



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.

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



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

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 | Arabian Sea |
| 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	Objective
1. My friend	me, a book
2. Delhi	
3. Tom	James
4. The Teacher	The children, English
5. Mischievous boys	stones
6. A cow	four legs, a long tail
7. Mother	new dress
8. I	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 himself made the coffee. Emphatic
2. This is our car. That is theirs. Demonstrative
3. Whom do you want to meet? Interrogative
4. Which is your favourite song? Interrogative
5. I sent myself a copy of the mail. Reflexive
6. The car that he drives is very old. Relative
7. Nothing happened at school today. Indefinite
8. We ourselves made the sandcastle. Emphatic
9. They built the garden themselves. Reflexive
10. My plant is dying. Yours is lovely. Possessive
11. Nobody came to help us. Indefinite
12. The children gave each other gifts. Reciprocal



8 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.

- It is better to try than give up without trying.
- Being honest to oneself is what we all must learn.
- To fly kites is Mohan's favourite pastime.
- Kamini likes to dance and to sing.
- To get up on time has always been Suman's problem.
- The best way to succeed is working hard.
- Kalyani loves reading and writing Hindi.
- 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.

- can
- shall
- can
- could
- could
- cannot
- could, cannot
- can, could, cannot

D. Fill in each of the following blanks with the suitable modal choosing from those given in the box.

- could
- May
- can
- may
- Can
- may
- may



Non-Finite Verbs



Let's Do

A. Complete the following sentences with infinitive form of the verbs given in the box.

- to visit
- to eat
- to find
- to play
- to drink
- to watch
- to help
- to rest

B. Rewrite these sentences as indirect speech using the words given in brackets.

- The teacher advised the students to read the questions carefully.
- 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 | | |



11

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



12

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.

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

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

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the future continuous 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



Adverbs



Let's Do

A. Underline the adverbs in these sentences and write their kinds.

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

B. Form adverbs from the following adjectives and use them in sentences of your own.

1. kind – kindly The king treated him kindly.
2. clever – cleverly The hare killed the lion cleverly.
3. one – once I have seen this film but only once.
4. strong – strongly The employees opposed the new rule strongly.
5. regular – regularly You should exercise regularly.
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 | | |



17 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?"



20 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 | |



21 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.

- The bet for Rs 20 against Rs 1 was the biggest gamble of the Brahmin's life.
- 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.

- (b)
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

C. Write opposites of the following words.

- little
- unable
- angry
- impossible
- encouraged
- unloaded

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

- collective noun
- adverb
- verb
- determiner
- noun (abstract)
- conjunction

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

- pleased
- contest
- demoralized
- mighty
- load
- struggle

2. Bill's Chickenpox Party



Let's Do

A. Answer the following questions.

- When Bill was taking a bath, he found a red spot, the first chickenpox spot in the middle of his stomach.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- After the party, Bill jokingly wished that they could have chickenpox again next week.
- Do it yourself.
- 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



Do it yourself.



25

Dialogue Writing/Completion



Do it yourself.



26

Data Interpretation



Do it yourself.



27

Biographical Sketch



Do it yourself.



28

Letter Writing



Do it yourself.