

## RBSE Class 10 English Grammar Questions Bank

### 6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets:

i) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) the lesson before the bell rang.

**Answer:** had explained

**Explanation (Hindi):** यहाँ दो काम past में हुए हैं। एक काम पहले हो चुका था, इसलिए Past Perfect Tense (had + V3) का प्रयोग होगा।

ii) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) such a beautiful painting in my life.

**Answer:** have not seen

**Explanation (Hindi):** “In my life” अनुभव बताता है, इसलिए Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होगा।

iii) Rajni \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in this company since 2015.

**Answer:** has been working

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Since 2015” से काम शुरू हुआ और अब भी चल रहा है, इसलिए Present Perfect Continuous Tense आएगा।

iv) By next year, Suresh \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) his tenth class.

**Answer:** will have completed

**Explanation (Hindi):** “By next year” भविष्य में किसी निश्चित समय से पहले काम पूरा हो जाएगा, इसलिए Future Perfect Tense आएगा।

v) When I reached the station, the train already \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).

**Answer:** had left

**Explanation (Hindi):** एक काम पहले ही हो चुका था, इसलिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होगा।

vi) She \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) food when I went to her house.

**Answer:** was cooking

**Explanation (Hindi):** Past में कोई काम चल रहा था, इसलिए Past Continuous Tense आएगा।

vii) We \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) our homework yesterday.

**Answer:** finished

**Explanation (Hindi):** "Yesterday" बीते समय को बताता है, इसलिए Past Indefinite Tense आएगा।

viii) The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east.

**Answer:** rises

**Explanation (Hindi):** यह एक सार्वभौमिक सत्य (Universal Truth) है, इसलिए Present Indefinite Tense आएगा।

ix) He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early in the morning.

**Answer:** gets

**Explanation (Hindi):** Habitual action है और subject "He" है, इसलिए verb में s लगेगा।

x) I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you for two hours.

**Answer:** have been waiting

**Explanation (Hindi):** काम past से शुरू होकर अभी तक चल रहा है, इसलिए **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** आएगा।

**xi) They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football now.**

**Answer:** are playing

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Now” से पता चलता है काम अभी चल रहा है, इसलिए **Present Continuous Tense** आएगा।

**xii) She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Jaipur since 2010.**

**Answer:** has been living

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Since” से समय की शुरुआत पता चलती है और काम अभी भी जारी है, इसलिए **Present Perfect Continuous** आएगा।

**xiii) The patient \_\_\_\_\_ (die) before the doctor came.**

**Answer:** had died

**Explanation (Hindi):** एक काम दूसरे काम से पहले हो चुका था, इसलिए **Past Perfect Tense** आएगा।

**xiv) Look! The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (cry).**

**Answer:** is crying

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Look!” से पता चलता है काम इस समय हो रहा है, इसलिए **Present Continuous Tense** आएगा।

**xv) He \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new bicycle last week.**

**Answer:** bought

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Last week” बीता हुआ समय है, इसलिए **Past Indefinite Tense** आएगा।

**xvi) We \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) our work yet.**

**Answer:** have not finished

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Yet” का प्रयोग **Present Perfect Tense** में होता है।

**xvii) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard, you will pass.**

**Answer:** work

**Explanation (Hindi):** First Conditional में **If + Present**, और main clause में **Future** आता है।

**xviii) She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book before I came.**

**Answer:** had read

**Explanation (Hindi):** दूसरा काम होने से पहले पहला काम पूरा हो चुका था, इसलिए **Past Perfect** आएगा।

**xix) By evening, they \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) home.**

**Answer:** will have reached

**Explanation (Hindi):** “By evening” भविष्य में किसी समय से पहले काम पूरा होगा, इसलिए **Future Perfect Tense**।

**xx) My father \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to office every day.**

**Answer:** goes

**Explanation (Hindi):** यह daily routine है और subject “My father” (he) है, इसलिए verb में **s** लगेगा।

xxi) She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter when the postman came.

**Answer:** was writing

**Explanation (Hindi):** Past में कोई काम चल रहा था, इसलिए Past Continuous Tense आएगा।

xxii) I \_\_\_\_\_ (never see) such a big building before.

**Answer:** have never seen

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Never” और “before” अनुभव बताते हैं, इसलिए Present Perfect Tense।

xxiii) He \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) in this school for five years.

**Answer:** has been teaching

**Explanation (Hindi):** “For five years” से काम की अवधि और continuity पता चलती है, इसलिए Present Perfect Continuous।

xxiv) The train \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) just now.

**Answer:** has arrived

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Just now” का प्रयोग Present Perfect Tense में होता है।

xxv) She \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) since morning.

**Answer:** has been sleeping

**Explanation (Hindi):** काम सुबह से शुरू होकर अब तक चल रहा है, इसलिए Present Perfect Continuous।

xxvi) Tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Jaipur.

**Answer:** will visit

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Tomorrow” भविष्य का समय बताता है, इसलिए Future Indefinite Tense।

xxvii) The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a noise in the class now.

**Answer:** are making

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Now” से ongoing action पता चलता है, इसलिए Present Continuous।

xxviii) He \_\_\_\_\_ (break) his leg yesterday.

**Answer:** broke

**Explanation (Hindi):** “Yesterday” past time है, इसलिए Past Indefinite Tense।

xxix) By 2027, she \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a doctor.

**Answer:** will have become

**Explanation (Hindi):** “By 2027” से future perfect का भाव है, इसलिए Future Perfect Tense।

xxx) When I saw him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (run).

**Answer:** was running

**Explanation (Hindi):** Past में कोई काम चल रहा था, इसलिए Past Continuous Tense।

**7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb (Subject–Verb Agreement):**

i) He \_\_\_\_\_ (go / goes) to school every day.

**Answer:** goes

**Explanation :** “He” third person singular है, इसलिए verb में s/es लगेगा।

ii) They \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) playing in the field.

**Answer:** are

**Explanation:** “They” plural subject है, इसलिए are आएगा।

iii) Each of the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (was / were) rewarded.

**Answer:** was

**Explanation:** “Each” singular होता है, इसलिए singular verb आएगा।

iv) The quality of these apples \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) good.

**Answer:** is

**Explanation:** Verb हमेशा main subject (quality) के अनुसार लगता है, न कि “apples” के अनुसार।

v) A pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) lying on the floor.

**Answer:** is

**Explanation:** “A pair” singular होता है, इसलिए is आएगा।

vi) Neither Ram nor his friends \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) coming.

**Answer:** are

**Explanation:** “Neither...nor” में verb nearest subject (friends) के अनुसार लगता है।

vii) Either you or he \_\_\_\_\_ (has / have) done this work.

Answer: has

Explanation: "Either...or" में verb nearest subject (he) के अनुसार लगता है।

viii) One of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (live / lives) in Jaipur.

Answer: lives

Explanation: "One" singular होता है, इसलिए lives आएगा।

ix) The teacher and the principal \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) present.

Answer: are

Explanation: "And" से जुड़े दो subjects → plural verb।

x) Bread and butter \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) his breakfast.

Answer: is

Explanation: यहाँ bread and butter एक ही चीज मानी गई है, इसलिए singular verb।

- Bread and butter is his breakfast.
- Rice and curry is my favourite food.
- Slow and steady wins the race.
- Truth and honesty is the best policy.
- Time and tide waits for none.
- Fish and chips is a popular dish.
- The poet and singer is dead. (एक ही व्यक्ति)
- The secretary and treasurer is present. (एक ही व्यक्ति)

- **Early to bed and early to rise makes** a man healthy.
- **Give and take is** the best policy.
- **Soap and water is** needed to wash hands.
- **Bed and breakfast is** available here.
- **Bread and jam is** his usual breakfast.
- **A cup and saucer is** on the table. (एक set)
- **Knife and fork is** kept on the table. (एक set)

xi) **Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (know / knows) the truth.**

**Answer:** knows

**Explanation:** “Everyone” singular होता है, इसलिए **knows** आएगा।

xii) **The number of students in this class \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) forty.**

**Answer:** is

**Explanation:** “The number of” के बाद **singular verb** आता है।

xiii) **A number of students \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) absent today.**

**Answer:** are

**Explanation:** “A number of” के बाद **plural verb** आता है।

xiv) **Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) a difficult subject.**

**Answer:** is

**Explanation:** कुछ plural दिखने वाले शब्द (Mathematics, News, Physics) **singular** होते हैं।

xv) The poor \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) helped by the government.

**Answer:** are

**Explanation:** “The + adjective” (the poor, the rich) → plural meaning देता है।

xvi) My family \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) going on a tour.

**Answer:** is

**Explanation:** यहाँ family को एक इकाई माना गया है, इसलिए singular verb।

xvii) Ten kilometers \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) a long distance.

**Answer:** is

**Explanation:** दूरी, समय, पैसा को एक इकाई माना जाता है, इसलिए singular verb।

xviii) The poet and singer \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) dead.

**Answer:** is

**Explanation:** इस sentence में “The” सिर्फ एक बार लगा है the poet इसलिए यहाँ एक ही व्यक्ति poet और singer दोनों हैं, इसलिए singular verb।

xix) The poet and the singer \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) dead.

**Answer:** are

**Explanation:** : इस sentence में “The” दो बार लगा है the poet and the singer इसलिए यहाँ poet और singer दोनों अलग अलग व्यक्ति हैं, इसलिए plural verb।

xx) No one \_\_\_\_\_ (know / knows) what will happen.

**Answer:** knows

**Explanation:** “No one” हमेशा **singular** होता है।

## Active – Passive Voice

### 1) Ram writes a letter.

**उत्तर:** A letter is written by Ram.

**व्याख्या:**

यह वाक्य **Present Indefinite Tense** में है। Active वाक्य का कर्म (a letter) Passive में कर्ता बन जाता है।

इस काल का Passive बनाने का नियम है: **is/am/are + क्रिया का तीसरा रूप (V<sup>3</sup>)**।

### 2) She is cooking food.

**उत्तर:** Food is being cooked by her.

**व्याख्या:**

यह **Present Continuous Tense** है। इसका Passive बनाने का नियम है: **is/am/are + being + V<sup>3</sup>**।

### 3) He has completed the work.

**उत्तर:** The work has been completed by him.

**व्याख्या:**

यह **Present Perfect Tense** है। इसका Passive रूप बनता है:

**has/have + been + V<sup>3</sup>**।

**4) They played football.**

**उत्तर:** Football was played by them.

**व्याख्या:**

यह **Past Indefinite Tense** है। इसका **Passive रूप:**

**was/were + V<sup>3</sup>**।

**5) She was writing a letter.**

**उत्तर:** A letter was being written by her.

**व्याख्या:**

यह **Past Continuous Tense** है। इसका **Passive रूप:**

**was/were + being + V<sup>3</sup>**।

**6) He had finished the work.**

**उत्तर:** The work had been finished by him.

**व्याख्या:**

यह **Past Perfect Tense** है। इसका **Passive रूप:**

**had been + V<sup>3</sup>**।

**7) She will write a story.**

**उत्तर:** A story will be written by her.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Future Indefinite Tense है। इसका Passive रूप:  
will be + V<sup>3</sup>।

**8) They will have completed the task.**

**उत्तर:** The task will have been completed by them.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Future Perfect Tense है। इसका Passive रूप:  
will have been + V<sup>3</sup>।

**9) The teacher teaches us English.**

**उत्तर:** We are taught English by the teacher.

**व्याख्या:**

इस वाक्य में दो कर्म (us, English) हैं। किसी एक को कर्ता बनाया जा सकता है। यहाँ "us" को कर्ता बनाया गया है।

**10) Someone stole my bag.**

**उत्तर:** My bag was stolen.

**व्याख्या:**

यहाँ कर्ता (someone) अज्ञात है, इसलिए Passive में "by someone" लिखना आवश्यक नहीं है।

**11) The peon rings the bell.**

**उत्तर:** The bell is rung by the peon.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Present Indefinite Tense है। इसका Passive: is + V<sup>3</sup>।

**12) She is cleaning the room.**

**उत्तर:** The room is being cleaned by her.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Present Continuous Tense है। इसका Passive: is + being + V<sup>3</sup>।

**13) He was driving the car.**

**उत्तर:** The car was being driven by him.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Past Continuous Tense है। इसका Passive: was + being + V<sup>3</sup>।

**14) They have painted the house.**

**उत्तर:** The house has been painted by them.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Present Perfect Tense है। इसका Passive: has been + V<sup>3</sup>।

**15) The police caught the thief.**

**उत्तर:** The thief was caught by the police.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Past Indefinite Tense है। इसका Passive: was + V<sup>3</sup>।

**16) She will help you.**

**उत्तर:** You will be helped by her.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Future Indefinite Tense है। इसका Passive: **will be + V<sup>3</sup>**।

**17) He can solve this problem.**

**उत्तर:** This problem can be solved by him.

**व्याख्या:**

Modal verb वाले वाक्यों का Passive बनता है:

**can/may/must/should + be + V<sup>3</sup>**।

**18) The gardener waters the plants.**

**उत्तर:** The plants are watered by the gardener.

**व्याख्या:**

यह Present Indefinite Tense है। "plants" बहुवचन है, इसलिए **are + V<sup>3</sup>** आएगा।

**19) Someone has broken the window.**

**उत्तर:** The window has been broken.

**व्याख्या:**

कर्ता अज्ञात है, इसलिए "by someone" छोड़ दिया गया है।

यह Present Perfect Tense है, Passive: **has been + V<sup>3</sup>**।

20) The teacher punished the boy.

उत्तर: The boy was punished by the teacher.

व्याख्या:

यह Past Indefinite Tense है। इसका Passive: was + V<sup>3</sup>।

## Direct – Indirect Speech :

1) Ram said, “I am tired.”

Indirect: Ram said that he was tired.

व्याख्या:

Reporting Verb “said” भूतकाल में है, इसलिए am → was हो गया। “I” बदलकर he हुआ। यहाँ कोई object नहीं है, इसलिए “said” को “told” नहीं बदला गया।

2) Sita said to me, “I have finished my work.”

Indirect: Sita told me that she had finished her work.

व्याख्या:

“said to” के बाद object “me” है, इसलिए said to → told हुआ। have finished → had finished।  
“I” → she, “my” → her।

3) He said, “I will go to Jaipur tomorrow.”

Indirect: He said that he would go to Jaipur the next day.

**व्याख्या:**

कोई object नहीं है, इसलिए "said" वही रहा। will → would। "tomorrow" → the next day। "I" → he।

#### **4) She said, "I am writing a letter now."**

**Indirect:** She said that she was writing a letter then.

**व्याख्या:**

am writing → was writing। "now" → then। "I" → she।

#### **5) Mohan said, "I wrote a letter yesterday."**

**Indirect:** Mohan said that he had written a letter the previous day.

**व्याख्या:**

wrote → had written। "yesterday" → the previous day। "I" → he।

#### **6) He said to me, "I can help you."**

**Indirect:** He told me that he could help me.

**व्याख्या:**

"said to" के कारण told आया। can → could। "I" → he।

#### **7) She said, "We are ready."**

**Indirect:** She said that they were ready.

**व्याख्या:**

are → were। "We" बदलकर they हुआ।

### 8) The teacher said, “The sun rises in the east.”

**Indirect:** The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

**व्याख्या:**

यह सार्वभौमिक सत्य है, इसलिए काल नहीं बदला जाता। “rises” वैसा ही रहा।

### 9) He said, “I have been ill for two days.”

**Indirect:** He said that he had been ill for two days.

**व्याख्या:**

have been → had been | “I” → he |

### 10) She said to me, “I will help you.”

**Indirect:** She told me that she would help me.

**व्याख्या:**

“said to” के कारण told | will → would | “I” → she |

### 11) Ram said, “I am very happy today.”

**Indirect:** Ram said that he was very happy that day.

**व्याख्या:**

am → was | “today” → that day | “I” → he |

### 12) He said, “I was playing yesterday.”

**Indirect:** He said that he had been playing the previous day.

**व्याख्या:**

was playing → had been playing | “yesterday” → the previous day | “I” → he |

### **13) She said, “I have lost my pen.”**

**Indirect:** She said that she had lost her pen.

**व्याख्या:**

have lost → had lost | “my” → her | “I” → she |

### **14) He said to her, “I am waiting for you.”**

**Indirect:** He told her that he was waiting for her.

**व्याख्या:**

“said to” के कारण told | am waiting → was waiting | “you” बदलकर her |

### **15) Ramesh said, “I will finish the work today.”**

**Indirect:** Ramesh said that he would finish the work that day.

**व्याख्या:**

will → would | “today” → that day | “I” → he |

### **16) The boy said, “I did not see the thief.”**

**Indirect:** The boy said that he had not seen the thief.

**व्याख्या:**

did not see → had not seen (Past Indefinite → Past Perfect) | “I” → he |

### 17) She said, “My father is in Delhi now.”

**Indirect:** She said that her father was in Delhi then.

**व्याख्या:**

is → was | “now” → then | “my” → her |

### 18) He said to me, “I have completed my work.”

**Indirect:** He told me that he had completed his work.

**व्याख्या:**

“said to” → told | have completed → had completed | “my” → his |

### 19) The girl said, “I will go there tomorrow.”

**Indirect:** The girl said that she would go there the next day.

**व्याख्या:**

will → would | “tomorrow” → the next day | “I” → she |

### 20) He said, “I am learning English these days.”

**Indirect:** He said that he was learning English those days.

**व्याख्या:**

am learning → was learning | “these days” → those days | “I” → he |

### मुख्य नियम (छात्रों के लिए):

✓ यदि “said to + object” हो → told + object

✓ यदि object न हो → said ही रहेगा

- ✓ यदि Reporting Verb भूतकाल में हो → Reported Speech का काल एक कदम पीछे किया जाता है
- ✓ सार्वभौमिक सत्य में काल नहीं बदला जाता

## 8. Combine the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets:

i) This is the boy. He helped me.

(who)

**Answer:** This is the boy who helped me.

**व्याख्या:**

who का प्रयोग व्यक्ति (boy) के लिए किया गया है। "who helped me" एक Adjective Clause है, जो "boy" के बारे में जानकारी दे रहा है।

ii) This is the man. I met him yesterday.

(whom)

**Answer:** This is the man whom I met yesterday.

**व्याख्या:**

whom का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए तब होता है जब वह object की तरह काम कर रहा हो। यहाँ "man" क्रिया "met" का object है।

iii) This is the boy. His father is a doctor.

(whose)

**Answer:** This is the boy whose father is a doctor.

**व्याख्या:**

**whose** का प्रयोग **अधिकार / संबंध (possession)** बताने के लिए किया जाता है। यहाँ “whose father” से लड़के के पिता के बारे में बताया गया है।

**iv) This is the book. It is very useful.**

(which)

**Answer:** This is the book which is very useful.

**व्याख्या:**

**which** का प्रयोग **वस्तु या जानवर** के लिए किया जाता है। “which is very useful” पुस्तक के बारे में जानकारी दे रहा है।

**v) I like the pen. You gave me the pen.**

(that)

**Answer:** I like the pen that you gave me.

**व्याख्या:**

**that** का प्रयोग **व्यक्ति और वस्तु दोनों** के लिए हो सकता है। यहाँ “that you gave me” pen के बारे में जानकारी दे रहा है।

**vi) This is the place. I was born here.**

(where)

**Answer:** This is the place where I was born.

**व्याख्या:**

**where** का प्रयोग **स्थान (place)** के लिए किया जाता है। यह बताता है कि मैं **कहाँ** पैदा हुआ था।

**vii) I remember the day. I met you on that day.**

(when)

**Answer:** I remember the day when I met you.

**व्याख्या:**

**when** का प्रयोग **समय (time)** बताने के लिए किया जाता है। यह बताता है कि किस दिन मुलाकात हुई थी।

**viii) This is the reason. He is absent.**

(why)

**Answer:** This is the reason why he is absent.

**व्याख्या:**

**why** का प्रयोग **कारण (reason)** बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

**ix) This is the dog. It bit me yesterday.**

(which / that)

**Answer:** This is the dog which (or that) bit me yesterday.

**व्याख्या:**

**which / that** का प्रयोग जानवर या वस्तु के लिए किया जा सकता है। दोनों यहाँ सही हैं।

**x) This is the girl. You were talking to her.**

(whom)

**Answer:** This is the girl whom you were talking to.

**व्याख्या:**

यहाँ लड़की क्रिया "talking to" का **object** है, इसलिए **whom** का प्रयोग किया गया है।

## Summary Table:

Word	प्रयोग
<b>who</b>	व्यक्ति (Subject)
<b>whom</b>	व्यक्ति (Object)
<b>whose</b>	अधिकार / संबंध
<b>which</b>	वस्तु / जानवर
<b>that</b>	व्यक्ति / वस्तु (दोनों)
<b>where</b>	स्थान
<b>when</b>	समय
<b>why</b>	कारण

## याद रखने का आसान नियम:

- ✓ व्यक्ति = **who / whom / whose**
- ✓ वस्तु / जानवर = **which / that**
- ✓ स्थान = **where**
- ✓ समय = **when**
- ✓ कारण = **why**