

TYBA कोचिंग सेंटर (TYBA Coaching Center)

राजस्थान CET (12वीं स्तर) सम्पूर्ण थ्योरी नोट्स: General English

विषय: Grammar, Voice, Narration & Official Glossary

कोड: CET-ENG-01

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1. Active and Passive Voice Rules (वाच्य परिवर्तन नियम)

Tense	Active Voice Structure	Passive Voice Structure	Example
Simple Present	Sub + V1/V5 + Obj	Obj + is/am/are + V3 + by + Sub	He writes a letter → A letter is written by him.
Simple Past	Sub + V2 + Obj	Obj + was/were + V3 + by + Sub	She baked a cake → A cake was baked by her.
Present Continuous	Sub + is/am/are + V4 + Obj	Obj + is/am/are + being + V3 + by + Sub	They are playing cricket → Cricket is being played by them.
Present Perfect	Sub + has/have + V3 + Obj	Obj + has/have + been + V3 + by + Sub	He has completed the task → The task has been completed by him.
Modal Verbs	Sub + modal + V1 + Obj	Obj + modal + be + V3 + by + Sub	You must follow the rules → The rules must be followed by you.

2. Direct and Indirect Speech Rules (प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष कथन)

Rules for Changing Tenses & Pronouns:

- Present Simple changes to Past Simple (write → wrote).
- Present Continuous changes to Past Continuous (is writing → was writing).
- Present Perfect changes to Past Perfect (has written → had written).
- Past Simple changes to Past Perfect (wrote → had written).
- Universal truths and scientific facts do not change tense (e.g., "The sun rises in the east").
- Time markers shift: now → then, today → that day, tomorrow → next day, yesterday → previous day.

काल और सर्वनाम परिवर्तन के नियम:

- Present Indefinite बदलकर Past Indefinite बनता है (write का wrote)।
- Present Continuous बदलकर Past Continuous बनता है (is/am/are का was/were)।
- Present Perfect बदलकर Past Perfect बनता है (has/have का had)।
- Past Indefinite बदलकर Past Perfect बनता है (V2 का had + V3)।
- सार्वभौमिक सत्य (Universal Truth) या ऐतिहासिक तथ्य का टेंस कभी नहीं बदलता।
- समय सूचक शब्द: now का then, today का that day, tomorrow का next day, yesterday का previous day बनता है।

3. Prepositions & Official Technical Glossary

Preposition / Term	Usage Rule / Official Translation	Exam Practical Example
In vs. Into	'In' shows static state inside; 'Into' shows motion entering inside.	He is sitting in the room. He jumped into the river.

Preposition / Term	Usage Rule / Official Translation	Exam Practical Example
Between vs. Among	'Between' is used for two entities; 'Among' is for more than two.	Distribute sweets between Ram and Shyam. Distribute sweets among students.
Quorum	गणपूर्ति (न्यूनतम आवश्यक सदस्य संख्या)	The meeting was adjourned for lack of quorum.
Adjournment	स्थगन (कार्यवाही को रोकना)	The speaker ordered the adjournment of the house.