Mohan has just come home. ✓

Sameer ~~did~~ not accepted the proposal yet.  
~~has~~

## Present Perfect v/s Past Indefinite

Past Specific Time — date, day, year, month,  
yesterday, —ago,  
last week, last year,  
last month

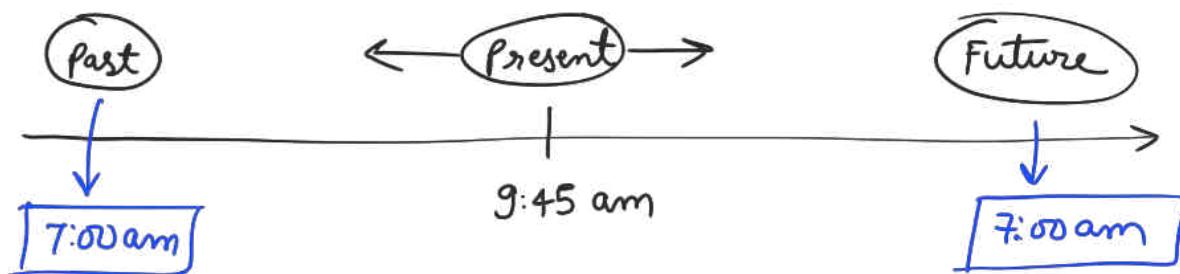
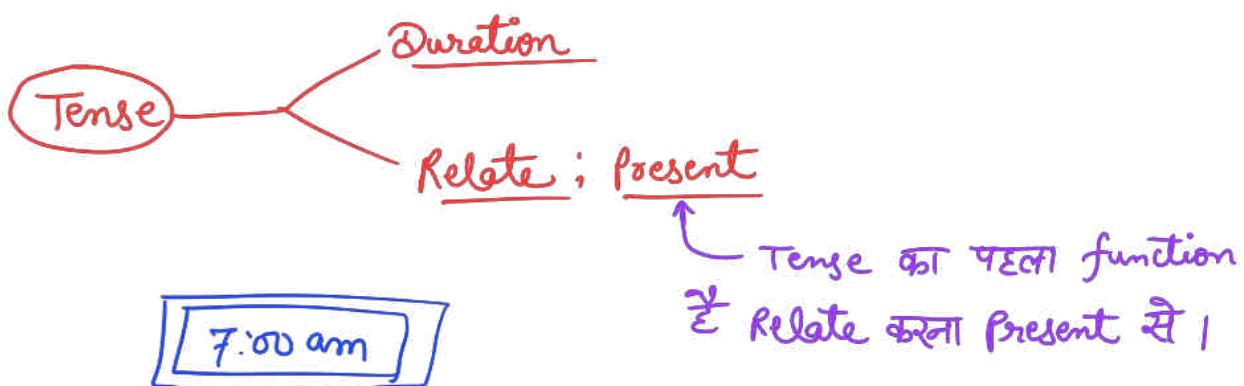
1. Kiran ~~has~~ qualified the exam in 2010.  
~~has की पारवत नहीं है~~ → in past abt specific time

2. She ~~has~~ celebrated her birthday yesterday.

3. I ~~have~~ called him three days ago.

4. Gandhi ~~has~~ launched the Satyagrah. → 1917 की घटना है।

5. India ~~has~~ become Independent. → Historical fact.



He wakes up early every morning. **Habit** — Present Indefinite

Water freezes at 0°. — **Universal Truth** — Present Indefinite

Two parallel lines never intersect each other. **UT** — M - Pres. Ind.

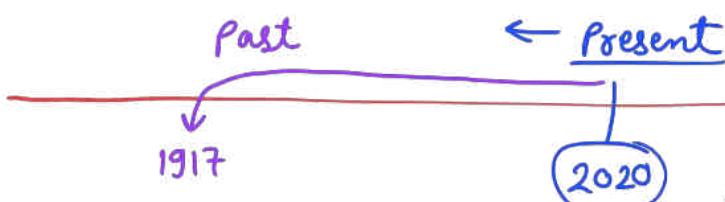
A mother loves her children selflessly. **UT** — Phy - Pres. Ind.

Shakespeare says, "Cowards die many times." **Saying** — Pres. Ind.

Timeless Statement → Present Indefinite

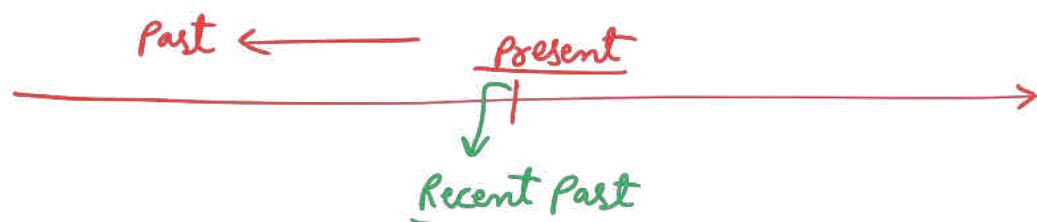
Karan qualified the exam in 2010. **Past Specific**

Gandhi launched the Satyagraha in 1917. **Past Specific**

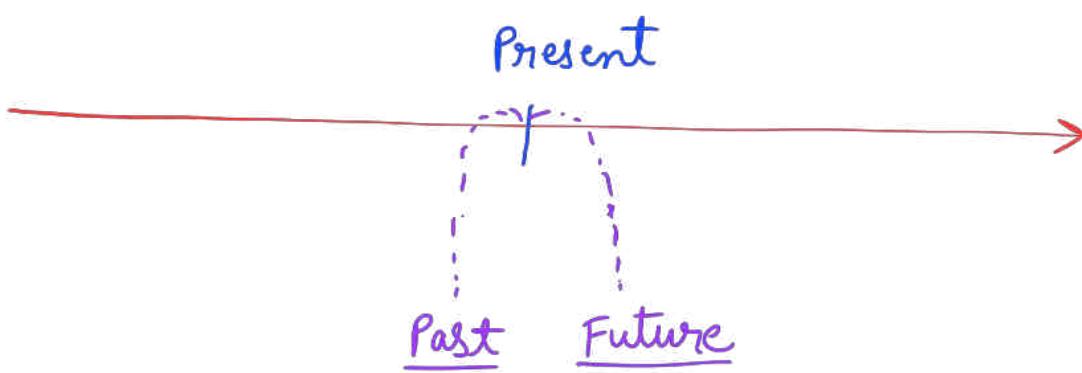


Past Indefinite → Distant Past  
Present perfect → Recent Past

Raj has finished the lunch by now.



Sarika is driving her car now.



Slight Past + Present + Slight Future

Incomplete ← continuous

I am reading a novel.



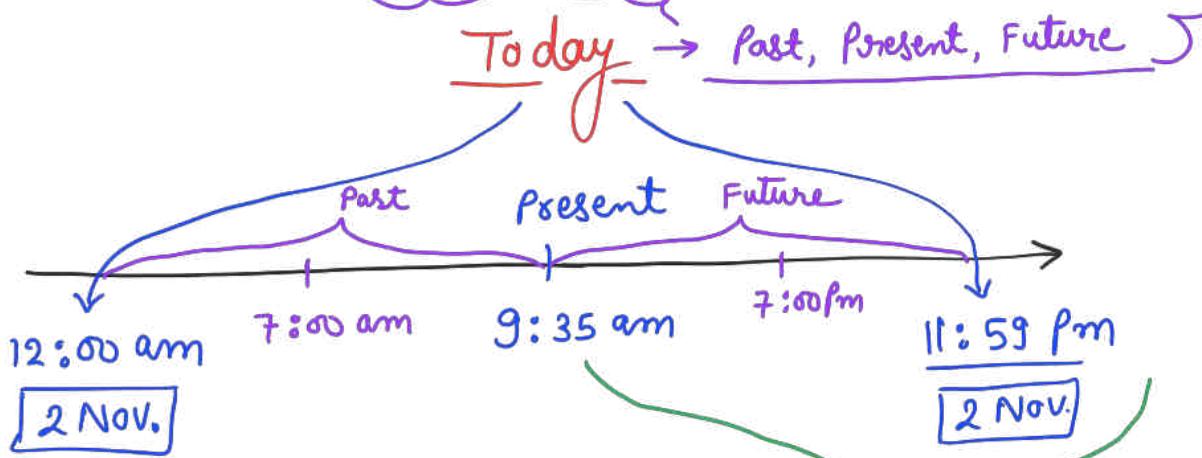
## By - Completed time (Perfect)

Hari \_\_\_\_\_ his project

- A. has Submitted ⑨
- B. had Submitted ② ③
- C. will have Submitted. ① ④ ⑤ ⑥  
⑦ ⑧

1. by tomorrow
2. by last week
3. by past year
4. by coming week.
5. by next year.
6. by today
7. by this week.
8. by 2020
9. by now.

आज मैं 5 लंगे उठा था। (Past)  
 आज मैं दिपिका पाठ्यकान से मिलूँगा। (Future)  
 आज मैं Tense पढ़ रहा हूँ। (Present)



Hari will have submitted his project by today.

जब हम इस तरह के duration को by से बताने का काम करते हैं तो आपका इवारा हमेशा उस तरफ दौलत है जो समय का इस्ता बचा दुआ है।

1. Hari has been waiting here [Since he has ~~Came~~ come here.  
Present Perfect cont.] Part Specific time  
Part Indefinite

Present perfect cont. + [Since] + Past Indefinite  
Past Specific time.

2. Udit has been writing beautiful poems since he ~~has~~ left his college.

3. Rakhi ~~is~~ preparing the dishes since the guests ~~had~~ arrived.  
has been

4. Nobody ~~has seen~~ him since he ~~had~~ migrated.  
sense

5. Anjali has ~~been respecting~~ / has respected them since  
She ~~was joining~~ their club.  
joined

⑥ - sense, Feeling, Mental process, Appearance, Possession, mis.

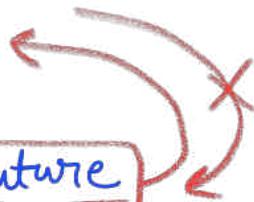
इन 6 categories को दमलोग Indefinite tense में  
use करते हैं लेकिन इनका ही continuous tense  
में use नहीं करते हैं।

\* Indefinite Continuous  
\* Perfect Continuous

⇒ Since → Past Specific time

Kiran will have (read) the new novel since next week.  
been reading from

★ Since — Present / Past



★ From — Present / Past / Future

Since / from last week

Since / from yesterday.

Since / from past month

from 2035.

from next year

from coming week

since / from time immemorial

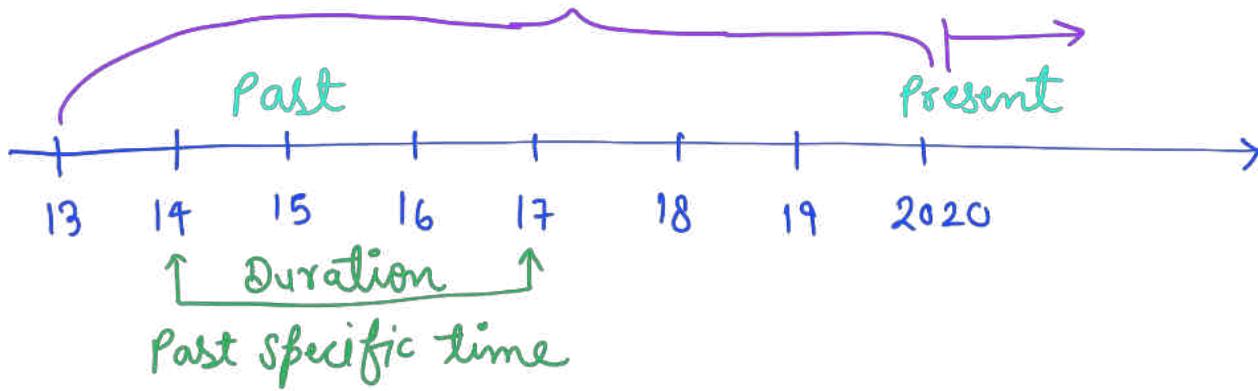
from following year

He has been working here since 2014. ✓

He has been working here from 2014. ✓

He ~~will~~ has been working here since 2022.

He ~~has been working~~ here since 2014 to 2017.

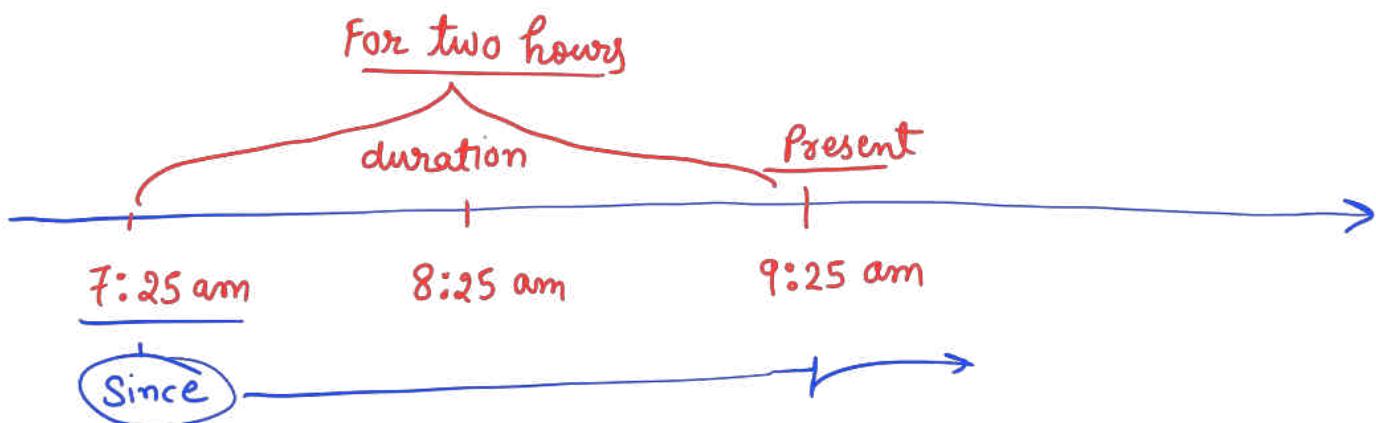


★ Part Indefinite Tense

from Past to Past

Karan has been waiting in the hall for two hours.

Since 7:25 am



Since — Specific time.

for — Period of time.

Tarun is the tallest boy that I \_\_\_\_\_

1. See
2. Saw
3. have seen ✓
4. had seen

Past — Past

Present — Present

Superlative  
degree

Perfect  
(complete)

est

iest

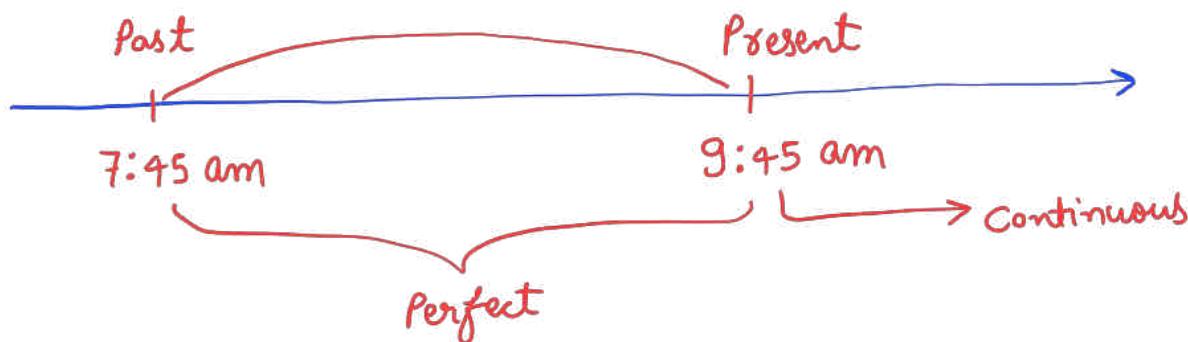
most

least

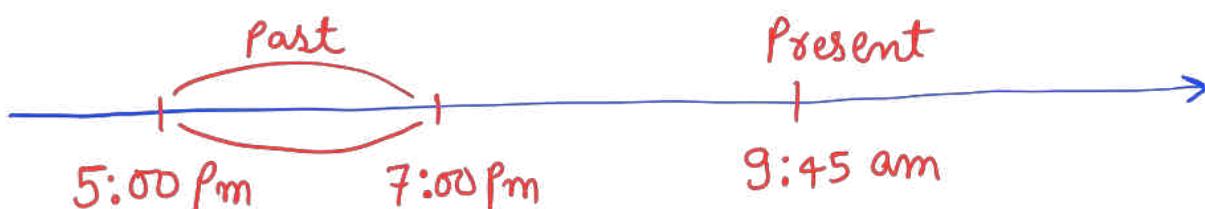
The Bhagvad Gita is the best motivational book  
that we have found (find).

Ravi has been Waiting here for two hours.

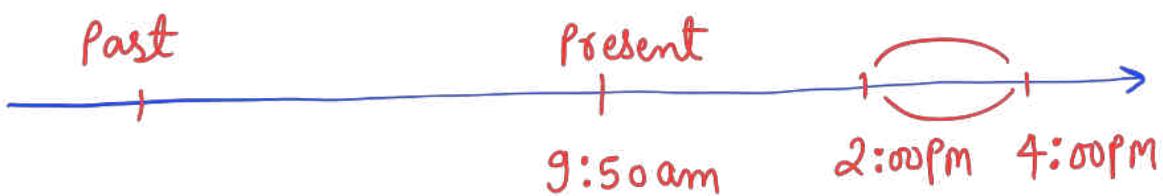
से



Ravi waited here for two hours. duration तक/के लिए



Ravi will wait here for two hours. duration तक/के लिए

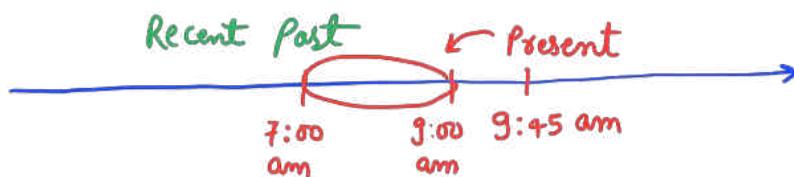


Ravi waits here for two hours. (Habit)

Ravi has waited here for two hours.

Recent Past (Recent complete Action)

उस इसान ने दो घण्टे तक इंतजार किया अब वह नहीं कर रहा है।



Since — time — Perfect cont (से)  
Reason — Any tense (क्योंकि)  
because

Ravi has been working here since <sub>time</sub> he completed his graduation.

Ravi has been working here Since <sub>Reason</sub> he needs money.

Ravi worked here Since he needed money. ✓

Ravi works here Since he needs money. ✓

Routine वन गया  
ई काम करेगा। नो  
पैसा बनेगा।

### Past Indefinite v/s Past Perfect

Antecedent (पहले हुआ) — Complete → Perfect

Precedent (बाद में हुआ) — Indefinite

1 (Antecedent) Perfect + [before] + (Precedent) Indefinite

- (P) { He want to sleep.  
(A) { He took some medicine.

He had taken some medicine before he went to sleep.

- (A) { She locked the doors.  
(P) { She went to her college.

She had locked the doors before she went to her college.

{ Manoj picked up the receiver.  
He said "Hello" then

Superfluous

Manoj had picked up the receiver before he said "Hello" then

2 \_\_\_\_\_ before \_\_\_\_\_ then / later

3 (Precedent) Indefinite + after + (Antecedent) Perfect

A { Tamanna prepared some dishes.  
P { She waited for the guests.

Tamanna waited for the guests after she had prepared  
some dishes.

Rakhi ~~had~~ thanked the guest ~~before~~ she received the trophy.

after A

had

Monika <sup>A</sup> raised a question ~~after~~ he ~~had~~ answered it.

before P

Rohan ~~had~~ stopped his car ~~before~~ he <sup>A</sup> saw me

after

saw me  
had seen

She ~~had~~ paid the bill before she ~~had~~ left the hotel.

had

Monika <sup>A</sup> completed all the chores ~~after~~ she ~~had~~ left for her college.

before P

\* Before + V<sup>2</sup>, had + V<sup>3</sup> (Reorganisation)

\* After + had + V<sup>3</sup>, V<sup>2</sup>

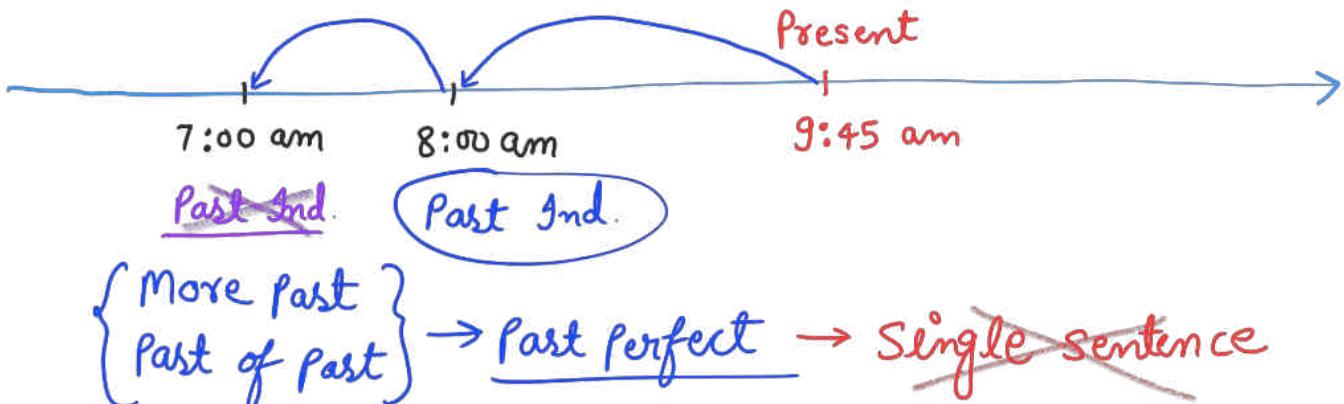
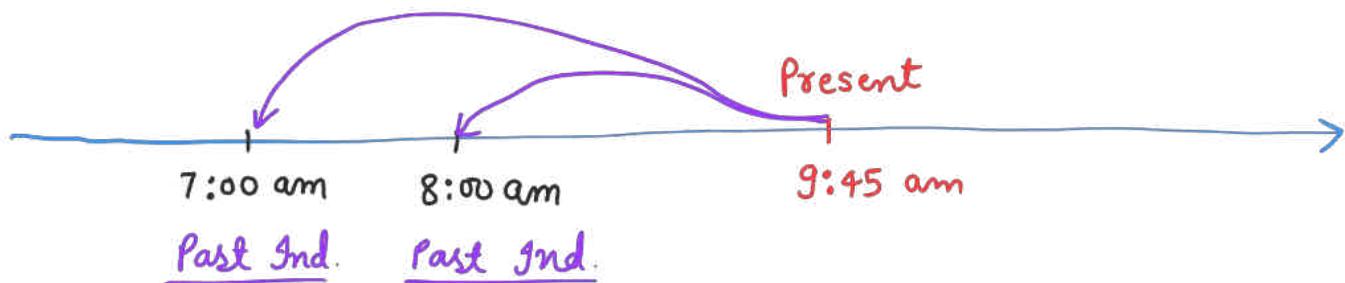
~~Before~~ I faced the problem, I became nervous.  
~~After~~ had (A) (P)

~~After~~ Sanjay thanked me, I helped him.  
~~before~~ (P) had (A) had fallen

They found that the gatekeeper ~~fell~~ asleep.  
(A) had taken

The doctor diagnosed that the athlete ~~took~~ some drugs.  
(P) (A)

She ~~finished~~ the house-work at 7:00 am. She left for  
had finished her office at 8:00 am.



Past Indefinite - Past Specific time

Present Perfect - Recent Past

Past Perfect - Single Sent. X

she ~~had~~ completed the project yesterday.

She had completed the project (before she submitted it)

They went to their village and found that a lot  
of changes ~~took place~~  
had taken

## Conditional Sentence

Condition

Result; Expected Action

1. Mis-arrangement of Condition & Result; If C R

~~If~~ Sagar will host a party, <sup>if</sup> he qualifies the exam.

2.



If cond.  Result

~~then later~~

अगर If he helps me ~~then~~ <sup>तो तब</sup> I will thank him

### ③ Mis-arrangement of tenses

#### Condition - Past / Present / Future

Condition Future नहीं रखी जा सकती है क्योंकि जब Future पता दी नहीं है वहा दीने वाला है न ही हम Future को देख सकते हैं और न ही Future के Relative Condition और Result को देख सकते हैं।

1 If + Pres. Indef, Future Ind  
 (C) (R)

- If She comes on time, she will take us to the party.  
 (C) = (R)
- If he proves his talent, the boss will give him a chance.  
 (R) (C)
- If Tarun works hard, if he will get extra time.  
 (C)
- If Naina will help me then I will thank her.  
 (C) (R)

2 If + Past Indef, S + Would + V'  
 (C) (R)

- 1. If She solved the questions, I would appreciate appreciated her.  
 (C) (R)
- 2. If my friend qualified the exam, they would prepared well.  
 (R) (C)

would understand

3. If you revised everything then you understood well.

(C)

(R)

4. I helped Reena in this month if she would not repeated it.

would help

did

I helped Reena in this month if she did not repeated it.

(R)

(C)

3. If Past Perfect, S+ would + have + V<sup>3</sup>

If Past Perfect

(C)

S+ would + have + V<sup>3</sup>

(R)

If they had seen me, they would have not done it.

(C)

not

would have

if

had

Shikha had stopped her car, She would have seen me.

(R)

(C)

not

If Karen Johar had made a movie, I would have not watch it.

(C)

(R)

### \* Find the Error

(L) → (R)

1. If She saw/me, he/will talk to me / No Error.

(A)

(B)

would

(C)

(D)

2. If She tells/a lie, she/will face the music / No Error.

✓

3. Tarun would help/me if/I ask him / No Error.

(R)

asked

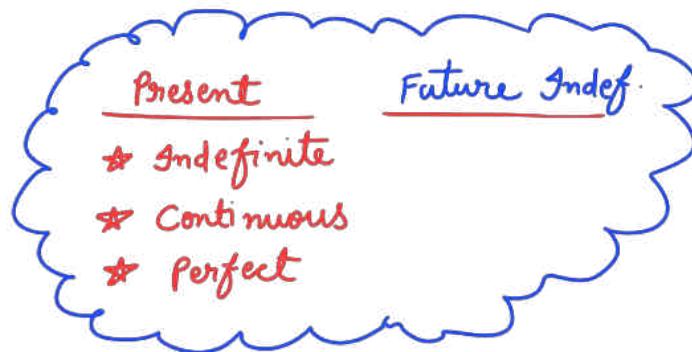
4. If She had donated/blood, She/would take its benefit.

would have taken



1. If She had paid / the fee, She would attend the class / NE  
A      B      C have      D
2. If Ranauq helps me / I will thank him / No Error
3. If Jaya had / her car, She / would give it to me / NE  
<sup>v<sup>2</sup></sup><sub>past</sub> - Ind.
4. If Shikha likes / my book / She ~~would~~ <sup>will</sup> recommend it / NE

1. If She had paid / attention, She / would ~~understand~~ <sup>understood</sup> easily / NE  
<sup>v<sup>2</sup></sup><sub>have</sub>
2. If Nancy has done / her work, She / will come to party / NE  
<sup>pres. perf.</sup>



3. If Tarun is reading / a newspaper. I / will finish the project / NE  
<sup>pres. cont.</sup>
4. If you had / my number, it / would help you / NE  
<sup>v<sup>2</sup></sup><sub>Part. Ind.</sub>

1. She Would have helped / us if she / had / money / NE  
<sup>Hv</sup><sub>had (v<sup>3</sup>)</sub>
2. I had had my lunch before I left the hotel.  
<sup>Hv</sup><sub>V<sup>3</sup></sub>

Would meet

2. my friend would have met/me if I had asked him yesterday.

L → R + time word

इनकी वजह से व्याख्या को Reverse में  
ठिक करने का काम करें।

Kiran had seen my friends yesterday  
Saw

3. If Kiran qualified / the exam in 2014, She/would ~~have joined~~ <sup>join</sup> the post.

4. Had I noticed / you there, I/would have talked to you.

Inversion

If + S + had + V<sup>3</sup> + Obj, S + would have + V<sup>3</sup> + obj.

Had + S + V<sup>3</sup> + Obj, " " " " "

If She had sold her house, she would have lived peacefully.  
had She sold her house, " " " "

## Imagination / Hypothetical Condition

If + Subject + Were/V<sup>2</sup>, S + would + V'----  
(sing/plural)

If I am the PM of India, I would make good Policies.

If She was alive, She would take the charges.

If Naina were here, She would make some dishes.

If I Were you, you <sup>doer</sup> would not help them.

Hypothetical

tentative Solution  
temporary

If + Subj + Were + Subj, Subj + Would + V<sup>1</sup>

①

②

①

If he were I, he would cancel the plan.

She

Were I her, she would maintain the discipline.

If + Subj + Were + Subj, Subj + Would + V<sup>1</sup>

①

②

①

Inversion - Were + S<sub>1</sub> + S<sub>2</sub> ... S + Would + V<sup>1</sup> + ...

Ex:- If she were him, she would not deceive anyone.

Inversion - Were she he, she would not deceive anyone.

If she were he she  
If she was him, he would carry out the orders.

If Naina were here, she would tell the truth.

Were I him, he would solve the problem.

I wish } + S + Were/V<sup>2</sup>  
Would that }

कार्रा

I wish I were in London.

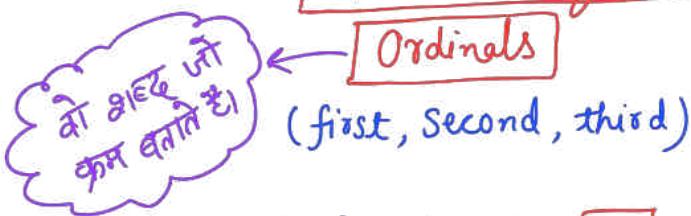
Would that Seema was/were my friend.

\* It is time/moment/pal + S + Were + V<sup>2</sup>

\* It is high " " " } + S + Were + V<sup>2</sup>  
right " " " }  
appropriate " " " }

1. It is time we Completed (complete) this topic.
2. It is high time Rakhi were (be) in her office.
3. It is right moment they sold (sell) their house.
4. It is the second time she has come (come) late.

\* It is [Superlative Degree] time } + s + Perfect



Rahul is the tallest boy that I have seen (see).  
 ↑  
 (SD)

5. It was the best moment Raj had spoken (speak) the truth.
6. Shreya wishes She won (win) the prize.
7. She wished She had visited (visit) Ladakh.

\* I wish } + s + v<sup>2</sup>/were  
 I wished } + s + had+v<sup>3</sup>

8. It is time my friend gave (give) me money.
9. It is time to shut (Shut) the Shop.  
 Subj

It is time } (S) to+v'

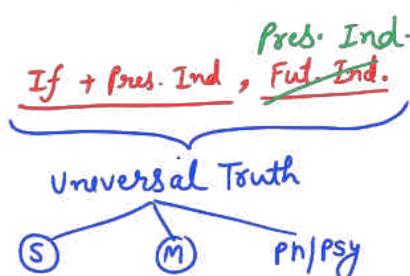
1. Mansi wished ~~(S)~~ to help (help) her friends.
2. Mansi wishes She helped (help) her friends.

3. This is the last time he has refused (refuse) the money.
4. It is time for them to take (take) the action.  
 (S)

## Other Conditional Sentences

If it rains, I will not go to my office. If + Pres. Ind., Fut. Ind.

If we boil water, it will evaporate. S



If you draw parallel lines, they will never intersect.

If we help others, they will help in return.

1. If it rains, I will not go to office.

If C, R

Mood
------

↓  
Model Aux.

Permission — Can/may  
Suggestion — Should/must

2. If you need my car, you will take it.  
Can

3. If Tarun feels fever again, he will consult a doctor.  
must

4. If Naina finds the dress bad, She will ask for a new one.  
Should

If She needs help, She will call me.

Should

(C)

(R)

If She fever, She will consult a doctor.  
must

If you burn Wood, it will becomes Carbon.

If Someone hates others, they will hate in return.

If you sit in a bus, you will clean the seats.  
Should

Should

If you go to market, bring some snacks.

If \_\_\_\_\_, S+ will/should/must ....

(C)

(R)

Mood

Model Aux.

If + S + Should + V' ....



V' + Obj

(R)

Suggestion

I Should

If She misbehaves again, handle her softly.

Should

If Tanya comes late, call her.

Should

If nobody pay attention, focus on your goal only.

Inversion

Should nobody pay attention, focus on your goal only.

## Other Conditional Sentences :- If / Incase

If it rains, I will not go to office.

(C)                                  (R)

Incase it rains, I will take the umbrella.

(C)                                  (R)

Imperative      Incase it rains, take the umbrella.  
                                Should    Suggestion

If                                  ,                                    
Incase                                  ,                                 

- ① Incase he gets the insurance, he will meet with an accident.
- ② If he meets with an accident, he will claim the insurance.
- ③ Incase you go for shopping, you must carry your cards.
- ④ Incase you go for shopping, carry your cards.  
Should

If v/s Suppose

If Condition → Result  
Suppose Condition → ?ve → Interrogative Sent.  
    Opinion

~~Suppose if~~ She comes late, the teacher will punish her.

Suppose ~~if~~ She comes late, what will you do?

If + not  $\Rightarrow$  Unless ; Till + not  $\Rightarrow$  Until

If Rakhi Works hard, She will qualify the exam.

~~-ve~~ If Rakhi does not work hard, She will not qualify the exam.  
Unless Rakhi works hard .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..

He will take the responsibility if the boss gives him a chance

~~-ve~~ He will not take the responsibility Unless the boss gives .. .. ..

He will submit the project till he completes it.

~~-ve~~ He will not submit the project Until he completes it.

As soon as — immediate

As long as — duration

1. As soon as the Signal turns green, he will start the Car.

2. As long as he gets the Salary, he will work done.

3. As soon as he gets the Salary, he will quit the job.

4. The govt. will provide the Vaccine as soon as the Scientists make it.

## Parallel Action

When Indefinite, End/cont/perf

While Continuous, Continuous

Example : )

While it was raining, I saw driving my car.

while she was watching the TV, Isha was sleeping.

When he came, I was sleeping.

when the class started, the teacher appeared on the screen.

If ; Cond ; Time

Present / Past , Pres / Past / Future

~~Future~~