

UNIT - IX
THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

I

(1) Introduction by the teacher

Teacher : In the previous unit we have studied 'Synthesis' which has something to do with the combination of a number of Simple sentences that are related, into a single sentence. Now in this unit, we will study - something different from what we have studied so far. In this unit let us see something regarding the use of tenses in the dependent clauses of sentences in relation with the tense of the verb in the independent clause.

Before dealing with the topic, let us see something in general about tenses. Tenses, as you know, show the time at which an action occurs. Thus a verb may mainly refer to a present, past or future action. What does this show, Sunil ?

Sunil : This shows that a verb has three tenses namely present, past and future.

Teacher : You are right, Sunil. There are three tenses. These tenses refer to the time present, past, or future. What do we call the forms of the verb that show the present time, Lata ?

Lata : The form of a verb that shows the present time is called present tense.

Teacher : What Lata said is correct. Likewise a verb has past and future forms too. You know that we are not simply satisfied with knowing whether an event happens in the present past, or future. We want to pin-point the exact time at which an event has taken place. In order to make this possible each tense namely present, past and future is further classified into four. It means that each tense is sub-divided. Can anyone recall these sub-divisions of tenses ?

Sanjay : Each tense is divided into four. They are indefinite, continuous, perfect and perfect continuous.

Teacher : Yes, Sanjay, What you said is perfectly correct. Each of these tenses (present, past and future) is divided into sub-divisions as you have heard, so that with the help of these we can refer to the exact time an event has taken place. Thus, we have present indefinite, present continuous, present perfect and present perfect continuous. Similarly past and future tenses have also the same sub-divisions.

The following table of tenses of the verb 'write' will make these all the more clear. Study the various forms carefully.

Table of Tenses

Tense	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Present	I write	I am writing	I have written	I have been writing
Past	I wrote	I was writing	I had written	I had been writing
Future	I shall write	I shall be writing	I shall have written	I shall have been writing.

The above table gives you a clear picture of the various forms of the tenses.

Our concern for the present is not to study these tenses in detail but to study the principles under which the tense of the verb in a dependent clause follows the tense of the verb in the Independent clause. Thus, the verbs in a sentence has certain sequence or rules in their usage. These principles in accordance with which the tense of the verb in a dependent clause follows the tense of the verb in the independent clause is known by a special term. Can anyone of you mention the technical term used for this grammatical exercise.

Leela : If I am not mistaken, I think it is called sequence of tenses.

Teacher: Yes, Leela; we are going to study today the topic, 'Sequence of tenses'. You shall study it through the self-instructional material given to you. The material that follows here is presented in the same way as that of Unit - 8. Hence the instructions therein given are applicable to this unit also. If you happen to forget those instructions, please take up Unit - VIII and read them carefully before you start reading the material. Make sure that you already know the instructions and then start reading the material that follows :

II

- (1) You know that in grammar, tense is nothing but the time of an action that is indicated by a verb. A verb may indicate present, past or future time. As a verb denotes an action in reference to present, past and future, we have three main tenses namely present, past tense, future tense and past tense.

(go to Frame 2)

- (2) You have seen in the introduction part of this unit that we cannot pin-point the exact time of the occurrence of an action if we do not have sub-divisions of tenses. Hence each of the tenses namely present, past and future is further divided into four. These sub-divisions as you know are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- Indefinite
continuous
perfect
perfect con-
tinuous.
- (go to Frame 3)
-

- (3) You have seen that there are three main tenses and each tense is further divided into four. These sub-divisions help in expressing the exact time of occurrence of an action. In other words the sub-division of tenses helps in expressing the exact time. _____ of the occurrence of an action.
- (go to Frame 4)
-

- (4) You have noticed that tenses have sub-divisions. But can we use these tenses without any discrimination or according to our whims and fancies ? No there are certain rules as, when and where to use these tenses.
- Read the following sentences :
- 'He succeeded because he works hard.'
- Do you feel that the verbs in the above sentence are put in the correct tense ?
- Yes - (go to Frame 5)
- No - (go to Frame 6)
-

- (5) Take up the sentence once again :
- 'He succeeded because he works hard.' You know that the independent clause in the above sentence is 'He succeeded'. The verb in the independent clause, as you notice is in the past tense. The sentence also has a dependent clause namely 'because he works hard'. What is the tense of the verb in the dependent clause ? It is present tense. Do these verbs succeed in showing the exact time of the occurrence of the action. No we know for certain that hard work is followed by success. Here the verb in the dependent clause should be in the past tense. Hence the tense of the verb 'works ' is not c____t.
- Correct
- (go to Frame 6)
-

- (6) Yes, you are correct. The verb in the independent clause namely 'succeeded' and the verb in the dependent clause namely 'works' do not agree. A man of common sense can understand that hard work is followed by success. Here the use of the verb shows the reverse. Hence the verb is not used according to the principle. As the verbs do not express the exact time of the occurrence of the action they are not correctly but _____ used.

wrongly

(go to Frame 7)

- (7) The example seen above shows that certain rules or principles are to be applied when we use tenses in sentences with more than one clause. The example under discussion shows that the tense of the verb in the dependent clause follows the tense of the verb in the independent clause. This shows that the tense of the dependent and independent clauses are governed by certain principles.

principles

(go to Frame 8)

- (8) In the previous frame you have heard that the tense of the verb in the dependent and independent clauses follow certain sequence or rules. These rules or principles under which the tense of the verb in a dependent clause follows the tense of the verb in the independent clause is called sequence of tenses.

sequence

(go to Frame 9)

- (9) In other words Sequence of Tenses deals with the principles in accordance with which the tense of the verb in a dependent clause follows the tense of the independent verb in the _____ clause.

independent

(go to Frame 10)

- (10) Now you know what the term 'Sequence of Tenses' means. Under Sequence of Tenses we have to study certain rules :

Study the following sentence :

'He saw that the clock had stopped'

past

The independent clause in the above sentence is 'he saw'. The verb of the independent clause 'saw' is the _____ tense of the verb 'see'.

past

The dependent clause in the above sentence is 'that the clock had stopped'. The verb 'had stopped' is one of the sub-divisions of the _____ tense of the verb 'stop'.

(go to Frame 11)

- (11) Let us take up the sentence once again :
 'He saw that the clock had stopped'. We have seen that the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense. You also have seen that verb in the dependent clause also is in the past tense. What does this show ? It shows that a past tense in the independent clause is followed by a _____ tense in the dependent clause.
 (Study the table)

In the above frame you have seen that if the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense, the verb in the dependent clause is also in the past tense.

The table that follows gives more examples :

Table IX-1

Past tense in the independent clause is followed by past tense in the dependent clause.

Independent Clause			Dependent Clause		
1	2	3	1	2	3
She	asked	me	whether I	had seen	her umbrella
I	worked	hard	that I	might succeed	in my examination
She	replied	to him	that she	felt	better
He	hoped	-	that his friend	would help	him
She	was	honest	although	was	poor

If you examine, you will find all the verbs in column 2 of the independent clause in the past tense. Similarly you also find all the verbs (Column 2) of the dependent clause in the past tense.

- (12) In the examples seen earlier you learnt the general rule that if the verb in the independent clause is past tense, the verb in the dependent clause also is put in the past tense.
 Now read the following sentence :
 'We learnt at school and honesty is the best policy'.
 Do the verbs in the above sentence follow the general rule that you have just learnt ?
 (Yes - go to Frame 13)
 (No - go to Frame 14)

- (13) Let us examine the sentence once again and see how far you are right :

'We learnt at school that honesty is the best policy'.

does not You know that the independent clause in the above sentence is, 'We learnt at school' and the verb 'learnt' is the past tense of the verb 'to learn'. You also know that the dependent clause in the above sentence is 'that honesty is the best policy'. Here the verb 'is' is in the present tense. Hence although the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense, the verb in the dependent is not in the past tense. Hence the general rule that you have learnt does not / does agree here.

(go to Frame 14)

- (14) Yes, you are right. The verb in the independent clause namely 'learnt' and the verb in the dependent clause namely 'is' do not follow the principles we have just learnt. As it does not follow or rather exempts from the general rule, exemption this is an _____ tion to the general rule.

(go to Frame 15)

- (15) Now let us study another sentence.

'The teacher taught his pupils that the earth is round'.

Does the above sentence follow the general principle you have learnt.

(No - Go to Frame 16)

(Yes - Go to Frame 17)

- (16) Yes, you are right. Here the verb of the dependent clause namely is 'does not follow the tense of the verb of the independent clause. If it were to agree to the tense of the verb of the independent clause, the verb of the dependent clause would have been in the _____ tense.

past

(go to Frame 18)

- (17) No, your observation has failed you. If you examine closely you will find that the verb 'taught' of the independent clause is in the past tense whereas that of the dependent is in the present tense. Hence the answer you made is not c _____.

Correct

(go to Frame 16)

- (18) In the above frames you have seen two sentences that do not follow the general principle i.e. if the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense the verb in the dependent clause should also be in the past tense. Why so ? Examine the dependent clauses namely 'that honesty is the best policy' and 'that the earth is round'. Do these clauses present a universal or habitual truth? They do. Hence let us come to the conclusion that past tense in the independent clause may be followed by a present tense in the dependent clause, if the dependent clause expresses a _____ or _____ truth.
- Universal,
habitual
- (Study the table given below)

The following table will give you more examples to help you in understanding the concept better.

Table IX-2

Exemption to Rule-I

Past tense in the independent clause followed by present tense in the dependent clause.

Independent Clause			Dependent Clause		
1	2	3	1	2	3
His illness	showed	him	that all men	are	mortal
We	were	sorry to learn	that he	has	a bad temper
Newton	discovered	for the first time	that the force of gravitation	makes	apples fall

See the past tenses in Column 2 of the independent clauses. You also notice that they are followed by present tenses in Column 2 of the dependent clauses. (go to Frame 19)

- (19) In the previous frame you have learnt an exception to the general rule i.e. a past tense in the independent clause is followed by a past tense in the dependent clause. The exception tells you that the past tense in the independent clause may be followed by a present tense in the dependent clause, if it expresses a habitual or universal truth.

Now study the following sentence :

'My teacher liked me more than he likes my friend'

My teacher
liked me
more
than he
likes my
friend.

The independent clause in the above sentence is:

'_____'

The dependent clause in the above sentence is '_____'

Does the verb in the dependent clause of the above sentence follow the same tense of the verb in the independent clause ?

Yes - (go to Frame 20)

No - (go to Frame 21)

- (20) No, you are not quite right. You know that the verb of the independent clause is 'liked' whereas that of the dependent clause is 'likes'. Are the verbs 'liked' and 'likes' of the same tense ? No. Hence the answer you made is not ~~ee~~ c_____ (go to Frame 21)

- (21) Yes, you are right. The verb 'liked' in the independent clause is in the past tense while that of the dependent namely 'likes' is in the present tense. Hence the verb of the dependent clause does not follow the tense of the _____ clause. (go to Frame 22)

independ-
ent

- (22) Let us take up the sentence under discussion once again:
'My teacher liked ~~me~~ more than he likes my friend'.
You notice here that the dependent clause introduces an adverb clause of comparison. Here the dependent clause is introduced by the word 'than'. When the dependent clause is introduced by 'than' even if there is a past tense in the independent clause, it may be followed by any tense as the context requires. It means that when the dependent clause is introduced by the word 'than', the verb in the dependent clause could be present, past or future tense as required by the sense despite the tense of the independent clause being in the _____ tense. (go to frame 23)

past

- (23) This shows that when the dependent clause is introduced by the word 'than' the verb in the dependent clause would be in a _____ tense, although the tense of the verb in the independent clause is 'past'. This is another deviation from the general rule. (Study the table given below)

any

See the following table to observe such deviation in some other sentences.

Table IX-3

(Exception to Rule-I)

Independent Clause			Dependent Clause		
1	2	3	1	2	3
My father	helped	me more	than he	helps	my brother
I then	saw	my Guru oftener	than I	see	him now
He	valued	his friend- ship more	than he	values	mine

The above examples show clearly that a past tense in the independent clause could be followed by any tense in the dependent clause if it is introduced by the word 'than'

(go to Frame 24)

- (24) Let us revise what we have so far learnt about sequence of tenses.
- (a) You have seen that the principles by which the tense of the verb in the dependent clause follows the tense of the verb in the independent clause is called ____ of Tenses.
- Sequence _____
- (b) You have learnt that if the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense, the verb in the dependent clause is also in the ____ tense.
- past _____
- (c) However, you have learnt two exceptions to this rule :
- (i) A past tense in the independent clause may be followed by a present tense in the dependent clause if the dependent clause expresses a ____ or ____ truth.
- Universal habitual _____
- (ii) Again you have seen that if the dependent clause is introduced by the word 'than' even if the verb of the independent clause is in the past tense, it may be followed by any tense as required in the context in the ____ clause
- dependent _____
- (Do the exercise)

Do the following exercise in order to consolidate what you have learnt.

Exercise IX-1

Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb given in the bracket :

- (1) She hinted that she _____ some money. (want)
- (2) The police found out that he _____ guilty. (to be)
- (3) He worked hard that he _____ succeed. (may)
- (4) Galileo said that the earth _____ round the sun. (move)
- (5) I then saw my friend oftener than I _____ him now. (see)
- (6) He helped you more than he _____ me. (help)
- (7) He hoped that his friend _____ him. (help)
- (8) Sunil told Ram that he _____ him. (wrong)
- (9) The saint said that god _____ everywhere. (to be)
- (10) He said that he _____ it. (do)

(Go to Frame 25)

- (25) In the first part of this unit you have seen that if there is a past tense in the independent clause it must be followed by a past tense in the dependent clause :

Now study the following sentences :

- (a) Ravi says that he wants to go home.
- (b) Ravi says that he wanted to go home.
- (c) Ravi says that he will go home.

present. The verb 'says' in sentences (a), (b) and (c) is in the _____ tense.

Then what about the tenses of the dependent clauses of the above sentences ?

present The tense of the verb 'wants' in the dependent clause 'that he wants to go home' of sentence (a) is in _____ form.

past The verb 'wanted' in the dependent clause 'that he wanted to go home' in sentence (b) is in the _____ tense.

future. Similarly the verb 'will go' in the dependent clause of sentence (c) is in the _____

(go to Frame 26)

- (26) What do the sentences in the above frame indicate?
Do they show that a present tense in the independent clause may be followed by any tense whatever ?

Yes - (go to Frame 27)
No - (go to Frame 28)

- (27) Yes, you are right. You have rightly noticed that the verbs in the independent clause of all three sentences are in the present tense. However, the tense of the verbs in the dependent clauses vary. The verb of the dependent clauses in sentences (a) is present tense that of (b) is past tense & that of (c) is future tense. This shows that the verb in the dependent clause may be in any tense if the verb in the independent clause is ____ tense.
- present
- (go to Frame 29)

- (28) Your observation has failed you. You have seen that the verbs in the independent clauses of all three sentences are in the present tense. If you just observe, you will notice that the tenses of the verbs in the dependent clauses are present, past and future respectively. Hence the observation you have made is not correct. Hence you can see that a present tense in the independent clause may be followed by any tense whatever in the ____ clause.
- dependent
- (go to Frame 27)

- (29) The example seen in the preceeding four frames show that when the verb of the independent clause is present tense, it may be followed by any tense in the ____ clause as the context requires.
- dependent
- (go to Frame # 30)

- (30) You have seen that a present tense in the independent clause may be followed by any tense in the dependent clause. Now let us see what happens when there is a future tense in the independent clause :
- Now study the following sentences : c
- (a) Govind will say that he will be absent tomorrow.
- (b) The captain will say that his team plays well.
- (c) They will say that they were ignorant.
- If you observe the above sentences you will notice that the verbs in the independent clauses of all three sentences are in the ____ tense.
- future
- Likewise you notice that the verb in the dependent clause in sentence (a) is in the ____ tense, that
- future

present of (b) is in the _____ tense and that of (c) is
 past in the _____ tense.

(Go to Frame 31)

(31) What do the sentences under discussion mean ?
 Do they show that a future tense in the
 independent clause is followed by any tense
 in the dependent clause ?

Yes - (go to Frame 32)
 No - (go to Frame 33)

(32) Yes, you are right. You have rightly observed that
 the verbs in all the independent clause are in
 future tense. Likewise you have rightly noticed
 that the verbs in the dependent clauses vary
 although the tenses of the verbs in all the
 independent clauses are future tense. This shows
 that a future tense in the independent clause is
 followed by any tense whatever in the _____ clause.

(go to Frame 34)

(33) You haven't observed the tenses properly. You
 agree that the verbs in the independent clauses
 of all three sentences are in the future tense.
 Although the verbs in the independent clauses are
 in the future tense, the verbs in the dependent
 clauses are in the future, present and past
 respectively. Hence your observation is not correct.
 You can notice that in the given examples a future
 tense in the independent clause may be followed
 by any tense whatever in the _____ clause.

(go to Frame 32)

(34) In a few of the above frames we have discussed that
 a present or future tense in the independent
 any clause is followed by _____ tense in the _____
 dependent clause as the context requires.

(Study the table given below)

The following table will provide you with more examples.
 Study them carefully.

Table IX-4

Sequence of Tenses

Present or Future tense in the independent clause is followed by any tense in the dependent clauses.

Present or Future	Any tense whatever
Gopal says Gopal will say	that he loves money that he is loving money that he has loved money Present. that he has been loving money
Gopal says Gopal will say	that he loved money that he was loving money that he had loved money that he had loved money Past that he had been loving money
Gopal says Gopal will say	that he will love money that he will be loving money future that he will have loved money that he will have been loving money

(35) In the above table you have seen that a present or future tense in the independent clause may be followed by any tense in the dependent clause.

Now study the following sentences :

(a) I study hard that I may succeed.

(b) I shall eat well that I may become strong

present The verb in the independent clause in sentence (a) is in the _____ tense.

Future The verb in the independent clause in sentence (b) is in the _____ tense.

present Similarly the verb 'may succeed' in the dependent clause of sentence (a) is in the _____ tense, while
present may become of sentence (b) is in the _____ tense.

(36) Let us examine the dependent clauses of the sentences we have seen in the above frame.

(a) I shall study hard that I may succeed.

(b) I shall eat well that I may become strong.

purpose The dependent clauses in the above sentences are Adverb clauses of _____.

(go to Frame 37)

(37)

Let us examine the sentences once again. You have noticed that the dependent clauses in both the sentences express adverb clause of purpose. You have also not failed in noticing that the tenses in both the dependent clauses of both the sentences are present tense. This shows that in a sentence where the dependent clause denotes purpose, if the verb in the independent clause is present or future, the verb in the dependent clause must be in the _____ tense.

present

(go to Frame 38)

(38)

In frame 37 you have learnt that in sentences with dependent clauses of purpose, if the verb in the dependent clause is present or future, that verb in the dependent clause must be present.

Now study the following sentence :

'I came that I might see him'.

The verb in the independent clause of the above sentence is in the past tense. So is the case with the verb in the dependent clause. This means this sentence follows the general rule that a past tense in the independent clause is followed by a _____ tense in the dependent clause.

past

(go to the table given below)

Study the following table for more examples.

Table IX-5
Sequence of Tenses

Tense	Independent Clause			Dependent Clause		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Present	He	works	hard	that he	may support	his family
	He	is working	hard	that he	may support	his family
Future	He	will work	hard	that he	may support	his family
	He	will be working	hard	that he	may support	his family
Past	He	worked	hard	that he	might support	his family
	He	was working	hard	that he	might support	his family

Look at Column 2 of the independent clauses. The verbs in it are in present, future and past respectively. Then look at column 2 of the dependent clauses. You will notice that wherever there is present or future in the independent clause the tense of the verb in the dependent clause remains in the present form.

(go to Frame 39)

- (39) Table No. 5 has made it clear that when the dependent clause is introduced by a conjunction of the purpose the following rules must be observed.
- present (a) If the verb in the independent clause is in the present or future tense, the verb in the dependent clause must be expressed in the _____ tense. (may)
- past (b) If the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense, the verb in the dependent clause must be expressed in the _____ tense. (might)
-
- (40) Just now you have learnt the use of 'may' and 'might' in the sequencing of tenses. Now study the following sentences.
- (a) Ravi worked hard lest he should fail.
 (b) Ravi works hard lest he should fail.
 (c) Ravi will work hard lest he should fail.
- If you notice you will find that the verbs in the independent clauses of the above sentence are in past, present and future tenses respectively.
- Although the tenses of the verbs in the independent clauses vary, what do we notice in the dependent clauses? The word 'lest' is always followed by the auxiliary verb _____ in every case
- should (go to Frame 41)
-
- (41) This means that the word 'lest' is always followed by the auxiliary verb 'should' whatever may be the tense of the verb in the _____ clause.
- independent (go to Frame 42)
-
- (42) Let us revise what we have seen in the second section of this unit.
- dependent (a) You have seen that a present or future tense in the independent clause may be followed by any tense in the _____ clause as the context requires.
- present (b) You have also learnt that in sentences with dependent clause of purpose, if the verb in the independent clause is present or future the verb in the dependent clause must be in _____ tense.
- past However in such cases if the verb in the independent clause also must be in the _____ tense.
- should (c) You have again noticed that the only auxiliary verb that should be used after the word 'lest' is '_____' whatever may be the tense of the verb in the independent clause.
-

Now you do the following exercise to understand the concepts better.

Exercise IX-2

In the following sentences the tenses of verbs in the dependent clauses are wrong. Rewrite them carefully :

- (1) Robinson Crusoe feared that the beasts will kill him.
- (2) He trusts me lest I shall disbelieve him.
- (3) I eat that I might live.
- (4) The students were taught that the earth moved round the sun.
- (5) They went lest they shall be caught.
- (6) We have come that we might entertain him.
- (7) He read that all men were mortal.
- (8) He did not leave off till he has succeeded.
- (9) They remained silent as soon as they hear the news.
- (10) She decided that I shall do that.
- (11) He gave me good advice lest I may fall into evil ways.
- (12) He taught me that good deeds were never lost.
- (13) I was sorry to find that I have displeased you.
- (14) He concealed from me what his plans are.
- (15) Kamal worked hard that he may succeed.

Exercise IX-3

The following exercise will provide you with more opportunity for practicing what you have already learnt.. Insert the correct tense of the verb in the following from those given in the bracket.

- (1) I waited for her until she ____ (came, come)
- (2) He ran as fast as he ____ (can, could)
- (3) He walked as though he ____ slightly lame. (were, is, was).
- (4) We wanted to see them as often as they ____ (can, could)
- (5) I studied hard in order that I ____ succeed. (may, might)
- (6) He goes away so that he ____ not see me. (may, might)
- (7) Govind studied hard lest he ____ fail. (shall, should)
- (8) He asked me why I ____ to go away so soon. (wished, wish)
- (9) I hope you ____ me soon. (pardon, will pardon).
- (10) She told me that she ____ come. (will, would).

SUMMARY

The Sequence of Tenses, as you have learnt, is the principle by which the tense in the dependent clause follows that of the tense in the independent clause.

You have learnt that if the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense, the verb in the dependent clause also is to be in the past tense.

However you have learnt two exceptions to this rule.

- (1) A past tense in the independent clause may be followed by a present tense in the dependent clause if the dependent clause expresses a universal or habitual truth.
- (2) Again you have seen that if the dependent clause is introduced by the word 'than' even if the verb of the independent clause is in the past tense, it may be followed by any tense in the dependent clause as required.

You have learnt further that a present or future tense in the independent clause may be followed by any tense in the dependent clause as required by the sense.

You have learnt as an exception to this rule that in sentences with dependent clause of purpose, if the verb in the independent clause is present or future the verb in the dependent clause ~~is-in-the-past~~ must be in the present tense. However in such clauses if the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense, the verb in the dependent clause must also be in the past tense.

Lastly you have noticed that the only auxiliary verb that could be used after the word 'lest' is 'should' whatever be the tense in the verb of the independent clause.

Answers :

Exercise - 1 :

(1) wanted, (2) was (3) might (4) moves (5) see (6) is helping (7) would help (8) wrangled (9) is (10) would do.

Exercise - 2 :

(1) would kill (2) should disbelieve (3) may live (4) moves (5) should be caught. (6) may entertain (7) are (8) succeeded (9) heard (10) should do (11) should fall (12) are never lost (13) had displeased (14) were (15) might.

Exercise - 3:

(1) came (2) could (3) were (4) could (5) might (6) may (7) should (8) wished (9) will pardon (10) would.

UNIT TEST - IX

Sequence of Tenses

Q.I. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate word or words: (7)

- 1) The principle by which the tense in the dependent clause follows the tense of the independent clause is called the _____ of Tenses.
- 2) Sequence of tenses is concerned with the use of tenses of the verbs in the _____ clause in accordance with the tense of the independent clause.
- 3) According to sequence of tenses if the verb in the independent clause is in the past tense, the verb in the dependent clause also is to be in the _____ tense.
- 4) A present of future tense in the independent clause may be followed by _____ tense in the dependent clause as required by the context.
- 5) A past tense in the independent clause may be followed by a present tense in the dependent clause if the dependent clauses expresses a _____ or _____ truth.
- 6) The only auxiliary verb that could be used after, the word 'lest' is _____ whatever be the tense of the verb in the independent clause.
- 7) When the dependent clause is introduced by 'than' even if there is a past tense in the independent clause, it may be followed by _____ tense required in the dependent clause.

Q.II. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb given in the bracket : (6)

- 1) This page is so difficult that we not learn it. (can)
- 2) He always remembered that God ... everywhere. (~~may~~)(to be)
- 3) She worked hard that she pass the examination. (may)
- 4) The patient before the doctor arrived. (die)
- 5) He told me that he from the holidays a week ago. (return)
- 6) No sooner he that water, than he began to feel sick. (taste)
- 7) He said he you next day. (visit)
- 8) He said that he me in spite of the weather. (inform)
- 9) I shall lay by something lest I starve. (shall)
- 10) Sunil told me that he ... in cold water. (bath)
- 11) He came oftener than we _____ (to expect)
- 12) He walked so fast that I... not overtake him. (can)

Q.III The tenses of the verbs in some of the subordinate clauses of the following sentences are given wrongly. Rewrite them correctly wherever they are found wrong. A blank space is given after each sentence for the same : (6)

- 1) If you want without any money, you would be stranded. _____
- 2) I asked him what harm is there if we will copy. _____
- 3) Two young gentlemen tried to discover that there was no God. _____
- 4) Avoid temptations lest you may fall into sin. _____
- 5) If it rains now, the crops will grow rich. _____
- 6) He helped you more than he is helping me. _____
- 7) ~~He helped you more than he is helping me.~~ _____
- 7) He had come so that he may help me. _____
- 8) I would do this if I were allowed. _____
- 9) The teacher gave me a prize so that I may work hard next year. _____
- 10) You will be pleased to hear that I have won a prize. _____
- 11) He asked me why I wish to go away so soon. _____
- 12) He did not realise that honesty was the best policy. _____

Q.IV Select and insert the correct form of the tenses given within the bracket after each sentence: (6)

- 1) The philosopher proved that there _____ God (is, was, were)
- 2) He was asking what you (have heard, had heard)
- 3) He will come, that he ... question me (may, might)
- 4) He hoped that his friend ... help him. (would, will)
- 5) Copernicus declared that the earth ... round the sun. (moves, moved)
- 6) Boys work hard so that they ... pass the examination. (will, shall, may)
- 7) She left the school early lest she _____ miss the bus. (shall, should)

- 8) Could you doubt that there ... a God ? (is, was)
 - 9) He had a cow that ,,,, enormous quantities of milk. (yields, yielded).
 - 10) He died that he save the flag. (may, might, could)
 - 11) I never thought that I see him again. (should, shall)
 - 12) They climbed higher that they get a better view. (may, might)
-

COMPREHENSIVE TEST

Q.I. Fill in the blanks using the correct word or words. (10)

- (1) You have seen that a group of words that does not make complete sense is called a _____ while a group of words that makes complete sense is called _____.
- (2) If an Assertive sentence makes a positive statement we call it an _____ sentence, and if it makes a negative statement, we call it _____ sentence.
- (3) A Multiple sentence is made of _____ clauses alone while a Mixed or Complex-Compound sentence contains one or more _____ clauses apart from the independent clauses.
- (4) A Simple sentence has two parts namely _____ and _____.
- (5) While _____ does the work of breaking up of a sentence into its parts, _____ does the work of building up a single sentence out of a number of Simple sentences.
- (6) Sentences are classified mainly into two kinds namely according to the _____ they do and according to the _____ they contain.
- (7) When the subject of a sentence is used as the doer of the action, we say that the verb is in the _____ voice, while the subject of a sentence is the receiver or sufferer of the action, we say the verb is in the _____ voice.
- (8) While _____ speech gives the exact words of the speaker in the first person, the _____ speech gives the remarks of the speaker as quoted by someone else.
- (9) _____ of sentences is the change of sentences from one grammatical structure into another without altering its meaning.
- (10) _____ of tenses is concerned with the use of tense of the verb in the _____ clause in accordance with the tense of the independent clause.

Q.II. (a) Given below are a number of sentences. Write down whether each of them is Affirmative, Negative, Interrogative, Imperative or Exclamatory. (Write your answer in the space provided). (5)

- (1) Not much news has reached us so far.

- (2) As soon as the clock struck five, we all stopped writing.
_____

- (3) Who can count the stars in the sky ?
.....
- (4) Had I but come an hour sooner ?
.....
- (5) Be quiet !
.....
- (6) What a piece of work is man !
.....
- (7) Bring me a cup of tea
.....
- (8) What is the use of blaming others for one's own mistakes ?
.....
- (9) You cannot succeed without hard work
.....
- (10) Everyone makes silly mistakes at times
.....
- (b) Decide and write down whether each of the following sentences is Simple, Double, Multiple, Mixed or Complex (Write down your answers in the space provided). (6)
- (1) He worked hard, nevertheless he failed
.....
- (2) All is well that ends well
.....
- (3) A bad workman quarrels with his tools
.....
- (4) People who feel shy of difficulties seldom succeed...
.....
- (5) In spite of his hard work, he could not succeed.
.....
- (6) If wealth is lost, nothing is lost, if health is lost, something is lost; and if character is lost everything is lost.
.....
- (7) One generation passes away, and another generation comes, but the earth abides for ever
.....
- (8) Some are born great; some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.
.....
- (9) Keep watch on the picture Gallery this morning, and if you happen to see my brother, phone me at once
.....
- (10) All that glitters is not gold
.....

Q.III (a) Read the following sentences. In each of the sentences a word or phrase is underlined. Below each sentence four items are given with reference to the underlined word. Tick mark against the correct answer : (2½)

- (1) The rich man gave his son a car. The underlined word is :

(a) Subject	(b) Complement
(c) Object	(d) Indirect object.
- (2) From the enquiry he was found a traitor. The underlined word is :

(a) Object complement	(b) Subject complement
(c) Direct object	(d) Indirect object.
- (3) Biologists consider men mammals. The underlined word is :

(a) Subject complement	(b) Object complement
(c) Adverb	(d) Subject.
- (4) He walked in a quick manner. The underlined phrase is :

(a) Object	(b) Adverb equivalent
(c) Adjective equivalent	(d) Predicate.
- (5) It was a horrible night. The underlined word is :

(a) Adverb equivalent	(b) Adverb
(c) Adjective	(d) Adjective equivalent

(b) Examine the following sentences carefully and see which of them have transitive verbs and which Intransitive. Write down in the blanks provided the letter 'T' in the case of Transitive and 'I' in the case of Intransitive. (2½)

- (1) Govind sneezed :
- (2) Fuel burns :
- (3) Cats eat mice.
- (4) She walks
- (5) He beats me.

Q.IV. (a) Underline the Dependent clauses in the following sentences and write down whether each belongs to Noun, Adjective or Adverb clause : (5)

- (1) He met a girl whose eyes were blue
- (2) Why he resigned is a mystery
- (3) The boy whom I met on my way to School is intelligent

(4) She sang as she walked

(5) I stayed on so that he might not feel lonely
.....

(b) Fill in the blanks using the kind of clauses mentioned after each : (5)

(1) I think that (Noun clause)

(2) There is no meaning in (Noun Clause)

(3) She did not accept the proposal
(adjective clause)

(4) He told me a lie (Adverb)

(5) He talked such nonsense (adverb clause)

V. (a) Change the following from Direct speech into Indirect: (7½)

(1) 'Don't tease me', said the old woman

(2) Sheila said, 'What a glorious sunrise !

(3) 'How long have you been learning ?', the teacher said.....

(4) He always says, 'I am very weak and cannot work now.'
.....

(5) 'Bring me a glass of water', said the sage to them.
.....

(b) Change the following sentences from Indirect speech into Direct. (7½)

(1) He enquired of me what was the shortest way back.
.....

(2) He asked the students not to sit there

(3) He said that he was right

(4) Lata asked Rani what she could do for her

(5) The old man exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone

VI. The following sentences change the voice : (5)

- (1) Let it be done at once
- (2) The firm will publish the book by the end of March
- (3) By whom was the window broken ?
- (4) Someone must help me in solving this problem..
- (5) The president appointed her Secretary

VII. Transform the following sentences as directed : (10)

- (1) The news is too good to be true. (into a Negative sentence)
- (2) He will never forget me (into an Affirmative sentence)
.....
- (3) Who would not love his country ? (into an Assertive sentence)
- (4) No one can bear an unprovoked insult. (into an Interrogative sentence)
- (5) The rainbow is very beautiful. (into an exclamatory sentence)
- (6) I like to see a face with a smile on it. (into a Complex sentence)
- (7) Youth is the time when character is formed. (into a Simple sentence)
- (8) You must work hard or you will not get promotion. (into a Simple sentence)
- (9) I loved him as he was my friend (into a Compound sentence)
.....
- (10) Speak the truth and you will never regret it. (into a Complex sentence)

VIII. Combine the following sentences into a single sentence as directed : (7½)

- (1) He fled. He had seen a lion coming. (into a simple sentence using a participle)
- (2) This is my friend. His name is Rajeev. (into a Simple sentence using a noun in apposition)
.....
- (3) I speak the truth. I am not afraid of it. (into a Simple sentence using an infinitive)
.....
- (4) This is the plot of land. We bought it last year. (into a Complex sentence)
.....
- (5) Give everyone thy ear. Give thy voice to few. (into a Compound sentence)
.....

(b) Combine the following set of sentences in any way you like : (7)

- (1) God made the country. Man made the town
- (2) Mend your ways. You will be punished....
- (3) The path was tough. My feet were sore. I struggled on....
- (4) The cow provides milk. Milk is a valuable food...
- (5) He sang a funny song. He amused us very much....

IX. Select and insert the correct form of the verb from those given in the bracket : (5)

- (1) He walked as though he slightly lame. (were, is, was)
- (2) Ravi studied hard lest he fail. (shall, should)
- (3) She told me that she come (will, would)
- (4) He worked hard that he support his family. (may, might)

- (5) The teacher taught that the earth.....
 // round the sun. (moved, moves).

X. Analyse the following sentences : (15).

- (1) What is obvious is not always known and what is known is not always pleasant to those who need it.
- (2) He had passed his life in studious toil, and never found time to grow fat.
- (3) The travellers rode hard all night, and at day break they reached a village in which fresh supplies could be obtained.
- (4) While I admit his good, I can see his bad.
- (5) History says that Socrates, when he was given the cup of hemlock, continued to talk to his friends who were standing around him as he drank it.