

## Verb Advance

Verb - क्रिया

1. Primary Verb - Be, Do, have → (Helping Verb - Tense)

I <sup>HV</sup> am <sup>Be</sup> reading <sup>MV</sup> a novel.

She <sup>HV</sup> does <sup>DO</sup> not help <sup>MV</sup> me.

Naina <sup>HV</sup> has <sup>have</sup> married <sup>MV</sup> karan.

2. Action Verb :-  $V^1, V^2, V^3, V^1+S/es, V^1+ing$  → TENSE

Main Verb

Rahul wrote a letter  
 $V^2 \Rightarrow$  Action

3. Transitive Verb / Intransitive Verb

Obj ✓

what / whom

Obj X

How, where, when

Mohan sang a beautiful song. TV

Mohini sang in a hurry. IV

I like you. TV

Prep ✓  
X

Transitive और Intrans.

के आधार पर use  
होगा कि नहीं ये खैल  
रिक्त हुआ है।

4. Linking Verb + Subject Complement

Noun Adj

Kadir ran quick / quickly ✓  
<sup>AV</sup>

Kadir became quick / quickly ✓  
<sup>L.V</sup>

She looks nice / nicely yesterday.

She looks nice / nicely at me.

5. Reflexive Verbs → Transitive verb + N/P → Refl. Pr.

1. She availed <sup>himself of</sup> the chance.
2. Raunag stopped ~~himself~~ ~~from~~ going there.
3. I turned ~~myself~~ to left.
4. She prepared <sup>herself</sup> so quickly that everyone was happy.
5. Ishaan avenged <sup>himself</sup> of the death of his friend.

6. Modal Aux. → may, can, should, must.....

7. Happening verb → Doer → Non living ; Living.

1. It is raining.
2. The car stopped.
3. The wind is blowing.
4. The sun is shining brightly.

## 8. Empty Verbs

He went for a walk.

अगर हम इस walk की बात करें तो walk का यहाँ तो Action represent करना है। Walk का मतलब चलना है ही तो, इस went का meaning तो बचा ही नहीं।

Donot tell a lie.

lie का मतलब झूठ बोलना tell का meaning lie के अंदर included है।

She gave me a drink.

## 9. Causative Verb (इसकी last में पढ़ेंगे।)

Present Ind. → He works hard to earn money.

Present Ind. → They work hard to earn money.

Past Ind. → He worked hard to earn money.

Past Cont. → He was working hard to earn money.

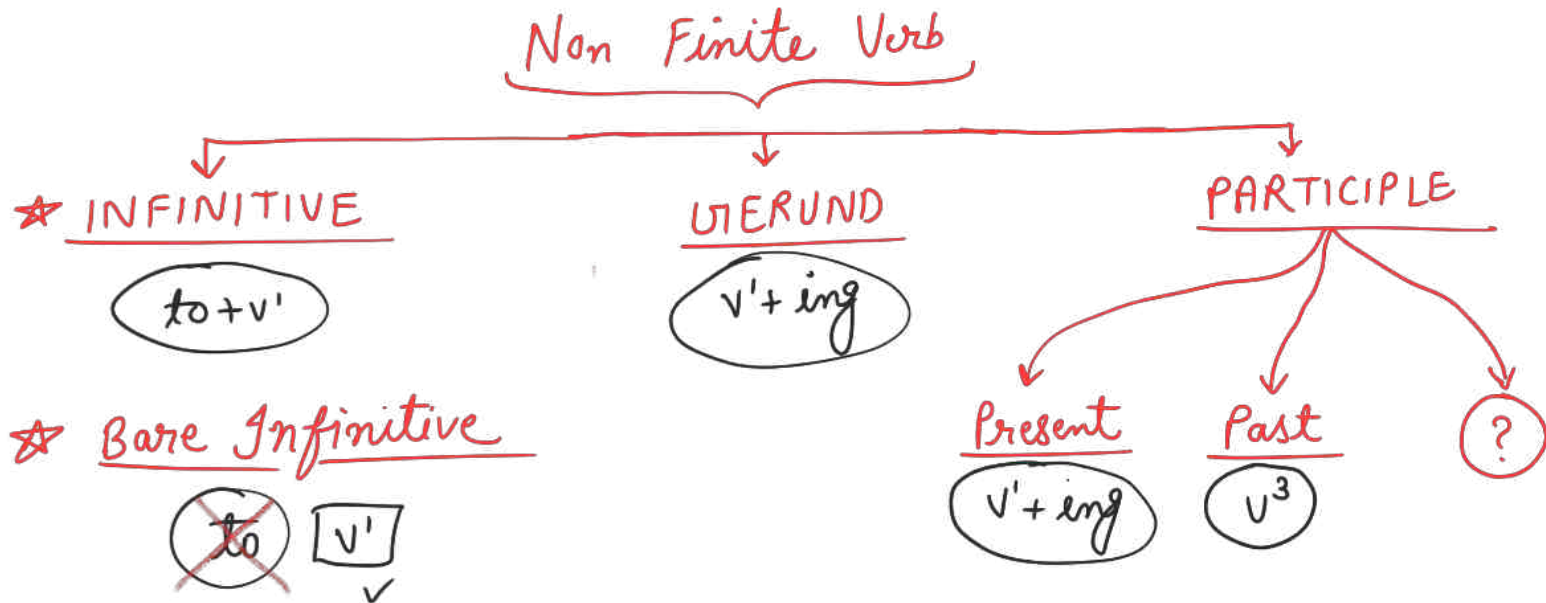
Present Perf. → He has worked hard to earn money.

↓  
Main Verb

↓  
Non Finite Verb

→ Finite Verb ⇒ changes according to Tense  
or number of Subject.

Non Finite verb :- Does not change according to Tense/Number.



[1] INFINITIVE - to + v' ⇒ Noun ; Verbal Noun  
Sub; obj

To err is human.  
what  
↓  
Subject

I want to sleep.  
what  
Noun  
(or)

### ★ Infinitives

Shrey avoided decided \_\_\_\_\_ a car.  
S FV

1. buy    2. to buy    3. buying    4. bought

Heena stopped managed \_\_\_\_\_ the bill.  
S FV

1. to Pay    2. Paying    3. Pay    4. Paid.

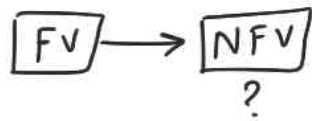
They enjoyed want \_\_\_\_\_ to Party.  
S FV

1. Join    2. Joining    3. to join    4. joined.



\* किसी भी लिखे हुए sentence में Finite verb decide करती है आने वाली Non Finite Verb का Pattern कैसा हो।

\* The Finite Verb decide the Pattern of a Non Finite Verb.



The following  $\boxed{\text{FV}}$  are followed by  $\boxed{\text{to} + \text{V}'}$  (Infinitive)

FV		
agree	arrange	Promise
choose	went	learn
decide	forget	Would like/ love/ hate
remember	offer	agree
demand	try	refuse
fail	prove	

$\boxed{\text{NFV}}$



$\boxed{\text{to} + \text{V}'}$

1. Keerti agreed to return (return) the money.  
S FV NFV
2. She forgot to bring (bring) my notes.  
S FV NFV
3. my friends demand to take take the entire class.  
S FV NFV
4. They have refused the watchman to sit (sit) there.  
S FV O NFV
5. She knew When she bought (buy) the dresses | S + (FV) + O  
S FV conj S FV
6. She knew When to buy (buy) the dresses.  
S FV conj ~~S~~ ~~to buy~~
7. The Crew guided us where to sit sit in the ship.  
S FV O conj ~~S~~ ~~to sit~~

QW S FV

QW S to + v'

It is time you Paid (Pay) the dues.

It is time for you to Pay (Pay) the dues.

She knew how she had done (do) this question.

She knew how to do (do) this question.

★ BARE / PLAIN INFINITIVE — to V' → Noun / verbal Noun

FV → NFV  
?

The following FV are followed by V'

see, watch, notice, hear, help, make, let, bid

AV - V'  
PV - to + v'  
Let - A/P V'

1. Rakhi made the guests wash to wash the dishes.

2. Shikha helped me Cross to cross the road.

3. The PM Can't let China enter to enter the LAC.

ये सभी Sent. Active Voice में लिखे हुए हैं। तो चलिए हम इसे Passive Voice में बनाते हैं तो क्या होगा ?

1. Rakhi made the guests wash, to wash the dishes.

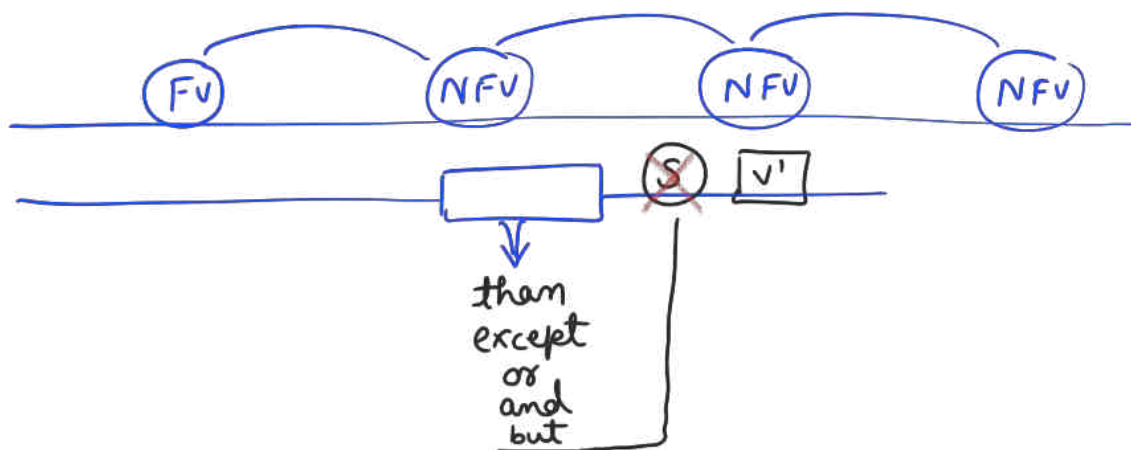
The guests were made to wash dishes by Radha

2. Shikha helped me cross/ to cross the road.

I was helped to cross the road by Shikha.

3. The PM Can't let China enter/to enter the LAC.

China cannot be let enter the LAC by the PM.



1. She was noticed to carry (carry) the bag.

2. Seema made them help (help) the lady stand (stand) up.

3. I have decided <sup>FV</sup> to let (let) the chicken live (live) freely.

4. Shekhar has managed to notice (notice) the children play (play) there.

5. She does nothing but ~~S~~ wait (wait)

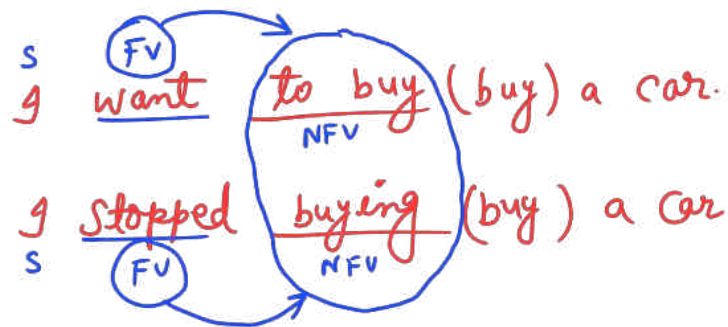
6. Seema wants to rest (rest) rather than ~~S~~ wait (wait) here.



**Gerund** -  $V' + ing$  ; Noun ; Verb Noun ;  $[FV] \rightarrow [NFV]$  ?

The following  $[FV]$  are followed by  $[V' + ing]$  gerund

admit	like	forgive
enjoy	admire	start
love	deny	stop
hate	consider	practice ----



Difference between -  $[to + V'] \rightarrow$  होना अभी बाकी है।  
 $[V' + ing] \rightarrow$  चल रहा है।


I have decided to buy a car.

I enjoyed watching the movie.

I like singing.

I would like to sing.



1. Shikha forgive his brother making (make) her cry (cry).
2. She avoided his father letting (let) her brother play (play).
3. She would like to dance (dance) but she likes sleeping (sleep).
4. I saw him <sup>① cross</sup> crossing (cross) the road. 
5. To Smoke (Smoke) is a punishable offence.

ये जो लिखी हुई बात है वो है warning.  
और warning दी जाती है action से पहले।

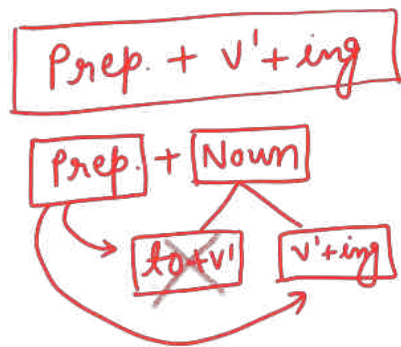
जैसे आप कहीं मंदिर जाते हैं, गिरिजाघर घर जाते हैं वहाँ लिखा मिलता है फोटो खिंचना दंडनीय अपराध है। तो ये warning कब दी जाती है, फोटो खींचने से पहले।

6. Smoking (Smoking) causes Cancer
7. Isha saw the thief snatching (snatch) the chain.
8. I helped him <sup>pick ✓</sup> picking (pick) up the basket.
9. I stopped smoking (Smoke) when I saw him.

• I stopped to smoke. → इसका मतलब मैं चल रहा था और रुककर smoke करने के लिए।

• I stopped smoking → इसका दो अर्थ हैं पहला तो व्यक्ति अपने आफत को छोड़ दिया हो या दूसरा ये भी हो सकता है smoke कर रहा हो उसके सामने कोई आ गया हो तो smoke छोड़ दिया हो।

10. To teach (teach) is learning (learn) twice.
11. I forgot to bring (bring) his notes therefore he was angry.
12. I forgot bringing (bring) his notes therefore he himself took it from my car.



1. Shikha wanted to sell (sell) her car.
2. He is confident of to qualify the exam. <sup>qualifying</sup>
3. Raj is good at to sing songs. <sup>singing</sup>
4. The Chief Minister is Capable of to solve this problem. <sup>solving</sup>

He used to sleep early.

↓

(-ve) He used not to sleep early.

He did not use to sleep early.

used to Past discontinued Habit

HV + used to + V' + ing  
adj prep. Gerund

He is used to sleeping early.  
prep. Gerund

habituated to  
accustomed to  
prone to  
inclined to  
addicted to  
given to  
V' + ing  
prep.

Rhea is addicted to doing drugs.  
HV prep.

I am habituated to singing songs.  
prep.

with a view to  
in order to  
according to  
V' + ing

He came here in order to earning money.

We not with a view to start ing a new business.  
prep.



1. Ronu stopped her car to check (check) the sound in its wheels.
2. Divya stopped running (run) to tie (tie) her shoe laces.
3. They stopped to buy (buy) some fruits before going (go) to their relatives.

**Participles** — adjective; verbal adjective

1) Present Participle — V' + ing

→ Reena is reading an interesting story.

S (N) HV MV (FV) D adj (SCN) (OC)  
Prest. Cont. Prest. Part.

→ Modi has been travelling around the world for making India developing.

FV Prep. Noun (N) N Adj (V) Prest. Participle.

→ She is walking with the help of a walking stick.

FV Noun (N) Adj (N) Prest. Participle

as walking improves her health.

Noun (V)

2) Past Participle — V<sup>3</sup> — adjective, verbal adjective

I found the lost documents.

S (P) FV (D) adj (N)  
Past Ind. Past Participle

He <sup>FV</sup> saw the burning house. Pres. Participle  Continuous

He <sup>FV</sup> saw the burnt house. Past Participle 


I bought a Swimming costume. Pres. Participle

They served us steamed / steaming coffee. 

They served us steamed / steaming momos. 

He is the missing boy.

He is the missed boy.

There is a missing / missed call. 

## \* Participle phrase

1. Immediate Action → continuous / Parallel Action  
Present Participle

(Doer) v' + ing + obj, [S] [FV]

2. Time Taken Action → completed Action  
Perfect Participle.

(Doer) Having + v<sup>3</sup> + obj, [S] [FV]

She saw a snake. She cried for help.  
Seeing a snake, she cried for help.

He parked his car. He went to sleep.  
Having parked his car, he went to sleep.

Ravi picked up the phone. He said "Hello".  
Picking up the phone, Ravi said "Hello".

She heard my name. She smiled.  
hearing my name, she smiled.

The judge heard the arguments. He delivered the  
Having heard the argument, the judge " " " Judgement.

The boy finished the homework, The mother allowed  
him to go.

The boy Having finished the h.w the mother " " "  
X

1. ~~Considering~~ all the points, the principal finalised the plan.  
Having considered

2. "She came upstairs shouting at the top of her voice.  
X

3. "Nishu called the police anticipating some trouble.

✓ 4. Having done the work, the employees left for home.

5. It was Sunday. I cancelled the meeting.  
It being Sunday, I cancelled the meeting.



① I want to sell my scooter.

② I want Rohit to sell my scooter.

## Infinitive

① (AV) to + v' — Indefinite — (PV) to + be + v<sup>3</sup>

I want Rohit to do this work.

I want this work to be done by Rohit.

to + be + v' + ing — Cont. ✗

I want Rohit to be doing this work.

to + have + v<sup>3</sup> — Perfect — to have been + v<sup>3</sup>

I want Rohit to have done this work.

I want this work to have been done by Rohit.

to have been + v' + ing — Perf Cont. }  
Since/for + time

I want Rohit to have been doing this work since morning.

✗  
To teach well, the students joined this batch.  
✓  
To be taught well

Having investigated thoroughly, the old man was imprisoned.

① The police " " " " " " " " " "

② Having been investigated thoroughly by the old " " " " " "

③ Having investigated thoroughly, the police imprisoned the old man.

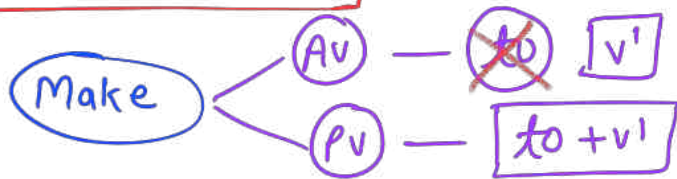
↓ Having finished the holidays, the office was joined again.

[1] The employees " " " " " "

[2] Having finished the holidays, the employees joined the office again.

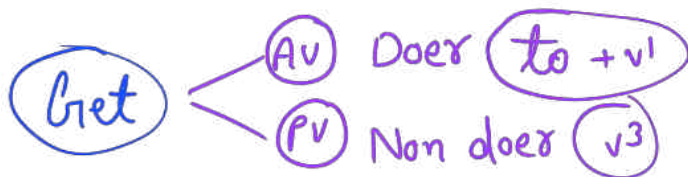
### Causative Verb

— to cause another person to do a work.



Richa made Tarun solve the question.

Tarun was made to solve the question by Richa.



Kiran got an attendant to maintain the house.

Kiran got the house maintained by an attendant

Get this table repaired (repair)

I got my phone replaced (replace)

I got the shopkeeper to replace (replace) my phone.

Get it done (do)

Please get this document printed (print) quickly.

I have my car. → Possession.  
FV

I have washed my car. → Present Perfect.  
HV MV

- I have Rohan wash my car. Have doer - [V<sup>1</sup>]  
C.V. Doer
- I have my car washed.  
CV Non-Doer

PV • Have this lock broken.  
ND

[AV] → Have Someone break this lock.  
Doer

Like human beings, animals should have  
their dentists fill (fill) their teeth.  
Doer

Like human beings, animals should have  
their teeth filled (fill)  
Non Doer