

## ONLY FOR TEACHERS

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## ORCHID-6



### The Sentence



### Let's Do

- A. Read the given sentences and identify the kind of them. Write ( D ) for declarative, ( I ) for interrogative, ( Im ) for imperative and ( E ) for exclamatory sentences.**

- |       |      |      |       |
|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D  | 2. D | 3. E | 4. I  |
| 5. Im | 6. E | 7. I | 8. Im |

- B. Complete the following sentences with appropriate tag questions.**

- |                |                 |                |               |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. aren't they | 2. is she       | 3. doesn't she | 4. are you    |
| 5. doesn't it  | 6. haven't they | 7. does she    | 8. would they |

- C. Identify these interrogative sentences and write (Y) for Yes/No questions, (W) for Wh-questions and (T) for tag questions.**

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Y | 2. W | 3. W | 4. T |
| 5. Y | 6. W | 7. T | 8. T |

- D. Change the following sentences as directed.**

1. Is Suman arriving at 10 tonight?
2. You can help me do my homework.
3. Very kind of you to help the injured boy.
4. Where are they?
5. This train is never on time.
6. Your father bought you a jacket, didn't he?
7. How pleasant the weather is today!
8. Rohini like to eat bananas.

**E. Encircle the subjects and underline the predicates in these sentences. Also identify the compound subjects and predicates.**

1. Ashok wrote a letter to his grandfather.
2. The apples and the bananas are in the basket. **Compound Subject**
3. Kamal, Kajol and Priya are going on a picnic.
4. The earth is moving in its orbit and spinning on its axis. **Compound predicate**
5. My friend's sister is a teacher.
6. Playing chess is his favourite hobby.
7. Savita studied hard and cleared the exam. **Compound predicate**



## Nouns



### Let's Do

**A. Underline the nouns and write them in correct columns below.**

1. We saw a herd of elephants in the forest reserve.
2. Atul and Saurabh study in D.A.V. Public School.
3. The boy cried with hunger and asked for some food.
4. Shivaji was known for his bravery, wisdom and heroism.
5. A pack of wolves attacked a flock of sheep in the forest.
6. There is a colony of ants under the rotting tree.
7. Rahim's paper boat blew away with the rainwater.
8. The rich should show pity and kindness towards the poor.

S.No.	Common Nouns	Proper Nouns	Collective Nouns	Abstract Nouns
1.	forest	Atul, Saurabh, D.A.V.	herd of elephants	hunger, bravery
2.	boy, food	public school, Shivaji	colony of ants	wisdom, heroism
3.	tree, boat	Rahim	pack of wolves	pity, kindness
4.	rainwater		flock of sheep	
5.	the rich, the poor			

**B. Correct the plural forms.**

1. geese
2. mice
3. bakeries
4. species
5. species
6. scissors
7. feet
8. ladies
9. children
10. men
11. sheep
12. monkeys

**C. Form abstract nouns from these words.**

1. arrival
2. belief
3. childhood
4. freedom



- |            |            |           |             |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 5. hatred  | 6. heroism | 7. height | 8. kindness |
| 9. poverty | 10. scene  | 11. truth | 12. cruelty |

**D. Underline the nouns and identify their gender.**

C = Common gender, M = Masculine gender, F = Feminine gender, N = Neuter gender

- The <sup>C</sup>clerk is waiting for the <sup>C</sup>supervisor.
- The <sup>M</sup>king and the <sup>F</sup>queen walked through the <sup>N</sup>garden.
- The <sup>C</sup>painter created a <sup>N</sup>masterpiece.
- The <sup>C</sup>vendors were selling fresh <sup>N</sup>vegetables.
- A <sup>C</sup>thief broke into my neighbour's <sup>N</sup>house.
- <sup>C</sup>Mosquitoes and <sup>C</sup>flies spread various <sup>N</sup>diseases.
- Her <sup>F</sup>sister is a <sup>F</sup>teacher but her <sup>M</sup>brother is a <sup>M</sup>pilot.
- <sup>F</sup>Ravina and <sup>F</sup>Amit play <sup>N</sup>tennis in their <sup>N</sup>school.
- The <sup>C</sup>doctor advised the <sup>C</sup>patient to take <sup>N</sup>rest.
- <sup>M</sup>Rohan has two <sup>F</sup>hens, one <sup>C</sup>cock and four <sup>C</sup>chickens.

**E. Identify the nouns and write their cases.**

**Nominative Case**

**Objective Case**

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. The teacher     | students homework |
| 2. We              |                   |
| 3. Amit            |                   |
| 4. My friend       | dog               |
| 5. The students    | questions         |
| 6. The children    | tricks            |
| 7. The boy         | purse             |
| 8. All the friends | bridegroom.       |

**F. Identify the direct and indirect objects in these sentences.**

- |   | Indirect object | Direct object |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. The tiger chased a deer.             | —               | deer.         |
| 2. Please give me a glass of water.     | me              | glass         |
| 3. Mother scolded her daughter.         | her             | daughter      |
| 4. I gave him my book to read.          | him             | book          |
| 5. They owed him a big amount of money. | him             | money         |
| 6. My father purchased me a new dress.  | me              | dress         |
| 7. He showed me his photographs.        | me              | photographs   |

- |   |                 |               |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 8. Can you lend me your camera, Ramesh?       | <b>me</b>       | <b>camere</b> |
| 9. The shopkeeper sold flour at ` 20 per k.g. | <b>–</b>        | <b>flour</b>  |
| 10. The dog chased the boy and bit him badly. | <b>boy, him</b> | <b>–</b>      |

**G. Change the singular nouns to plural and rewrite these sentences. Also make other changes.**

- These hens give many eggs every day.
- Fish cannot live without water.
- The farmer's oxen are pulling the carts.
- My father works in IT companies.
- The children have balls.
- The vendor ware selling fresh vegetable.
- The student answered the questions correctly.
- The girl went to the market with her mothers.
- The elephant trampled the hare's burrows.
- The policeman fined the men for jumping the red light.

**H. Write the possessive forms of the following.**

- |                       |                    |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a man's house      | 2. a grocer's shop | 3. Gandhi's ideas |
| 4. two days' leave    | 5. boys' hostel    | 6. girls' room    |
| 7. a cow's tail       | 8. Keats' poems    | 9. James' shoes   |
| 10. the major's order |                    |                   |



### Pronouns



**A. Underline the pronouns and write their kinds.**

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>I</u> am teaching <u>myself</u> to play the tabla.         | <b>Personal, Reflexive</b>     |
| 2. <u>They</u> have arrived from London.                         | <b>Personal</b>                |
| 3. <u>Whom</u> did <u>you</u> meet at the mall?                  | <b>Interrogative, personal</b> |
| 4. <u>They</u> have lost <u>everything</u> in the earthquake.    | <b>Personal, Indefinite</b>    |
| 5. My garden is pretty. <u>Yours</u> is prettier.                | <b>possessive</b>              |
| 6. <u>You</u> should not blame <u>yourself</u> for the accident. | <b>Personal, Reflexive</b>     |
| 7. <u>They</u> are talking to <u>each other</u> .                | <b>Personal, reciprocal</b>    |
| 8. Can <u>anyone</u> fix the computer?                           | <b>Indefinite</b>              |

**B. Identify the highlighted pronouns and write whether they are demonstrative, indefinite or reciprocal pronouns.**

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. None of his movies were superhits.        | <b>Indefinite</b>    |
| 2. That is the India Gate.                   | <b>Demonstrative</b> |
| 3. That book is yours.                       | <b>Demonstrative</b> |
| 4. One must not always praise oneself.       | <b>Indefinite</b>    |
| 5. Some are born great.                      | <b>Indefinite</b>    |
| 6. Either of you can go.                     | <b>Indefinite</b>    |
| 7. These cows cost ten thousand rupees each. | <b>Indefinite</b>    |
| 8. The two women hate each other.            | <b>Reciprocal</b>    |

**C. Underline the reflexive pronouns and circle the emphatic pronouns.**

1. He himself said she was going to stay home.
2. I myself went to the market and bought it.
3. He himself painted his garden house.
4. Zara did it herself.
5. Jamal himself was not aware of the plan.
6. Ayesha herself told me that she was quitting her job.
7. You must believe me. I myself heard him bang the door while leaving the house.
8. I will give myself five days to finish this project.

**D. Join these pairs of sentences using suitable relative pronouns.**

1. This is the car which I bought yesterday.
2. These are the boys who won the match.
3. That is the book I lost yesterday.
4. This is the lady whose purse was stolen.
5. Here is the pen that you were looking for.
6. The dog which was wandering in the street bit him.
7. The apples which you bought were rotten.
8. 'Goldilocks' is the story of a little girl who got lost in the woods.



## Adjectives



Let's Do

### A. Underline the adjectives and write their kinds.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. The ship sustained <u>heavy</u> damage.             | quality         |
| 2. I have called him <u>several</u> times.             | number          |
| 3. <u>Every</u> dog has his day.                       | distributive    |
| 4. <u>Alive</u> ass is better than a <u>dead</u> lion. | quality         |
| 5. <u>Every</u> man has his duties.                    | distributive    |
| 6. Say the <u>same</u> thing <u>twice</u> over.        | quality, number |
| 7. <u>Several</u> persons were present at the time.    | number          |
| 8. He is a man of <u>few</u> words.                    | quality         |
| 9. <u>Neither</u> party is quite in the right.         | distributive    |
| 10. <u>Which</u> pen do you prefer to use?             | interrogative   |

### B. Fill in the blanks with the kind of adjectives as suggested in the brackets.

- |          |               |         |          |            |
|----------|---------------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1. good  | 2. All of the | 3. your | 4. high  | 5. each    |
| 6. These | 7. Which      | 8. some | 9. whole | 10. Either |

### C. Form adjectives from the following nouns, and attach each adjectives to a suitable noun. One has been done for you.

- |             |                    |             |                   |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. easy     | easy sum           | 2. wealthy  | wealthy person    |
| 3. needful  | needful act        | 4. doubtful | doubtful activity |
| 5. childish | childish behaviour | 6. slavish  | slavish way       |
| 7. painful  | painful feeling    | 8. healthy  | healthy boy       |
| 9. peaceful | peaceful area      | 10. hilly   | hilly area        |

### D. Fill in the blanks with the degree of comparison as indicated.

- |           |                   |             |             |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. getter | 2. loudest        | 3. worse    | 4. noisiest |
| 5. cosier | 6. more important | 7. funniest | 8. slow     |

### E. Change the degrees of comparison in the following sentences without changing their meaning and rewrite the sentences.

- None's image is as impressive as his.
- I played such an innings as never before, to save the match.
- No other room in the bungalow is as cosy as hers.
- her room is as cosy as no other room in the bungalow.

5. The role of any other character is not as funny as yours.
6. No one has as strong an influence on the management as you.
7. No other pair of scissors is sharper than any other pair.
8. All the other flights of stairs in the building are as steep as this one.



## Verbs



### A. Underline the verb in each of these sentences and write (T) for transitive and (IT) for intransitive verb.

1. The boys played football. T
2. The girls played all the evening. IT
3. We showed her our kitchen garden. T
4. The lion chased the deer. T
5. The snake slithered quickly back into its hole. IT
6. My mother does not drink milk. T
7. The beggar sat down by the side of the house. IT
8. The little bird hopped about and sang merrily. IT
9. We should eat an apple a day. T
10. Mother gave me a hundred-rupee note. T

### B. Underline the nouns in these sentences and write (F) for finite verbs and (NF) for non-finite verbs.

- |   | F               | NF              |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. When the concert <u>was</u> over, the people <u>began</u> <u>to leave</u> the venue. | <b>began</b>    | <b>to leave</b> |
| 2. I <u>want</u> to buy fresh flowers for my house.                                     | <b>want</b>     | <b>to buy</b>   |
| 3. I <u>forgot</u> <u>to write</u> my name on my answer sheet.                          | <b>forgot</b>   | <b>to write</b> |
| 4. My brother <u>likes</u> <u>smoked</u> salmon.  | <b>likes</b>    | <b>smoked</b>   |
| 5. The freshly <u>picked</u> tomatoes <u>look</u> delicious.                            | <b>picked</b>   | <b>look</b>     |
| 6. I <u>am going</u> to the mall <u>to buy</u> some daily wears.                        | <b>am going</b> | <b>to buy</b>   |
| 7. <u>Use</u> a dictionary <u>to find</u> out the meaning of the word.                  | <b>Use</b>      | <b>to find</b>  |
| 8. I <u>heard</u> someone <u>shouting</u> for help.                                     | <b>heard</b>    | <b>shouting</b> |

**C. Fill in the blanks with –ing form of the verbs given in the box, and write (P) for participle and (G) for gerund.**

- |                |                  |                |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. walking (G) | 2. borrowing (G) | 3. taking (G)  |
| 4. singing (G) | 5. digging (G)   | 6. reading (G) |

**D. Fill in the blanks with infinitive form of the verbs given in the box.**

- |                   |              |             |             |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. to hear        | 2. to enjoy  | 3. to build | 4. to laugh |
| 5. to concentrate | 6. to advise | 7. to watch | 8. to see   |

**E. Rewrite these sentences using the gerund form of verbs in place of the infinitives and vice versa.**

- To reach school on time has always been Sagar's problem.
- Kartik likes to dance and to sing.
- To earn money by working hard is the best thing to do.
- The best way to succeed is working hard.
- To decorate cakes is an art.
- Kailash loves reading and writing Hindi.
- To fly kites is Shyam's favourite pastime.
- To Apologize for your bad behaviour is the right thing to do.
- It is better trying than giving up without trying.
- Baig honest to oneself is what we must all learn.



## Adverbs



### Let's Do

**A. Underline the adverbs and write their kinds.**

- The thief crept out of the room quietly and closed the gate noiselessly. manner
- Mother will go to Mumbai tomorrow. time
- One goes up or else goes down in life, for there is no standing still. place
- Do come and see us soon: You seldom visit us nowadays. time
- Mr. Khanna often goes to the theatre. frequency
- Sarita is too shy to mingle with people readily. degree

**B. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of these adverbs.**

- |           |      |         |       |
|-----------|------|---------|-------|
| 1. better | best | 2. less | least |
|-----------|------|---------|-------|



3. more often      most often      4. longer      longest  
5. later      latest      6. more cleverly      most cleverly

**C. Form adverbs from the following adjectives, and use each one in a sentence.**

1. frequently 2. usually 3. carelessly 4. formerly 5. rightly  
6. eagerly 7. easily 8. beautifully 9. wrongly

**D. Use the following words in your own sentences once as adverbs and once as adjectives.**

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. The boy ran fast.                         | (Adverb)    |
| The boy ran fast.                            | (Adjective) |
| 2. My friend sits next to me in the class.   | (Adverb)    |
| We will go for a picnic on next Sunday.      | (Adjective) |
| 3. The girl talks much.                      | (Adverb)    |
| I have much time to reach there.             | (Adjective) |
| 4. She lives near the main bus stand.        | (Adverb)    |
| The man greeted his near relatives.          | (Adjective) |
| 5. He was very quick in answering.           | (Adverb)    |
| She took a quick decision.                   | (Adjective) |
| 6. The old woman is very slow.               | (Adverb)    |
| This girl is a slow worker.                  | (Adjective) |
| 7. The woman is right in her choice.         | (Adverb)    |
| You have made the right choice.              | (Adjective) |
| 8. The saint eats only once a day.           | (Adverb)    |
| The boy is the only son in his family.       | (Adjective) |
| 9. This room is big enough for three people. | (Adverb)    |
| This room has enough space for three people. | (Adjective) |

**E. Put the adverbs in the correct place in the following sentences and rewrite them.**

- He has faithfully promised to pay.
- The two brothers are nearly alike .
- I have often thought of marrying.
- Diwali comes only once a year.
- He charged only a rupee.
- I am determined never to yield this point.
- We can succeed only by hard work.
- I came merely to return a book.
- I really did not want to come.
- There were only three or four boys late.



## Articles



**Let's Do**

**A. Fill in the blanks with a or an.**

- |             |          |          |       |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1. an, a, a | 2. a, a  | 3. an, a | 4. a  |
| 5. an       | 6. An, a | 7. a, a  | 8. an |

**B. Insert suitable articles wherever necessary and rewrite these sentences in your notebook.**

1. I have booked a room for you in the hotel you like to stay at.
2. Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary were the first to reach Mount Everest.
3. Rinku Singh hit the winning run and won the Man of Match award.
4. Lotus Temple is a beautiful example of architecture.
5. Delayed flight from Mumbai will reach in the morning.
6. Please give me a ten-rupee coin.
7. The producer and the director have arrived.
8. Japanese is the language of Japan.
9. Russian is the language of the people of Russia.
10. We have a cat and a dog at home. The cat drank all milk this morning.
11. I admire the sense of humour of our class teacher.
12. He is an honorary member of the club.
13. Abhishek is a tall, strong man.
14. Kiran bought an umbrella from the mall.
15. The French helped the English in the First World War.
16. My mother has gone to buy the ice box and the table cloth she saw in the shop last week.



## Modals



**Let's Do**

**A. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals – can, could, may or might.**

- |           |          |          |        |        |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1. cannot | 2. could | 3. might | 4. May | 5. may |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|

6. Can      7. can      8. may      9. could      10. might

**B. Complete the following sentences with will, shall, would or should.**

1. will      2. shall      3. would      4. would      5. will  
6. Would      7. Would      8. should      9. should      10. will

**C. Use 'need not' or 'must not' to fill in the following blanks.**

1. need not      2. must not      3. must not      4. need not      5. must not  
6. must not      7. need not      8. must not      9. need not      10. need not

**D. Complete the following sentences by choosing the right word from those given in brackets.**

1. should      2. used to      3. can      4. ought to      5. will  
6. ought to      7. must      8. must      9. used to      10. might  
11. will      12. should



## 9 Conjunctions



### Let's Do

**A. Complete the following sentences with suitable coordinating conjunctions.**

1. yet      2. and      3. but      4. for      5. and  
6. but      7. so      8. and      9. or      10. and  
11. or      12. or      13. but      14. and

**B. Join these pairs of sentences using the conjunctions given in the brackets.**

1. There is a leak somewhere so the tank is empty.
2. She is very kind but she is firm with her juniors.
3. Neither she can recollect when she bought the watch nor she can recollect the place where she had bought it from.
4. Neither she nor I have eaten lunch.
5. She was happy after she had been selected for the school team.
6. Manisha is taller than Shalini.
7. Unless you practise regularly, you cannot be a great dancer.
8. I drove slowly because it was raining.
9. Meena went to the market and bought new shoes and clothes.
10. As soon as the baby saw him, she gave him a smile.
11. I did not like the old car therefore I decided to buy a new one.

12. Since I missed the connecting flight, I decided to travel by the train.
13. You can keep your camera with you because I have brought my own.

**C. Join each pair of sentences using a subordinating conjunction.**

1. He was hungry so he made some sandwiches for himself.
2. He was afraid of the dog so he didn't enter the gate.
3. The Chinese built the Great Wall because they wanted to keep out their enemies.
4. You will not get any pocket money unless you tell the truth.
5. Any contact with him is not possible because he does not live here now.
6. The child is sucking the straw because the bottle is empty.
7. They will not apply for this post because they are sure that they will not get a good salary.
8. I know that, he is a sincere worker.
9. Hurry up or you'll be late in reaching the meeting hall.
10. Work hard you want to succeed.
11. I study seriously because I want to get a first division.
12. You will win the race because you have practised hard.
13. They kept quarrelling until the teacher stopped them.
14. The train came after we had reached the station before.



## The Indefinite Tenses



### Let's Do

**A. Eight general truths are given below. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs. (Use the simple present tense.)**

- |          |         |          |         |             |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. comes | 2. eat  | 3. turns | 4. move | 5. revolves |
| 6. build | 7. live | 8. sets  |         |             |

**B. Form a negative and an interrogative sentence from each of these sentences.**

1. We shall not go to the market tomorrow.  
Shall we go to the market tomorrow?
2. Some cows did not graze in the green field.  
Did some cows graze in the green field?
3. It will not rain tomorrow.  
Will it rain tomorrow?

4. We did not spend a lazy day yesterday.  
Did we spent a lazy day yesterday?
5. I do not play cricket.  
Do I play cricket?
6. He does not to the club to do yoga every day.  
Does he go to the club to do yoga every day?
7. Children do not love to play in the pool.  
Do children love to play in the pool?
8. Her books were not in her school bag.  
Were her books in her school bag?

**C. Change the following sentences into the tense shown against each in the brackets.**

1. Mohan slept for seven hours.
2. They will wait downstairs in the hall.
3. She tries to remain calm.
4. The committee didn't make efforts to attract more youths.
5. I took a cab to office.
6. They walk to the mall.
7. Will you speak Spanish?
8. We do not walk to school.

**D. Complete each sentence with the simple past tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |              |           |                 |                 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. wore      | 2. sang   | 3. went, bought | 4. took, killed |
| 5. attempted | 6. played | 7. ate          | 8. solved       |



## The Continuous Tense



**A. Fill in this paragraph with the Simple Present or the Present Continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.**

Today **is** (be) the third day of my trek around the Valley of Flowers. I **am** (be) tired. My legs **are shaking** (shake), my feet **want** (hurt) and my toes **are bleeding** (bleed), but I **want** (want) to continue. I **am trying** (try) to adapt to the high altitude. I **am learning** (learn) a little bit about the flowers found here;

unfortunately, I **do not learn**(learn, not) about flora quickly. I believe I **am improving** (improve) gradually. I **am travelling currently** (travel, currently) with Neeraj, a student from Mahanagar Boy's School in Lucknow. He **is** (be) sweet, but impatient. He always **walks** (walk) behind me and **complains** (complain) that I am too fast.

**B. Complete these sentences with the simple past tense or the past continuous tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. My sister **took** a picture of me yesterday, while I **was not looking**.
2. When I **met** her in Noida, she **was staying** in Greater Noida.
3. Since he **was having** lunch, I **did not disturb** him.
4. Jacob **was studying** when the mobile phone **rang**.
5. Kavya **came** first when she **was studying** in Class 6.
6. I **was watching** television when someone **knocked** at the door.
7. She **was wearing** a coat because it **was** a very cold morning.
8. The team **was playing** very well when sudden rain **stopped** the game.

**C. Fill in each blank with the correct or more suitable verb form choosing from the brackets.**

- |              |                     |                   |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. will win  | 2. am going to join | 3. will be flying |
| 4. will wait | 5. am going to      |                   |

**D. Complete these sentences using will for promises or offers to help, and going to for plans.**

- |             |             |             |                |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. going to | 2. will     | 3. going to | 4. going to    |
| 5. will     | 6. going to | 7. will     | 8. is going to |



## The Perfect Tenses



**A. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect tense of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                  |                   |                 |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. has composed  | 2. have started   | 3. has, loved   |
| 4. has finished  | 5. have collected | 6. has watched  |
| 7. has forgotten | 8. have, seen     | 9. have written |
| 10. has written  | 11. have known    | 12. has checked |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense or the past perfect tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. had paid, recived      2. reached, had eaten      3. raid, had eaten
4. read, had read      5. went, had seen      6. arrived
7. had gathere      8. had attacked, began

C. Change these sentences into negative and interrogative sentences.

1. **Neg.** : She will have not withdrawn fifty thousand rupees from the account by Monday.

**Inter.** : Will she have withdrawn fifty thousand rupees from the account by Monday?

2. **Neg.** : Thousands of villagers will not have migrated to the cities by next Deepawali.

**Inter.** : Will thousands of villagers have migrated to the cities by next Deepawali?

3. **Neg.** : They both will not have got married by next week.

**Inter.** : Will they both have got married by next week?

4. **Neg.** : They will not have got out of bed by 7 a.m.

**Inter.** : Will they have got out of bed by 7 a.m?

5. **Neg.** : I will not have answered all their queries by 5 o'clock.

**Inter.** : Will I have answered all their queries by 5 o'clock?

6. **Neg.** : He will not have resumed work by tomorrow.

**Inter.** : Will he have resumed work by tomorrow?

7. **Neg.** : The children will not have learned multiplication by the end of this week.

**Inter.** : Will the children have learned multiplication by the end of this week?



## Prepositions



A. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from the brackets.

1. on      2. in      3. on      4. on      5. on
6. on      7. at      8. in      9. at      10. at

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. in      2. on      3. in      4. on, at, is      5. on
6. at      7. at      8. in      9. on      10. in

**C. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.**

1. to            2. in            3. from            4. with            5. about  
6. for            7. from            8. to

**D. Fill in the blanks with since or for, between or among, beside or besides and in or into.**

1. since            2. for            3. for the            4. for            5. of  
6. between            7. among            8. between            9. beside            10. beside  
11. Beside            12. Beside            13. in            14. into            15. in, into

**E. Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions.**

1. in, on            2. into, in            3. besides, is            4. beside, to            5. with  
6. beside            7. at, from            8. with.



**14**

## Subject-Verb Concord



**Let's Do**

**A. Complete the following sentences with suitable verbs.**

1. are            2. runs, hops            3. ware            4. were            5. have  
6. is            7. have            8. have            9. is            10. have, fly  
11. have            12. are            13. has            14. is            15. were

**B. Fill in the blanks choosing suitable verbs from the brackets.**

1. were            2. is            3. is            4. are            5. has  
6. was            7. were            8. is            9. was            10. was  
11. was            12. are            13. wants            14. was            15. was



**15**

## Active and Passive Voice



**Let's Do**

**A. Complete these sentences with the passive forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. is made            2. is spoken            3. are chased            4. has been received



5. will be taken    6. was sold    7. will be stitched    8. was written  
9. was invited    10. has been banned

**B. Tick (3) the correct verbs from those highlighted in these sentences.**

1. The young man in the crowd pushed/<sup>3</sup>was pushed by the stranger.
2. The film was made/<sup>3</sup>made by a famous director.
3. They elected/<sup>3</sup>was elected him mayor.
4. The firefighters put<sup>3</sup>out/<sup>3</sup>was put out the fire in no time.
5. A new drug for cancer has been<sup>3</sup>discovered/<sup>3</sup>discovered recently.
6. All roads to the central market will remain<sup>3</sup>closed/<sup>3</sup>will be remain closed for the next two hours.
7. Many saplings were<sup>3</sup>planted/<sup>3</sup>planted by the children.
8. These carpets have<sup>3</sup>been woven/<sup>3</sup>have woven by hand.
9. A conference is being held/<sup>3</sup>going to hold this month on improving water supply in big cities.
10. The robbers hasn't been caught/<sup>3</sup>haven't been caught so far.

**C. Change the following sentences into passive voice.**

1. I am vexed by your behaviour.
2. The tree was cut down by the man.
3. The Mughal Emperor was defied by Shivaji.
4. The horse is fed by him every day.
5. Fifty runs were scored by him.
6. He has been arrested by the police.
7. A very remarkable discovery was made by him.
8. A kite has been made by the boy.
9. He was praised by the teacher.
10. We were invited to the party at his house by him.

**D. Spot the errors in these sentences of passive voice and correct them.**

1. The thieves have **been** arrested by the police.
2. He has **been** invited to their party.
3. Radhika **was** taught by the famous Professor Tripathi.
4. The car **was** fixed by the mechanic.
5. The books **were** delivered at your address.
6. Their invitation **was** accepted with pleasure.

**E. Rewrite the following sentences in Active voice in your notebook.**

1. In the film Devdas, Shahrkhan played the role of Devdas.
2. The workers called a strike to protest against their low wages.
3. This year, people of the locality did the decorations for Ganesh Chaturthi.
4. During the Chipko Movement, women protected the tree.
5. In many households in India, the family members share most of the house work.
6. This did not surprise Alice much.
7. Some environmentalists are cleaning the lake.
8. Mother is making sweets for Diwali.



## Punctuation Capital Letters



### Let's Do

**A. Look at the given example. Use apostrophe in these sentences to show possession.**

1. the dog's bone.
2. Furqan's address.
3. India's largest state.
4. Newton's first law.
5. The library of India Foundation.
6. The Sharma family's bungalow.
7. Niharika's phone.
8. My mother's photograph.

**B. Place the apostrophes wherever required.**

1. I put my class **teachers's** books in the cupboard.
2. **Kartik's** pizza looks very tasty.
3. **Nagma's** clothes are always neat and tidy.
4. Nikhil borrowed **Dhoni's** cricket bat.
5. The **cat's** whiskers are covered in milk.
6. **I'm** going to the shopping mall today.
7. I can't go with you to **Rahul's** house.
8. Why did he leave **Bandhu's** house so early?

9. **What's** his brother-in-law's name?
10. Sonia loves painting on **children's** T-shirts.
11. I'd like to play with **Ena's** dog but **he's** so big.
12. I found my **parent's** photographs in an old box.

**C. Punctuate these sentences and rewrite them correctly.**

1. I never believe it.
2. We shall overcome the name of my fathers favourite song.
3. "Run", shouted the night guard, "there's a fire in the building".
4. Our neighbours cats ran away last year.
5. The lady said, "please pass me the bowls that are on the table".
6. Pope Francis, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church didn't want to live in a big house.



## Direct and Indirect Speech



**A. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.**

1. The teacher said that the sun is also a star.
2. The Principal said that the school will remain closed the next day because of Gandhi Jayanti.
3. My mother said that we must (have to ) go to the doctor today.
4. The teacher told the students that they had behaved very badly.
5. The children replied that they were sorry for our behaviour.
6. He said that he had invited his friends for his birthday party.
7. They said that they would go and see the doctor soon.
8. He shouted that their house was on fire. He urged that they should all rush out.
9. Sakshi said that Renu had came to her house the previous evening.
10. Sadhana said that she had met him five years ago.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the correct verb forms, pronouns or time expressions.**

1. they had an English test the following
2. that she had six new
3. he could send her that file

4. he had met me      5. was, his friends      6. are you

**C. Rewrite the following questions in indirect speech.**

1. She asked me whether I admire Priyanka.
2. Dr Das asked the girl if he could have a cup of tea with her?"
3. Mother inquired of them about who had eaten all the chips.
4. Amrita asked her friend about the time the class started.
5. The driver asked Mr Rao if he could go late the next day.
6. She asked me if I knew the address of the math tutor.
7. Father asked Nina if she was going out that day.
8. The teacher asked the students when they wanted to go for a picnic.

**D. Change these sentences from indirect to direct speech. One has been done for you.**

1. Bhupendra said to her, "What is your name?"
2. Sajid asked Arun, "When are you taking your pet to the vet?"
3. I asked him, "Why have you not returned my book?"
4. Mala asked my sister, "Have you gone to Dev's football match?"
5. Rinku asked Revathi, "What will you like to do after her graduation?"
6. The woman asked us, "How far is the metro station from your school?"
7. The teacher asked Haseen, "Will you like to take part in the music competition."
8. My daughter asked me, "Will you be coming home late every day?"



## Phrases



### Let's Do

**A. Underline the phrases in these sentences.**

1. Ganguly hit the ball out of the stadium.
2. A little girl was crying near the gate.
3. His cat and his dog are good friends.
4. The tourists got off the bus one by one.
5. The players ran on to the field after the match.

**B. Underline the verb phrases in these sentences.**

1. This book is torn.

2. It is going to be cold in winter.
3. They are cycling in the stadium.
4. Please step away from the car.
5. He was standing far away.
6. It rolled down the hill.

**C. Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases on your own.**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. These fruits          | 2. very fast              |
| 3. towards the stumps    | 4. in the birthday party. |
| 5. about the accident.   | 6. her in her work        |
| 7. the city next Monday. | 8. in the garden          |
| 9. All of my friends     | 10. The doctor            |



## Clauses



**A. Identify whether each group of words is a clause (C) or a phrase (P).**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 2. C  | 3. P  | 4. C  | 5. C  |
| 6. P  | 7. C  | 8. P  | 9. C  | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. C | 13. P | 14. C | 15. P |

**B. Underline the clauses and write (M) for main clause and (S) for subordinate clause.**

**(M)**

1. we were late.
2. The baby will wake up,
3. No one knows
4. We left the stadium
5. you can get the tickets.
6. I was late
7. I wonder
8. I was listening to music
9. Did you notice the girl
10. The puppy got inside the basket

**(S)**

- Although we left early,  
if you talk loudly.  
where they have gone.  
before it started to rain.  
While we wait here,  
because I got lost on the way.  
why he is taking such a long  
time in the store.  
when Divyansh called me.  
who was wearing a red dress?  
as it wanted to sleep.

**C. Add appropriate clauses to complete the meaning of these sentences.**

1. Start the act
2. behind the gate
3. Someone knocked at the gate
4. I know the boy
5. or leave the room.
6. while the teacher was teaching.
7. We reached home
8. There was much time to start the function,
9. we enjoyed
10. when we were dancing



## Conditional Sentences



### Let's Do

**A. Complete these sentences with the simple present tense forms of the verbs and will + simple present tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. If you **talk** so loudly, the baby **will wake up**.
2. If you **do not return** the library books on time, you **will be** in trouble.
3. If he **walks** at this speed, he **will miss** the school bus.
4. If you **lend** me your crayons, I **will return** them tomorrow.
5. If she **pays** attention to her work, she **will progress** in the company.
6. If you **practise** regularly, you **will enter** the final round of the competition.
7. You **will not get** a visa if you **do not deposit** the visa fee.
8. The watchman **will not allow** you to enter the gate of the school if **you do not show** your identity card.

**B. Complete these sentences in your own words. One has been done for you.**

1. your health will not improve.
2. I will die of hunger.
3. I will improve my communication skills.
4. she may fall sick.
5. you will not reach the station on time.
6. she will feel sick.
7. may miss the chance.
8. she will be marked absent.
9. will play in the free period.
10. will get up early next morning.



## Comprehension Passages

### 1. The Power of Non-violence



#### Let's Do

#### A. Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Dr. Arun Gandhi, the grandson of Mahatma Gandhi and the founder of the M.K. Gandhi Institute for non-violence is the speaker in this passage.
2. The grandfather mentioned in this passage is Mahatma Gandhi.
3. When this incident took place, the speaker was 16 years old.
4. The speaker was late in meeting his father because he had gone to the nearest movies theater and left it at 5:30.
5. His father thought that he himself was responsible for not producing the confidence to tell the truth. So he walked home instead of going by car, and the speaker had to drive for five and a-half hours behind him.
6. Yes, punctuality and non-violence are common between the two.

#### B. Find words from the passage that mean the following :

1. neighbours
2. chores
3. engrossed
4. agony
5. uttered

#### C. Find out from the passage words that are opposite of :

1. old
2. outside
3. engrossed
4. always
5. after
6. nearest
7. wrong
8. stupid

#### D. Make nouns from the following words.

1. foundation
2. need
3. service
4. drop
5. remembrance
6. punishment
7. suffering
8. decision

### 2. Father William



#### Let's Do

#### A. Answer these questions.

1. The two characters in the poem are the father and his son.
2. Father William should not continuously stand on his head in that age.
3. It is standing on head that he does now but was afraid to do it in his youth.

4. He kept his limbs very flexible and supple by the use of an ointment.
  5. Father William says this. He means to say that he has no brain now.
- B. Choose from the poem one word for each that means the same as the following.**
1. old                      2. couple                      3. incessantly                      4. supple
  5. injure                      6. limbs                      7. fat                      8. uncommonly
  9. somersault    10. sage
- C. Make two sentences with each of these words, using them first as nouns and then as verbs. (You may change the tense.)**
1. (i) Your head is big.                      (ii) The man headed towards the theatre.
  2. (i) Go to the bustand.                      (ii) You should not stand on your head.
  3. (i) He stopped out of fear.                      (ii) He feared the dog.
  4. (i) Apply key to this lock.                      (ii) Lock the room and go out.
  5. (i) This is my turn.                      (ii) Turn to the left to find the chemist.
- D. Find out from the poem antonyms of these words.**
1. young    2. white    3. sure    4. before    5. supple    6. back
- E. Discuss in class.**  
Do it yourself.

### 3. Greedy Augustus Gloop



**Let's Do**

- A. Answer these questions.**
1. The great brown river was made of hot melted chocolate.
  2. Churning and mixing the chocolate.
  3. The glass pipes were sucking the chocolate river and sending the brown chocolate some where not known.
  4. Augustus was abnormally fat, so he got stuck in the pipe.
- B. Match the words taken from the passage with their meanings.**
1. e                      2. f                      3. a                      4. c                      5. b                      6. d
- C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.**
1. In                      2. with                      3. down                      4. to                      5. into
- D. Fill in each blank with suitable article –a, an or the.**
1. The teacher took **the** children and their parents into **the** classroom to show them **the** work **the** children had done.
  2. Augustus was **a** nine-year-old boy. He went on **an** interesting journey.



3. Up shot Augustus Like a bullet in the barrel of gun.

**E. Write opposites of these words.**

1. Ugly    2. near    3. slow    4. cold    5. up    6. above

**F. Write synonyms of the following words.**

1. enormous    2. cried    3. sufficient    4. appeared  
5. large    6. disturbed

**G. Write noun forms of these words.**

1. warmth    2. mixture    3. knowledge  
4. deafness    5. breathlessness    6. swety



## Diary Entry



**A. Write a diary entry about a day just before your exams. Pen down your fears in the diary.**

Do it yourself.

**B. Write a diary entry about the end-of-term party that you enjoyed in your class.**

Do it yourself.

**C. Imagine you are Ayush/Ayushi. Write a diary entry of how you spent an eventful day in a city of your choice.**

Do it yourself.

**D. Write a diary entry about how you spent the morning searching for a library book that you had misplaced. Mention how and where you found it and how relaxed you felt. You are Ajay/Anjali.**

Do it yourself.

**E. Imagine you have seen your friends do something terribly wrong. You tried to talk to them about it but they did not listen to you. Did you tell an elder about it or did you let them do it? Write an entry in your diary to collect your thoughts and think about the right thing to do.**

Do it yourself.

**F. You have been scolded by your teacher for doing something you should have not done. Write a diary entry describing your experience and what you did then. You are Sohan/Sonali.**

Do it yourself.

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## Story Writing

**Let's Do**

- A. Develop the following outlines into interesting stories.**  
Do it yourself.
- B. Given below are beginnings of some stories. Write complete stories.**  
Do it yourself.

**24**

## Message Writing

**Let's Do**

- A. Shefali had to get the delivery of her new dress from her tailor at 5 pm today. But as the dress could not be stitched, the tailor wishes to convey this to her. Shefali's telephone is out of order, so the tailor decides to send her a written message through his servant, telling her to collect the dress the next day. Write this message on behalf of the tailor.**  
Do it yourself.
- B. Read the given telephonic conversation between Mrs. Poonam and Aditya :**  
Do it yourself.
- C. Rahul forgot to tell his mother that he has to stay back in school for Extra classes. Therefore, he leaves a message for her with the maidservant that he would come home an hour late by DTC bus and she need not worry. Write this message on behalf of Rahul.**  
Do it yourself.
- D. Read the given telephonic conversation between Neha and Vandana :**  
Do it yourself.



## Letter Writing



**Let's Do**

**A. Now write letters according to the instructions given below..**

Do it yourself.

**B. Write letters as instructed below.**

Do it yourself.



## The Sentence



### Let's Do

**A. Identify these sentences and write their kinds. Also put the correct punctuation mark (full stop / question mark or exclamation mark) at the end. Put the mark in the given boxes.**

- |                    |                       |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (!) Exclamatory | 2. (.) Imperative     | 3. (?) Interrogative |
| 4. (.) Declarative | 5. (.) Imperative     | 6. (!) Exclamatory   |
| 7. (.) Imperative  | 8. (!) Exclamatory    | 9. (?) Interrogative |
| 10. (.) Imperative | 11. (?) Interrogative | 12. (.) Declarative  |

**B. Identify these sentences and write (S) for simple, (C) for compound and (CO) for complex sentences.**

- |             |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Compound | 2. Compound | 3. Complex  | 4. Compound |
| 5. Complex  | 6. Compound | 7. Compound | 8. Compound |
| 9. Compound | 10. Complex | 11. Complex | 12. Complex |

**C. Underline the two clauses in these sentences and write (I) for independent clause and (D) for dependent clause.**

1. This is the house <sup>I</sup> where my father was born. <sup>D</sup>
2. God helps those <sup>I</sup> who help themselves. <sup>D</sup>
3. If you come early, <sup>D</sup> we will play a few games on the computer. <sup>I</sup>
4. I will go to Shimla <sup>I</sup> when the weather is fine. <sup>D</sup>
5. If we leave early for the station, <sup>D</sup> we will not get much traffic. <sup>I</sup>
6. When the teacher entered the class, <sup>D</sup> he found that it was very noisy. <sup>I</sup>
7. I didn't study <sup>I</sup> because I forgot I had an exam today. <sup>D</sup>
8. I will call you <sup>I</sup> when the film is over. <sup>D</sup>
9. I planted the flowers <sup>I</sup> because I like flowers. <sup>D</sup>
10. I could not go for a jog <sup>I</sup> because I woke up late. <sup>D</sup>



## Phrases



### Let's Do

#### A. Underline the phrases in these sentences and write their kind.

1. I should hate to do such a thing. Noun phrase
2. Horses love to eat oats and sugar. Noun phrase
3. Why do you like visiting hill stations? Noun phrase
4. To come late to a function is not good. Noun phrase
5. Priya and the children are going for a picnic. Prepositional phrase
6. Her mother wants to speak to the Headmaster. Prepositional phrase
7. The woman wore a necklace made of diamonds. Adjective phrase
8. The house looks very old and dilapidated. Noun phrase
9. My younger brother is a man of few words. Prepositional phrase
10. We were able to trap the dirty old mouse. Adjective phrase
11. Lala Lajpat Rai was a man with nerves of steel. Adjective phrase
12. A young lady with a smiling face greeted me at the shop. Noun phrase

#### B. Underline the prepositional phrases in these sentences. State whether the phrases are adjective phrases (A) or adverb phrases (Ad).

1. The house across the street is my friend's. Adverb phrase
2. There was a room at the top of the stairs. Adverb phrase
3. The woman in the blue jacket is my mother. Adjective phrase
4. We climbed up the hill to see the setting sun. Adverb phrase
5. The lamp over the table has stopped working. Adverb phrase
6. I came into the house and began to cook dinner. Adverb phrase
7. I looked for my puppy under the table and in the closet. Adverb phrase
8. I looked under the bed to see if I could find my slippers. Adverb phrase
9. The ball disappeared over the roof and out of the stadium. Adverb phrase
10. The boy on the right is his brother and the girl standing behind him is his sister. Adjective phrase

#### C. Underline the verb phrases in these sentences.

1. We could meet next week.
2. Geet is watering the plants.
3. We were taken to a big room.

4. Kuldeep is fixing the flat tyre.
5. The girls have gone for a picnic.
6. I was expecting to see the Principal.
7. Have you been sitting in my chair?
8. Sarika should have driven more carefully.
9. Radhika has been awarded a bravery award.
10. The printer has been giving trouble for the past one week.

**D. Fill in the blanks with suitable noun phrases.**

- |                    |                     |                       |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to play with me | 2. Watching TV      | 3. Talking with you   |
| 4. reading stories | 5. chasing the mice | 6. to go to the fair. |



### Clauses



**A. Underline the clauses in these sentences and write their kinds.**

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. I think you have made a mistake.                                    | <b>Noun Clause</b>       |
| 2. I am not interested in what you score.                              | <b>Noun Clause</b>       |
| 3. I believe that everything happens for a reason.                     | <b>Noun Clause</b>       |
| 4. Whoever thought of this idea is a genius!                           | <b>Noun Clause</b>       |
| 5. I don't see how you can get home in this rain.                      | <b>Noun Clause</b>       |
| 6. Fast food, which most people love, is not good for our health.      | <b>Adjective Clause</b>  |
| 7. Mr Rao is the teacher who helped me understand the basics of maths. | <b>Adjective Clause</b>  |
| 8. This is the park which is meant for community functions.            | <b>Adjective Clause</b>  |
| 9. This is that park where people take their pets for a walk.          | <b>Adjective Clause.</b> |
| 10. That young boy, who broke the windowpane, is here.                 | <b>Adjective Clause</b>  |

**B. Complete these sentences by adding suitable noun or adjective clauses.**

1. I hope **you will win the race.**
2. I saw **what she has done.**
3. I often wonder **how you adjust with her.**
4. Tell her **that everything happens for a reason.**
5. I know the place **where the accident took place.**

6. Students **who do not secure minimum marks** will not be promoted.
7. He found the key **which was lost yesterday**.
8. She left by the train **that goes via Lucknow**.
9. Where is the pen **which I gave you?**
10. Any child **who makes a noise in the class** will be punished.

**C. Underline the clauses in these sentences and write their kinds.**

1. Put the notice where the students can read it. **Adverb clause of place**
2. You are not as clever as you think. **Adverb clause of comparison**
3. If I have time, I will show you my list of names. **Adverb clause of condition**
4. Since it is your birthday, you may sit in the front row. **Adverb clause of reason**
5. She is not so bright as she thinks she is. **Adverb clause of comparison**
6. When we went to the zoo, we saw an African lion. **Adverb clause of time**
7. After the sun went down, we retired into our rooms. **Adverb clause of time**
8. My assignment was the best because it was based on extensive research. **Adverb clause of reason**

**D. Identify the subordinate clause and name them.**

1. When you get ready, give me a call. **Adverb clause of time**
2. He creates problems wherever he goes. **Adverb clause of place**
3. I hope that you enjoy reading this book. **Adverb clause of result**
4. She is so weak that she can hardly walk. **Adverb clause of comparison**
5. When Sohan eats, he makes awful noises. **Adverb clause of time**
6. He is trying hard so that he can get a job. **Adverb clause of reason**
7. Today, your house is tidier than it was last week. **Adverb clause of comparison**
8. I cannot remember what he said yesterday. **Noun clause**
9. She told me that she was learning French. **Noun clause**
10. The plane will land when it gets permission. **Adverb clause of time**



## Nouns



### Let's Do

**A. Write two propr nouns for each common noun given below.**

1. sea	black sea	<b>Arabian Sea</b>
2. river	the Ganga	the Yamuna
3. friend	Ramesh	Mohan
4. teacher	Mr Upadhyay	Mrs Kavita
5. bike	Honda	TVS
6. dog	Bulldog	Pitbull
7. book	the Ramayan	the Bible
8. festival	Deepawali	Eid
9. person	Dr. Raman	Prof. Sanjay
10. quality	Kindness	Generosity

**B. Form abstract nouns from these words using appropriate suffixes.**

- |               |                 |                |             |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. heroism    | 2. warmth       | 3. difficulty  | 4. ability  |
| 5. falsehood  | 6. freedom      | 7. youth       | 8. growth   |
| 9. invitation | 10. judgement   | 11. agency     | 12. kingdom |
| 13. height    | 14. information | 15. membership |             |

**C. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns choosing from the box.**

- |          |           |         |            |
|----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 1. flock | 2. colony | 3. mob  | 4. bouquet |
| 5. gang  | 6. swarm  | 7. band | 8. herd    |
| 9. fleet | 10. crowd |         |            |

**D. Underline the words that have errors of nouns and verbs in these sentences. Write their correct form on the lines given against each sentence.**

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. How many <u>deers</u> did you see in the Alipore Zoo?    | deer        |
| 2. There are a lot of <u>mouses</u> in my house.            | mice        |
| 3. Measles <u>are</u> very infectious disease.              | is          |
| 4. Some <u>tomatos</u> in the basket are rotten.            | tomatoes    |
| 5. I ate a plate full of <u>rices</u> with vegetable curry. | rice        |
| 6. The <u>informations</u> you have given is all false.     | information |



**E. Rewrite these sentences using opposite gender of the highlighted nouns. Make other necessary changes.**

1. The queen crowned the princess as her next heiress to the throne.
2. The hostess served fresh food to the nun.
3. His stepfather is very cruel, especially to the daughters.
4. She ordered her maid to call her daughter.
5. The man was attacked by a wolf.
6. The wife served his grandfather and granddaughters.
7. The headmistress called all the girls to her office.



## The Noun : Case



### Let's Do

**A. Pick out the nouns in nominative case and those which are in the objective case.**

**Nominative**

1. My friend
2. Delhi
3. Tom
4. The Teacher
5. Mischievous boys
6. A cow
7. Mother
8. I

**Objective**

- me, a book
- James
- The children, English
- stones
- four legs, a long tail
- new dress
- jungle boy

**B. Pick out the nouns in the possessive case in these sentences.**

- |                     |                  |              |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. boys'            | 2. ladies'       | 3. ostrich's |
| 4. elephant's       | 5. children's    | 6. Mohan's   |
| 7. friend's, Sona's | 8. grandmother's |              |



## Articles



### Let's Do

- A. Fill in the blanks with the correct definite or indefinite article. Mark a cross (7) where neither is required.**

1. a                      2. a                      3. a                      4. the                      5. 7  
6. the                      7. an, the                      8. the, the                      9. a, an                      10. The, the

- B. Fill in the missing articles in the passage given below.**

Rameshwaram, **the** temple town where Abdul Kalam was born on 15th October 1931, was **an** old town with narrow streets lined with old houses. **The** temple had **a** long corridor of 213 metres, lined with statues of donors. Today people from all over **the** country visit **the** 19th Century house which once was Kalam's home. It is **a** small simple bungalow, in front of which there is **a** varandah where **the** family used to sit and chat.

- C. Fill in the blanks with a/an/the so that the conversation makes sense. Put a cross wherever you think they are not required.**

Monkey : Mr. Sun, where do you go after you set in **the** west?

The sun : I go to **the** other side of **the** earth.

Monkey : To **the** other side of the earth! Why?

The sun : To meet 7 little boys and girls there, and **the** monkeys like you.

Monkey : Strange! I never knew that there are monkeys on **the** other side of the earth.

The sun : There is **a** world out there on the other side of **the** earth. But how would you know that being **a** monkey?



## Pronouns



### Let's Do

- A. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns.**

1. she                      2. me                      3. us                      4. you                      5. they  
6. it                      7. them                      8. she, him, he, her

**B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns. Then, write (R) for reflexive pronouns and (E) for emphatic pronouns.**

1. yourself, (R)      2. myself, (R)      3. myself, (R)
4. himself, (E)      5. yourself, (R)      6. yourself, (R)
7. ourselves, (R)      8. themselves, (R)

**C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate demonstrative pronouns.**

1. This      2. that      3. This      4. this      5. these, those

**D. Fill in the blanks with appropriate distributive pronouns.**

1. Each      2. Neither      3. Either      4. Each      5. neither      6. Each

**E. Fill in the blanks with appropriate indefinite pronouns.**

1. nobody      2. someone      3. anybody      4. everybody, anybody
5. nobody      6. Someone      7. Everybody      8. nobody

**F. Fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative or relative pronouns.**

1. Who      2. What      3. Whom      4. what
5. where      6. Whom      7. Who      8. who

**G. Underline the pronouns and identify their kinds.**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. He <u>himself</u> made the coffee.             | Emphatic      |
| 2. <u>This</u> is our car. <u>That</u> is theirs. | Demonstrative |
| 3. <u>Whom</u> do you want to meet?               | Interrogative |
| 4. <u>Which</u> is your favourite song?           | Interrogative |
| 5. I sent <u>myself</u> a copy of the mail.       | Reflexive     |
| 6. The car <u>that</u> he drives is very old.     | Relative      |
| 7. <u>Nothing</u> happened at school today.       | Indefinite    |
| 8. We <u>ourselves</u> made the sandcastle.       | Emphatic      |
| 9. They built the garden <u>themselves</u> .      | Reflexive     |
| 10. My plant is dying. <u>Yours</u> is lovely.    | Possessive    |
| 11. <u>Nobody</u> came to help us.                | Indefinite    |
| 12. The children gave <u>each other</u> gifts.    | Reciprocal    |



## Adjectives



### Let's Do

**A. Underline the adjectives and write their kinds.**

1. Gandhiji was a great Indian leader.

Adjective of quality

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 2. <u>Ripe</u> mangoes are <u>sweet</u> and <u>tasty</u> . | Adjective of quality  |
| 3. <u>Whose</u> scooter is this?                           | Interrogative         |
| 4. <u>Which</u> book do you like to read?                  | Interrogative         |
| 5. We drank <u>all</u> the milk.                           | Adjective of quantity |
| 6. <u>Those</u> books on the table are mine.               | Demonstrative         |
| 7. My parents love me <u>very much</u> .                   | Adjective of quantity |
| 8. There are <u>three</u> birds in the tree.               | Adjective of number   |

**B. Fill in the blanks with much, many, each, every, any or all.**

- |         |          |         |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. many | 2. Every | 3. much | 4. much | 5. Every |
| 6. any  | 7. Every | 8. All  |         |          |

**C. Use opposites of the adjectives in colour and rewrite the sentences.**

- I have a big dog.
- A tiny ant bit the short man on his left hand.
- The white horse had a black spot on its head.
- My house is light and beautiful.
- The short man climbed the low hill.
- The dog was full so it ate fresh food.
- The foolish fox fooled the young lion.

**D. Make adjectives from the following nouns and verbs.**

- |           |            |            |            |             |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. famous | 2. painful | 3. lengthy | 4. central | 5. friendly |
| 6. active | 7. careful | 8. high    | 9. cloudy  | 10. playful |



## Verbs



## Let's Do

**A. Underline the verbs in these sentences and write whether they are Transitive (T) or Intransitive (I). Also write the object of transitive verbs.**

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The old woman heard a knock on the door.       | transitive, a knock      |
| 2. She found a fish in the small pond.            | transitive, a fish       |
| 3. He put the clay pot near the door.             | transitive, the clay pot |
| 4. The roof of the house leaked profusely.        | intransitive             |
| 5. The next day, the old lady went to the office. | intransitive             |
| 6. People ran for shelter.                        | intransitive             |

7. She saw a girl near the river. transitive, a girl
  8. They are eating rice now. transitive, rice
  9. A farmer lived near a great forest. intransitive
  10. Raman tied some wooden sticks together. transitive, wooden sticks
- B. Rewrite the following sentences using the gerund form of the verbs in place of the infinitives and vice versa. One has been done for you.**
1. It is better to try than give up without trying.
  2. Being honest to oneself is what we all must learn.
  3. To fly kites is Mohan's favourite pastime.
  4. Kamini likes to dance and to sing.
  5. To get up on time has always been Suman's problem.
  6. The best way to succeed is working hard.
  7. Kalyani loves reading and writing Hindi.
  8. To earn money by working hard is the best thing to do.
- C. Fill in the following sentences with can for present, could for past and shall for future tense. Put to before the infinitives where necessary.**
1. can            2. shall            3. can            4. could            5. could
  6. cannot       7. could, cannot            8. can, could, cannot
- D. Fill in each of the following blanks with the suitable modal choosing from those given in the box.**
1. could       2. May            3. can            4. may            5. Can
  6. may        7. may



## Non-Finite Verbs



- A. Complete the following sentences with infinitive form of the verbs given in the box.**
1. to visit    2. to eat    3. to find    4. to play    5. to drink
  6. to watch    7. to help    8. to rest
- B. Rewrite these sentences as indirect speech using the words given in brackets.**
1. The teacher advised the students to read the questions carefully.
  2. Mother told Ritu to complete her work before going out to play.

3. The teacher reminded the boy not to forget to write his name below the message.
4. The doctor advised the patient not to be sad and be cheerful.
5. Mother warned her son not to waste time or he would fail.
6. The principal requested the visitor if he could come back later.
7. The shepherd requested the farmer to let him carry his sheep across his field.
8. The man commanded the children not to play there. He told them that they had broken all the window panes.

**C. Join the following pairs of sentences using participles.**

1. Cutting through the padlock, the thief opened the door and stole the jewels.
2. Swerving sharply, the pilot managed to avoid landing on water.
3. Banking sharply, the pilot managed to avoid the buildings.
4. Disguising himself as a cleaner, he entered the bank.
5. Driving as quickly as possible, she arrived just in time.
6. Flashing strikingly, the lightning struck the peepal tree.
7. Being damaged in the accident, the car needed new a set of tyres.
8. Having tossed up and down, the boat developed a leak.
9. Being really entertained by the match, I stayed till the end.
10. Being happy with her mother's present, she gave her a hug.

**D. Underline the non-finite verbs and write whether they are subject or objects.**

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1. I love <u>camping</u> in the woods.                 | object  |
| 2. <u>To win</u> the match was my dream.               | subject |
| 3. <u>Having typed</u> the letter, she went home.      | object  |
| 4. Ricky loves <u>camping</u> in the woods.            | object  |
| 5. The <u>sleeping</u> cow caused a traffic jam.       | subject |
| 6. One of his duties is <u>attending</u> meetings.     | object  |
| 7. I am giving Madan a <u>driving</u> lesson.          | object  |
| 8. The three woodcutters went <u>to find</u> firewood. | object  |

**E. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                      |                      |                       |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. looking, to rest  | 2. sat down, to fall | 3. is going, to find  |
| 4. advised, to start | 5. asked, to finish  | 6. requested, to give |
| 7. willing to change | 8. is going, to buy  | 9. gone, clean        |
| 10. want to move     |                      |                       |



## Modals



### Let's Do

**A. Complete the following sentences by choosing the right modal verb from those given in brackets.**

1. ought      2. used to      3. will      4. should      5. will  
6. should      7. must      8. ought to      9. used to      10. might

**B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate modals.**

1. used to      2. must      3. would      4. would      5. would  
6. could      7. Would      8. should      9. will      10. can  
11. may      12. Can      13. must      14. may      15. Should

**C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals— must, need, dare, ought to or used to.**

1. must not      2. need not      3. ought to not      4. used to  
5. must      6. need      7. must      8. dare to  
9. ought to      10. must



## The Simple Tenses



### Let's Do

**A. Fill in the blanks with correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. go      2. studies      3. are, make      4. wants      5. play  
6. looks after      7. writes      8. live

**B. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets against each sentence.**

1. Gopal does not polish his shoes ever day.  
2. The birds do not fly in the sky.  
3. Do the children make a noise in the class?  
4. You learn your lesson.  
5. Does the Shatabdi Express arrive at 9:00 a.m.?  
6. The hunter does not go to the forest for hunting.

7. She waits for you outside the station?
8. Does my teacher teach me English in the class?

**C. Complete these sentences using will or going to with the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. will not tell      2. going to take      3. going to rain      4. will have
5. will help      6. will be      7. going to      8. going to meet

**D. Fill in the blanks with correct past tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. did not help      2. visited      3. did      4. was
5. went      6. visited      7. saw      8. did you spend
9. did not rain      10. were



## The Continuous Tenses



### Let's Do

**A. Complete these sentences with the simple present tense or the present continuous tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. is playing      2. checks      3. is closing      4. throw      5. is carrying
6. is acting      7. walks      8. visits, is going      9. washing, is drying
10. studies      11. visits      12. is sleeping

**B. Use the simple present or the present continuous tense to fill in the blanks. Sometimes, either may be correct.**

1. give      2. arrives      3. is sleeping
4. do we have      5. are you crying      6. are forming
7. have      8. is not answering      9. is not, comes
10. am going, Do, want

**C. Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense or the past continuous tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. Some boys **were stealing** (steal) mangoes when the watchman **saw** (see) them.
2. I **came** (come) across many interesting pictures when I **was surfing** (surf) the Internet.
3. It **began** (begin) to rain when we **were playing** (play) the finals.
4. The power **went** (go) off while I **was watching** (watch) the film.
5. Faisal **hurt** (hurt) his finger while he **was hammering** (hammer) a nail into the box.



6. My brother **was waiting** (wait) for me at the airport when my plane **landed** (land).
7. The students **were playing** (play) when the teacher **entered** (enter) the classroom.
8. It **began** (begin) to rain when we **were waiting** (wait) at the bus stop.

**D. Fill in the blanks with the simple future or the future continuous tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

- |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. will            | 2. will be working | 3. will be flying  |
| 4. will be leaving | 5. will arrive     | 6. will be playing |
| 7. will scold      | 8. will knit       | 9. will stretch    |
| 10. will charge    | 11. will be having | 12. will hang      |

**E. Change the following sentences into the future continuous tense.**

1. Kalyani will be painting the setting sun.
2. Ramu will be pestering me with questions.
3. The plaster of the old house will be crumbling.
4. Ramesh will be washing his car.
5. They will be watching TV.
6. We will be enjoying the party.
7. They will be singing a song.
8. The smoke will be suffocating us.
9. They will be getting married on Sunday.
10. She will be looking after her sister's dog.

**F. Tick (3) the sentences that are correct. Rewrite the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)
2. (3)
3. (3)
5. (3)
10. (3)
4. The price of petrol will rise soon after the elections.
6. By the end of the next month, the teacher will have finished half of the syllabus.
7. Meena will join us for lunch as usual at 1 p.m.
8. Sonia is not at home. She will return in two days.
9. We will have whitewashed our home by this Sunday.



## The Perfect Tenses



### Let's Do

#### A. Rewrite these sentences in the present perfect tense.

1. The workers **have resumed** work for the moment.
2. The search for the missing aircraft **has been** called off.
3. The mayor **has been** elected for another term.
4. The Principal **has announced** the names of the prefects.
5. My father **has cooked** dinner for all of us.
6. My mother **has bought** a laptop online.
7. Shivam **has injured** his arm while playing a tennis match.
8. India **has taken** the lead to create an atmosphere of peace.

#### B. Fill in the blanks with the Past Perfect Tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

- |                         |                  |             |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. had become           | 2. had accepted  | 3. had gone |
| 4. had stopped          | 5. had completed | 6. had made |
| 7. had finally captured | 8. had seen      | 9. had left |
| 10. had visited         |                  |             |

#### C. Complete these sentences with future perfect tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

- |                       |                    |                       |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. will have drunk    | 2. will have heard | 3. will have finished |
| 4. will have read     | 5. will have spent | 6. will have cost     |
| 7. will have attended | 8. will have lost  |                       |

#### D. Fill in the blanks with correct tenses of the verbs given in brackets. Use the Simple Past Tense or the Past Continuous Tense.

1. As Satish **was getting** (get) off the bus, he **slipped** (slip) and **fell** (fall).
2. When I last **saw** (see) him, he **was working** (work) in a bank.
3. He **was reading** (reading) a book when we **played** (play) cards.
4. The phone **was ringing** (ring) while I **was having** (have) my dinner.
5. The baby **was sleeping** (sleep) soundly when a sudden noise **woke** (wake) her up.
6. Mother **was cooking** (cook) food when I **reached** (reach) home.
7. While the polling **was going on** (go on), everything **was** (be) peaceful.
8. He **was just opening** (just open) the letter when the wind **blew** (blow) it out of his hand.



## The Perfect Continuous Tenses



### Let's Do

**A. Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Continuous tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. have been driving   | 2. has been speaking    |
| 3. has been knocking   | 4. have, been suffering |
| 5. have been living    | 6. have not been eating |
| 7. have been examining | 8. has been overworking |
| 9. has been raging     | 10. has been lying      |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past or Past Perfect Continuous Tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- How long **had** the two neighbours **been quarrelling** (quarrel) when a third one joined them?
- The soldiers **had been fighting** (fight) the enemy for two weeks before they were all killed.
- It **had been raining** (rain) heavily for three days.
- People **had been rushing** (rush) into the building for fifteen minutes till they were stopped.
- My friend Satish **had been working** (work) as a salesman for two years when he **decided** (decide) to give it up.
- The child **had been crying** (cry) for half an hour, but no one **attended** (attend) to it.
- Had it been raining** (rain) since morning?
- She **had been studying** hard since last September. (study)
- He **had been working** (work) hard for ten years.
- Had he been ringing** (ring) the bell for an hour before the servant came?
- The Americans **had been preparing** (prepare) for war for many years.
- They **had been solving** (solve) the sums for four hours when I joined them.
- We **had been living** (live) in this house since I **was** (be) a child.
- The patient **had been living** (live) only on water for a week.
- Sangeeta **had been befooling** (befool) her lover for many years.

1. will have completed
2. will have rung
3. will have visited
4. will have completed
5. will have won
6. will have changed
7. will have passed
8. will have finished
9. will have worked
10. will have learnt

1. will be asking
2. will be writing
3. will be waiting
4. will be patrolling
5. will be getting
6. will be working
7. will be playing
8. will be entertaining
9. will be visiting
10. will be writing

Let's Do

1. The door is shut. I can't come <u>out</u> .	Adverb of Place
2. He is bold <u>enough</u> to talk to anyone.	Quantity
3. The application is <u>therefore</u> rejected.	Reason
4. The time <u>when</u> he came was 5 o'clock.	Time
5. The meeting was organised <u>peacefully</u> .	Manner
6. He might have reached <u>there</u> by now.	Place

1.	kind	–	kindly	The king treated him <u>kindly</u> .
2.	clever	–	cleverly	The hare killed the lion <u>cleverly</u> .
3.	one	–	once	I have seen this film but only <u>once</u> .
4.	strong	–	strongly	The employees opposed the new rule <u>strongly</u> .
5.	regular	–	regularly	You should exercise <u>regularly</u> .
6.	fair	–	fairly	The boy finished his work fairly well.

**C. Complete the following sentences with correct word choosing from the brackets.**

- |            |                |            |                |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. quickly | 2. quiet       | 3. happily | 4. beautifully |
| 5. well    | 6. loud        | 7. careful | 8. good        |
| 9. angrily | 10. completely |            |                |

**D. Fill in the blanks with very, much, too, enough, or quite.**

- |           |           |           |         |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. too    | 2. much   | 3. very   | 4. much |
| 5. enough | 6. quite  | 7. enough | 8. very |
| 9. much   | 10. quite |           |         |



## Active and Passive Voice



### Let's Do

**A. Rewrite these sentences according to the instructions.**

1. was this book written?
2. was created by the tall man at the meeting
3. A naughty boy hit
4. will elect him monitor of the class.
5. knew him
6. appointed him Principal.
7. was opened by Hari.
8. Smoking is prohibited
9. was written by Keats.
10. He was elected leader

**B. Change the following sentences into the passive voice.**

1. The gate will be painted by me.
2. The pots were broken yesterday.
3. A song is sung by him.
4. A snake was rescued by the man.
5. He was caught by them.
6. Rice is sown by farmers in the rainy season.
7. Is a picture being painted by you?
8. A well was being dug by the labourers.
9. The painting will be finished by me by the end of this week.
10. Has your work been finished?

**C. Rewrite these sentences so that the verbs are in the active voice.**

1. The landslide destroyed the city.
2. I have eaten my muffin.
3. The earthquake damaged the building.
4. Who taught you swimming?
5. Mr Ghosh teaches us History.
6. The teacher praised her.
7. The rescue team took the injured to hospital.
8. The bus conductor will give you a ticket.
9. Spectators thronged the stadium.
10. Everyone will encourage us.
11. The strong winds uprooted the trees.
12. The police caught the thieves.



## Conjunctions



### Let's Do

**A. Choose the correct conjunctions from the brackets and fill in the blanks.**

- |        |         |           |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1. or  | 2. but  | 3. as     |
| 4. or  | 5. till | 6. Though |
| 7. and | 8. and  |           |

**B. Rewrite these pairs of sentences as one sentence using the conjunction given in brackets.**

1. I went to Delhi and saw the Red Fort.
2. You **neither** came **nor** sent your brother.
3. **Though** he is wealthy, he is not happy.
4. **Either** come with me **or** meet me at the station.
5. The piper played **while** the children danced.
6. You may get up late **but** I will not do so.
7. Hurry up **or** you will miss the train.
8. Reema is **both** beautiful **and** clever.



## Direct and Indirect Speech



### Let's Do

#### A. Change these sentences from direct to indirect speech.

1. He said that he liked that house.
2. Sagar said that it had rained the previous night.
3. Tara said that she had met him five years before.
4. My mother told me that she was not feeling well that day.
5. Rajesh said that he didn't like soft drinks because they are bad for health.
6. The doctor said that he could not attend to that patient because that was a case of an accident and he needed to call the police first.
7. Divya thanked her father for the books that he had given to her on her birthday.
8. The old man said that it is hunger that makes our food seem tasty, whether we are young or old, rich or poor.

#### B. Rewrite these sentences in indirect speech.

1. The passenger inquired of me when they would reach Delhi.
2. My father asked me whether I was not feeling well.
3. The clerk asked me what he could do for me.
4. Lata asked him if he sang classical songs.
5. My friend asked me whether I was afraid of going out alone in the dark.
6. Mother asked me where I had been since morning.

#### C. Change these sentences into indirect speech.

1. He said that he would be in London for three weeks.
2. The stranger asked me if I enjoyed the party.
3. He asked him what he was doing.
4. She asked me whether I was going out.
5. The instructor said that he should exercise regularly.
6. The Englishman inquired of the girl if she had come from India.
7. The old man pleaded if someone would help him.
8. The driver asked about the road he should take.
9. I asked him if he didn't know the way to his school.
10. The journalist asked the student whether he wrote newspaper articles.

**D. Change these sentences into direct speech.**

1. He said to me, "Can you solve this problem?"
2. I said to her, "Do you know the way home?"
3. She said, "I have seen him."
4. He said, "Have you booked tickets for the concert?"
5. Ranjan said, "Is it cold outside?"
6. He said, "At what time does the train leave?"
7. She said to him, "Where do you live?"
8. Ira said, "How funny it is!"
9. She said, "He has not eaten breakfast."
10. Mishthi said, "Who am I waiting for?"



## Prepositions



### Let's Do

**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns choosing from the brackets.**

- |        |        |       |
|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. him | 2. I   | 3. me |
| 4. me  | 5. him | 6. we |

**B. Complete these sentences with the suitable preposition from the box. You can use a preposition more than once.**

- |        |       |        |            |
|--------|-------|--------|------------|
| 1. for | 2. in | 3. for | 4. to      |
| 5. for | 6. to | 7. for | 8. between |

**C. Add a suitable preposition to complete each of the following sentences.**

- |         |         |         |                |
|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| 1. of   | 2. of   | 3. from | 4. in front of |
| 5. with | 6. with | 7. of   |                |



## Transformation of Sentences



### Let's Do

**A. Change these sentences into question or Vice Versa.**

1. I should not help you do your homework.



2. They have won the race without any practice.
3. No one would like to live in Syria.
4. The ocean can never be dry.
5. Will she ever help you?
6. You cannot see the person who is no more.
7. The children practise the piano every evening.
8. I don't enjoy playing tennis when my clients are waiting for me.

**B. Change the type of the following statements.**

1. He is mostly absent.
2. This is the only pen I have.
3. Only Radha can solve this problem.
4. They have never been honest.
5. He saw his father and left the place.
6. We don't have much food.
7. Even one of them has not slept.
8. No one admitted that her role was not the best.
9. Not many people made the mistake.
10. No one forgot to call me up.
11. Few did not speak for the motion.
12. Hardwork always goes rewarded.
13. The lion is not stronger than the elephant.
14. It is impossible for him to be present tomorrow.
15. Every mother loves her child.
16. The weather is not slightly bad.
17. They are not similar to one another.
18. All are not as responsible as he is.
19. You should always attend my class.
20. She could not catch the ball.

**C. Transform these sentences by changing their voice.**

1. They fixed a shelf to the wall.
2. Have you not finish your homework?
3. The letter was not opened by her.
4. An essay on the causes of cancer was written by me.
5. A lot of name and fame as an advocate was earned by him.
6. I was seen by her in the morning.
7. No one should disturb me.

8. The names of the performers will be displayed on top of the screen.
9. The police dispersed the rioters.
10. The crowd was following us.

**D. Rewrite these sentences by removing the adverb 'too'.**

1. The team is so weak that it cannot win the match.
2. The nut is so hard that I cannot crack it.
3. This tree is so high that I cannot climb it.
4. The problem is so difficult that we cannot solve it.
5. The news is so shocking that no one can believe it.
6. They played so badly that they could not win.
7. She is so nervous that she cannot attend the interview.
8. He is so young that he cannot take this responsibility.
9. It is so foggy that the plane cannot fly.
10. The cloth is so damp that it cannot be used.

**E. Change the degree of comparison in these sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. She dressed better than any of her sisters.
2. The value of the rupee is not as high as that of the dollar.
3. This design of car is more attractive than any other design.
4. Your description of the software is not as brief as mine.
5. No other man in the world was as strong as Hercules.
6. This well is deeper than any other well in the village.
7. No other driver of the company is as fast as Mohit.
8. The Ganga is the longest river in India.
9. Jeniya's brother is more intelligent than her.
10. No other girl in the group is as fair as Mala.
11. Ms Madhuri Sharma works harder than most teachers.
12. Some other bowlers in the team are at least as good as Rohit.
13. Class VII C is the noisiest class.
14. No other option is as good as this one.
15. You are the best student in the class.

**F. Transform the exclamation into statements and vice versa.**

1. I am so excited that he got the prize.
2. We are happy to know that we are going on a picnic.
3. How fine the film is!
4. How beautiful the night is!

5. O that I were present in the meeting!
6. The lady is very beautiful.
7. How soft the grass is!
8. Alas! We will never meet again.
9. Would that I had wings!
10. I am happy that mother has come back.



## 22

### Subject-Verb Agreement



**Let's Do**

#### A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- |         |           |             |        |
|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| 1. is   | 2. is     | 3. were, is | 4. is  |
| 5. have | 6. waters | 7. lives    | 8. has |
| 9. are  | 10. was   |             |        |

#### B. Complete the following sentences with appropriate forms of verb.

- |        |         |            |             |
|--------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. is  | 2. is   | 3. are     | 4. is       |
| 5. was | 6. is   | 7. remains | 8. has been |
| 9. was | 10. had |            |             |



## 23

### Comprehension Passages



#### 1. The Bull

**Let's Do**

#### A. Answer the following questions.

1. One day the bull told the Brahmin, "My master, you have raised me like your son. I can't do much for you. But I can help you make some money."
2. When the bull told the Brahmin a way of making money, he became extremely pleased.
3. The bull was trying to gather more energy to pull the load, when the Brahmin thought the bull had cheated him and started abusing him. At this the bull got demoralized.

4. The bet for Rs 20 against Rs 1 was the biggest gamble of the Brahmin's life.
5. When the Brahmin said, "Come on my son, I know it is difficult. But I also know that you can do it."

Hearing these encouraging words of his master, the bull used his full power and managed to pull the cart with 200 bags of rice.

**B. Tick ( 3 ) against the correct answers.**

1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (c)

**C. Write opposites of the following words.**

1. little
2. unable
3. angry
4. impossible
5. encouraged
6. unloaded

**D. On the basis of their use in the story, write the part of speech of these words.**

1. collective noun
2. adverb
3. verb
4. determiner
5. noun (abstract)
6. conjunction

**E. Find out from the story words that mean similar to the following.**

1. pleased
2. contest
3. demoralized
4. mighty
5. load
6. struggle

## 2. Bill's Chickenpox Party



### Let's Do

**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. When Bill was taking a bath, he found a red spot, the first chickenpox spot in the middle of his stomach.
2. Bill was not allowed to go to school. He could not go to the restaurant. He could not meet his friends. He could not even go with his mother to the grocery store.
3. When Bill looked at his spots, he was worried if he would ever look normal again. There were chickenpox spots on his face, on his hands, and even between his toes.
4. They had a contest to see who had the most chickenpox spots. After that, they tried to see who could last the longest without scratching.
5. After the party, Bill jokingly wished that they could have chickenpox again next week.
6. Do it yourself.
7. Do it yourself.

**B. Read these words aloud beginning with “Ch”.**

- |              |           |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. bunch     | sachet    |           |           |
| 2. (a) chime | (b) rich  | (c) chase | (d) beach |
| (e) chat     | (f) hatch | (g) chew  | (h) chalk |

**C. Unscramble the letters to make words with the “ch” sound.**

- |          |             |         |          |
|----------|-------------|---------|----------|
| 1. chip  | 2. champ    | 3. chew | 4. chill |
| 5. pinch | 6. chapatti |         |          |

**3. If**



**Let's Do**

**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. These lines are :

Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or, being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise.

2. disaster and triumph  
3. The poet means that you should start again if you fail.  
4. The poet says that if we have money and riches like the kings, we should not be proud of it, we should treat all—rich or poor, high or low equally.  
5. Don't hate people don't talk too wise; be unaffected by triumph and disaster; start anew if you fail, never regret your loss; never be proud of your riches and never lose your common touch.

**B. Find out one word from the poem for each explanation given below.**

- |              |             |            |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. impostors | 2. knave    | 3. wornout |
| 4. triumph   | 5. disaster |            |

**C. Change the underlined possessive adjectives to possessive pronouns and rewrite the sentences.**

1. This head is yours.  
2. These dreams are ours.  
3. Have you heaped winnings of yours?  
4. This loss is his.  
5. Those thoughts are hers.  
6. This heart is mine.

## 4. Puppies for Sale



Let's Do

### A. Rearrange each set of words to make sentences. Use appropriate punctuation marks.

1. It is a miserable thing to live in suspense.
2. Experience has taught us many lessons.
3. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
4. To drive a motor-car requires skill and care.
5. At the end of the day, the postman looked very tired.

### B. Answer the following questions.

1. The little boy went to a shop that sold puppies. He demanded if he could look at them.
2. When the boy asked this, the store owner smiled and whistled to call the puppies.
3. When the store owner told the boy that the lagging, limping puppy had no hip socket and would always be lame, the little boy became excited because that was the little puppy he wanted.
4. This puppy had no hip socket so it was lagging considerably behind.
5. When the store owner said that he would give the lame puppy to him for free, the boy got upset, because he thought that little dog was also worth every bit as much as all the other dogs, and that he would pay full price for it.
6. The store owner told the little boy that the puppy he was going to take, had no hip socket, and he would be always lame.
7. He rolled up his trousers to show the store owner that he also was lame in one leg and that he himself couldn't run so well. The puppy will need someone who understands it.

### C. Form nouns from these words.

- |               |                  |               |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. appearance | 2. sale          | 3. politeness |
| 4. reply      | 5. explanation   | 6. excitement |
| 7. counter    | 8. understanding |               |

### D. Pick out from the poem words that mean similar to :

- |                 |            |          |
|-----------------|------------|----------|
| 1. smiled       | 2. owner   | 3. tiny  |
| 4. considerably | 5. excited | 6. upset |
| 7. slowly       | 8. need    |          |

## 5. Lost and Found



### Let's Do

#### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Harris jumped off the bicycle when he came to know that his wife was not behind him on the cycle.
2. She thought he was riding up the hill just to show off.
3. She was a Douch and no one understood Douch language there. So people could not grasp what Mrs Harris was trying to tell them.
4. He understood that the woman had lost her bicycle. He caught a boy driving a lady's bicycle about four miles away.
5. Harris continued his ride with much enjoyment. It seemed to him that he had suddenly become a stronger cyclist. 'I haven't felt this machine so light for months. It's this air, I think. It's doing me good,' he said.
6. With the help of a hotelkeeper, who spoke a little English, the police were able to make out what Harris wanted. In the evening, they brought Mrs Harris to him in a covered wagon, together with a bill of expenses.

#### B. Say what kind of adjective or adverb each of the underlined word is.

1. Adjective of quality
2. Adverb of degree
3. Adverb of place
4. Adverb of time, quantity
5. Adverb of manner, Adjective of number

#### C. Pick out the personal pronouns from the following sentences and mention the number and person of each.

She – singular, IIIrd person

them – plural, IIIrd person

they – plural, IIIrd person

#### D. Join each of the following pairs of sentences with a conjunction. Do not use 'and'.

1. Mrs Harris shouted at the top of her voice but Harris never turned his head.
2. Mrs Harris wanted neither the boy nor his bicycle.



**24**

## Message Writing

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**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.



**25**

## Dialogue Writing/Completion

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**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.



**26**

## Data Interpretation

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**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.



**27**

## Biographical Sketch

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**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.



**28**

## Letter Writing

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**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.





## Simple, Compound and complex Sentences



**Let's Do**

Read the following sentences and write if they are Simple, Compound or Complex.

- |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Complex   | 2. Complex   | 3. Complex   | 4. Complex   |
| 5. Complex   | 6. Compound  | 7. Compound  | 8. Compound  |
| 9. Compound  | 10. Compound | 11. Compound | 12. Compound |
| 13. Compound | 14. Compound | 15. Compound |              |



## The Simple present and the Present Continuous Tenses



**Let's Do**

**A. Complete the following sentences with the simple present or the present continuous tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |               |                   |              |                  |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. is         | 2. am listening   | 3. go        | 4. is eating     |
| 5. is landing | 6. are performing | 7. is        | 8. visit         |
| 9. stays      | 10. is, attending | 11. does, go | 12. am traveling |

**B. Complete the following sentences with the simple present or the present continuous tense form of the words given in brackets.**

- Do you believe** in ghosts?
- Deepa, **does this book belong** to you?
- Amina, **are you listenig** to me?
- How **are your parents** ? **Are they travelling** at present?
- What book **is Kalpa reading** at the moment?
- The wall paint could be a shade darker. What **do your friend and his family think**?
- How much **does it cost** to fly to Pune?

8. I **do not want** to hear any excuses. **You are taking part** in the competition.
  9. Why **are the children crying** ? **Do they not like** rides?
  10. **He is cooking** in the kitchen or **do I imagine** it?
- C. Rewrite these sentences in their negative forms.**
1. Harsh does not help in the kitchen.
  2. It is not raining.
  3. Nidhi has not a pet dog.
  4. Susie and Shyama are not working in the garden.
  5. We are not scared of spiders.
  6. I am not tired.
  7. Ravi and his friends do not play football every evening.
  8. I am not in a meeting now.
  9. Larry does not have a blue bicycle.
  10. The student is not punctual.
- D. Rewrite the following sentences in their negative and question forms. One has been done for you.**
1. **Neg.** : You don't know the answer to this question.  
**Que.** : Do you know the answer to this question?
  2. **Neg.** : Ashwani does not go to the library once a week.  
**Que.** : Does Ashwani go to the library once a week?
  3. **Neg.** : This colour does not match my jacket.  
**Que.** : Does this colour match my jacket?
  4. **Neg.** : The journey does not take a long time.  
**Que.** : Does the journey take a long time?
  5. **Neg.** : They do not usually drive to work.  
**Que.** : Do they usually drive to work?
  6. **Neg.** : It is not raining there now.  
**Que.** : Is it raining there now?
  7. **Neg.** : The officials are not pleased with your report.  
**Que.** : Are the officials pleased with your report?
  8. **Neg.** : The children are not playing in the park.  
**Que.** : Are the children playing in the park?
  9. **Neg.** : The two little penguins are not learning to swim.  
**Que.** : Are the two little penguins learning to swim?
  10. **Neg.** : Kavya is not making a paper boat.  
**Que.** : Is Kavya making a paper boat?

**E. Frame questions using the simple present tense or the present continuous tense forms.**

1. Beena : **Are you doing** anything tomorrow?  
Neena : I'm going to the theatre.  
Beena : **How are you going?**  
Neena : By bus.
2. Mohan : **Where are you going** for your holidays?  
Sohan : To Nainital.  
Mohan : Where **do you plan to stay there?**  
Sohan : In a hotel near the Circuit House.
3. Renu : **Who is she there?**  
Minu : She's Chandra Jetley, the singer.  
Renu : **Is she** from Goa?  
Minu : Yes, she's from Goa.  
Renu : **Do you like** her singing?  
Minu : Yes, I do.  
Renu : **Do you wish to meet her** in person?  
Minu : Yes, I would be happy to meet her in person.



## The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses



**A. Complete these sentences with just and the present perfect tense form of the verbs given in the box. One has been done for you.**

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. has just left        | 2. have just read     |
| 3. have just washed     | 4. has just bought    |
| 5. has just been opened | 6. have just had      |
| 7. has just given       | 8. has just announced |

**B. Complete this conversation with the present perfect tense.**

- Renu : Have you travelled a lot, Amit?  
Amit : Yes, I have been to four countries.  
Gaurav : Have you ever been to Moscow?  
Amit : No, I have never been to Moscow.  
Ritesh : Have you been to many places in India?

- Amit : Yes, **I have been to many famous places in India.**
- Anu : **Have you read** any book of the Harry Potter series?
- Amit : Yes, **I have read a book of the Harry Potter series.**
- Pooja : How many times have you read it?
- Renu : **I have read it three times.**

**C. Fill in each of the following blanks with the present perfect tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. have seen      2. have been      3. has failed      4. has given
5. has not heard      6. have come      7. have not joined      8. has returned
9. have grown      10. have lived

**D. Complete these sentences with present perfect or present perfect continuous tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. I **have been working** on a book for the past six months. I, **have written** about forty pages.
2. Anuj : Your hands are dirty.  
Ahana : Yes, I **have been gardening** all morning.
3. The Municipal Corporation **has been studying** the problem of flooding in the city for the last two months and just **have submitted** its recommendations.
4. I **have not taken** a break for the last two years.
5. The ground is very wet. It **has rained** heavily.
6. I **have been trying** to get in touch with them all day.
7. The Singhals live here. They **have been living** here since 1960.
8. There is glass everywhere. Someone **has broken** the window.



## The Simple Past and the Past Continuous Tense



### Let's Do

**A. Complete these sentences with the simple past tense form (affirmative or negative) of the verbs given in the box.**

1. Did, visit      2. called, was not      3. placed      4. taught
5. realised      6. did, start      7. Did, see      8. did not accept

**B. Complete the sentences with the simple past or the past continuous tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. were you doing, called | 2. was sitting, called  |
| 3. arrived, was           | 4. was watching, heard  |
| 5. were playing, hurt     | 6. were they watching   |
| 7. was taking, rang       | 8. walked, was relaxing |

**C. Fill in each of the following blanks with Past Continuous form of the verbs given in brackets. Was or were may be used, wherever necessary.**

- |                |                    |                   |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. was waiting | 2. was writing     | 3. were you doing |
| 4. was getting | 5. were travelling | 6. was preparing  |
| 7. was writing | 8. were gathering  |                   |

**D. Complete these sentences with the past continuous tense or the simple past tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. was cleaning, jumped | 2. rushed, were having |
| 3. was raining, heard   | 4. burnt, was cooking  |
| 5. came, was sleeping   | 6. lost, was jogging   |
| 7. was having, slipped  |                        |



## The Past Perfect and the Past Perfect Continuous Tenses



### Let's Do

**A. Supply the past perfect tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.**

- |               |                         |                  |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. had become | 2. had stopped          | 3. had completed |
| 4. had made   | 5. had finally captured | 6. had seen      |
| 7. had left   | 8. had visited          |                  |

**B. Complete these sentences with the simple past tense or the past perfect tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. had lived, moved      | 2. got, had worked                |
| 3. took rest, had left   | 4. wrote, had discussed           |
| 5. returned, had gone    | 6. had already assembled, arrived |
| 7. failed, had not given |                                   |

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct Past Tense form (Simple past, Past perfect or Past perfect continuous) of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. had made | 2. had you been waiting |
|-------------|-------------------------|

- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. refused, he had made | 4. had been hiding              |
| 5. had been raining     | 6. had been absenting           |
| 7. had been crying      | 8. had been preparing, attacked |

**D. Complete these sentences with the simple past or the past perfect continuous tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. had, been quarrelling     | 2. had been fighting   |
| 3. had been raining          | 4. had been rushing    |
| 5. had been crying, attended | 6. Had, been raining   |
| 7. had been studying         | 8. had been working    |
| 9. Had, been ringing         | 10. had been befooling |



## The Future Tense



### Let's Do

**A. Fill in the blanks with 'will' or 'going to' with the verbs given in brackets.**

- |              |                  |                  |                  |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. will be   | 2. will not tell | 3. will meet     | 4. going to take |
| 5. will help | 6. will have     | 7. going to make | 8. going to rain |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the future progressive tense.**

- |                       |                         |                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. will be asking     | 2. will be writing      | 3. will be waiting  |
| 4. will be patrolling | 5. will be getting      | 6. will be working  |
| 7. will be playing    | 8. will be entertaining | 9. will be visiting |
| 10. will be writing   |                         |                     |

**C. Fill in each of the following blanks with Future Perfect Tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                        |                       |                      |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. will have completed | 2. will have rung     | 3. will have visited |
| 4. will have completed | 5. will have won      | 6. will have changed |
| 7. will have passed    | 8. will have finished | 9. will have worked  |
| 10. will have learnt   |                       |                      |



## Primary Auxiliaries and Modals



### Let's Do

**A. Fill in the blanks with can for present, could for past and shall for future. Put 'to' where necessary before the infinitives. Some sentences may be negative.**

- |           |                    |                  |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. can    | 2. could, cannot   | 3. could, cannot |
| 4. could  | 5. cannot, I shall | 6. could, could  |
| 7. can    | 8. could           | 9. shall         |
| 10. could |                    |                  |

**B. Change these imperative sentences into assertive form. Use should / shouldn't / must or ought to.**

1. You should avoid desserts.
2. You ought to exercise more.
3. You should go for long walks.
4. You ought to eat wisely and in a timely fashion.
5. You should include more salads in your diet.
6. You ought to avoid chips and colas.
7. You should eat more fruits and vegetables.
8. You must weigh yourself from time to time.
9. You should not eat while watching TV.
10. You should avoid fried and junk food.

**C. Tick ( 3 ) the more polite sentence in these pairs of sentences.**

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Could you open the window?                                |       |
| Would you mind opening the window?                           | ( 3 ) |
| 2. Could you repeat what you said?                           | ( 3 ) |
| Will you repeat what you said?                               |       |
| 3. Can you tell me your name?                                |       |
| May I know who is calling?                                   | ( 3 ) |
| 4. I am sorry, my father is busy; could you come back later? | ( 3 ) |
| I am sorry, my father is busy; can you come back later?      |       |
| 5. Give me your pen, will you?                               |       |
| Could you give me your pen, please?                          | ( 3 ) |

6. I'm afraid the line is busy, can you please hold on? (3)

I'm afraid the line is busy, will you hold on?

7. May I see your drawing-book? (3)

Can I see your drawing-book?

8. Can you tell me your name, please?

May you tell me your name, please? (3)

**D. Complete these sentences with appropriate modals choosing from the brackets.**

1. must

2. have to

3. am allowed, would

4. should, could

5. might have

6. should, might

7. might

8. would be able to

9. should

10. Could, would

11. must

12. Should

13. should

**E. Write what you should say in these situations. One has been done for you.**

1. Mother, give me a cup of tea, please.

2. You should avoid junk food.

3. Would you please show me your electric game?

4. You should wash your hands before eating.

5. Oh!, this headache! I am unable to concentrate.

6. Why! You are again late for school!

7. Sir, would you help me please to do the sum?

8. Sir, may I have a blanket, Please?



## Finite and Non-finite Verbs



**A. Complete these sentences with 'to infinitive' form of the verbs from the box.**

1. to eat

2. to watch

3. to find

4. to visit

5. to help

6. to drink

7. to play

8. to rest

**B. Complete the following sentences by filling in the gerund or the infinitive form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. visiting

2. to run

3. driving

4. to get

5. working

6. to participate

7. to solve

8. to study



**C. Fill in these sentences with the correct participle forms of the verbs given in the box.**

- |                |                        |           |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. interesting | 2. wounded             | 3. broken |
| 4. haunted     | 5. horrified, shocking | 6. tiring |
| 7. Fried       | 8. boring, exciting    |           |

**D. Complete these sentences by adding -ing or -ed to the verbs given in brackets. Also write whether the word is a verb or a participle adjective or the same in both sentences. One has been done for you.**

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. (a) He was quite <b>exhausted</b> after the long walk.                     | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| (b) The teaching job is quite <b>exhausting</b> for him.                      | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| 2. (a) After the exams, I had quite <b>relaxing</b> days.                     | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| (b) We feel a <b>relaxed</b> atmosphere at home.                              | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| 3. (a) She put the <b>frying</b> pan on the stove to make samosas.            | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| (b) She likes <b>fried</b> samosas for breakfast.                             | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| 4. (a) The woman <b>pounded</b> the spices to add to the curry.               | <b>Verb</b>                 |
| (b) The <b>pounding</b> noise made me crazy.                                  | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| 5. (a) I like the <b>painted</b> chair more than this one with a wood finish. | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| (b) The <b>painting</b> competition is being held at my school.               | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| 6. (a) Do you easily get <b>embarrassed</b> ?                                 | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |
| (b) It was <b>embarrassing</b> for me to borrow money from my teacher.        | <b>Participle Adjective</b> |

**E. Combine the following pairs of sentences using suitable infinitives.**

1. Kavita speaking fast cannot be understood.
2. The man came to the bank to withdraw money from his account.
3. Being very weak, the old man cannot walk fast.
4. She has gone to the mall to watch a movie.
5. Mother lit the stove to bake a strawberry cake.
6. She has gone to Mumbai to attend a meeting.
7. He has three children to look after.
8. This knife is too sharp to cut anything.
9. She is not afraid of speaking the truth
10. They go to the mall to buy things for their family.



## Pronouns



### Let's Do

#### A. Fill in the blanks with self-pronouns and say whether they are reflexive or emphasising pronouns.

1. She will come to you **herself**. Reflexive
2. I **myself** heard the cry. Emphatic
3. Let's enjoy **ourselves**. Reflexive
4. Don't give **yourself** any trouble. Reflexive
5. He is sitting all by **himself**. Reflexive
6. You never think of **yourself**. Reflexive
7. They are spoiling **themselves**. Reflexive
8. I love **myself** more than anyone else. Emphatic
9. Sheela can't express **herself** clearly. Reflexive
10. He can do everything **himself**. Reflexive

#### B. Underline the relative pronouns in these sentences and tell whether the relative clause is defining or non-defining.

1. The story which I heard from her was published in all the dailies. Defining
2. My television, which was in the far corner of the room, toppled over.  
Non-defining
3. All the boys, who climbed to the very top of the hill, were rewarded.  
Non-defining
4. The attacker, who threatened me with a gun, was arrested by the police.  
Non-defining
5. The ball, which I threw, was caught by my dog. Non-defining
6. The children who could read the story and write their name were admitted to the school. Defining
7. The car, which rammed into a truck last night, was completely smashed.  
Non-defining
8. The keys which are hanging on a string are yours. Defining
9. The buyers, **who** were offered a cash rebate, bought everything in no time.  
Non-defining
10. It was your brother **who** met my son. Defining

**C. Join the two sentences of each pair with the help of a suitable relative pronoun.**

1. The music, which was too loud, was turned down.
2. The button, which was loose, came off.
3. The teacher asked the boy, who was feeling sleepy, to wash his face.
4. My teacher, who heard the news, was shocked.
5. The boy, whose coat I hung on the hook, is the best athlete.
6. The people, who can handle problems, are always happy.
7. I posted the guard, who was found sleeping, outside the gate.
8. We should be grateful to our teachers who taught us.
9. The finishing, which was done by experts, was done easily.
10. The crowd, which was waiting for the singers to come on stage, went crazy on seeing them.



**Subject-Verb Agreement**



**Let's Do**

**A. Complete these sentences with correct forms of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |          |           |          |             |        |
|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 1. was   | 2. do not | 3. come  | 4. connects | 5. is  |
| 6. was   | 7. is     | 8. are   | 9. is       | 10. is |
| 11. were | 12. is    | 13. were | 14. is      |        |

**B. There is an error or agreement of verb in the following sentences. Rewrite the sentences after correcting them.**

1. 'Gulliver's Tales' is very interesting.
2. Each one of the shops is to let.
3. Anuj and his sister go to the same school.
4. Neither hares nor foxes were found in the forest.
5. Each day and each hour brings its duty.
6. Jacob as well as Harry and Lucy deserves appreciation.
7. He is the man who respects his parents.
8. Either a lion or a wolf has killed the deer.

**C. Tick ( 3 ) the correct verbs in the following sentences.**

- |          |       |         |          |        |
|----------|-------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. has   | 2. is | 3. have | 4. knows | 5. are |
| 6. flows | 7. is | 8. was  | 9. makes | 10. is |



## Active and Passive Voice



Let's Do

### A. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

1. The peak was finally scaled by the team of mountaineers.
2. Many letters of complaint were sent to your office by me.
3. The verdict was agreed upon by the jury.
4. Participation in competitions was encouraged by the teachers.
5. Their best was tried by the players to win the match.
6. The woodcutters were found guilty of cutting trees by the judge.
7. The lesson is read aloud by Vijay.
8. Her computer was set right by the secretary.
9. Furniture was supplied to our company by the Packers and Movers.
10. The assignments were marked by the teacher.

### B. Fill in the blanks with passive form of the verbs in brackets or as directed further.

1. be controlled
2. not be excused
3. laughed at
4. be done
5. to be closed
6. to be honoured
7. was selected
8. was signed
9. will be completed
10. be trained

### C. Change the voice of these sentences.

1. Let your book be lent to me.
2. Be grateful to God and society for the life they have given you.
3. Let your parents be helped.
4. Let your vote be cast in the general election.
5. Let you not go to Mumbai during rainy season.
6. Let you be kept to the left while on roads in India.
7. Let you be lost
8. Let you be gone to the doctor when sick
9. Do not let the bush be beat in about.
10. Let an e-mail be sent from your mobile.

### D. Choose the correct passive form and complete the sentences.

1. are treated
2. is celebrated
3. are not allowed
4. was released
5. was selected
6. are being

7. may not be allowed    8. was stolen    9. are being washed  
10. is being carried

**E. Complete the following sentences with the passive forms of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. were awarded    2. are invited, will be given  
3. were sent    4. were interviewed    5. will be decorated  
6. is spoken    7. was given    8. was built, is equipped  
9. was whitewashed    10. was found, were gathered

**F. Change these sentences into active voice :**

1. Where did you keep my book?
2. What did she say?
3. The teacher was teaching children.
4. Priya will have eaten an apple.
5. Who beat you?
6. (The teacher ) fined him for coming late.
7. Do not waste your time.
8. I have done nothing.
9. He was writing a letter.
10. A truck ran over his dog
11. (We) expect to complete this project soon.
12. I request you to give me your book. or please give me your book.



## Clauses



### Let's Do

**A. Underline and write (MC) for the main clause (SC) for subordinate clause and (CC) for coordinate clause in these sentences.**

1. <sup>MC</sup> Use the washing machine carefully, <sup>MC</sup> as I showed you yesterday.
2. <sup>MC</sup> Ravi has a car <sup>CC</sup> but prefers to travel by bus.
3. <sup>MC</sup> Rinku left for Gujarat last month, <sup>CC</sup> and she has not returned since.
4. <sup>MC</sup> The boy who came yesterday <sup>SC</sup> was <sup>MC</sup> Menu's brother.

5. <sup>MC</sup> He runs in the open field when <sup>SC</sup> he feels happy.
6. <sup>MC</sup> I love cats but <sup>CC</sup> my sister likes dogs.
7. <sup>MC</sup> He tried and tried again <sup>SC</sup> till he succeeded.
8. <sup>MC</sup> The train will leave <sup>SC</sup> when the green signal is given.
9. <sup>MC</sup> Priya had a nice basket full of fruits <sup>SC</sup> which I like most.
10. <sup>MC</sup> I wanted to play Scrabble, <sup>CC</sup> but my sister was keen on playing Monopoly.
11. <sup>MC</sup> Debu likes music that <sup>SC</sup> is composed by A R Rahman.
12. <sup>MC</sup> The lady who is wearing a black dress <sup>SC</sup> is <sup>MC</sup> my aunt.

**B. Choose the correct option to complete these sentences.**

1. (a)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)                      5. (b)  
6. (b)                      7. (b)                      8. (a)

**C. Complete the sentences with the correct option.**

1. (c)                      2. (d)                      3. (d)                      4. (b)                      5. (d)  
6. (d)                      7. (b)                      8. (c)                      9. (a)                      10. (d)

**D. Complete these sentences with suitable options. (Some sentences may have more than one correct response.)**

1. (a)                      2. (a)                      3. (c)                      4. (c)                      5. (b)  
6. (a)                      7. (b)                      8. (c)

**E. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using an adjective clause. One has been done for you.**

- I met Mukesh, who is a tour guide in Kashmir.
- The nurse gave the patient an injection which made her go to sleep.
- The woman whom the doctor asked to lie down looked very worried.
- The nurse called a doctor who came immediately.
- She called out to a nurse who was nearby.
- The girl, who was frightened, looked very pale.

**F. Underline the adjective clause in each sentence. Place the missing commas, if it is a non-defining clause.**

- The student, who is sitting on the last bench, is my brother.
- The Principal gave the prize to Naresh who was the winner.
- We went to the garden which has beautiful flowers.
- My mother wore the saree which I gave her.

5. The vase, that is lying on the table, is a gift from my friend.

6. Deepa wrote a letter to her friend who stays abroad.

**G. Choose the correct subordinating conjunctions from the ones given in the box to fill in the blanks.**

1. unless

2. Although

3. if

4. after

5. Though

6. before

7. since

8. so that

**H. Each of the following proverbial sayings contains an adverb clause. Identify the adverb clause in each sentence and state which type of adverb clause it is.**

1. Whenever you find yourself on the side of the majority, it is time to pause and reflect. **Time**

2. Life is what happens when you are busy making other plans. **Time**

3. As soon as you forbid something, you make it extraordinarily appealing. **Time**

4. Everything is funny, as long as it's happening to somebody else. **Time**

5. While the cat's away, the mice will play. **Time**

6. A lie travels around the world while the truth is putting her boots on. **Time**

7. If you don't know where you are going, any road will get you there. **Place**

8. Memory is deceptive because it is coloured by today's events. **reason**

9. Never look down on anybody, unless you're helping him up. **condition**

10. You will have to run many miles before you reach your final destination. **Time**

**I. Choose the correct subordinating conjunction / phrase to fill in the blanks.**

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (d)

6. (c)

**J. Replace the words in colour with the conjunctions given in brackets. Rewrite the sentences as a single sentence. One has been done for you.**

1. No one knew why Satish was angry.

2. Where the treasure is hidden is a mystery.

3. Whoever comes early can sit in the front row.

4. What the leader spoke was very inspiring.

5. I do not know whether I can hold my breath for a whole minute.

6. She had no idea when she fell asleep.

7. Whenever you are in doubt, refer to your notes, please.



## Direct and Indirect Speech



### Let's Do

#### A. Fill in the blanks with correct tense forms of the verbs given in colour.

1. Saryu said, "Ajay **is cooking** food for kids."  
Saryu said that Ajay **was cooking** food for kids.
2. Gopalan said, "it **has been raining** for two hours."  
Gopalan said that it **had been raining** for two hours.
3. The manager said to me, "No one **can** beat Manchester United in football."  
The Manager told me that no one **could** beat Manchester United in football.
4. The teacher said to the students, "The earth **revolves** round the sun."  
The teacher told the students that the earth **revolves** round the sun.
5. The Principal said, "Charu **had worked** hard for the examination."  
The Principal said that Charu **had worked** hard for the examination.
6. Shweta said, "Kareena **attends** yoga classes every Tuesday."  
Shweta said that Kareena **attended** yoga classes every Tuesday.

#### B. Rewrite the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. The man inquired of the guard why all the flights had been delayed that day.
2. Rohan asked his friends which movie they were planning to watch the next day.
3. Ravina asked the teacher how a caterpillar turned into a butterfly.
4. The poetess asked the weavers what they were weaving.
5. The girl asked her Mom whether that new dress looked nice on her.
6. Mrinalini asked her teacher respectfully why he was turning her out of the class.
7. The class teacher asked me if my work was still incomplete.
8. The sales manager asked the customer if he had test driven their company's new car.
9. Namita asked her husband if he would not be attending the concert that night.
10. Krishna asked his Ma'am if India was going to become a super power soon.



11. The policeman inquired the passengers about whose luggage was lying there.
12. Rony asked her Grandpa if her Dad was coming back that day or the next day.

**C. Complete the following sentences.**

1. Mother : When did you come?  
Mother wanted to know **when he had come**.
2. Aman (to you) : What are you reading?  
Aman asked me **what I was reading**.
3. Alia (to you) : Will Manisha have lunch with Sunita?  
Alia asked me **if Manisha had lunch with Sunita**.
4. Radha (to you) : Do you want to read a storybook?  
Radha asked me **if I wanted to read a storybook**.
5. Ahmed : Does Anwar get pocket money?  
Ahmed wanted to know **if Anwar got pocket money**.
6. Juhi (to her mother) : Must I do the house cleaning?  
Juhi asked her mother **if she must do the house cleaning**.
7. Father (to you) : Has mother arrived?  
Father asked me **if mother had arrived**.
8. Ravi (to Saurav) : Can I help you?  
Ravi wanted to know **if he could help him (Saurav)**.

**D. Rewrite the following imperative sentences into Indirect Speech.**

1. The old man forbade the children to enter his garden.
2. The officer ordered the clerk to show him the case file.
3. The receptionist requested the visitor to wait for some time.
4. Manali proposed to Suyash that they should have some ice cream.
5. The postmaster ordered Thanappa to go and deliver those letters and parcels immediately.
6. Mother sparrow advised her baby birds not to go out of the nest when she was away.
7. Tanimma requested Ankur to return her notes that day.
8. The master ordered the servant to take the dog for a walk.

**E. Rewrite the following exclamatory sentences into Indirect Speech.**

1. Rajan said that it was a very beautiful painting.
2. Lily exclaimed that John was looking very handsome.
3. King Midas exclaimed that he had got a very wonderful gift.

4. The players exclaimed with great joy that they had won the match.
5. The beggar wished that he had been rich.
6. The old man exclaimed with sorrow that there was no one to look after him.
7. The students said that that exercise was very boring.
8. The old woman wondered that time flies quickly.



## Use of Nouns with Prepositions



### Let's Do

#### A. Complete these sentences with suitable prepositions.

- |        |       |       |            |
|--------|-------|-------|------------|
| 1. in  | 2. of | 3. in | 4. between |
| 5. for | 6. of | 7. of | 8. to      |

#### B. Replace the words in colour with phrases and rewrite these sentences. Use the examples given in the box. One has been done for you.

1. Please do the task **at your convenience**.
2. His talk was broadcast at 5 p.m. **on TV**.
3. Quick, I am **in a hurry**, finish the job fast.
4. My mother goes to work **by car/bus**.
5. Despite all the problems, everything got sorted out **in the end**.
6. They sold the house **at a profit**.
7. Please confirm your address **in writing**.
8. We bought the cinema tickets **in advance**.

#### C. Complete these sentences with a noun and preposition combination choosing from the table.

- |                    |                |              |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. lack of         | 2. profit on   | 3. Access to |
| 4. alternative for | 5. advice on   | 6. apply for |
| 7. rise in         | 8. request for |              |

#### D. Complete these sentences with suitable prepositions.

- |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. on  | 2. to  | 3. in  |
| 4. for | 5. for | 6. of  |
| 7. on  | 8. of  | 9. for |

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## Use of Adjectives with Prepositions

**Let's Do**

- A. Fill in the blanks with -ing forms of the verbs given in the box below.**
- |           |           |             |            |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. buying | 2. doing  | 3. making   | 4. singing |
| 5. moving | 6. flying | 7. stealing | 8. going   |
- B. Tick (3) the most appropriate preposition from those given in colour.**
- |         |         |       |       |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1. of   | 2. with | 3. of | 4. on |
| 5. of   | 6. for  | 7. of | 8. on |
| 9. with | 10. of  |       |       |
- C. Complete the following sentences with suitable prepositions choosing from the box. You can use one preposition more than once.**
- |         |          |         |        |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. of   | 2. about | 3. of   | 4. for |
| 5. at   | 6. to    | 7. with | 8. of  |
| 9. with | 10. for  |         |        |
- D. Complete the following sentences with an adjective and preposition combination given below.**
- |                 |              |                   |                    |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. afraid of    | 2. sorry for | 3. satisfied with | 4. responsible for |
| 5. annoyed with | 6. good at   | 7. famous for     |                    |

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## Prepositional Verbs and Phrasal Verbs

**Let's Do**

- A. Complete the following passage with suitable prepositions choosing from in the box.**
- On the last day of the parade, Pritam stood **out** of the parade ground. He stood **under** the shade of a big tree, turned **back** and looked **into** the parade ground. With his right hand resting **against** the railing, Shubhangi was lost to the world, Lakshman, sitting **in** the second ventilator, **between** the two.
- The third class boys had become a writing machine. Ravina was still gazing **at** the roof, scratching her chin **with** her pen.

**B. Choose the correct verb and preposition combinations from the table given below and use them to complete the sentences given below.**

- |               |                |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. agree with | 2. talk about  | 3. wait for   | 4. think of    |
| 5. Look at    | 6. complain to | 7. decided on | 8. comply with |

**C. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions. One has been done for you.**

- |         |         |        |         |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. out  | 2. down | 3. off | 4. down |
| 5. away | 6. out  | 7. up  | 8. on   |

**D. Replace the phrasal verbs in colour with their formal equivalents given in the box.**

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. We have recently <b>set up</b> a committee on the education system.                    | <b>established</b>  |
| 2. He put his own name <b>forward</b> to be included in the committee.                    | <b>proposed</b>     |
| 3. However, you will <b>get on</b> without him.   | <b>manage</b>       |
| 4. She <b>turned down</b> their offer of promotion as it meant going out of town.         | <b>refused</b>      |
| 5. How do you <b>put up with</b> his rudeness?  | <b>tolerate</b>     |
| 6. She has been <b>let down</b> so many times in the past that we all feel sorry for her. | <b>disappointed</b> |
| 7. What is <b>going on</b> next door?   | <b>happening</b>    |
| 8. We have <b>gone through</b> your project and it seems quite fine.                      | <b>examined</b>     |



## Adverbs



### Let's Do

**A. Underline the adverbs and state their kind.**

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. He plays <u>quite</u> well.  | Adverb of degree     |
| 2. I am <u>not</u> a fool.      | Adverb of negation   |
| 3. He is <u>quite</u> upset.    | Adverb of degree     |
| 4. She is <u>always</u> busy.   | Adverb of frequency  |
| 5. <u>When</u> should I come?   | Interrogative adverb |
| 6. She <u>almost</u> fell down. | Adverb of degree     |
| 7. They performed <u>well</u> . | Adverb of manner     |

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 8. I went there <u>very</u> often.        | Adverb of degree    |
| 9. Can't you sing <u>any</u> better?      | Adverb of degree    |
| 10. They <u>formerly</u> worked here.     | Adverb of time      |
| 11. She will <u>certainly</u> guide you.  | Adverb of manner    |
| 12. Take the medicine <u>twice</u> a day. | Adverb of frequency |

**B. Put the adverbs (given in brackets) at the right place in these sentences.**

- The child is **still** crying.
- Leave this place **at once**.
- Soon**, they'll be here.
- You are speaking **too fast**.
- The patient is **still** suffering from fever.
- You have written all the answers **incorrectly**.
- You have been **justly** punished.
- I have not met him **lately**.
- They are scared **understandably**.
- He was **extremely** sorry.

**C. Fill in the blanks with very, much, too, enough, or quite.**

- |          |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. much  | 2. enough | 3. quite | 4. enough |
| 5. quite | 6. much   | 7. quite | 8. too    |

**D. Complete these sentences with appropriate form of the adverbs given in brackets. Also use articles and prepositions where necessary.**

- |               |                 |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. loudly     | 2. artistically | 3. farther     |
| 4. further    | 5. further      | 6. farther     |
| 7. prettily   | 8. longer       | 9. a less      |
| 10. hard      | 11. further     | 12. much       |
| 13. carefully | 14. longer than | 15. badly with |



## Conjunctions



**A. Combine these pairs of sentences using suitable coordinating conjunctions.**

- The parrot puffed up its feathers **and** began to sing.
- The woman has to make up her mind **or** she will have to continue to suffer.

3. Tarun scored good marks in the admission test **so** he got into his favourite college.
4. Nisha is extremely happy these days **because** her teacher praised her for her project.
5. Gagandeep helps people in need **but** when he needs help, no one comes forward.
6. Farah does not like cooking **nor** she likes eating.
7. Tara's brother likes to cook **but** their mother does not allow him to.
8. These shoes are old-fashioned **but** they are very comfortable.

**B. Choose the correct subordinating conjunctions from the ones given in the box to fill in the blanks.**

- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. who  | 2. how  | 3. That | 4. whom |
| 5. that | 6. when | 7. how  | 8. that |

**C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions / phrases.**

- |           |           |            |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. Unless | 2. Though | 3. so that | 4. because |
| 5. as     | 6. While  | 7. When    |            |

**D. Combine these sentences using suitable correlative conjunctions.**

1. The poor lady neither laughed nor cried.
2. You can get a hair cut either today or next week.
3. The had hardly left our place when it started to rain heavily.
4. Neera can choose both, a Kitten and a dog.
5. She wants to be both, a singer and a scientist.
6. The journey was not only long but also difficult.
7. Both Tina and Gauri enjoyed watching the play.
8. As soon as the doors of the store opened, the customers rushed in.



## Conditionals



### Let's Do

**A. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                      |                       |                |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. would have taken  | 2. stop               | 3. can repair  |
| 4. would have wished | 5. had turned         | 6. had left    |
| 7. goes              | 8. would have created | 9. will you go |
|                      |                       | 10. can build  |

**B. Rewrite each of the following pairs of sentences as one conditional sentence.**

1. If you go out and play daily, you will feel more active.
2. If you add more sugar, the milk will taste better.
3. If I knew your address, I could have sent you the invitation card.
4. If the driver had worn the seat belt, he might not have got serious injuries.
5. If it stops raining, we can go out.
6. If you look down and find a snake at your feet, what will you do?
7. If you are going to buy a computer, you will have to buy a UPS.
8. Since my father is very weak, he cannot go out so often.
9. Since my uncle lives at Banaras, I cannot visit him so often.
10. If you drive so fast, your car may break.

**C. Change the following sentences as directed.**

1. If you allow them, the children will dance again.
2. If our team wins, we will have a celebration.
3. If she studied more seriously, she could top the class.
4. If I had not been upset with my father's illness, I would have done well.
5. If Ravi had given the good news, we would have known it till now.
6. If she had received the letters, she would have sent the reply.
7. If the price was reasonable, we could be interested in buying the old car.
8. If you ask me to stay with you, I can accept it.

**D. Complete the following conditional sentences by choosing the appropriate form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. If you (go) **go** out with your friends this afternoon, I (watch) **will watch** a film on TV.
2. Tushar (earn) **may earn** a lot of money if he (get) **gets** the job in Dubai.
3. If we (not, hurry) **do not hurry**, we (miss) **may miss** the train.
4. If he (try) **tries** harder, he (attain) **can attain** his goals.
5. I (buy) **can buy** these shoes if they (fit) **fit** me well.
6. It (not, surprise) **will not surprise** me if he (not, know) **does not know** the answer.
7. If we (listen) **listen** to the radio, we (hear) **will hear** the news.
8. If you (switch) **switch** on the lights, you (not, fall) **will not fall** over the chair.
9. She (come) **might have come** to our party if she (not, be) **had not been** on holiday.
10. He (win) **can win** the contest, if Rahul (practise) **practises** every day.

**E. Rewrite these sentences as conditional sentences. One has been done for you.**

1. Since the old man is very weak, he cannot go out very often.
2. If she spends a year in the UK, it will be easier to get a permanent residence there.
3. If I live in the country side, I will grow my own vegetables.
4. If my father has the money, he will buy a mansion.
5. If you are going to invite Indrani to the party, you will have to invite her twin too.
6. If you explain the situation to your mother, she will understand.
7. If you add more salt, the soup will taste better.
8. Since the scooterist was not wearing a helmet, he suffered a head injury.



## Punctuation



**A. Tick (3) the sentence in each pair which is correctly punctuated.**

- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |

**B. Tick (3) the correct option in each case.**

- |           |                    |                |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. wife's | 2. mother-in-law's | 3. Mr Harris's |
| 4. girl's | 5. men's           |                |

**C. Change the phrases into possessive noun phrases by using an apostrophe.**

1. Deepika is Prakash Padukone's daughter.
2. This is Jayshree and Sunita's house.
3. Please return Ramesh's book.
4. Indrani's school project is incomplete.
5. They have booked Tarini's ticket for the cruise.

**D. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters and punctuation marks where necessary.**

1. "How did you get here, son? Whose son are you?" the man asked.
2. Suddenly, I heard a cry from inside the house. My sister cried out, "Help! Help!"



3. We can either drink milk, or use it for making tea, coffee, and other drinks. Other milk products are : pudding and curd.
4. Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.
5. A good debater should be calm, collected and intelligent.
6. The Chief Guest, Mr Ravel said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."
7. When I was in Delhi, I visited the Red Fort, Qutab Minar, Raj Ghat and India Gate.
8. What a work of art this is!
9. "What is the date of the operation?" Mr Goel asked the doctor.
10. Jairam asked Santosh, "Did your family visit the hills last summer?"



## Comprehension Passages

### 1. Tom Sawyer



#### Let's Do

#### A. Answer the following questions.

1. After school, Tom was expected to help Jim, saw wood for the next day and split the kindlings before supper.
2. Aunt Polly felt flattered to reflect that she had discovered that the shirt was dry without anybody knowing that.
3. Sid was Tom's younger brother. Tom was angry with Sid because he complained to Aunt Polly that she had sewed Tom's collar with white thread, but it was black now.
4. Tom had sewed his collar with the black thread. He had two needles thrust into the lapels of his jacket, one with white thread and the other with black. He had no idea of the colour of the thread which Aunt Polly had used. When he tore his collar, he used black thread instead of white to sew it.
5. Yes, he had gone swimming. His shirt had gone dry but his head was still wet for which he told a lie that they had pumped some water on their heads and so his head was damp yet.

#### B. These words appear in the passage. Write their meaning and then use them in sentences of your own.

1. **Vanished** : disappeared

When Aunt Polly turned to look at Tom, he had vanished.

2. **Sagacity** : intelligence

Aunt Polly was sad that her sagacity was ruined.

3. **Singed** : slightly burnt

Aunt Polly thought that Tom was like a kind of singed cat.

4. **Conduct** : behaviour, habit

She was criticized for her bad conduct.

5. **Stumbled** : slipped into

Aunt Polly was happy to find that Tom had stumbled into obedient conduct.

6. **Vexed** : angry, annoyed

Aunt Polly was vexed that she could not notice Tom's wet head.

- C. **Make two sentences with each of these words from the passage. Use these sentences to bring out their different meanings. Such words are called homographs.**

1. **back** (a) write your address on the **back** of the cheque.  
(b) It started to rain and I came **back** home.
2. **safe** (a) After five days, the child was found **safe** and sound.  
(b) Please put these papers in my **safe**.
3. **place** (a) I have never before visited this **place**.  
(b) Please **place** these books on the shelf.
4. **stick** (a) Don't **stick** to orthodox customs.  
(b) The old man walked with the help of a **stick**.
5. **wind** (a) Today the **wind** is blowing very hard.  
(b) The path **winds** down the cliff to the sea.

- D. **Name the part of speech these words belong to.**

- |              |                |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. adverb    | 2. adverb      | 3. verb        | 4. adjective |
| 5. adjective | 6. conjunction | 7. preposition | 8. verb      |

- E. **Write antonyms of the following words.**

- |            |                        |               |
|------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. large   | 2. simple, cooperative | 3. shallow    |
| 4. complex | 5. hated               | 6. rebellious |

## 2. Organising Your School Bag



**Let's Do**

- A. **Answer the following questions.**

1. The poet is referring to the time wasted while searching through your school bag to search for any book, pen or any other thing.

2. Keeping an appropriate school bag saves our time. It should be neither very big nor too small. Our books and lunch boxes, bottles, etc should be kept in separate divisions.
3. A clean bag looks good and we are praised for it. If our school bag is systematically arranged, we will not have to search for our books. To keep our school bag clean, we should wash it at regular intervals.
4. We agree that being organised will help us study better. When our books are organised according to the timetable, we won't be seaching for them or lagging behind while our classmates get ahead with their work.
5. Keeping items in separate divisions of the bag helps us in finding things easily.

**B. Find words in the passage that mean the opposite of the words given below. Write the words in the space provided.**

- |                |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. appropriate | 2. overly   | 3. remember |
| 4. revealed    | 5. arranged | 6. useful   |

**C. Read the following groups of words. All but one are synonyms. Circle the odd one out.**

1. rummaging : groping, fumbling, driving, searching
2. squashed : unpacked, compacted, compressed, squeezed
3. organise : classify, simplify, systematise, arrange
4. rubbish : waste, junk, nonsense, polished

**D. Fill in these sentences with correct prepositions.**

- |         |       |       |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 1. for  | 2. in | 3. on |
| 4. with | 5. of |       |

**E. Find out adjectives and adverbs from these words and write them under proper headings.**

Adjectives : some, only, suitable, heavy, dirty, soapy, easy

Adverbs : finally, really, inside, behind, always, outside, monthly

### 3. The Sound Collector



**Let's Do**

**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. The stranger was dressed all in black and grey.
2. The stranger came into the house early morning.
3. We think that the poem is about someone who collects old household things that make different sounds. The title also suggests a strong and healthy collector.

4. No, all the sounds are not loud. Some items like turning of the lock, ticking of the clock and swishing of the curtain are low sounds.
5. The stranger is a scrape collector and the things he takes away, all make different sounds. It seems that the stranger takes away the sounds.
6. The speaker of the poem seems to be sad. The things he speaks about are all torn or in tatters which give a feeling of sadness.

**B. Find out from the poem and write words for :**

1. six food sounds : whistling                      popping                      crunching  
   scraping                      hissing                      ticking
2. three water sounds : bubbling                      drumming                      gurgle
3. rumbling, screeching, laughing, weeping

**C. Pick out six pairs of rhyming words from the poem and write them here.**

- |            |            |              |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| grey-away  | lock-clock | flakes-makes |
| grill-fill | pain-drain | chair-stair  |

**D. Tick ( 3 ) the correct option for each word.**

- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

## 4. The Miraculous Escape



**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. The serpent swallowed the narrator's companion because he was positioned on the tree somewhat lower than the narrator. The narrator was away from the serpent.
2. The narrator collected a lot of dry wood and bushes and tied them with the branches of the tree to make a tent-like structure in which he sat after dusk and securely tied from within. He did this to protect himself from the serpent.
3. The narrator saw a ship and shouted wildly to attract the sailors so that they could rescue him from the dangerous island.
4. To save himself from the serpent, the narrator took shelter in a tree. He collected a lot of dry wood and bushes and tied them into a bundle with reeds. He arranged them in a circular structure round the tree and tied them with the branches of the tree so that the serpent could not penetrate this defensive structure.

**B. Discuss what effect did the story have on you? What would you have done, if you were in the narrator's place? Does it teach you how to save yourself from**

danger? Now based on your reading of the story, answer the questions that follow. You may read the story again. Tick (3) the correct answer.

1. (b, c)                      2. (c)

**C. Find the words in the story which mean the nearest to the words given below.**

1. wealthy                      2. started                      3. exhausted  
4. frightened                5. desire, longing

**D. Now find words in the story which mean the opposite of the given words.**

1. wealthy                      2. violent                      3. relieved  
4. securely                    5. defensive

**E. The story of Miraculous Escape has a number of words which describe the narrator's feeling of fear and getting tired of the journey. List the words of the two feelings and experiences.**

Fear		Getting tired	
Terrific,	reluctant,	Exhausted,	tired,
dreaded,	startled,	frustration,	dead,
frightened,	terror-stricken,	suffocated,	no courage
desperate,	shouted		



**22**

## Letter Writing



**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.



**23**

## E-mail Writing



**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.



24

## Notice Writing

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**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.



25

## Newspaper Reports

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**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.



26

## Story Writing

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**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.