



# Linking Laws

“Link the Life with LAW”

**E-Notes**

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**RJS EXCLUSIVE**



**Surya Sir**  
**(English Sir)**



**Tansukh Paliwal**  
**(Linking Sir)**

Follow up@



Linking Laws



Linking Laws



RJS | DJS | MPCJ | CGCJ | BJS | UP PCS (J)  
JHARKHAND And Other State Judiciary & Law Exams

©Tansukh Paliwal (Founder Member of Legal IQ)

## Rajasthan Judicial Service Preliminary Exam Syllabus

- **English Proficiency:**
  - Tenses
  - Articles and Determiners
  - Antonyms - Synonyms
  - Active Voice - Passive Voice
  - Phrasal Verbs & Idioms
  - Direct Speech - Indirect Speech
  - Modals expressing various concepts - (Obligation, Request, Permission, Intention, Condition, Prohibition, Probability, Possibility, Purpose, Reason, Companions, Contrast)
  - Coordination - Subordination
  - Legal Maxims

## Language Paper (Hindi and English Essay) [Mains]

Essay writing in Hindi and English for 50 marks each.

Topics for preparation can be divided into different categories such as:

- Rajasthan and its culture,
- Legal Topics,
- Contemporary socio-economic issues
- Current Affairs and relevant news articles

RJS 2013 Paper Solution :- <https://youtu.be/VdOUOdnrA08>

## TENSE

## Rules for Tenses in English Grammar with Examples

Tenses can be divided into three parts:

1. Present Tense
2. Past Tense
3. Future Tense

Each of the three above mentioned tenses can further be divided into subparts. These subparts include:

- Simple
- Continuous
- Perfect
- Perfect Continuous

### Present Tense

Present Tense can be defined as an expression for an activity that is currently in action or is habitually performed. It is used for a state that generally exists or is currently ongoing.

- Simple Present

Simple Present Tense	
<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Rule: Subject + V1 + s/es + Object</b>	<b>Rule: Subject + V1 + Object</b>
<b>Example: The girl sings a song</b>  Here the subject is Girl (singular) and “s” has been added to the verb (sing), followed by the object (song)	<b>Example: The girls sing a song</b>  Here the subject is Girls (plural) and no changes have been made with V1 (first form of verb) and the object

**Do not = don't**

**Does not = doesn't**

- Present Continuous

### Present Continuous Tense

**Rule: Subject + is/am/are + V1 + ing + object**

Example: She is eating food

Here the subject is She, followed by "is"

The first form of verb (V1) here is "eat" and "ing" has been added to it, followed by the object "food"

- Present Perfect

### Present Perfect Tense

**Singular**

**Plural**

**Rule: Subject + has + V3 + Object**

**Rule: Subject + have + V3 + Object**

**Example: He has cleaned the utensils**

**Example: They have cleaned the utensils**

Here, "He" is the subject + has

Here, "They" is the subject + have

"Cleaned" is the third form of verb and utensils is the object

"Cleaned" is the third form of verb and utensils is the object

Exam Time Confusion & Anxiety : WHAT TO DO ?

<https://youtu.be/MHrxPdaFKwc>

- Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense	
<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Rule: Subject + has been + V1 + ing + Object</b>	<b>Rule: Subject + have been + V1 + ing + Object</b>
<b>Example: She has been practising since morning</b>	<b>Example: They have been practising since morning</b>
Here “She” is the subject + has been, followed by “ing” added to the the first form of verb “practise” and then the object	Here “They” is the subject + have been, followed by “ing” added to the the first form of verb “practise” and then the object

Given below are a few examples that may help you differentiate between the four sub parts of present tense easily:

1. Raj speaks German (Simple Present for Singular)
2. They speak German (Simple Present for Plural)
3. She is speaking German (Present Continuous)
4. He has learnt German (Present Perfect for Singular)
5. They have learnt German (Present Perfect for Plural)
6. She has been learning German (Present Perfect Continuous for Singular)
7. They have been learning German (Present Perfect Continuous for Plural)

## Past Tense

Any event or action that took place in the past can be referred to as the past tense. Below we have discussed in detail the four sub parts of past tense in English grammar.

- Simple Past

Simple Past Tense
<b>Rule: Subject + V2 + Object</b>

**For example: He ran away**

Here, the subject is “He” and “ran” is the second form of verb (V2) of “run” followed by the object

- Past Continuous

Past Continuous Tense	
Singular	Plural
<b>Rule: Subject + was + V1 + ing + Object</b>	<b>Rule: Subject + were + V1 + ing + Object</b>
<p><b>For example: She was going shopping</b></p> <p>Here, the subject is “She” + was</p> <p>It is followed by the first form of verb (V1) “go” + “ing” and then the object “shopping”</p>	<p><b>For example: They were going shopping</b></p> <p>Here, the subject is “They” + were</p> <p>Followed by the first form of verb (V1) “go” + “ing” and then the object “shopping”</p>

- Past Perfect

Past Perfect Tense
<b>Rule: Subject + had + V3 + Object</b>
<p><b>For example: Sumit had left the job</b></p> <p>Here the subject is “Sumit” + had</p> <p>Then “left”, which is the third form of verb (V3) “leave” is given followed by the object</p>

CrPC : Important Sections :- <https://youtu.be/jaQ6ayUz1cU>

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