

# Bhavan's Sheth R A College of Arts and Commerce, Ahmedabad

## SEMESTER I - GENERAL ENGLISH (2016- 17)

Index (અનુક્રમણિકા)

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Unit -III (a) - TENSES

(09 marks)

CONTINUOUS tenses	PERFECT tenses
Present (is/am/are + V-ing)	Present (have/has + V-pp)
Past (was/were + V-ing)	Past (had + V-pp)
Present Perfect Continuous tense (have/ has + been + V-ing)	
<b>SIMPLE tenses</b>	
Present (I play/ He plays)	
Past (I played)	
Future (I will play)	

Continuous Tenses	
<b>Present Continuous Tense</b> (dance, watch, learn) Paro <u>is dancing</u> . I <u>am watching</u> TV. We <u>are learning</u> English.	<b>Past Continuous Tense</b> (run, write, shout) Tom <u>was running</u> . I <u>was writing</u> . Students <u>were shouting</u> .

### THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (ચાલુ વર્તમાન કાળ) (is/ am/ are + V-ing)

**Function:** to talk about a temporary situation or about an action in progress at the moment of speaking (બોલતા સમયે કે હાલ પૂરતું બનતી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા ચાલુ વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. જરૂરી નથી કે આવી ક્રિયા નિયમીત રીતે બનતી હોય.)

**Time words:** <<now, at this moment, these days>>

Some **verbs** are generally **not used with the present continuous tense**, for example: agree, believe, forget, hate, know, like, love, mean, need, realize, recognize, remember, understand, want etc.

### Exercise

(to look, to talk, to live, to shine, to shut down, to fly, to wait, to do, to move, to make)

The sun ----- brightly now.

Look, the birds ----- in the sky.

We ----- things for people.

They ----- for a new house these days.

My friend is busy. He ----- on the phone.

Your computer -----.

I am at the railway station. I ----- for my train.

Who ----- this noise?

The fan ----- slowly.

Lalit is not in India. These days he ----- in London.

\*\*\*

(to come, to sing, to drip, to sleep)

Water ----- constantly from the ceiling.

Please keep quiet. The baby -----.

Listen, Lata ----- a Gujarati song now.

Wait! I ----- with you.

\*\*\*

(Use the present continuous tense to complete the sentences)

Sorry, I can't talk now. I -----.

Mowgli can't leave home now. He -----.

The children are in the park. They -----.

### THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ) (was/ were + V-ing)

**Function:** to talk about an action that was in progress at some point of time in the past (ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ સમયે કોઈ ક્રિયા બની રહી હતી તેવું કહેવા ચાલુ ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

- I **was doing** homework when you **rang**. (હું હોમવર્ક કરતો હતો ત્યારે તારો ફોન આવ્યો.)
- When the monkeys **kidnapped** Mowgli, he **was waiting** for Bagheera. (જ્યારે બંદરલોગ મોગલીને ઉઠાવી ગયા ત્યારે, તે બધીરાની રાહ જોતો હતો.)

In the above two examples, one action was in progress (past continuous tense) when the other action (simple past tense) took place. The past continuous tense is used for the longer action. ઉપરના બે ઉદાહરણમાં જ્યારે એક ક્રિયા બની રહી હતી તે દરમિયાન અન્ય ક્રિયા થાય છે. જે ક્રિયા વધારે લાંબા સમય માટે બને છે તે દર્શાવવા ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ અને અન્ય ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા સાદા ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

### Exercise

(to look, to have, to bat, to iron, to enjoy, to smoke, to eat, to rain, to give, to watch)

When I switched on the TV, India ----- The boy ----- clothes when the phone rang.  
Karishma ----- bhel when Govinda saw her. It ----- heavily when Devdas left home.  
I ----- TV when my friend called me. Dr. Munna ----- when the patient died.  
At 7.00 am I ----- breakfast. We ----- the party when the light went out.  
Where were you? We ----- for you. All were silent when Rajnish ----- a lecture.  
\*\*\*

(to sleep, to do, to sing, to fight)

The brothers ----- when Mom came home. What ---- you ---- at 8.15 p.m. yesterday?  
The hunter ----- when the tiger attacked. Radhe Baa ----- bhajans when the police came.  
\*\*\*

(Use the past continuous tense to complete the sentences)

The accident took place when the children -----.

When the students -----, the principal came.

I ----- a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang.

Perfect Tenses	
<b>Present Perfect Tense</b> (win, leave) I <b>have won</b> the competition. Vijay <b>has left</b> India. He is in London now.	<b>Past Perfect Tense</b> (run, start) The thief <b>had run</b> away before the police came. The movie <b>had</b> already <b>started</b> when we reached the theatre.

### The Present Perfect Tense (પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળ) (have/ has + V-pp)

**Function:** to talk about a past action that has some connection with the present or about a past action that has some effect on the present. (The present perfect tense connects the past with the present.) જે ક્રિયા ભૂતકાળમાં બની હોય પણ તેની અસર વર્તમાનમાં જોવા મળે તો આવી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. (પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળમાં ભૂત અને વર્તમાન કાળનો સમન્વય થાય છે.)

**Time words:** <<just, already, yet (with negatives and questions), never, ever (in questions), always, since 1947, for an hour etc>>

### Exercise

(to wait, to try, to finish, to complete, to live, to do, to return, to tell, to forget, to use)

Sorry, I ----- your name. Pappu ----- already ----- his luck many times.  
I am free now. I ----- my work. Dharam ----- 50 years in the film industry.  
We ----- for the bus for an hour. I ----- this mobile for one year.  
I ----- never ----- a lie in my life. Tanu ----- not yet ----- home from school.  
How long ----- you ----- in Ahmedabad? What ----- your country ----- for you?

\*\*\*

(to buy, to see, to leave, to win)

---- you ever ---- the Taj Mahal? Who is that? I ----- never ----- him before.  
We ----- a new car recently. Mr. Yadav does not work here now. He ----- the job.

\*\*\*

(Use the present perfect tense to complete the sentences)

This is September 2016. Vali came here from Afghanistan in August 2015. How long ----- he ----- in India?

I can't open the door. I ----- the key.

Anant is thin and fit now. He ----- already ----- 108 kg weight.

### The Past Perfect Tense (પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ) (had + V-pp)

**Function:** to show that one event or action happened before another in the past. The action which happened after another is indicated by the simple past tense. It does not matter which event is mentioned first- the past perfect tense makes it clear which one happened first. (એક ઘટના કે ક્રિયા પહેલાં અન્ય ઘટના કે ક્રિયા બની હતી તેવું દર્શાવવા પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. પછીથી બનતી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા સાદા ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. વાક્યમાં કઈ ક્રિયાની વાત પહેલાં કરવામાં આવે છે તે મહત્વનું નથી. પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ દર્શાવે છે કે કઈ ક્રિયા પહેલાં બની હતી.)

### Exercise

(to start, to eat, to lose, to die, to finish, to become, to delete, to do, to switch, to make)

The patient ----- before the doctor came.  
The child ----- his homework before evening.  
I ----- off the lights before I went to bed.  
The movie ----- before we reached the theatre.  
Lincoln ----- many elections before he became the US President.  
Gandhi ----- already ----- famous before he returned to India from South Africa in 1915.  
The minister ----- lots of money before he went to jail.  
The beggar was very hungry because he ---- not ---- anything for three days.  
The teacher asked us why we ----- not ----- the homework.  
My friend ----- all the data before he sold his smartphone.

\*\*\*

(to leave, to use, to defeat, to save)

Zahir-ud-din Mohammed Babar ---- already ----- Ibrahim Lodhi before he fought Rana Sanga.

I ----- a simple mobile phone for three years before I bought a smart phone.

Lalit ---- already ----- India before the police registered a case against him.

The computer shut down after Meena ----- the document.

\*\*\*

(Use the past perfect tense to join the following sentences with "before" or "after" or "because".)

- (a) Ali learned English. (b) He went to England.
- (a) The commander attacked the enemy army. (b) He studied the maps of the area.
- (a) Ronny shot at the boy. (b) His car (the boy's) overtook his vehicle.

<b>The Present Perfect Continuous Tense</b>
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I <b>have been waiting</b> for the bus for two hours/ eight o'clock.
--

**THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE** (ચાલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળ) (have/ has been + V-ing)

**Function:** to talk about an action that started in the past but is still happening in the present or has just finished. It combines the present perfect and the present continuous tenses. (કોઈ ક્રિયા ભૂતકાળમાં શરૂ થઈ હોય અને બોલતા સમય સુધી બનતી રહે અથવા થોડા સમય પહેલાં જ પૂર્ણ થઈ હોય તો તે ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા ચાલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. ચાલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળમાં પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન અને ચાલુ વર્તમાન કાળનો સમન્વય થાય છે.)

**Exercise**

(to use, to look for, to learn, to study, to disturb, to celebrate, to play, to do, to work, to live)

I ----- in Ahmedabad since 1995.

M S Dhoni ----- international cricket since 2004.

Munna ----- medicine for ten years.

How long ----- you ----- English?

Ramdev ----- yoga since childhood.

My brother ----- a job for the last three years.

Keep quiet. You ----- us for half an hour.

I am tired. I ----- continuously since morning.

I ----- the smartphone for a year now.

India ----- the Republic Day since January 26, 1950.

\*\*\*

(to wait, to rain, to talk, to save)

My neighbour ----- on the phone for half an hour.

My father ----- money for our education for the last fifteen years.

There is water everywhere on the roads. It ----- for three days.

Students ----- for the bus for an hour or so.

\*\*\*

(Change the following sentences from the present continuous tense to present perfect continuous tense. Add these phrases to the sentences: *all this time, for years, since long.*)

- Come to the office soon. What are you doing at home?
- Please give me a ticket for election. I am working for the party.
- Devdas is homeless now. He is wasting money like water.

Simple Tenses		
Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
I <b>play</b> hockey. Sachin <b>plays</b> cricket.	Sachin <b>played</b> cricket. Milkha Singh <b>ran</b> fast.	I <b>will play</b> hockey. We <b>shall overcome</b> .
use of 'DO' (do or does) for <b>negatives</b> and for <b>questions</b>	use of 'DO' (did) for <b>negatives</b> and for <b>questions</b>	use of 'will' for <b>negatives</b> and <b>questions</b>
Negatives: I <b>don't play</b> cricket. Sachin <b>doesn't teach</b> English.	Negatives: I am poor. I <b>did not get</b> a loan from the bank. Kallya <b>did not repay</b> the loan.	Negatives: India <b>will not accept</b> defeat. We <b>will never cheat</b> anyone.
Questions: <b>Do you love</b> India? <b>Does</b> Bravo <b>dance and sing</b> ?	Questions: <b>Did</b> Sachin <b>score</b> a century in the last match? <b>Did</b> you <b>book</b> the tickets in advance?	Questions: <b>When will</b> you <b>give</b> me the loan? <b>How will</b> you <b>teach</b> the tenses?

### THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (સાદા વર્તમાન કાળ) (base form of the verb with or without - s/es)

#### Form:

- If the subject of the sentence is in the first person (I/ We), the second person (You) and the third person plural (They) we use the *base (root)* form of the verb in the simple present tense. For example - I play, We sing, You watch, We hate, They love, I carry etc.  
વાક્યનો કર્તા પ્રથમ પુરુષ (I/ We), બીજો પુરુષ (You) અને ત્રીજો પુરુષ - બહુ વચન (They) માં હોય તો સાદા વર્તમાન કાળમાં ક્રિયાપદના મૂળરૂપનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે. ઉદાહરણ તરીકે - I play, We sing, You watch, We hate, They love, I carry etc.
- If the subject of the sentence is in third person singular (He/ She/ It) we add '-s' or '-es' to the base form of the verb. For example - He plays, She sings, He watches, She hates, It loves, It carries etc.  
જો વાક્યનો કર્તા ત્રીજો પુરુષ એક વચન (He/ She/ It)માં હોય તો સાદા વર્તમાન કાળમાં ક્રિયાપદને અંતે -s કે -es લગાવવામાં આવે છે. ઉદાહરણ તરીકે - He plays, She sings, He watches, She hates, It loves, It carries etc.

**Function:** (1) to talk about daily events, regular actions, habits, preferences, choices etc. We use the simple present tense to talk about proverbs conveying established truths, universal truths, scientific facts etc. (રોજિંદી ઘટના, નિયમિત ક્રિયા, ટેવ, પસંદગી વગેરેની વાત કરવા સાદા વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. કાયમી સત્યને ઉજાગર કરતી કહેવતો, સનાતન સત્ય, વૈજ્ઞાનિક હકીકતો વગેરેની વાત કરવા પણ સાદા વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

**Time words:** <<always, often, usually, sometimes, never, every day, in the morning, on Sundays etc>>

#### Exercise

(to have, to ask, to want, to hate, to share, to accept, to believe, to attend, to forget, to elect, to make, to get, to watch, to remain, to hate, to worship, to like, to have)

Afghanistan ----- borders with Iran, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

I ----- the Italian food.

Children often ----- difficult questions.

Americans ----- in God.

I never ----- my wife's birthday.

We ----- debit/ credit cards.

Students usually ----- the first three lectures.

Banks ----- closed on Sundays.  
 We ----- TV every day.  
 I ----- what I -----.  
 We ----- our own bread.  
 'Pushpa, I ----- tears.'

People ----- their leaders in democracy.  
 Japan ----- the best railway system in the world.  
 Hindus ----- many gods and goddesses.  
 We always ----- a morning breakfast.  
 Imran ----- love stories.

\*\*\*

(to make, to pay, to thrill, to float, to speak, to rise, to triumph, to wait, to kill, to boil, to bite, to favour, to make)

Body language ----- louder than words.  
 Speed ----- but ----- .  
 Water ----- at 100 degree centigrade.  
 Patience always ----- .  
 Time and tide ----- for none.  
 Oil ----- on water.

Truth alone -----.  
 Haste ----- waste.  
 Fortune ----- the brave.  
 Barking dogs seldom ----- .  
 Two and two ----- four.  
 The sun ----- in the east.

\*\*\*

Make negatives and questions in the simple present tense. Every sentence has two blanks. The first blank will take either "do" or "does." Fill in the other blank with any meaningful verb. In some cases, the same verb can be repeated in the negative sentences.

Negatives	Questions
We accept debit card but we ---- not ---- cash.	How many children ----- Laluji -----?
He knows English but he ----- not ----- Gujarati.	What ----- 'E = MC <sup>2</sup> ' -----?
I like tea but my brother ---- not ----- it.	When ----- you ----- your lunch?
They ----- not ----- who talk much.	Where ---- the sun ---- at night?
Children ask questions but they ----- not ----- much.	Gautam Gambhir always looks serious. ----- he ever -----?
I have a car but I ----- not ----- it every day.	Which TV serial ---- you ----- best?
We talk of Gandhi but we ---- not ----- his principles.	----- you ----- for morning walk?
Politicians talk much but they ----- not really ----- for people.	Why ----- the rich not ----- the poor?
I get many Whatsapp messages every day but I ----- not ----- all of them.	----- anyone here ----- English?
Virat is a good batsman but he ----- not ----- a century in every match.	----- you ----- a regular income or ----- your father ---- you?

### The Simple Past Tense (સાદા ભૂતકાળ) (the past tense form of the verb – played, sang etc.)

**Function:** to talk about an action that happened sometime in the past. Both the past tense and the present perfect tense show that the action is complete but there is a difference between the two: the use of the present perfect tense means that the past action has some connection with the present time and the use of the past tense means that we are just talking about what happened without reference to the effect of the action in the present time.

ભૂતકાળમાં બનેલી કોઈ ઘટનાની વાત કરવા સાદા ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. સાદો ભૂતકાળ અને પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળ બંને ભૂતકાળમાં બનેલી ઘટનાની વાત કરે છે પણ બંનેમાં ફરક છે: જ્યારે આપણે પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ છીએ ત્યારે આપણે કહેવા માંગીએ છીએ કે ભૂતકાળની ક્રિયા વર્તમાન સમય સાથે કોઈ સ્વરૂપે સંકળાયેલી છે અને સાદા ભૂતકાળનો ઉપયોગ દર્શાવે છે કે ભૂતકાળમાં બનેલી ક્રિયા માત્ર એક ઘટના છે જેના વર્તમાન સમય સાથેના સંબંધ અંગે આપણને રસ નથી.

**Time expressions:** <<yesterday, last night, last Monday, last year, a week ago, in 1947, in the first lecture, during my college days, in the past etc>>

### Exercise

(to become, to borrow, to begin, to kill, to go, to climb, to build, to attack, to defeat, to visit)

WW I ----- on 28 July 1914. Cain and Abel were brothers but Cain ----- Abel.  
 Ala-ud-din Khilji ----- Gujarat in 1299. Sultan Kutb-ud-din ----- the Kankaria Lake in 1451.  
 India ----- free in 1947. Hillary and Tenzing ----- the Mt Everest in 1953.  
 The Kauravas ----- the Pandavas. Last Sunday Meenu ----- to the Big Bazar.  
 Our neighbour ----- our car yesterday. We ----- Goa during the last vacation.

\*\*\*

(to build, to ask, to write, to drop, to play, to start, to get, to disappear)

Gandhi ----- the Dandi March from the Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930.  
 Shah Jahan ----- the Taj in the memory of his queen Mumtaz Mahal.  
 Dhoni ----- his first test match in 2005.  
 Narmad ----- the first Gujarati dictionary - "Narmkosh".  
 Tagore ----- the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.  
 Stalin hated opposition. People who ----- him difficult questions ----- mysteriously.  
 Americans ----- two atom bombs on Japan in August 1945.

\*\*\*

Make negatives and questions in the simple past tense. Every sentence has two blanks. The first blank will take "did." Fill in the other blank with any meaningful verb. In some cases, the same verb can be repeated in the negative sentences.

Negatives	Questions
Romeo loved Juliet but he ----- not ----- Rasna.	----- Shakespeare ----- all his plays?
The minister was patriotic but he ----- not ----- taxes.	----- Rajnikant ----- his career as a bus conductor?
The teacher was enthusiastic but the students ----- not ----- his lectures.	Mr. Garib Chand was poor before joining politics. How ----- he ----- his fortune in such short time?
It thundered but it ----- not -----.	Why ----- Katappa ----- Bahubali?
Socrates had a chance to escape from prison but he ----- not ----- to sacrifice truth for life.	My friend has got degrees from the university. People ask me, "----- he ever ----- to college?"
I liked the food at the restaurant but I ----- not ----- the service.	I have a missed call from you. Why ----- you ----- me?
We applied for the job but we ----- not ----- any response.	When ----- India ----- free?
There was a traffic jam. The judge dialled 100 but the police ----- not -----.	What ----- you ----- during this vacation?
Gandhi hated the sin but he ----- not ----- the sinner.	----- police ----- Dabang for drunk driving?
I knew the answer but I ----- not ----- the question.	This is a good mobile. How much ----- you ----- for it?

**The Simple Future Tense** (સાદો ભવિષ્ય કાળ) (will/ shall + verb)

**Function:** to talk about an action that will take place sometime in future (ભવિષ્યમાં કોઈ સમયે ક્રિયા બનશે તેવું કહેવા સાદા ભવિષ્ય કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.)

**Exercise**

(to call, to use, to finish, to get, to start, to celebrate, to bring, to inaugurate, to have, to be)

Everyone ----- a guaranteed gift. Who ----- black money back from abroad?  
 It is 7.00 a.m. The match ----- at 9.00 a.m. I am busy now. I ----- you back in five minutes.  
 We ----- the first semester in October. Karina ----- her 31<sup>st</sup> birthday next week.  
 All villages ----- electricity before 2020. The minister ----- the new library building.  
 It is an "odd day." I ---- not ---- the car today. The earth----- hotter and hotter every year.  
 \*\*\*

(to try, to have, to change, to help, to come, to marry, to follow, to make, to arrive, to miss)

Sorry, I ----- not ----- the same mischief again. If you don't hurry, you ----- the train.  
 I ----- when I want. Dial 108 and the ambulance -----.  
 The syllabus ----- next year. When ---- the next train -----?  
 "Wherever you go, our network ----- you." "Work hard. You ----- a bright future."  
 I have failed many times but I ----- again and again. Have faith. God ----- you.  
 \*\*\*

(Change the following sentences from the simple present tense to simple future tense.)

The Simple Present Tense	The Simple Future Tense
I always remember you.	
We never tell lies.	
Gabbar is back.	
Gautam Gambhir smiles.	
People always like good stories.	

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Unit - III (b) **BE, DO, HAVE** as Main Verbs (મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદ તરીકે)

(05 marks)

**BE** (હોવું - અસ્તિત્વ), **DO** (પ્રવૃત્તિ કે કાર્ય કરવું), **HAVE** (ની પાસે હોવું, મેળવવું, ખાવું, પીવું વગેરે)

Forms of BE	Present	Past	Future
	I (am) He/She/ It (is) We/ You/ They (are)	I/ He/She/ It (was) We/ You/ They (were)	will be

(Present: is/ am/ are)

I \_\_\_\_ a student of Bhavan's college. We \_\_\_\_ citizens of India.

Work \_\_\_\_ worship.

"All Indians \_\_ my brothers and sisters."

Life \_\_\_\_ good.  
 I \_\_\_\_ the champion.  
 \_\_\_\_ English easy?  
 Knowledge \_\_\_\_ power.  
 I \_\_\_\_ smart.  
 "All animals \_\_\_\_ equal."  
 " \_\_\_\_ I my brother's keeper?"  
 \_\_\_\_ this your mobile?  
 There \_\_\_\_ a cat in the room.  
 What \_\_\_\_ the time now?  
 It \_\_\_\_ 9.00 am.  
 Crows \_\_\_\_ black everywhere.  
 It \_\_\_\_ Monday today.

You \_\_\_\_ my best friend.  
 We \_\_\_\_ the champions.  
 Gandhinagar \_\_\_\_ the capital of Gujarat.  
 \_\_\_\_ all students present in the class?  
 You \_\_\_\_ crazy.  
 Pashto and Dari \_\_\_\_ official languages of Afghanistan.  
 \_\_\_\_ failure a crime?  
 How old \_\_\_\_ you?  
 Kabbadi and Kho Kho \_\_\_\_ Indian sports.  
 Which \_\_\_\_ the national animal of India?  
 What day \_\_\_\_ today?  
 There \_\_\_\_ 11 players in a cricket team.  
 "My wife \_\_\_\_ my life."

(Past: was/ were)

Gandhi \_\_\_\_ fearless.  
 Jay and Veeru \_\_\_\_ friends.  
 Akbar \_\_\_\_ illiterate.  
 Tagore \_\_\_\_ a great poet.  
 Pandavas \_\_\_\_ five.  
 There \_\_\_\_ no water in the jug.  
 Ravana \_\_\_\_ the king of Lanka.  
 \_\_\_\_ India a rich country in the past?

My old neighbours \_\_\_\_ good people.  
 Who \_\_\_\_ the first Mughal emperor of India?  
 The principal's speech \_\_\_\_ excellent that day.  
 Narsinh Mehta and Meera \_\_\_\_ devotees of Krishna.  
 \_\_\_\_ Sindbad a sailor?  
 \_\_\_\_ many students absent in the last lecture?  
 Sukhdev and Bhagat Singh \_\_\_\_ freedom fighters.  
 Last Sunday we \_\_\_\_ busy for the whole day.

(Future: will be)

I \_\_\_\_ twenty next month.  
 You \_\_\_\_ a great man in future.  
 \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ patient? (*Julius Caesar*)  
 \_\_\_\_ India \_\_\_\_ a superpower in future?

Trust God. Everything \_\_\_\_ O.K.  
 Who \_\_\_\_ the next captain of the Indian team?  
 Please don't leave. We \_\_\_\_ back in five minutes.  
 \_\_\_\_ India \_\_\_\_ free from corruption after ten years?

Use forms of "BE" and make sentences from the words/ phrases given in columns "A" and "B":

A	BE	B
Kasim and Ali Baba	is	a poor Brahmin.
God	am	"the father of the nation."
I	are	cheaper after the budget.
We		intelligent.
Sudama	was	the last king of Gujarat.
Mahatma Gandhi	were	the best communication.
Karnadev Vaghela		not free at the moment.
Computers	will be	our best friends.
Silence		great.
Books		were brothers.

DO as a Main Verb:

Forms of DO	Present	Past	Future
	I/ We/ You/ They ( <b>do</b> ) He/She/ It ( <b>does</b> )	I/ We/ You/ They/ He/She/ It ( <b>did</b> )	<b>will do</b>

(Present: do/ does)

Do something. If it works, do more of it. If it doesn't, do something else. - F D Roosevelt (1882-1945)

"I \_\_\_ washing and my wife \_\_\_ cooking."      My neighbour is an idler. He \_\_\_ nothing.  
 \_\_\_ me a favour, please.      Dilsaad \_\_\_ a lot of practice to improve English.  
 My lord, \_\_\_ as you please. (*Hamlet*)      'When in Rome, \_\_\_ as the Romans do.'

(Past: did)

Students did a lot of practice for the programme.      Gandhi did all his work himself.  
 The boy did his homework in the evening.      We did nothing in the lecture.

(Future: will do)

Who will do it?      I will do it.  
 What shall we do now?      I shall do my work honestly and sincerely.  
 I will not do them wrong. (*Julius Caesar*)      I will do so. (*Julius Caesar*)

Fill in the gaps with an appropriate form of "do"
a) Baba Ramdev ___ yoga every morning.
b) "___ your duty honestly."
c) He is smart who ___ smart.
d) What can you ___ for your country?
e) Promise me that you ___ not ___ that mischief again.
f) I have finished the phone calls. I will ___ the letters tomorrow.
g) This Sunday my family ___ cleaning and washing from morning to evening.
h) Our MLA ___ nothing except making money.
i) Who broke this glass? I ___ it.

Examples of to HAVE as a Main Verb:

Forms of HAVE	Present	Past	Future
	I/ We/ You/ They ( <b>have</b> ) He/ She/ It ( <b>has</b> )	I/ We/ You/ They/ He/ She/ It ( <b>had</b> )	<b>will have</b>

(Present: have/ has)

Allah \_\_\_ ninety-nine names.      Brahma \_\_\_ four heads and four arms.  
 I \_\_\_ many friends on the FB.      I \_\_\_ an exam tomorrow and I am full of confidence.  
 My friend \_\_\_ two cell phones.      Abhishek \_\_\_ a small family.  
 "I \_\_\_ a dream."      Ahmedabad \_\_\_ many historical monuments.  
 "I \_\_\_ no eyes." (*King Lear*)      "My lord, I \_\_\_ news to tell you." (*Hamlet*)

Hard work \_\_\_\_ no alternative.  
orphan."

"Victory \_\_\_\_ a hundred fathers, and defeat is an

We are one and we \_\_\_\_ one.

A poor man \_\_\_\_ no friends.

India \_\_\_\_ 23 official languages.

All Indian states \_\_\_\_ a right to choose official language.

More examples of HAVE:

- have breakfast/ lunch/ coffee/ dinner/ tea
- a shower/ shave/ a bath/ a haircut
- have good time/ a happy journey/ rest/ holiday
- have a doubt/ an opinion/ a question/ an objection/ a difficulty
- have an attractive appearance/ a good memory/ a generous nature
- have a party/ a meeting/ an appointment/ a lecture
- have family/ children/ friends/ neighbours
- have sympathy/ feelings/ respect/ freedom/ permission
- have an email/ a call/ a message/ information
- have a job/ an income/ an account/ a membership/ money

(Past: had)

Ranjit Singh had only one eye.

We had a nice time in Kashmir during the vacation.

We had a party last week.

The minister had no time for the victims.

'Mary had a little lamb.'

He had fever when he was in Spain. (**Julius Caesar**)

Ravana had ten heads.

Charlie Chaplin had a miserable childhood.

Munnabhai had a fake degree.

Indu Rani had three husbands.

(Future: will have)

I hope that you will have a bright future.

"Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it."

"I will have my revenge." (**King Lear**)

We will have a lunch break after 12.30 pm.

Fill in the gaps with an appropriate form of "have"

- a) A week \_\_\_\_\_ seven days.
- b) Three hours ago, Disha \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy lunch.
- c) All citizens \_\_\_\_\_ equal rights.
- d) We are tired and we will \_\_\_\_\_ some rest now.
- e) All students must \_\_\_\_\_ an identity card.
- f) Do you \_\_\_\_\_ any doubt now?
- g) The Lok Sabha \_\_\_\_\_ 552 members.
- h) May you \_\_\_\_\_ a bright future ahead!
- i) Every dark cloud \_\_\_\_\_ a silver lining.

Fill in the blanks with proper forms of 'be', 'have', 'do':

1. Mr. Verma ----- two sons.
2. Blood ----- thicker than water.
3. ----- as your are told.

4. ----- careful with your speech.
5. He ----- his best but he failed. (Use appropriate form of DO)
6. Mr. Patil ----- a teacher before he joined politics.
7. We sold our car last month. But we will ----- a new one soon.
8. ----- your worst. I don't care.
9. ----- you in the temple when your wife phoned you?
10. Hope you will ----- a good time!
11. There ----- 26 letters in the English alphabet.
12. What did you ----- during the vacation?
13. Kalpana Chawla ----- an astronaut.
14. Honesty ----- the best policy.
15. Duryodhana ----- 99 brothers.
16. India ----- 23 official languages.
17. Smoking ----- injurious to health.
18. A cat ----- nine lives.
19. Sardar and Nehru ----- great leaders.
20. Lions ----- social animals.
21. After elections our leaders ----- no time for us.
22. Next week we ----- a meeting with the Chief Minister.
23. The ways of God ----- strange.
24. Lear was the king of Britain. He ----- three daughters.
25. Gujarat ----- a coastline of 1760 km.
26. Now I am in college. I ----- good teachers at school.
27. By 2020, every village in India will ----- electricity.
28. "Facts ----- the enemy of truth."
29. Salman will ----- three movies this year.
30. All the world is a stage; and men and women ----- merely players.