





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]

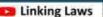
Essay writing in Hindi and English for 50 marks each.

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/Vd0U0dnrA08













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

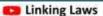
Present Tense

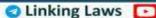
Present Tense can be defined as an expression for an activity that is currently in action or is habitually performed. It is used for a state that generally exists or is currently ongoing.

Simple Present

Simple Present Tense	
Singular	Plural
Rule: Subject + V1 + s/es + Object	Rule: Subject + V1 + Object
Example: The girl sings a song	Example: The girls sing a song
Here the subject is Girl (singular) and "s" has been added to the verb (sing), followed by the object (song)	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://voutu.be/MHrxPdaFKwc













• Present Perfect Continuous Tense

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

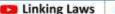
Past Tense

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	
Rule: Subject + V2 + Object	













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
Rule: Subject + was + V1 + ing + Object	Rule: Subject + were + V1 + ing + Object
For example: She was going shopping	For example: They were going shopping
Here, the subject is "She" + was	Here, the subject is "They" + were
It is followed by the first form of verb (V1) "go" + "ing" and then the object "shopping"	Followed by the first form of verb (V1) "go" + "ing" and then the object "shopping"

Past Perfect

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

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











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