

1

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 |              |

2

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**



**Let's Do**

**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



**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



**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.**

- Mother, give me a cup of tea, please.
- You should avoid junk food.
- Would you please show me your electric game?
- You should wash your hands before eating.
- Oh!, this headache! I am unable to concentrate.
- Why! You are again late for school!
- Sir, would you help me please to do the sum?
- Sir, may I have a blanket, Please?



## 8 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.**

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

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

- Kavita speaking fast cannot be understood.
- The man came to the bank to withdraw money from his account.
- Being very weak, the old man cannot walk fast.
- She has gone to the mall to watch a movie.
- Mother lit the stove to bake a strawberry cake.
- She has gone to Mumbai to attend a meeting.
- He has three children to look after.
- This knife is too sharp to cut anything.
- She is not afraid of speaking the truth
- 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.



## 10 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



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 till <sup>SC</sup> he succeeded.
8. <sup>MC</sup> The train will leave when <sup>SC</sup> the green signal is given.
9. <sup>MC</sup> Priya had a nice basket full of fruits which <sup>SC</sup> I like most.
10. <sup>MC</sup> I wanted to play Scrabble, but <sup>CC</sup> 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 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. Tanima 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 |



## 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     |                    |



## 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



**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



### Let's Do

**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



### Let's Do

**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?”



## 21 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- We agree that being organised will help us study better. When our books are organised according to the timetable, we won't be searching for them or lagging behind while our classmates get ahead with their work.
- 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.**

- rummaging : groping, fumbling, driving, searching
- squashed : unpacked, compacted, compressed, squeezed
- organise : classify, simplify, systematise, arrange
- 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.**

- The stranger was dressed all in black and grey.
- The stranger came into the house early morning.
- 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.



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



Do it yourself.

## 23 E-mail Writing



Do it yourself.



**24**

## Notice Writing



Do it yourself.



**25**

## Newspaper Reports



Do it yourself.



**26**

## Story Writing



Do it yourself.