

## 10+2 GENERAL ENGLISH SIMPLIFIED NOTES

(WITH GRAMMAR PART – VOICE, NARRATION, TRANSLATION, INFINITIVE, GERUNDS)

### Objective Type Questions Hassan's Attendance Problem

1. Who is the writer of the lesson Hassan's Attendance Problem?

Ans. Sudha Murthy.

2. What was Hassan doing in Bangalore?

Ans. Hassan was an MCA student in Bangalore.

3. Who were 'nerds' according to Hassan?

Ans. Hard working students were nerds according to Hassan.

4. What was Hassan selling when he met the narrator?

Ans. He was selling High school software CDs.

5. How old was Hassan when he met the author?

Ans. He was 35 years old.

6. Hassan belonged to a .....family.

Ans. rich.

7. Hassan was an..... student

Ans. irregular

8. The parents-teacher meeting ended .....

Ans. fruitlessly.

9. What was the narrator's profession?

Ans. Computer Science teacher.

### The March King

1. Who is the writer of the lesson "The March King"?

Ans. Katherine Little Bakeless.

2. What did Philip want to become when he was a child?

Ans. He wanted to become a musician.

3. What was the name of Philip's music teacher?

Ans. Mr. Esputa.

4. Which instrument did Philip play?

Ans. Violin.

5. Which game did Philip like?

Ans. Philip liked the game of baseball.

6. What was the name of the Baker?

Ans. Charlie.

7. Who scolded Philip at the bakery?

Ans. Baker's wife.

8. Who gave shirt to Philip for the concert?

Ans. Mrs. Esputa.

9. What was the name of Philip's friend?

Ans. The name of Philip's friend was Ed.

10. Name the newspaper which held an essay contest?

Ans. The Washington Post.

11. Philip wanted to become a .....

Ans. musician.

12. How old was Philip when he accepted the leadership of the Marine Band?

Ans. Twenty-six years old.

### **Thinking Out of the Box: Lateral Thinking**

1. What was the Brand of Thomas' car?

Ans. Ferrari.

2. Who introduced day-night matches in cricket?

Ans. Kerry Packer.

3. Thomas paid..... as interest.

Ans. \$15

4. How much amount did Thomas borrow from the bank

Ans. \$ 5000.

5. Who propagated the art of lateral thinking?

Ans. Edward de Bono.

6. Thomas was a .....

Ans. Millionaire.

### **On Saying Please**

1. Who is the writer of the lesson 'On Saying Please'?

Ans. A.G. Gardiner.

2. Who hurled the passenger out of the lift?

Ans. The liftman.

3. What did the liftman want the passenger to say?

Ans. 'Top please'.

4. Who trampled upon the writer's toe?

Ans. The bus conductor.

5. Good manners are infections (True/False)

Ans. True.

6. Courtesy is a legal offence (True / False)

Ans. False

7. Who bullied Captain Absolute?

Ans. Sir Anthony.

8. Whom did Fag kick?

Ans. Page-boy.

9. Bad manners..... (poison/ sweeten) the general stream of life.

Ans. poison

10. The conductor behaved in a ..... manner.

Ans. decent

### **The Story of My Life**

1. What was the name of Helen Keller's teacher?

Ans. Anne Mansfield Sullivan.

2. How old was Helen Keller when she met her teacher?

Ans. 6 years and 9 months.

3. Which plant covered the porch of Helen Keller's house?

Ans. Honeysuckle.

4. Who sent a doll for Helen Keller?

Ans. The blind children of Perkins Institute.

5. Who dressed the doll?

Ans. Laura Bridgman.

6. Helen dashed ..... on the floor.

Ans. the doll.

7. What was the wordless cry of Helen's soul?

Ans. "Light, give me light".

8. Name the two words Helen's teacher made her learn.

Ans. Doll, pin.

9. At first Helen couldn't tell the difference between mug and water (True/False)

Ans. True

### **Two Gentlemen of Verona**

1. Who is the writer of the lesson 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'?

Ans. A.J. Cronin.

2. What were the two boys selling when they met the narrator?

Ans. Wild strawberries.

3. What were the names of the boys?

Ans. Nicola and Jacopo.

4. How old were Nicola and Jacopo?

Ans. Nicola was 13 years old and Jacopo was 12 years old.

5. What was the name of the narrator's driver?

Ans. Luigi.

6. What was the name of the boys' village?

Ans. Poleta

7. How far was Poleta from Verona?

Ans. 30 Kms.

8. From which city did the last bus come?

Ans. Padua.

9. What was the name of their sister?

Ans. Lucia

10. What was their sister suffering from?

Ans. Tuberculosis (TB) of the spine.

11. What did their sister aspire to be?

Ans. A singer.

12. Who paid for the treatment of Lucia?

Ans. Nicola and Jacopo.

13. Who was the woman the narrator met in the village?

Ans. The nurse

### **In Celebration of Being Alive**

1. Who is the author of "In Celebration of Being Alive"?

Ans. Dr. Christian Bernard.

2. Dr. Bernard made history in the field of.....

Ans. Heart transplant.

3. Dr. Bernard's father thought that suffering makes us.....

Ans. better.

4. What did Dr. Bernard name the incident at the hospital?

Ans. Grand Prix of Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital.

5. How old was the mechanic?

Ans. Seven years old.

6. What did the boys teach Dr. Bernard?

Ans. The art of living.

7. The.....in the story was totally blind. (mechanic/driver)

Ans. mechanic

8 The driver had a ..... of the bone.

Ans. malignant tumour.

### **Ghadri Babas in Kalapani Jail**

I. Who is the author of the chapter 'Ghadri Babas in Kalapani Jail'?

Ans Dr. Harish K. Puri

2. What was the Cellular Jail called?

Ans Devil's island.

3. The other name of the Cellular Jail was.....

Ans. Kalapani

4. What was the name of the Jailer?

Ans. David Barry.

5. What was the name of the Superintendent?

Ans. Murray.

6. Where is the Cellular Jail located?

Ans. Port Blair

7. When was the newly constructed Jail opened?

Ans. 1906.

8. Who went on hunger strike for 72 days?

Ans. Nani Gopal

9. Who slapped Superintendent Murray?

Ans. Chattar Singh

10. How many Ghadarites lost their lives in Cellular Jail?

Ans. Eight.

11. The Jail was full of mosquitoes and leeches (True/False)

Ans. True.

12. What was the minimum quantity of coconut oil that the prisoners were supposed to extract?

Ans. 30 pounds

13. Who went totally mad on hunger strike?

Ans. Jyotish Chandra Pal

14. Name two members of the Ghadar Party.

Ans. Lala Hardyal, Kartar Singh Sarabha.

### **The School for Sympathy**

1. Who is the writer of the chapter ' The School for Sympathy'?

Ans. E. V. Lucas

2. Which was the most difficult day?

Ans. The blind day.

3. What was the name of the head girl?

Ans. Millie.

4. What was the name of the gardener?

Ans. Peter

5. Who was the girl in red, walking on crutches?

Ans. Beryl.

6. What does the writer tell us in this story?

Ans The writer tells us about a new type of school.

7. Miss Beam was a middle-aged woman. (True/False)

Ans. True

### **A Chameleon**

1. Who is the writer of the chapter 'A Chameleon'?

Ans. Anton Chekov.

2. Where was Otchumyelov walking?

Ans. Across the market square.

3. Who was walking after Otchumyelov?

Ans. Yeldrin, a red-haired policeman.

4. What was the name of the General's cook?

Ans. Prohor

5. Who was Hryukin?

Ans. A goldsmith.

6. What did Hryukin display to the crowd?

Ans. His bleeding finger.

7. Why did Hryukin display his finger?

Ans. To get money from the dog owner.

8. Was Hryukin able to get money as compensation?

Ans. No.

9. Who behaved like a Chameleon?

Ans. Otchumyelov.

### **Bholi**

1. Who is the writer of the chapter 'Bholi'?

Ans. K.A. Abbas.

2. What was the real name of Bholi?

Ans. Sulekha.

3. At what age did Bholi fall off the cot?

Ans. Ten months.

4. How many siblings did Bholi have?

Ans. Six----- three brothers and three sisters.

5. Who was Bishamber?

Ans. A grocer.

6. Who came to perform the opening ceremony of the school?

Ans. The Tehsildar

7. How much money did Bishamber demand as dowry?

Ans. Five thousand rupees.

8. What were the names of Bholi's sisters?

Ans. Radha, Mangla and Champa.

9. Who made Bholi confident in life?

Ans. Her teacher.

10. What was the name of Bholi's father?

Ans. Ramlal.

### **The Gold Frame**

1. Who is the writer of "The Gold Frame"?

Ans. R.K. Laxman

2. What was the name of Datta's shop?

Ans. The Modern Frame Works.

3. Where was Datta's shop located?

Ans. Between a drug store and a radio repair shop.

4. What price did Datta quote for the frame?

Ans. Seventeen rupees.

5. How much time did Datta ask for the picture to be framed?

Ans. Two weeks.

6. What were the walls of Datta's shop covered with?

Ans. Pictures.

7. Datta told the customer that the frame was imported from .....

Ans. Germany.

8. Datta was an.....

Ans. introvert.

9. Whose photograph did the customer bring?

Ans. His grandfather's photograph.

10. What fell on the photograph?

Ans. White enamel.

11. The customer came.....days in advance.

Ans. four

### **The Barber's Trade Union**

1. Who is the writer of 'The Barber's Trade Union'?

Ans. Mulk Raj Anand.

2. What did Chandu win at school?

Ans. Scholarship.

3. Who gave Khaki shorts to Chandu?

Ans. Subedar.

4. Chandu was an expert at catching.....

Ans. wasps.

5. Which disease did Chandu's father die of?

Ans. Plague.

6. Who was the dentist?

Ans. Kalan Khan.

7. How far was Jodiala from Chandu's village?

Ans. Three miles.

8. What was the make of Chandu's bicycle?

Ans. Japanese.

9. Who was the lawyer in Chandu's village?

Ans. Lala Hukam Chand.

10. What was the name of Sahukar's son?

Ans. Devi.

11. Who was the grocer in the village?

Ans. Thanu Ram.

12. Chandu's mother was a..... woman.

Ans. cantankerous.

13. Chandu was senior to the narrator by.....

Ans. Six months.

### **The Bull Beneath the Earth**

1. Who is the writer of the chapter 'The Bull Beneath the Earth'?

Ans. Kulwant Singh Virk.

2. What was the rank of Karam Singh in the army?

Ans. Havildar.

3. What was the rank of Mann Singh in the army?

Ans. Naik.

4. Who was Jaswant Singh?

Ans. Jaswant Singh was Karam Singh's younger brother.

5. What was the name of Karam Singh's village?

Ans. Thathi Khara

6. What was the name of Mann Singh's village?

Ans. Chuhar Khana

7. How far was Taran Taran from Karam Singh's village?

Ans. Four miles.

8. Who was a crack shot?

Ans. Karam Singh.

9.....brought the pension papers of Karam Singh.

Ans. The Postman.

## **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2-MARKS)**

### **1. Hassan's Attendance Problem**

1. What was the narrator's profession?

Ans. The narrator was a computer science teacher.

2. Why was Hassan not noticed in the class?

Ans. Hassan was not noticed because he was not a regular student.

3. Why were Hassan's parents called to school?

Ans. They were called because Hassan was not regular.

4. Why did parents teacher meeting end fruitlessly?

Ans. It ended fruitlessly because the parents blamed each other and could not decide how to correct Hassan.

5. According to Hassan, who were 'nerds'?

Ans. According to Hassan, hardworking students were 'nerds'.

6. Why did Hassan start living separately?

Ans. He quarrelled with his parents. So his father told him to live separately.

7. What made Hassan feel optimistic when he met the narrator?

Ans. The narrator's inspiring words made Hassan feel optimistic.

8. In which city did Hassan study computer science?

Ans. Hassan studied computer science in Bangalore.

### **2. The March King**

1. What did Philip want to become when he was a child?

Ans. As a child Philip wanted to become a musician.

2. Why did Philip learn violin quickly?

Ans. He learned violin quickly because he was eager to learn.

3. Why did Philip get into trouble on the day of the concert?

Ans. Philip got into trouble because he played baseball all day and could not get ready for the concert.

4. What made the concert a flop show for Philip?

Ans. His big shirt fell off from his neck and everyone started laughing. He got nervous and stopped playing.

5. Why couldn't Philip work at the bakery?

Ans. He couldn't work at the bakery because he was very tired by then. He felt bored too.

6. How was Philip lured to work in a circus?

Ans. A stranger lured Philip by telling him that he would get money and fame.

7. How was Philip a success as leader of the Marine Band?

Ans. Philip composed more than a hundred marches. Washington Post March was the most famous.

### **3. Thinking Out of the Box: Lateral Thinking**

1. What was the proposal given to the poor farmer by the money-lender?

Ans. That he would write off the farmer's debt if he could marry his daughter.

2. What trick did the money-lender play to win the game?

Ans. He put two black pebbles in the bag.

3. What do you understand by the term 'lateral thinking' after reading the chapter?

Ans. Lateral thinking is thinking differently.

4. Why was the loan officer amazed to know that Thomas borrowed a loan of \$5000?

Ans. The loan officer was amazed because Thomas was very rich.

5. What was the millionaire's trick in borrowing the loan?

Ans. He got best safety for his costly car at a cheap rate.

### **4. On saying Please**

1. Why was the passenger hurled out of the lift?

Ans. The passenger was hurled out of the lift for not saying 'please'.

2. What is the first requirement of civility?

Ans. The first requirement is that we must be ready to say words like 'thank you', 'please' and 'sorry'.

3. What serves as little courtesies in our life?

Ans. The little courtesies are saying 'please' and 'thank you'.

4. What were the good qualities of the conductor?

Ans. The Conductor was jolly, helpful, polite and kind.

5. How could the liftman have avoided the trouble?

Ans. He could have avoided the trouble by being very polite.

6. Why was the narrator annoyed at himself in the bus?

Ans. He was annoyed as he did not bring money.

### **5. The story of My Life.**

1. Who was Anne Mansfield Sullivan?

Ans. She was Helen Keller's teacher.

2. What was the wordless cry of the narrator's soul?

Ans. "Light! Give me light" was the cry of her soul.

3. Who sent the doll for the narrator?

Ans. The blind children from Perkins Institution.

4. Why did the narrator dash the doll upon the floor?

Ans. She was angry with the teacher as she was unable to learn.

5. List a few words that the narrator's teacher made her learn?

Ans. The words were cup, hat, pin, sit and stand.

6. What was the narrator doing while sitting on the steps?

Ans. She was waiting for something different to happen.

## **6. Two Gentlemen of Verona.**

1. Why did Nikola and Jacopo work so hard?

Ans. They worked so hard because they had to pay for the treatment of their sister.

2. What different types of Jobs did the boys do?

Ans. They sold fruit and newspapers, polished shoes and worked as guide.

3. What happened to their sister Lucia?

Ans. Their sister Lucia was suffering from the tuberculosis of the spine.

4. Why was the narrator so impressed with the boys?

Ans. The narrator was so impressed because the two boys were sacrificing their childhood for their sister.

## **7. In Celebration of Being Alive**

1. What did Dr. Bernard learn from the two boys?

Ans. Dr. Bernard learnt the art of living from the two boys.

2. What do people with brave and positive attitude teach us?

Ans. The people with brave and positive attitude teach us the real art of living and to move forward inspite of physical suffering.

3. In which incident were Dr. Bernard's gloomy thoughts rooted?

Ans. Dr. Bernard's gloomy thoughts were rooted in the incident when he and his wife were knocked down by a car.

4. Why does Dr. Bernard consider the suffering of the children heart-breaking?

Ans. Dr. Bernard considers the suffering of the children heart-breaking because of their total trust in doctors and nurses.

5. What made the driver and the mechanic choose their roles?

Ans. The choice of the roles was easy. The mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.

## **8. Ghadri Babas in Kalapani Jail**

1. List a few members of the Ghadar Party.

Ans. The main members of the Ghadar Party were Kartar Singh Sarabha, Baba Sohan Singh

Bhakna, Lala Har Dayal and Baba Nidhan Singh.

2. What were the physical conditions of the cellular jail?

Ans. The climate was humid. There were mosquitoes and leeches.

3. Who were addressed as 'demi-gods' and why?

Ans. The warders, petty officers and Jamadars were called demi gods. They also ill-treated the prisoners.

4. Why was Jyotish Chandra Pal moved to a mental hospital?

Ans. Jyotish Chandra Pal went on a long hunger strike and after a month went totally mad.

5. How were the prisoners punished if they failed to extract thirty pounds of oil?

Ans. The prisoners were abused and given thirty lashes in public.

6. Why did the Jail authorities discontinue some of their practices of bad treatment?

Ans. The long hunger strikes of the prisoners forced the authorities to discontinue bad treatment.

### **1. The School for Sympathy**

1. What does the author tell us about Miss Beam?

Ans. Miss Beam was middle-aged, authoritative, kind and understanding woman.

2. What was the real aim of Miss Beam's school?

Ans. The real aim of Miss Beam's school was to make students thoughtful, helpful and sympathetic citizens.

3. Why did the author feel sorry for the children?

Ans. The author felt sorry because the students seemed to be handicapped.

4. Which was the most difficult day and why?

Ans. The blind day was the most difficult day because they feared hitting something all the time.

5. What is the educative value of blind, deaf and lame day?

Ans. All these days teach the children to be kind and sympathetic towards the handicapped people.

### **2. A Chameleon**

1. Who was chasing the dog?

Ans. Hryukin was chasing the dog.

2. Why was Hryukin chasing the dog?

Ans. He was chasing the dog because the dog had bitten his finger.

3. Who was Prohor?

Ans. Prohor was General's cook.

4. What information did Prohor give about the dog?

Ans. Prohor informed everyone that the dog belonged to the General's brother.

5. Why did the crowd laugh at Hryukin?

Ans. The crowd laughed because he was not able to get any compensation.

### **3. Bholi**

1. How many siblings did Bholi have?

Ans. Bholi had three brother and three sisters.

2. Why was Sulekha called Bholi?

Ans. Sulekha was called Bholi because she was a backward child.

3. Why did the other children make fun of Bholi?

Ans. They made fun of Bholi because she stammered and could not speak properly.

4. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi?

Ans. Ramlal was worried about Bholi's marriage because she was neither beautiful nor intelligent.

5. Why did Ramlal's wife agree to send Bholi to school?

Ans. As Bholi had little chance of getting married, she agreed to send Bholi to school.

6. How did Bishamber come to wed Bholi?

Ans. Bishamber came with a large party of friends and relatives to wed Bholi.

7. Why did Bholi's parents agree to Bishamber's proposal for Bholi?

Ans. They agreed because he did not demand dowry and knew nothing about Bholi's shortcomings.

8. Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber?

Ans. Bholi refused to marry Bishamber because he was a greedy person.

### **4. The Gold Frame**

1. Where was 'The Modern Frame Works' situated?

Ans. 'The Modern Frame Works' was situated in a gap between a radio repair shop and a drug store.

2. Who was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works'?

Ans. Datta was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works'.

3. What were the walls of the shop covered with?

Ans. The walls of the shop were covered with the pictures of gods, saints, children, players, national leaders and many others.

4. What type of frames did Datta show to the Customer?

Ans. Datta showed plain, wooden, gold, plastic, floral, thin, hefty and many other frames to the customer.

5. What price did Datta quote for the frame?

Ans. Datta quoted seventeen rupees.

6. What was Datta's experience about his customers?

Ans. Datta's experience was that the customers never came punctually.

7. How did the photograph get damaged?

Ans. A tin of white enamel paint fell on the photograph. Datta tried to rub it to remove the paint and the photograph got damaged.

8. What solution did Datta finally come up with?

Ans. Datta decided to replace the photograph with a similar photograph.

9. What was the customer's complaint regarding the frame?

Ans. The customer complained that he ordered an oval cut mount and not a square one.

## **5. The Barber's Trade Union**

1. What was the age difference between Chandu and the narrator?

Ans. Chandu was six months elder to the narrator.

2. Why did the narrator consider Chandu the embodiment of perfection for him?

Ans. Because he could make and fly kites of various designs.

3. Why did Bijay Chand, the landlord turn Chandu out of his house?

Ans. He turned Chandu out because Chandu defiled his house by bringing leather bag to his house.

4. What type of woman was Chandu's mother?

Ans. Chandu's mother was an ill-tempered woman.

5. How did Chandu's mother treat the narrator?

Ans. Chandu's mother was very kind towards the narrator.

6. Why did Chandu decide to go on a strike?

Ans. Chandu decided to go on a strike to teach upper caste people a lesson.

7. Why did Chandu decide to buy a bicycle?

Ans. To go to the town everyday and earn more.

8. Why did the village elders threaten Chandu?

Ans. They threatened to have him sent to the prison for not giving them a shave and haircut.

9. Name the union formed by Chandu?

Ans. The name of the union was 'Rajkot District Barber Brothers' Hairdressing and Shaving saloon'.

## **6. The Bull Beneath the Earth**

1. Who were Mann Singh and Karam Singh?

Ans. Mann Singh and Karam Singh were friends. They were in the army. Karam Singh was havildar and Mann Singh was naik.

2. What was the effect of Karam Singh's death on Mann Singh?

Ans. Mann Singh felt choked in his breast and throat and his body was seized by sudden numbness.

3. Why did the members of Karam Singh's family not break the news of his death to Mann Singh?

Ans. They did not break the news because they didn't want to spoil his holidays.

4. Why did Mann Singh compare Karam Singh's father to a bull who bore upon its head the burden of the whole earth?

Ans. Mann Singh compared Karam Singh's father to a bull as he was himself bent under his own load, but was willing to share other people's burdens.

## CHARACTER-SKETCH

### 1. Character-sketch of Hassan

Hassan was tall and handsome. He had good memory. He was from a rich family. He was doing MCA from Bangalore. He was not regular. He missed classes. He failed in life. He promised to work hard.

### 2. Character-sketch of John Philip Sousa

John Philip Sousa wanted to become a musician. His father was also a musician. His teacher was Mr. Esputa. He loved baseball. He made his concert a flop show. He joined bakery but was fed-up. He learnt music again and became a March King.

### 3. Character-sketch of the Bus Conductor

The bus conductor was very polite and kind. He made passengers comfortable. With old people he was like a son and with children he was like a father. He was always ready to help people.

### 4. Character-sketch of Helen Keller.

Helen Keller became deaf and blind at the age of nineteen months. The name of her teacher was Miss Sullivan. Before meeting the teacher, she was like a lost ship. The teacher taught her with love. She wrote her autobiography "The Story of My Life".

### 5. Character-sketch of Miss Beam

Miss Beam was a kind and understanding lady. She started a new type of school. She taught children to be kind and sympathetic. Every child had one blind day, deaf day and one lame day etc. The children learnt to be kind towards others.

### 6. Character-sketch of Otchumelov

Otchumelov is an interesting character. He is a Police Superintendent. He changes his stand every now and then. He poses to be strict with people. He is unable to decide who to side with. He feels nervous when he comes to know that the dog belongs to the General.

### 7. Character-sketch of Bholi

Bholi's real name is Sulekha. She has six siblings. She is a simpleton. She fell from a cot when she was ten months old. She had small pox when she was two years old. She is sent to school. Her teacher teaches her with love. She becomes bold.

### 8. Character-sketch of Datta

Datta is a frame maker. The name of his shop is Modern Frame Works. He is silent and hardworking. He is an expert worker. He spoils the photograph. He becomes nervous. He changes the photograph.

## **9. Character-sketch of Chandu**

Chandu is a barber boy. He is close friend of the narrator. He is good at catching wasps. He is good at making kites. He goes to the houses of people to cut hair. He is insulted by them. He wants to teach them a lesson.

## **10. Character-sketch of Karam Singh**

Karam Singh is havildar in the army. He is friend of Mann Singh. He is popular in the village. He is a crack shot. People want to listen to his stories. He is killed in the war.

## **11. Character-sketch of Mann Singh**

Mann Singh is naik in the army. He is a friend of Karam Singh. On his leave he visits Karam Singh's village. He feels he is not welcomed. Then he gets to know about Karam Singh's death. He realises why Karam Singh's family didn't tell him about his death.

## **12. Character-sketch of Karam Singh's father**

Karam Singh's father is a very nice man. He is very responsible. He takes care of the family. He doesn't want to spoil Mann Singh's holidays. He is like a 'Bull beneath the Earth'.

# **THEMES**

## **1. Theme of 'The March King'**

This chapter teaches us that hard work is the key to success. We should avoid distractions. We should not be lazy. If we work hard, we achieve our aim. With hard work John Philip Sousa becomes the leader of the band.

## **2. Theme of 'Lateral Thinking'**

This chapter tells us that complicated problems can be solved by lateral thinking. We cannot solve them by logical thinking. By using Lateral thinking, the girl saved her father from a money lender.

## **3. Theme of 'On Saying Please'**

This essay teaches us good manners. Bad manners are anti-social. A person with good manners makes us happy. We come to know about the importance of words like "thank you" and "please".

## **4. Theme of 'The Story of My Life'**

This chapter tells us that nothing is impossible in life. Hard work is needed to overcome all difficulties. Helen Keller inspires us to achieve our aim in life. Inspite of being deaf and blind she learnt to read and write.

## **5. Theme of 'The School for Sympathy'**

This lesson tells us that formal education is not enough. The real aim of Miss Beam's school was to make students kind and sympathetic. She used many methods to make children kind towards others.

## **6. Theme of 'In Celebration of Being Alive'**

This lesson tells us about the art of living. We should not be sad for what we do not have. But we should enjoy what we have. We must celebrate our life to the maximum.

## **7. Theme of 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'**

This chapter tells us about love and dedication. The two brothers sacrifice their childhood for the treatment of their sister. They work hard to pay the hospital bills. They don't complain and don't ask for help.

# **CENTRAL-IDEAS**

## **1. Prayer of the Woods**

It is a very beautiful poem. It gives a very good message. Trees help us all our life. We get shade, fruits, wood etc from the trees. We should not harm or cut trees.

## **2. On Friendship**

This poem is written by Khalil Gibran. It is a very beautiful poem. It gives a very good message. It tells us who our best friend is. With him/her we share our joys and sorrows.

## **3. The Echoing Green**

This poem is written by William Blake. It is a very beautiful poem. This poem tells us about three stages of life. The sun rises, the birds sing and the children play. Old people remember their past. Death is the last stage.

## **4. Once Upon a Time.**

This poem is written by Gabriel Okara. It is a very beautiful poem. It tells us that in the past, people were real. But now they have become hypocrites. They live artificial lives.

## **5. Father Returning Home**

This poem is written by Dilip Chitre. This poem shows us the real face of modern life. The man in the poem feels lonely. There is no one to talk to him. He feels happy only in past memories.

## **6. The Road Not Taken.**

This poem is written by Robert Frost. It is a very beautiful poem. It tells us about our choices in life. A right choice can make our life and a wrong choice can spoil it.

## **7. On His Blindness.**

This poem is written by John Milton. It is a very beautiful poem. It gives us a very good message. We should be thankful to God. We should never complain. God knows what is best for us.

# LETTERS

## Letters (Formal) and Applications

### 1. Write a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of your district complaining against the use of loudspeakers in your town.

10, Model Town

Patiala

Jan 17, 2023

The Deputy Commissioner

Patiala

Subject: Complaint against the use of loudspeakers.

Sir

I would like to draw your attention to the use of loudspeakers in my locality.

Loudspeakers are used at religious places and palaces. They are also used by political parties.

They disturb students and old people. I hope you will do something to stop the use of loudspeakers.

Yours truly

Xyz

### 2. Imagine you are Aman living at 10, Model Town Patiala Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper expressing your views on the growing use of unfair means in the examination these days.

10, Model Town

Patiala

Jan 17, 2023

The Editor

The Tribune

Chandigarh

Subject:- Use of unfair means in the examination

Sir

Through the columns of your newspaper, I would like to share my views about the use of unfair means in the exams. The problem of copying has become very common. Even some teachers and parents are involved.

We must do something to check this. Students should be taught to work hard.

Kindly publish my views.

Yours truly

Xyz

**3. Suppose you are Aman living at 10, Model Town Patiala. Write a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of your district about the bad condition of roads in your area.**

10, Model Town

Patiala

Jan 17, 2023

The Deputy Commissioner

Patiala

Subject: Bad condition of roads

Sir

I would like to draw your attention towards the bad condition of roads in my area. There are pot holes everywhere. It is very difficult to travel. Accidents happen everyday. It becomes even more difficult in rainy season.

I hope you will tell the people concerned to take action.

Yours truly

Xyz

**4. Imagine you are Aman. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, highlighting the causes of indiscipline among the students.**

10, Model Town Patiala

Jan 17, 2023

The Editor

The Tribune

Chandigarh

Subject: Indiscipline among the students

Sir

Through the columns of your newspaper, I would like to highlight the causes of indiscipline among the students. Parents are very busy nowadays. They can't spare time for their children. Lack of values is also a reason.

Good parent-child relationship, proper checks, punishment and corrective measures can help discipline students. I hope you will publish my views.

Yours truly

Xyz

**5. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to grant full fee concession.**

Examination Hall

..... city

Jan 17, 2023

The Principal

Government Senior Secondary School

Sangrur

Subject:- Full fee concession

Sir

With due respect I would like to bring to your notice that I belong to a poor family. My father is a daily wager. I have four siblings. It is very difficult to make both ends meet.

I want to become a doctor. Kindly grant me full fee concession so that I can continue my studies. I shall be thankful to you.

Yours obediently

Aman

XII-A

**6. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to condone the shortage of lectures.**

Examination Hall

.....city

Jan 17, 2023

The Principal

Government Senior Secondary School

Ludhiana

Subject:- To condone the shortage of lectures.

Sir

I am a student of 12th class of your school. I have fallen short of lectures. I have always been a regular student. My father is in the army. My mother fell sick a few months back. I had to take care of her.

Now my mother is improving. I want to get good marks. I request you to condone the shortage of my lectures.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Aman

XII-A

**7. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper expressing your views about reckless driving**

10, Model Town

Patiala

Jan 17, 2023

The Editor

The Tribune

Chandigarh

Subject: Reckless driving

Sir

Through the columns of your newspaper, I would like to express my views about reckless driving. Nowadays everyone is in a hurry. People drive their vehicles very fast. Sometimes they use mobile phones while driving. They even drink and drive. As a result, accidents happen and many people lose their lives. We must be very careful on roads. Life is precious.

Yours truly

Xyz

**8. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views about drug addiction.**

10, Model Town

Patiala

Jan 15, 2023

The Editor

The Tribune

Chandigarh

Subject:- Drug addiction

Sir

Through the columns of your newspaper, I would like to express my views about the problem of drug addiction. It is one of the main problems being faced by our society nowadays. It is very common among people. Frustration, failure in studies, adventure are some main reasons behind drug addiction.

Young people should be encouraged to play outdoor games. Proper guidance will be very helpful. I hope you will publish my views.

Yours truly

Xyz

**9. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting the evils of begging on the streets.**

10, Model Town

Patiala

Jan 18, 2023

The Editor

The Tribune.

Chandigarh

Subject: Evils of begging

Sir

Through the columns of your newspaper, I would like to express my views about the evils of begging. We can see beggars on almost all the roads. It is a big nuisance. Beggars present a very pathetic sight. Many people who are healthy don't want to work hard. They find begging easier.

Such people should be taught self-respect. They should be trained to earn respectable income.

Yours truly

Xyz

**10. Imagine you are Aman. You live at 10, Officers Colony, Sangrur. Write a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of your district complaining about the insanitary conditions in your locality**

10, Officers Colony

Sangrur

Jan 18, 2023

The Deputy Commissioner

Sangrur

Subject: Complaint against insanitary conditions.

Sir

I would like to draw your attention towards the insanitary conditions in my area. All the drains are choked. Heaps of garbage can be seen everywhere. There are pits and pot-holes on many roads.

The people responsible for maintaining roads and drains do not perform their duty. Insanitary conditions may lead to outbreak of epidemic. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly

Xyz

## E-MAILS

### E-mail Writing

#### 1. Write an e-mail to your friend expressing your condolences on his father's death.

To: aman@gmail.com

Date: Feb 14, 2023

Subject: Condolences

Dear Aman

I was very sad to know about your father's death from Mohan. I have no words to express my grief. I was out of the city, so I could not attend the funeral.

I pray to God that his soul might rest in peace. Please accept my condolences.

Regards

Vicky

#### 2. Write an e-mail to your friend about the inauguration of the company.

To: aman@gmail.com

Date: Feb 14, 2023

Subject: Invitation for inauguration.

Dear Aman

We are going to launch a new company on 26th Feb, 2023. The ceremony will be held at 10 a.m. at 10, Model Town, Patiala. Lunch will also be served. Make sure that you come.

Regards

Vicky

#### 3. Write an e-mail to your Principal for issuing a school leaving certificate.

To: principalgssabc@gmail.com

Date: Feb 16, 2023

Subject: Request for school leaving certificate

Sir

I am a student of Class 10+2. My father has been transferred to Patiala. The whole family has to move to Patiala.

I have been a regular student. I have cleared all my dues. You are requested to issue my school leaving certificate.

Yours obediently

Aman

10+2

**4. Write an e-mail to your friend asking him to join you for dinner at your home on the weekend.**

To: aman@gmail.com

Date: Feb 16, 2023

Subject: Invitation for dinner

Dear Aman

I will be home this weekend. I want you to come for dinner. We will spend quality time together. Try to reach by 7p.m.

I will wait for you.

Regards

Vicky

**5. Write an e-mail to your father requesting him to transfer some money in your account so that you can clear the dues before final exams.**

To: ranvirsingh@gmail.com

Date: Feb 16, 2023

Dear Papa

My 10+2 exams are just around the corner. I have to clear all my dues before I get my roll number issued. Kindly transfer 1000/- to my account. It's very urgent.

Regards

Vicky

**6. Write an e-mail to the customer service centre of an e-commerce company asking for replacement of a faulty Headphone set delivered to you.**

To: cs@flipkart.com

Date: Feb 16, 2023

Subject: Replacement of faulty Headphone set

Sir/Madam

Last week, I ordered a Sony Headphone set through Flipkart. Yesterday it was delivered. But the headphone set is faulty. The sound is not clear.

Kindly replace the set.

Regards

Vicky.

**7. Write an e-mail to your younger sister asking her to come home from hostel on the weekend.**

To: aman@gmail.com

Date: Feb 20, 2023

Subject: Asking to come home.

Dear Aman

I will be home this weekend. It has been long since we last met. I want you to come home too. We will spend some quality time together.

All of us will be waiting for you.

Regards

Vicky

**8. Write an e-mail to the Principal of your school requesting him to procure some books for the school library.**

To: principalgssabc@gmail.com

Date: Feb 16, 2023

Subject: To procure books for the library.

Sir

I am a student of 10+2 of your school. I am very fond of reading books. I spend a lot of time in the school library. I request you to procure the following books:-

1. Paradise Lost by John Milton
2. The Book of Mirdad by Mikhail Naimy
3. Tess of the d'Urbervilles by Thomas Hardy.

I will be thankful to you.

Yours obediently

Aman

## GRAMMAR

### SOME TIPS

#### INFINITIVES :-

Students, there are two kinds of infinitives:-

1. To-infinitive
2. Bare infinitive (without 'to')

ਬੱਚਿਓ, infinitive ਦੋ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ

1. 'To' ਵਾਲਾ infinitive

2. ਬਿਨਾਂ 'to' ਵਾਲਾ infinitive

ਪਰ ਆਪਣੇ syllabus ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਆਦਾਤਰ 'to ਵਾਲਾ infinitive' ਹੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਬਰੈਕਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਹੜਾ verb ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ 'to' ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਲਿਖ ਦੇਵੋ।

Examples :-

1. I would like ...**to read**..... a good story. (read)
2. He wanted....**to buy**..... some new clothes for the party. (buy)
3. I plan....**to open**..... a new factory. (open)
4. I would like....**to come**..... to the party with you. (come)
5. I am learning.....**to speak**.....English. (speak)
6. She helped me.....**to carry**..... my suitcases. (carry)
7. He decided.....**to study**..... Biology. (study)
8. We asked him.....**to come**..... with us. (come)
9. I promise....**to help**..... you tomorrow. (help)
10. We hope ..**to visit**..... Goa next month. (visit)

## GERUND :-

Students, gerund is verb + ing

ਬੱਚਿਓ, gerund fill ਕਰਨ ਵੇਲੇ ਆਪਾਂ ਬਰੈਕਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ verb ਨਾਲ 'ing' ਲਗਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

Examples :-

Complete the following sentences using Gerund:

1. She is good at ....**dancing**..... (dance)
2. He is crazy about ....**singing**..... (sing)
3. He doesn't like ...**playing**..... (play) cards.
4. I am afraid of .....**swimming**..... (swim)
5. He should give up ....**smoking**..... (smoke)
6. Harry dreams of ....**being**..... (be) a great person.
7. I am always interested in ....**making**..... (make) friends.
8. He is scared of ....**travelling**..... (travel) by air.
9. They insisted on ...**cooking**..... (cook) the dinner at home.
10. I suggest....**doing**..... (do) some more sums.

Present Participle :-

Students, when we have to fill in the blanks with 'Present Participle', we add 'ing' with the verb.

ਬੱਚਿਓ, ਜਦੋਂ ਆਪਾਂ Present Participle ਭਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ, ਆਪਾਂ verb ਨਾਲ 'ing' ਲਗਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

Examples :-

Fill in the blanks with Present Participle:

1. We saw many ...**exciting**.....(excite) tricks in the magic show.
2. ..**Keeping**.....(keep) in mind his health, the doctor advised him rest.
3. He felt pity on the ...**crying**.....(cry) child.
4. The peon came....**running**.....(run) to the office.
5. A ....**rolling**....(roll) stone gathers no moss.

6. Don't get off a .....**running**..... (run) car.
7. Would you mind my .....**coming**.....(come) too?
8. ...**Climbing**....(Climb) mountains is my passion.
9. You should stop.....**advising**.....(advise) others.
10. .....**Singing**.....(sing) can be a rewarding career too.

## VOICE

### Active and Passive Voice Related to Tense

#### 1. Present Indefinite Tense

**Active voice** : Subject+ First form of the Verb+ s/es + Object

Subject+Do/Does+ not+ 1st form + Object

Do/ Does+ Subject+not + 1st form + Object?

**Passive Form** : Object + is/am/are/ + 3rd form of the verb+ by + Subject

**For Example :**

#### 2. Present Continuous Tense

**Active Voice** : Subject + is/am/are + V1+ ing + Object

Subject + is/am/are + not +V1 + ing + Object

Is/am/are + Subject + 1stform + ing + Object

Is/am/are + Subject + not + 1st form + ing + Object?

**Passive Voice** : Object + is/am/are + being + V3 + by + Subject

Object + is/am/are + not + being + V3 + by + Subject

Is/am/are + Object + being + V3 + by + Subject

Is/am/are + Object + not + being + V3 + by + Subject?

<b>Active Voice</b>	<b>Passive Voice</b>
Arjun is seeing a deer. Parth is playing violin. I am not liking kites. He is not eating apples. Are you taking tea?	A deer is being seen by Arjun. Violin is being played by Parth. Kites are not being liked by me. Apples are not being eaten by him. Is tea being taken by you?

#### 3. Present Perfect Tense

**Active Voice** : Subject + has/have + V3 + Object

Subject + has/have +not+ V3 + Object

Has/have +Sub+ V3 + Object?

Has/have +Sub+ not+ V3 + Object?

**Passive Voice** : Object + has/have + been + V3+ by + Subject

Object + has/have + not+been + V3+ by + Subject

Has/have + Object + been + V3 + by + Subject?

Has/have + Object + not + been + V3+ by + Subject?

## For Example :

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Arjun has seen a deer.	A deer has been seen by Arjun.
Parth has played violin.	Violin has been played by Parth.
I have not liked kites.	Kites have not been liked by me.
He has not eaten apples.	Apples have not been eaten by him.
Have you taken tea?	Has tea been taken by you?

## 4. Past Indefinite Tense

**Active Voice :** Subject + V2 + Object

Subject+did+not+ V1+ Object

Did+subject+ V1+object?

Did+subject+not+ V1+object?

**Passive Voice :** Object + was/were + V3+ by + Subject

Object+was/were+ not+V3+by +Subject

Was/were + Object+V3+by + Subject?

Was/were + Object+not+ V3+by + Subject?

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Arjun saw a deer.	A deer was seen by Arjun.
Parth played violin.	Violin was played by Parth.
I did not like kites.	Kites were not liked by me.
He did not eat apples.	Apples were not eaten by him.
Did you take tea?	Was tea taken by you?

## 5. Past Continuous Tense

**Active Voice :** Subject + was/were + V1+ ing + Object

Subject + was/were +not+ V1+ ing + Object

Was/were +Subject+ 1st form +ing+ Object?

Was/were+Subject+ not+1st form +ing+ Object?

**Passive Voice :** Object + was/were + being + V3+ by + Subject

Object + was/were + not+ being + V3+ by + Subject

Was /were + Object + being + V3+ by + Subject?

Was/were + Object +not+ being + V3+ by + Subject?

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Arjun was seeing a deer.	A deer was being seen by Arjun.
Parth was playing violin.	Violin was being played by Parth.
I was not liking kites.	Kites were not being liked by me.
He was not eating apples	Apples were not being eaten by him
Were you taking tea?	Was tea being taken by you?

## 6. Past Perfect Tense

**Active Voice :** Subject + had + V3 + Object

Subject + had + not + V3 + Object

Had + Subject + V3 + Object ?

Had + Subject + not + V3 + Object ?

**Passive Voice :** Object + had + been + V3 + by + Subject

Object + had + not + been + V3 + by + Subject

Had + Object + been + V3 + by + Subject ?

Had + Object + not + been + V3 + by + Subject ?

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Arjun had seen a deer.	A deer had been seen by Arjun.
Parth had played violin.	Violin had been played by Parth.
I had not liked kites.	Kites had not been liked by me.
He had not eaten apples.	Apples had not been eaten by him.
Had you taken tea?	Had tea been taken by you?

## 7. Future Indefinite

**Active Voice :** Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object.

Subject + will/shall + not + V1 + Object.

Will/shall + Subject + V1 + object ?

Will/shall + Subject + not + V1 + object ?

**Passive Voice :** Object + will/shall + be + V3 + by + Subject.

Object + will/shall + not + be + V3 + by + Subject.

Will / shall + Object + be + V3 + by + Subject ?

Will / shall + Object + not + be + V3 + by + Subject ?

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Arjun will see a deer.	A deer will be seen by Arjun.
Parth will play violin.	Violin will be played by Parth.
I shall not like kites.	Kites will not be liked by me.
He will not eat apples.	Apples will not be eaten by him.
Will you take tea?	Will tea be taken by you?

## 8. Future Perfect Tense

**Active Voice :** Subject + will/shall + have + V3 + Object.

Subject + will/shall + not + have + V3 + Object.

Will/shall + Sub + have + V3 + Object ?

Will/shall + Sub + have + not + V3 + Object ?

**Passive Voice** : Object +will/shall+have + been + V3+ by + Subject.

Object + will/shall+not+have + been + V3+ by + Subject

Will/shall+ Object+have + been + V3+ by + Subject?

Will/shall+ Object+not+have + been + V3+ by + Subject?

<b>Active Voice</b>	<b>Passive Voice</b>
Arjun will have seen a deer.	
Parth will have played violin.	A deer will have been seen by Arjun. Violin will have been played by Parth.
I shall not have liked kites.	Kites shall not have been liked by me.
He will not have eaten apples.	Apples will not have been eaten by him
Will you have taken tea?	Will tea have been taken by you?

## I. The Use of 'Be' – is, am, are, was and were

is, am, are, was ਅਤੇ were ਦਾ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ linking Verb ਦੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

### A . Affirmative Sentences

1. ਉਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਹੈ।	He is my friend.
2. ਮੈਂ ਇੱਕ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਹਾਂ।	I am a player.
3. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੋ।	You are right.
4. ਉਹ ਚਲਾਕ ਸਨ।	They were clever.
5. ਅਮਿਤ ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੀ।	Amit was my student.

### B. Negative Sentences

1. ਉਹ ਲੇਖਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।	He is not a writer.
2. ਸਾਨੂੰ ਜਲਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।	We are not in a hurry.
3. ਮੈਂ ਨੇਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਂ।	I am not a leader.
4. ਮੈਂ ਬੇਈਮਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ।	I was not dishonest.
5. ਬੱਚੇ ਦੁਖੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ।	Children were not unhappy.

### C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਉਹ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਹੈ?	Is he your friend?
2. ਕੀ ਸ਼ਮਾਂ ਕੰਜੂਸ ਹੈ?	Is Shama a miser?
3. ਕੀ ਮਨਜੀਤ ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰ ਹੈ?	Is Manjit honest?
4. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਹੀ ਸੀ?	Were you right?
5. ਕੀ ਲੜਕੇ ਖੁਸ਼ ਸਨ?	Were the boys happy?

## B. Negative Sentences

1. ਸੀਤਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਰਾ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।  
Sita does not go to the market with her brother.
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਸੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ।  
You don't like me.
3. ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲੁ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਤੋਂ ਜੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਰਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।  
The students do not shirk studies these days.
4. ਉਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਵੱਲ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।  
She does not pay any attention to me.
5. ਉਹ ਆਟਾ ਗੁੰਨ੍ਹਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹੈ।  
He does not know how to knead flour.

## C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਦੇ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ?  
Do you live in a rented house?
2. ਕੀ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ?  
Does the teacher punish the students?
3. ਕੀ ਉਹ ਸਵੈਟਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੁਣਦੀ ਹੈ?  
Does she not knit sweater?
4. ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ?  
Do we go to play in the evening?
5. ਕੀ ਦਾਦਾ ਜੀ ਰੋਜ਼ ਮੰਦਿਰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ?  
Does grandfather go to temple everyday?

## Past Indefinite Tense

### A. Affirmative Sentences

1. ਮੈਂ ਪਰਸੋਂ ਨਵੀਂ ਕਾਰ ਖਰੀਦੀ।  
I bought a new car the day before yesterday.
2. ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਰਸ ਘਰ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਈ।  
She forgot her purse at home.
3. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅਪਮਾਨਤ ਕੀਤਾ।  
You insulted me in the presence of my friends.
4. ਰਾਜੀਵ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਖਿੱਚੀ।  
Rajiv clicked a beautiful photograph.

5. ਜਾਸੂਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਦਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ।

The spy betrayed his country.

6. ਉਸਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਰਸੀਦ ਫੜਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

She/He handed over the receipt to me.

## B. Negative Sentences

1. ਚੌਂਕੀਦਾਰ ਨੇ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਕੁੰਡੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾਈ।

The watchman did not bolt the door.

2. ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੇ ਟੈਸਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ।

The teacher did not give the test.

3. ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਿੱਘਾ ਸਵਾਗਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ।

We did not receive a warm welcome.

4. ਉਹ ਅਦਰਕ ਛਿੱਲਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੀ ਸੀ।

She did not know how to peel ginger.

5. ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਚਾਦਰ ਤਹਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ।

The mother did not fold the bed sheet.

## C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਉਸਨੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ?

Did he talk about me?

2. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੱਲ੍ਹੂ ਉੱਥੇ ਗਏ?

Did you go there yesterday?

3. ਕੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਨੇ ਝੰਡਾ ਲਹਿਰਾਇਆ?

Did the Chief Minister hoist the flag?

4. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਜੁਰਮਾਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ?

Did you not collect fine from him?

5. ਕੀ ਖਾਨਸਾਮੇ ਨੇ ਖਾਣਾ ਪਰੋਸਿਆ?

Did the chef serve the food?

## Future Indefinite Tense

### A. Affirmative Sentences

1. ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਰੋਟੀ ਘਰ ਹੀ ਖਾਣਗੇ।

The guests will take food at home only.

2. ਉਹ ਮੰਗਲਵਾਰ ਤੱਕ ਕੰਮ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਲਵੇਗਾ।

He will complete the work by Tuesday.

3. ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਮੇਰਾ ਕਰਜਾ ਚੁਕਾਉਣਗੇ।

My father will pay my debt.

4. ਉਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਧੋਖਾ ਦੇਵੇਗੀ।

She will definitely deceive you.

5. ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨ ਕੁਸ਼ਤੀ ਜਿੱਤ ਲਵੇਗਾ।

The wrestler will win the fight/bout.

## B. Negative Sentences

1. ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ।  
I will not disappoint you.
2. ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ।  
We won't complain against you.
3. ਕੰਮਵਾਲੀ ਬਰਤਨ ਸਾਫ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੇਗੀ।  
The maid will not wash the utensils.
4. ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਚੌਂਗਿਰਦਾ ਸਾਫ਼ ਰੱਖਾਂਗੇ।  
We shall keep our surroundings clean.
5. ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾਉਣਗੇ।  
The students will not litter the class.

## C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਵੋਗੇ?  
Will you appear in the interview tomorrow?
2. ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਜਾਵਾਂਗੇ?  
Shall we go to mountains this year?
3. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅੱਜ ਬਿੱਲ ਬਣਾ ਲਵੋਗੇ?  
Will you prepare the bill today?
4. ਕੀ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਬੋਲਣ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਆਵੇਗਾ?  
Will he ever learn how to speak?
5. ਕੀ ਉਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਚਾਹ ਬਣਾਵੇਗੀ?  
Will she prepare tea for us?

## Present Continuous Tense

### A. Affirmative Sentences

1. ਨੇਤਾ ਜੀ ਇੱਧਰ ਉੱਧਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਮਾਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।  
The leader is beating about the bush.
2. ਉਹ ਤੌਲੀਆ ਨਿਚੋੜ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।  
She is wringing out the towel.
3. ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।  
Ramesh is preparing for his next day's exam.
4. ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।  
The teacher is motivating us to do good deeds.
5. ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।  
The father is ironing the clothes.

## B. Negative Sentences

1. ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੁਣ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।  
She is not listening to me.
2. ਬੱਚੇ ਕਤਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।  
Children are not walking in queue.
3. ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਕਾਬਲੀਅਤ 'ਤੇ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।  
I am not doubting your competence.
4. ਜੱਜ ਸਹੀ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।  
The judge is not delivering the right verdict.
5. ਗਾਜਨੇਤਾ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮੂਰਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।  
The politicians are not befooling us.

## C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ?  
Are you avoiding me?
2. ਕੀ ਅਫਸਰ ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਿਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ?  
Is the officer exploiting the employees?
3. ਕੀ ਉਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਫੋਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੁੱਕ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ?  
Is he not receiving my call?

## Past Continuous Tense

### A. Affirmative Sentences

1. ਉਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਉਡਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।  
He was making fun of me.
2. ਉਹ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਾਲ ਵਾਹ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ।  
She was combing her hair in front of the mirror.
3. ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਫੋਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਲਾਹ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ।  
My mother was giving me a piece of advice when you called me up.
4. ਬੱਚਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮੂਰਖ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।  
The child was trying to befool his father.

### B. Negative Sentences

1. ਭੋਲੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਹਿਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ।  
Bholi was not arguing with her father.
2. ਸੰਗੀਤਕਾਰ ਇੱਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਧੁਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।  
The musician was not composing a new tune.

## C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਬਚਾਓ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸੀ?

Were you trying to defend him?

2. ਕੀ ਪਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਤਸਦੀਕ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ?

Was the principal attesting the papers at that time?

3. ਕੀ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਆਪਣੀ ਗਲਤੀ ਲਈ ਮੁਆਫ਼ੀ ਮੰਗ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ?

Was Ramesh apologizing for his mistake at that time?

4. ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾਇਆ ਸੀ, ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਬੱਚਾ ਭੋਜਨ ਦਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਮਾਣ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ?

Was the child relishing the food when I called him?

## Future Continuous Tense

### A. Affirmative Sentences

1. ਉਹ ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਬੈਂਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

He will be working in a bank next year.

2. ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੇ।

We shall be preparing for our examination.

3. ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਮਾਲੀ ਬੂਟਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

The gardener will be watering the plants at that time.

4. ਮੈਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਘਰ ਪੁੱਜਾਗਾ, ਸੂਰਜ ਅਸਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

The sun will be setting when I reach home.

### B. Negative Sentences

1. ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਘਰ ਜਾਉਗੇ, ਉਹ ਰਾਤ ਦਾ ਖਾਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਖਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

He will not be taking dinner when you go to his house.

2. ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣ ਆਉਗੇ, ਅਸੀਂ ਆਰਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੇ।

We shall not be resting when you visit us.

3. ਅਸੀਂ ਇੱਕ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਤਕ ਉੱਥੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਾਂਗੇ।

We shall not be staying there for a week.

4. ਤਦ ਬਾਰਿਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ।

It will not be raining then.

## C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਤਦ ਉੱਥੇ ਮੀਂਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ?

Will it not be raining there then?

2. ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁੱਜੋਗੇ, ਕੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਕਤਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਲੋਤੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ?

Will the students be standing in the queues when you reach the playground?

3. ਕੀ ਸਤੰਬਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰੱਬਤ ਦੇ ਪੱਤੇ ਝੜ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ?

Will the tree be shedding off its leaves in September?

4. ਕੀ ਕਲ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸੱਤ ਵਜੇ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਦਾ ਪਿੱਛਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ?

Will the police be chasing the thief at 7a.m. tomorrow?

## Present Perfect Tense

### **A. Affirmative Sentences**

1. ਉਸ ਨੇ ਚਾਹ ਪੀ ਲਈ ਹੈ।  
He has taken tea.
2. ਤਕਨੋਲੋਜੀ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਹੈ।  
Technology has developed a lot.
3. ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਮੇਲੇ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।  
We have organized a science fair in our school.
4. ਮਹਿੰਗਾਈ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।  
Inflation has affected our lives a lot.
5. ਉਹ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਇਹ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਛੱਡ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ।  
They have left this place long ago.

### **B. Negative Sentences**

1. ਉਸਨੇ ਗਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਤੋਂ ਨਾਂਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।  
She has not refused the marriage proposal.
2. ਮੈਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਰਾਜੀ ਕਰਨ/ਮਨਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।  
I have not tried to convince her.
3. ਉਸਨੇ ਨਵਾਂ ਸੰਗੀਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ।  
He has not listened to the latest music.
4. ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲੜਕੇ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਚੰਗਾ ਸਲੂਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।  
Your son has not behaved well with me.
5. ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਗਲਤੀ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।  
We have not realized our mistake.

### **C. Interrogative Sentences**

1. ਕੀ ਉਸਨੇ ਖੁਦ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ?  
Has he got himself into trouble?
2. ਕੀ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਕੂਲੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਹੈ?  
Has he completed his schooling?
3. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ 12ਵੀਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ?  
Haven't you opted for Science stream in grade 12?

## Past Perfect Tense

### **A. Affirmative Sentences**

1. ਉਹ ਨਵੀਂ ਕਾਰ 2011 ਤਕ ਖਰੀਦ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸੀ।  
He had bought a new car by 2011.
2. ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਿਕ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਹੀ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਸੀ।  
He had continued his family business after his father's death.

## B. Negative Sentences

1. ਦੋ ਵਜੇ ਤਕ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਚੈਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਸਨ।  
The teacher had not checked all the answers by 2 p.m.
2. ਮਈ 2016 ਤਕ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕੋਈ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਜਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ।  
The government had not issued any notice till May 2016.
3. ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਆਇਆ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਖਤਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਚੁਕਿਆ ਸੀ।  
I had not finished my work when he came.
4. ਉਹ ਬਾਰਸ਼ ਰੁੱਕਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੀ ਗਏ।  
They left after the rain had stopped.

## C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਉਪਭੋਗਤਾ ਨੇ ਧੋਖਾ ਖਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਕੇਸ ਦਾਇਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ?  
Had the consumer filed a case against the company after he was cheated?

## Future Perfect Tense

### A. Affirmative Sentences

1. ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਛੇ ਵਜੇ ਤਕ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।  
She will have finished her homework by 6 o'clock.
2. ਮੈਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਸਕੂਲ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਂਗਾ, ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੈਦਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕੱਤਰ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ?  
The students will have gathered in the ground when I reach there.
3. ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਣ ਤਕ, ਮੈਂ ਪੱਗ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੋਵਾਂਗਾ।  
I shall have tied the turban by the time you get ready.
4. ਅਸੀਂ ਸੂਰਜ ਛੁੱਬਣ ਤਕ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਧਿਰ ਨੂੰ ਹਰਾ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੇ।  
We will have defeated the opponents by sunset.
5. ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਨੌ ਵਜੇ ਤਕ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਮਨਾ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੇ।  
We all shall have celebrated the birthday by 9 p.m.

### B. Negative Sentences

1. ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਪੰਜ ਵਜੇ ਤਕ ਘਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ।  
Father will not have reached home by 5 p.m.

### C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸੋਮਵਾਰ ਤਕ ਹਵਾਈ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਕਰ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹੋਵੋਗੇ?  
Will you have travelled by air by Monday?
2. ਕੀ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਭਾਰੀ ਅੰਤਰ ਨਾਲ ਜਿੱਤ ਲਈਆਂ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ?  
Will the minister have won the election by a big margin in the end?
3. ਕੀ ਹਵਾਈ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ ਦੋ ਵਜੇ ਤਕ ਉੱਤਰ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ?  
Will the plane have landed by 2 p.m.?

## **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

### **A. Affirmative Sentences**

1. ਮੈਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ 20 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਇਸ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।

I have been living in this house for last twenty years.

2. ਦੋਨੋਂ ਸਹੇਲੀਆਂ ਸਵੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਗੱਪਾਂ ਮਾਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

Both the friends have been gossiping since morning.

### **B. Negative Sentences**

1. ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਕਈ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਕੂਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

Ramesh has not been coming to school for many days.

2. ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਤੋਂ ਚੋਣ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

The candidate has not been canvassing since last week.

### **C. Interrogative Sentences**

1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ 1990 ਤੋਂ ਇੱਥੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ?

Have you been working here since 1990?

2. ਕੀ ਮੈਕੇਨਿਕ ਸਵੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਮੋਟਰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ?

Has the mechanic been repairing the motor since morning?

## **Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

### **A. Affirmative Sentences**

1. ਜਦੋਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਉਹ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਸ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।

He had been working hard for the last ten years when his father died.

2. ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣ ਲਈ ਗਈ ਬੱਚਾ ਸਵੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਰੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।

The child had been crying since morning when I visited her.

### **B. Negative Sentences**

1. ਮਾਲੀ ਸੋਮਵਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਪੌਂਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।

The gardener had not been watering the plants since Monday.

2. ਸਚਿਨ ਦੋ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਕੇਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਖੇਡ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।

Sachin had not been playing cricket for two years.

### **C. Interrogative Sentences**

1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇੱਥੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸੀ?

Had you been working here for the last five years?

## XII. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

### A. Affirmative Sentences

1. ਉਸਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਦੋ ਘੰਟੇ ਲਈ ਬਗੀਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰੱਖਤ ਲਗਾ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

His father will have been planting trees in the garden for two hours in the morning.

2. ਉਹ ਦੋ ਵਜੇ ਤੱਕ ਚਾਰ ਘੰਟੇ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਉਡੀਕ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

He will have been waiting for me for four hours by 2 o'clock.

### B. Negative Sentences

1. ਕੱਲ, ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਨੇਤਾ ਜੀ ਲੰਮੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

The leader will not have been delivering the speech by this time tomorrow.

2. ਮੈਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਸਕੂਲ ਜਾਵਾਂਗਾ, ਮੁੰਡੇ ਫੁੱਟਬਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਖੇਡ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

When I go to school, the boys will not have been playing football.

### C. Interrogative Sentences

1. ਕੀ ਡਰਾਈਵਰ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ 15 ਦਿਨ ਤੱਕ ਕਾਰ ਚਲਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ?

Will the driver have been continuously driving the car for fifteen days?

2. ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਈ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਦੋ ਘੰਟੇ ਲਈ ਪੈਸੇ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੇ?

Shall we have been collecting the money for two hours everyday in May?

## IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

### Imperative Sentences

ਉਹ ਵਾਕ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਆਗਿਆ, ਬੇਨਤੀ ਜਾਂ ਸਲਾਹ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।  
ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਵਜੋਂ : ਪੜ੍ਹੋ, ਖੇਡੋ, ਬੋਲੋ ਆਦਿ।

1. Obey your teacher.

3. Post this letter.

2. Help the poor.

4. Don't kill animals.

5. Never play with fire.

### Affirmative Sentences

1. ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਉਪਰ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਰੱਖੋ।

Trust in God.

2. ਆਪਣੇ ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਦਾ ਪਾਲਣ ਕਰੋ।

Obey your elders.

3. ਜੇਬ ਕਤਰਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਚੋ।

Beware of the pickpockets.

4. ਉਸਨੂੰ ਜਾਣ ਦਿਓ।

Let him go.

5. ਜਲਦੀ ਕਰੋ।

Hurry up.

### Negative Sentences

1. ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ।

Don't disturb me.

2. ਗਰੀਬ ਦਾ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਨਾ ਉਡਾਓ।

Don't make fun of the poor.

3. ਅਫਵਾਹਾਂ ਨਾ ਫੈਲਾਓ।

Don't spread rumours.

4. ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਚੁਗਲੀ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ।

Don't backbite anyone.

5. ਬਕਵਾਸ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ।

Don't talk nonsense.