

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS

> जो कार्य भविष्य में हो रहा होगा वह **Future Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: We shall be taking the exam at this time, next month.

Learn and write in file  
Tomorrow at this time.

**Formulae:** + Ve → Sub + shall/ will + be + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + obj  
- Ve → Sub + shall/ will + not + be + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + obj  
Sub + shan't/ won't + be + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + obj

**Ques** → Will/shall + Sub + be + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + obj?  
Will/shall + Sub + not + be + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + obj?  
Won't/shan't + Sub + be + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + obj?

नोट: कुछ verbs का प्रयोग हम **continuous tense** में नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे verbs होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'ing' form में नहीं होता।

### ऐसे VERBS की सूची

- (1) **Verbs of Perception**- See, taste, smell, hear, prefer, please, notice, recognize.
- (2) **Verbs of Thinking Process**- Think, know, mean, mind, remember, suppose.
- (3) **Verbs Showing Possession**- Own, have, belong, comprise, possess, contain, consist.
- (4) **Verbs expressing Feelings or State of Mind**- Believe, like, dislike, love, adore, want, wish, desire, hate, agree, trust, imagine.
- (5) **Verbs in General**- Look, seem, appear, affect, resemble, cost, require, become, hope, refuse.

### उदाहरण देखें-

- जैसे:
1. He is owing a car. (×)  
He owns a car. (✓)
  2. This house is belonging to me. (×)  
This house belongs to me. (✓)
  3. I am not meaning anything wrong. (×)  
I don't mean anything wrong. (✓)
  4. I am seeing a man standing there. (×)  
I see a man standing there. (✓)

नोट: अगर 'have' का अर्थ 'अधिकार होना' हो तो 'have' में 'ing' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। अगर 'have' का अर्थ निकलता है खाना/ enjoy करना तो 'have' में 'ing' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

- जैसे:
- I am having a piece of cake. (✓)  
I am having a car. (×)  
I have a car. (✓)

➤ हम **Think, remember, feel, look, appear** etc. (जिनका प्रयोग सामान्य वाक्यों में 'ing' में नहीं होना चाहिए) का प्रयोग अगर भावनाओं को दर्शाने के लिए करते हैं तब उनका प्रयोग 'ing' form में किया जा सकता है। (eg- 2 एवं 4 देखें)

- जैसे:
1. I am thinking you are right. (×)  
I think you are right. (✓)
  2. I am thinking of you. (✓)
  3. It was appearing as if they were going to kill us. (×)  
It appeared as if they were going to kill us. (✓)
  4. You are looking good. (✓)

2. **Gerund** एवं **Present participle** में **verb 'ing' form** में होते हैं।

- जैसे:
- (1) Being ill, I could not come.
  - (2) Getting a job is easy now-a-days.
  - (3) Seeing is believing.
  - (4) Swimming is a good exercise.

~~नोट: विस्तार से जानकारी के लिए Verb (Advance) देखें-~~

3. सभी **preposition** के बाद अगर **verb** का प्रयोग होता है तो **verb 'ing' form** में होना चाहिए।

जैसे: (1) Bats are capable of hearing the ultrasonic waves.  
V<sub>1</sub> +ing

(2) We must keep away from smoking.  
V<sub>1</sub> +ing

PRESENT PERFECT

9th A+B

- जो कार्य अभी-अभी या हाल फिलहाल खत्म हुआ हो वह **Present Perfect Tense** के अन्तर्गत आता है।
- जैसे: He has come to Delhi. recently.
- जब कार्य महत्वपूर्ण हो न कि कार्य होने का समय एवं कार्य होने के समय का उल्लेख भी नहीं हो तब **Present perfect Tense** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: We have progressed a lot.

We have reached the moon.

- Formulae:**
- + **Ve** → Sub + has/ have + V<sub>3</sub> + obj
- **Ve** → Sub + has/ have + not + V<sub>3</sub> + obj
- Sub + hasn't/ haven't + V<sub>3</sub> + obj
- Ques** → Has/ have + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + obj ?
- Has/ have + Sub + not + V<sub>3</sub> + obj ?
- Hasn't/ haven't + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + obj ?

Write in Baikh notebook

~~opouly 6/11/21~~