

1

Phrases, Clauses and Sentences

Exercise - 1

Identify the following groups of words and write which are phrases and which are clauses.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. phrase | 2. clause | 3. clause | 4. phrase |
| 5. phrase | 6. phrase | 7. clause | 8. clause |
| 9. phrase | 10. clause | | |

Exercise - 2

Identify the kinds of sentences. Write D for declarative, I for interrogative, Im for imperative and E for exclamatory sentences. Also use correct punctuation marks.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. I got this information from the Internet. | D |
| 2. Have you ever heard about Haider Ali? | I |
| 3. Is there anybody who wants to learn how to drive a car? | I |
| 4. People who tell a lie are never trusted. | D |
| 5. What a lovely garden! | E |
| 6. How many students are there in your class? | I |
| 7. How beautiful the building is! | E |
| 8. Jacob is leaving for New Zealand tomorrow. | D |
| 9. Did it rain last night? | I |
| 10. Sit here silently and do your homework. | IM |

Exercise - 3

Complete these sentences with appropriate question tags.

- Hari is very friendly, **isn't he?**
- The man is not scared of the dog, **is he?**
- We cannot go to the movie, **can we?**
- Roshan and Salim are studying English, **aren't they?**
- Do you not have any pet at home, **do you?**
- Your servant performs his duties sincerely, **doesn't he?**
- The child looks to be very mischievous, **doesn't it?**
- Children as well as adults like chocolates, **don't they?**

Exercise - 4

Rewrite the following sentences after changing as directed in brackets.

- The children are happy.
- Where are the guests?

3. It is very kind of her to help the injured puppy.
4. These students are never on time.
5. How charming those birds are!
6. Your mother bakes delicious cakes.

2

Nouns

Exercise - 1

Write two proper nouns for each common noun given below.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. sea | Arabian Sea | Mediterranean Sea |
| 2. river | The Ganga | The Yamuna |
| 3. friend | Rajesh | Mahesh |
| 4. teacher | H.M. Sharma | D.K. Agarwal |
| 5. bike | Hero | Pulsar |
| 6. dog | Jonty | Brownie |
| 7. book | The Geetanjali | The Ramayana |
| 8. festival | Diwali | Christmas |
| 9. person | Arvind Kumar | Ram Kishore |
| 10. quality | Kindness | Beauty |

Exercise - 2

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

1. The shepherd has a large **flock** of sheep.
2. There is a **colony** of ants under the rotting tree.
3. A large **mob** attacked the customers and looted many shops.
4. We greeted the principal with a **bouquet** of flowers.
5. A **gang** of thieves looted many houses in the colony.
6. Some children were attacked by a **swarm** of bees.
7. A **band** of musicians performed in the Annual Function.
8. A large **herd** of elephants trampled the farmers' crops.

Exercise - 3

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 |

Exercise - 4

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 her grandfather and granddaughter.
7. The head mistress called all the girls to her office.
8. The prince had never seen a wizard before.
9. Have you ever seen a peacock dancing in the forest?
10. Some cows and rams were grazing in the field.

3

The Noun : Case

Exercise - 1

Underline the nouns in nominative case and encircle those which are in the objective case.

1. My friend gave (me) a (book) to read.
2. Delhi stands on the banks of the Yamuna.
3. Tom hit (James) and ran away.
4. The teacher is teaching the (children) (English).
5. Mischievous boys threw some (stones) at the frogs.
6. A cow has four (legs) and a long (tail).
7. Mother bought a new (dress) for (me).
8. One day I met a (jungle boy) covered with leaves.

Exercise - 2

Underline the nouns in the possessive case in these sentences.

1. Ram studies in a boys' school. 2. The ladies' sarees are beautiful.
3. An ostrich's wings do not help it to fly.
4. An elephant's tail is very short.
5. The children's books got wet in the rain.
6. The spectacles of Mohan's grandfather have been lost.

Exercise - 3

Complete the phrases using the preposition 'of' to show possession.

1. The length of the saree
2. The freedom of the country

3. The Taj Mahal **of** Agra

4. The oranges **of** Nagpur

5. The colour **of** lights

6. The thunder **of** clouds

4

Adjectives

Exercise - 1

A. Underline the adjectives and write their kinds.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Gandhiji was a <u>great</u> Indian leader. | quality |
| 2. <u>Ripe</u> mangoes are <u>sweet</u> and <u>tasty</u> . | 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. | quantity |
| 6. <u>Those</u> books on the table are mine. | demonstrative |
| 7. <u>My</u> parents love me very much. | possessive |
| 8. There are <u>three</u> birds in the tree. | number |

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

1. Kavya wrote **many** letters to her father.
2. **Every** boy presented a bouquet to the chief guest.
3. This car gave me **much** trouble.
4. Thank you very **much** for your help.
5. **Every** man wishes to succeed in life.
6. She does not have **any** money in her purse.
7. **Every** man commits mistakes.
8. **All** the boys liked to see the film.

Exercise - 2

A. Use opposites of the adjectives in colour and rewrite the sentences.

1. I have a big dog.
2. A tiny ant bit the short man on his left hand.
3. The white horse had a black spot on its head.
4. My house is bright and beautiful.
5. The short man climbed the low hill.
6. The dog was full so it ate fresh food.
7. The foolish fox fooled the young lion.
8. The news was true but the scene was bogus.

B. Make adjectives from the following nouns and verbs.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. fame | famous | 2. pain | painful |
| 3. length | lengthy | 4. centre | central |

5. friend	friendly	6. act	active
7. care	careless	8. height	high
9. cloud	cloudy	10. play	playful
11. destroy	destructive	12. enjoy	enjoyable
13. frequency	frequent	14. irritate	irritable
15. grass	grassy	16. direction	direct

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Infinitives

Exercise

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

1. We walked around the city in search of an exciting place **to visit**.
2. Deepak likes **to eat** sweets after having dinner.
3. The detective tried **to find** some clues about the murder.
4. As soon as the bell rang, children ran out **to play**.
5. The crow wanted **to drink** water from the pot.
6. I switched on the TV **to watch** the cricket match.
7. Priya wanted directions to the zoo so she requested a guide **to help** her.
8. The labourers were exhausted, but there was no place **to rest**.

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

1. The teacher advised the students to read the questions carefully.
2. Mother told Ritu to complete her work before going out to play.
3. The teacher reminded the boy not to forget to write his name below the message.
4. The doctor advised the patient not to be sad but to be cheerful.
5. Mother warned her son not to waste time or he would fail.
6. The principal requested the visitor to come back later.
7. The shepherd requested the farmer to let him carry his sheep across his (farmer's) field.
8. The man commanded the children not to play there as they had broken all the window panes.

Exercise

- A. Complete the following sentences with gerund or infinitive form of the verbs given in the box :
1. Do you want **to postpone** your trip to Mussoorie?
 2. She decided **to change** over to a new method of solving math sums.
 3. The plumber will finish **repairing** the tap till 5 p.m.
 4. They have promised **to deliver** and install the new LED within 2 days.
 5. The dance party has managed **to reach** the stage on time.
 6. The traveller asked me how **to get** to the main road.
 7. He is very careful in **driving** a motor car.
 8. **Travelling** to the corners of the world has been my dream.
- B. Underline the gerunds and encircle the verbs in continuous tense form in these sentences.
1. Gathering flowers from the garden is an act of joy for children.
 2. When I met him, he was (reading) a funny story.
 3. We were (watching) the cricket match when he arrived.
 4. Spitting is strictly prohibited here.
 5. The old man fell down while he was (crossing) the road.
 6. Cheating in games is against sportsmanship.
 7. I am to be blamed for not calling the doctor in time.
 8. Why were you (driving) rashly on that busy road?
- C. Complete each sentence by adding infinitive, present participle or gerund form of the verbs given in brackets.
1. I saw the sun **rising**.
 2. The junior refused **to obey** the orders of the senior.
 3. I saw some girls **walking** on a rope in a circus.
 4. We caught him **stealing** food from the kitchen.
 5. We listened to the band **playing** a sweet tune in the function.
 6. She was punished for **coming** late.
 7. The workers refused **to work** in the night shift.
 8. The company is doing a **booming** business.
 9. I am tired of **cleaning** your torn and dirty jeans.
 10. The teacher expected Meenakshi **to study** hard.

D. Do you know about the things to be done in these places? Write one participle word for each.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Your room | sleeping | 2. Your school | studying |
| 3. Your kitchen | cooking | 4. Bank | banking |
| 5. Post office | sending letters | 6. Airport | travelling |
| 7. Your classroom | studying | | |
| 8. Playground | playing games | | |
| 9. Parking place | parking vehicles | | |
| 10. Market | purchasing | | |

7

Participles

Exercise - 1

Underline the participles in the following sentences.

1. We saw a farmer shooing the birds off his field.
2. Clapping its hands with joy, the child laughed loudly.
3. I met an old woman carrying a heavy load of wood on her head.
4. Ramesh met Mohan coming down the street.
5. Mounting his horse, the soldier rode away.
6. The children, playing in the open field, had a merry time.
7. Waving a green flag, the Prime Minister inaugurated the induction of a new train.
8. They heard some holymen ringing the bells.
9. I can hear someone singing a sweet song.
10. Shouting slogans in a procession, a crowd went on its way.

Exercise - 2

Underline the past participles in these sentences and determine how they are used in the sentence. Do examine the sentences for other non-finites as well.

1. The lost jewels have been found. **Past participle**
2. Saddened by the news, he became quiet. **Past participle**
3. He got the room dusted and sprayed. **Past participle**
4. I am tired of cleaning your torn and dirty jeans.
Present participle / Past participle
5. Was the leader praised for his speech? _____
6. He appeared exhausted after the strenuous exercise. **Past participle**
7. The sharpened blade gleamed in the fading sunlight.
Past participle / Present participle

8. The people started going home when they saw the setting sun.

Present participle

8

Pronouns

Exercise - 1

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

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. She will come to you herself . | reflexive |
| 2. I myself heard the cry. | emphasising |
| 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. | emphasising |
| 9. Sheela can't express herself clearly. | reflexive |
| 10. He can do everything himself . | reflexive |
| 11. You yourself should do your work. | emphasising |
| 12. We distributed the invitation cards ourselves . | reflexive |

Exercise - 2

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

1. The boy, whom the teacher asked to wash his face, was feeling sleepy.
2. My teacher, who heard the news, was shocked.
3. The boy whose body is slim but strong is the best athlete.
4. The people who are always happy can handle problems.
5. I have posted the guard, whom I found sleeping, outside the gate.
6. We should be grateful to our teacher who taught us.
7. The finishing that was done by experts was done easily.
8. The crowd, who was waiting for the singers to come on stage, went crazy on seeing them.

Exercise - 3

A. Read the following sentences and write whether the italicized pronouns are demonstrative, indefinite or distributive.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. <i>None</i> of his movies were superhits. | Indefinite |
| 2. <i>That</i> is the India Gate. | Demonstrative |
| 3. <i>That</i> book is yours. | Demonstrative |

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 4. <i>One</i> must not always praise oneself. | Indefinite |
| 5. <i>Some</i> are born great. | Indefinite |
| 6. <i>Either</i> of you can go. | Distributive |
| 7. These cows cost ten thousand rupees <i>each</i> . | Distributive |
| 8. The two women hate <i>each other</i> . | Distributive |
| 9. The stranger is welcomed as <i>such</i> . | Demonstrative |
| 10. Our soldiers were better drilled than <i>those</i> of enemies. | Demonstrative |

B. Complete the following definitions using correct relative pronouns.

1. An adjective is a part of speech **that** describes a noun.
2. An adverb is a part of speech **which** describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
3. A confectioner is a person **who** sells sweets and namkeens.
4. A sanctuary is a place **where** people can enjoy watching different kinds of birds.
5. A barometer is an instrument **which** tells about the weather.
6. An escalator is a moving staircase **which** carries people up and down between floors.
7. A creche is a place **where** parents can leave their young children while they are at work.
8. A doctor is a person **who** treats sick people.
9. You may live **where** you like in this building.
10. The elephants **that** are approaching to the river seem to be thirsty.

Exercise

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

1. I bought **a** pair of jeans yesterday.
2. I saw **a** scary movie last night.
3. The visitors are staying at **a** five-star hotel.
4. I think **the** woman over there is very unfriendly.
5. I do not like to play **7** outdoor games.
6. This is **the** problem I told you about.
7. There was **an** explosion at **the** railway station.
8. English is **the** language of **the** British.
9. Robin is **a** European but his wife is **an** American.
10. **The** moon is shining in **the** sky.

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?

D. Fill in the appropriate articles wherever necessary. Put a cross (X) where no article is required.

An old man was walking down **the** street. He knew that he was late for 7 dinner. He did not see **the** stars shining in **the** sky. It was then that he felt someone tug at his shirt sleeves. **The** old man froze. 'Who is it?' he asked. 'I lost my way', said **a** voice. 'Please help me reach **the** main road'. They walked together. 'There you are!' said **the** old man. His companion looked up. It was then he realised that **the** old man who had just helped him find his way was 7blind.

10

Verbs

Exercise - 1

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. T a knock
2. She found a fish in a small pond. T a fish
3. He put the clay pot near the door. T clay pot
4. The roof of the house leaked badly. I ___

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| 5. The next day, the old lady <u>went</u> to the office. | I | ___ ___ |
| 6. People <u>ran</u> for shelter. | I | ___ ___ |
| 7. She <u>saw</u> a girl near the river. | T | a girl |
| 8. They are <u>eating</u> rice now. | T | rice |
| 9. A farmer <u>lived</u> near a great forest. | I | ___ ___ |
| 10. Karan <u>tied</u> some wooden sticks together. | T | wooden sticks |

Exercise - 2

A. 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.

- To fly kites is Mohan's favourite pastime.
- Being honest to oneself is what we all must learn.
- To try is better than to give up without trying.
- To earn money by working hard is the best thing to do.
- Kalyani loves reading and writing Hindi.
- Working hard is the best way to succeed.
- To get up on time has always been Suman's problem.

B. 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** you stand on your head?
I **could** when I was at school but I **can't** now.
- When I was a child, I **could** understand adults, and now that I am an adult, I **cannot** understand children.
- At the end of the month, the authorities will send him an enormous telephone bill which he **shall not** pay.
- When you were injured, **could** you walk or did they have to carry you?
- At the age of five, he **could** read quite well.
- You have put too much in your bag; you never **could** carry all that.
- When I have passed my driving test, I **shall** hire a car from our local garage.
- When the fog lifts, we **shall** see where we are.

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

- There **may** be some truth in what he says.
- Can** a dog swim?
- You **can** go home now.

4. Death **may** come any time.
5. My sister **could** not go yesterday since she was too busy.
6. He worked hard so that he **might** win a scholarship.
7. He hoped that Anju **might** admit her mistake.
8. I tried to pluck the mangoes but I **could** not.
9. **May** you have a happy and long life!
10. He **can** outdo every competitor.

11

Simple Tenses

Exercise - 1

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

1. I always **go** for a morning walk with my friend.
2. My friend **studies** in an English-medium school.
3. These children **are** (be) very naughty. They always **make** a noise.
4. Naman **wants** to borrow some books from the library.
5. Anuj and Varun **play** together in the evening.
6. Our gardener **looks after** the plants in our garden.
7. Manisha **writes** a letter to her mother regularly.
8. My grandparents **live** in Mumbai.

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

1. Raman does not polish his shoes.
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. When does the Bandra Express arrive?
6. The hunter does not go to the forest for hunting.
7. She waits for you outside the station.
8. What does my teacher teach me in the class?
9. Do you not listen to your teacher attentively?
10. They asked the man to help them.

Exercise - 2

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

1. I promise I **will not tell** (not tell) anyone this secret.

2. I made her a good offer. I hope she is **going to take** (take) it.
3. Look at the clouds. It is **going to rain** (rain) in a few minutes.
4. Let us celebrate! We **will have** (have) a party and invite fifty people.
5. Do not worry about the assignment. I **will help** (help) you.
6. The producers think the film **will be** (be) a hit when it releases.
7. I am really hungry. I am **going to make** (make) sandwiches.
8. Kumar is **going to meet** (meet) some friends after work.

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

1. It **was** (be) fantastic.
2. It **did not rain** (not, rain) a lot.
3. Karina and Priyanka **did not help** (not, help) me.
4. We **visited** (visit) the zoo last Saturday.
5. I **did** (do) my homework yesterday.
6. The weather **was** (be) fine yesterday.
7. Last year, I **went** (go) for a holiday to Mount Abu.
8. I **visited** (visit) lots of interesting places last year.
9. We **saw** (see) a beautiful rainbow after the rain.
10. Where **did you spend** (you, spend) your last holiday?

12

Continuous Tenses

Exercise - 1

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

1. Anne **is playing** (play) the piano at the moment.
2. Rohit always **checks** (check) a box of cherries before buying them.
3. Hurry! The shop assistant **is closing** (close) the door.
4. Meera and Malik never **throw** (throw) away rubbish on the road.
5. Look! Purvi **is carrying** (carry) two heavy bags.
6. Farida **is acting** (act) in the school play this year.
7. John usually **walks** (walk) to the market.
8. Reema rarely **visits** (visit) the market, but today she **is going** (go) to meet her school friends there.
9. Raja is **washing** (wash) the dishes and Kirti **is drying** (dry) them.
10. Pooja **studies** (study) in National Girls' School.

11. Every Saturday, Varun **visits** (visit) his grandparents.
12. Be quiet! The baby **is sleeping** (sleep).

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

1. I **give**(give) you my honest opinion.
2. Our boss always **arrives** (arrive) on time.
3. Please be quiet! The baby **is sleeping** (sleep).
4. What **do we have** (we, have) for dinner tonight?
5. What's the matter? Why **are you crying** (you, cry)?
6. Storm clouds **are forming** (form) on the horizon.
7. I **have** (have) lunch in the cafeteria every day.
8. She **is not answering** (no, answer) the phone. She must be busy.
9. Simpson **is not a** (be, not) Canadian. He **comes** (come) from France.
10. I **am going** (go) to the fair. **Do you want** (want) to come along?

Exercise - 2

Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense or the past continuous tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets. One has been done for you.

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) in the classroom when the teacher **entered** (enter).
8. It **began** (begin) to rain when we **were waiting** (wait) at the bus stop.

Exercise - 3

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

1. Do you think it **will snow** (snow) tomorrow?
2. You can come to see me in the afternoon. I **will be working** (work) in the garden.
3. Don't call me at 10 o'clock, I **will be flying** (fly) to New York.
4. At this time tomorrow, I **will be leaving** (leave) for Mumbai.
5. The train **will arrive** (arrive) at platform No. 2.

6. On the beach tomorrow, the children **will be playing** (play) in the sand.
7. Behave yourself or Father **will scold** (scold) you.
8. Grandma **will be knitting** (knit) a sweater for me next week.
9. The jeans **will stretch** (stretch) after some time.
10. They **will charge** (charge) for the repairs.
11. Don't call her now. She **will be having** (have) her dinner.
12. Give your coat to me. I **will hang** (hang) it on the hook.

B. Change the following sentences into the future continuous tense.

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

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

1. Everyone in the class is expecting a long weekend.
2. He and I will have been studying in this school for five years by the end of this month.
- 3.³ Mala will have completed the painting by this evening.
4. The price of petrol will rise soon after the elections.
- 5.³ John will have completed his course in the university by next October.
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.
- 10.³ Ankita will have taught in this school for twenty years when she retires next year.

Exercise - 1

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. Seema has gone to Paris for the summer holidays.
8. My uncle has left for Chennai.
9. Shivam has injured his arm while playing a tennis match.
10. India has taken the lead to create an atmosphere of peace.

B. Supply the Past Perfect Tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Indians **had become** (became) politically conscious before they got freedom from the British.
2. I wish I **had accepted** (accept) the offer.
3. By the time we arrived, they **had gone** (go).
4. The rain **has stopped** (stop) when he went out of the house.
5. They said that they **had completed** (complete) the work.
6. She knew that she **had made** (make) a serious mistake.
7. The police reported that they **had finally captured** (finally capture) the murderer.
8. He was sure that he **had seen** (see) me somewhere before.
9. By the time we reached the station, the train **had left** (leave).
10. He **had visited** (visit) many foreign countries, before he returned home.

Exercise - 2

A. Complete these sentences by filling in the blanks with future perfect tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. They **will have drunk** (drink) all that juice within no time.
2. The police **will have heard** (hear) of the theft by this time.
3. When you come back, I **will have finished** (finish) all the housework.
4. By the end of the term, I **will have read** (read) all the books prescribed in the course.

5. By the time he leaves school, his parents **will have spent** (spend) a lot on his education.
6. By the end of this week, his illness **will have cost** (cost) him too much.
7. By the end of my university course, I **will have attended** (attend) 1,200 lectures.
8. If I continue with my diet, I **will have lost** (lose) 10 kilos by the end of the month.

B. Fill in the blanks with the 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 **rang** (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 **had just opened** (just open) the letter when the wind **blew** (blow) it out of his hand.

14

The Perfect Continuous Tenses

Exercise - 1

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

1. You **have been driving** (drive) for the whole day. Let me drive now.
2. The Prime Minister **has been speaking** (speak) for an hour now.
3. Who **has been knocking** (knock) at the door for ten minutes?
4. Since when **have you been suffering** (suffer) from fever?
5. I **have been living** (live) here since 2010.
6. I feel irritable because I **have not been eating** (not eat) enough lately.
7. The doctor **has been examining** (examine) the patient for over ten minutes.
8. He **has been overworking** (overwork) for a long time. That is why he looks so tired.

9. Malaria **has been raging** (rage) in the city for two weeks.
10. She **has been lying** (lie) unconscious since 4 o'clock.

Exercise - 2

Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past or Past Perfect Continuous Tense 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 salesmen 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.

Exercise - 3

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

1. I am sure that the contractor **will have completed** (complete) the building by the winter this year.
2. The bell **will have rung** (ring) before we reach school.
3. Before she leaves Switzerland, she **will have visited** (visit) all the picnic spots there.
4. We **will have completed** (complete) our course by the end of February.
5. They **will have won** (win) the match by a big margin.

6. I expect that she **will have changed** (change) her mind by now.
7. He **will have passed** (pass) his M.A. examination securing good marks.
8. By the time I arrive, you **will have finished** (finish) reading that novel.
9. By April next, I **will have worked** (work) in this publication for twenty-four years.
10. When you are of my age, you **will have learnt** (learn) much about life.

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

1. Don't irritate him; he **will be asking** (ask) for some help.
2. I **will be writing** (write) a storybook at this time the next month.
3. Your mother **will be waiting** (wait) for you when you reach home.
4. The police **will be patrolling** (patrol) these streets throughout the night.
5. Don't you think she **will be getting** (get) into trouble if she agrees to marry Anil?
6. I **will be working** (work) harder next year.
7. The children **will be playing** (play) in the ground in the evening.
8. This time tomorrow, I **will be entertaining** (entertain) my friends.
9. More and more tourists **will be visiting** (visit) India in the years to come.
10. When you call on her, she **will be writing** (write) a letter.
11. I **will be waiting** (wait) for you at the crossing.
12. I **will be seeing** (see) her tomorrow.
13. What kind of jam **will you be making** (make) for them?
14. We **will be helping** (help) Sunita tomorrow.
15. This time tomorrow, they **will be sitting** (sit) in the cinema hall.

15

Voice

(Active and Passive)

Exercise

Complete these sentences using the passive forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The walls of the ancient monument **are covered** (cover) with mould.
2. The school **was built** (build) between 1935-1937.
3. I cannot find my purse. I think it **has been stolen** (steal)!

4. You will hardly recognise our house. It **has been renovated** (renovate) since your last visit.
5. The hotel, which **was completed** (complete) last year, **has been equipped** (equip) with a gym and a swimming pool.
6. Milk and butter **are sold** (sell) here.
7. The Gobind Sagar **was formed** (form) after the Bhakra Dam was built on the River Sutlej.
8. Finally, the step toward better roads **was undertaken** (undertake) by the municipal corporation.
9. The book launch last week **was attended** (attend) by many well-known professors.
10. Lifeguards **are trained** (train) to save people from drowning.

Exercise - 2

A. Rewrite the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Flowers are being plucked by children in the park.
2. A poem is being recited by her.
3. My lesson is being revised by me.
4. Their house is not being sold by them.
5. Is he being expected by you today?
6. When is a car being bought by you?
7. The field is being ploughed by the farmer.
8. Is noise being made by the boys?
9. The patient is being treated by the doctor.
10. Is the bed being laid by the servant?
11. Whose notebook is being corrected by the teacher?
12. Is your vocabulary being improved by you?

B. Convert the following into Passive Voice.

1. The matter was looked into by him.
2. A sweet song was sung by her.
3. The old lady was helped by me.
4. The task was not finished by us.
5. The beggar was laughed at by the boys.
6. The house was not cleaned by them.
7. Were you helped by Sarla?
8. Were my orders carried out by him?
9. Why was your son beaten by you?
10. What was not done for him by me?

C. Rewrite the following sentences into passive voice.

1. The money had not been stolen by him.
2. By whom had her chain been snatched?
3. A new house had been built by them.
4. By how many students had their fee not been paid?
5. The train had already been missed by us.
6. Had she not been helped by him?
7. Had freedom not been brought by Gandhiji?
8. He had not been abused by me?
9. Had I not been insulted by his remark?
10. When had the match been won by him?
11. By whom had the clerk been bribed?
12. Why had you been praised so much by them?

D. Convert the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Will our language not be appreciated by them?
2. Will you not be helped by me?
3. Will eggs not be bought by us?
4. Will Salman not be sent to jail by the court?
5. When will we be visited by you?
6. Why will we not be welcomed by him?
7. How much money will be needed by you for the purpose?
8. Will the train be missed by them?
9. Will house-keeping never be learnt by her?
10. Will Kashmir be visited by us during the vacation?

Exercise - 1

Underline the adverbs in these sentences and write their kinds.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. They performed <u>well</u> . | Adverb of manner |
| 2. I went there very <u>often</u> . | Adverb of frequency |
| 3. Can't you sing any <u>better</u> ? | Adverb of degree |
| 4. They <u>formerly</u> worked <u>here</u> . | Adverb of time, place |
| 5. She will <u>certainly</u> guide you. | Adverb of manner |
| 6. Take the medicine <u>twice</u> a day. | Adverb of frequency |
| 7. The door is shut. I can't come <u>out</u> . | Adverb of place |
| 8. He is bold <u>enough</u> to talk to anyone. | Adverb of degree |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 9. The application is <u>therefore</u> rejected. | Adverb of reason |
| 10. The time <u>when</u> he came was 5 o'clock. | Relative adverb |
| 11. The meeting was organised <u>peacefully</u> . | Adverb of manner |
| 12. He might have reached <u>there</u> by now. | Adverb of place |

Exercise - 2

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

- | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1. kind | – | kindly | kindly give me some water. |
| 2. clever | – | cleverly | The fox said to the crow cleverly. |
| 3. one | – | once | Once there was an old emperor. |
| 4. strong | – | strongly | The wind blew strongly. |
| 5. regular | – | regularly | I practise yoga regularly. |
| 6. fair | – | fairly | The girl spoke fairly well. |

Exercise - 3

A. Complete the following sentences with correct word choosing from the brackets.

1. He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks so **quickly** (quick/quickly).
2. I prefer studying in the library. It's always **quiet** (quiet/quietly).
3. Rohan **happily** (happy/happily) took up the job he was offered.
4. Madhuri dances **beautifully** (beautiful/beautifully). She has been taking ballet lessons since she was five years old.
5. They speak French very **well** (good/well). They have lived in France for several years.
6. My neighbour always plays **loud** (loud/loudly) music. It's so annoying.
7. Please be **careful** (careful/carefully) in the hallway. The walls have just been painted.
8. Hari is intelligent but he is not a very **good** (good/well) sportsman.
9. He reacted **angrily** (angry/angrily) to the news. I have never seen him so upset.
10. We didn't **completely** (complete/completely) understand the teacher's instructions. Most of us did not finish the assignment.

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

1. The sun was **too** hot for us to even think about going out.
2. She looks **much** better than she did last month when she was suffering from jaundice.

3. Sudha is a **very** fast learner. You will have no trouble in teaching her.
4. He has grown **much** taller than he used to be.
5. There's flour **enough** for two cakes, but there is absolutely no butter at home.
6. She is **quite** a dedicated teacher when it comes to teaching music.
7. The bus was not big **enough** for all of us.
8. I am **very** sleepy today.
9. Tarun is **much** younger than me.
10. He is **quite** fluent in English.

17

Reported Speech

Exercise - 1

Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire.
2. The teacher remarked that I had all done it very badly.
3. They wrote that it was time they had thought about settling that matter.
4. The teacher promised that when he came before school the next day, he would explain it.
5. She wrote that she was waiting and watching and longing for her son's return.
6. The examiner ordered that no one was to bring books into the room nor ask him questions about what he had told them to do.
7. He said that that was his horse and if he did not prove it in a few minutes, he would give up his claim.

Exercise - 2

A. Rewrite these sentences in indirect speech.

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

B. Change the given sentences into indirect speech.

1. He wished that I might live long.
2. She exclaimed with surprise that it was a very fine picture.

3. The lady exclaimed with sorrow that she had been ruined.
4. He asked if I could speak French.
5. The teacher advised not to tell a lie.
6. The child asked his mother to give him some money.

C. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
2. The teacher ordered the boys to sit down.
3. The officer ordered his men to halt.
4. She asked her child to turn the TV down.
5. The teacher advised him not to read so fast.
6. He asked me to wait until he came.

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

2. Ravi said to Manisha, "I am tired."
3. The bird said, "The spider is a liar."
4. Rita said, "I have given you many gifts."
5. The children said, "We are very hungry."

18

Conjunctions

Exercise - 1

Fill in the blanks with suitable coordinating conjunctions.

1. He gave me a bright smile **and** left the hall.
2. Shall we walk **or** go by car?
3. Come here **and** sit beside me.
4. She will meet me **or** contact me by letter.
5. Are you senior **or** junior to him?
6. I invited all my friends **but** only a few came.
7. He'll be promoted to the post of manager **and** will be transferred to Chennai.
8. He has a lot of money **but** he is not happy.

Exercise - 2

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable subordinating conjunctions.

1. He left **before** the match was over.
2. They don't know us **because** we have never met.
3. The child keeps sucking the straw **though** the bottle is empty.
4. Tie a scarf around your neck **before** you leave the house in such a cold weather.

5. I thought twice **before** replying to her letter.
6. I have taken care of the child **since** it was born.
7. They'll not apply for the job **for** they are sure that they'll not get a good salary.
8. You are allowed to go **if** you have ironed all the clothes.
9. **If** he slips, he'll get injured.
10. They won't mend their ways **unless** strict discipline is imposed.
11. I am not as crazy about TV serials **as** you (are).
12. **If** you drop that glass, it will break.
13. **Though** the plane crashed, no one was hurt.
14. We eat **so that** we may survive.
15. **Since** food goes through a factory process, it loses its flavour and quality.

B. Join each pair of sentences using suitable correlative conjunctions.

1. **Either** Prasant **or** Shashank must have done this mischief.
2. **Both** cricket **and** football are popular in India.
3. **Neither** Peter **nor** Andrew has passed the test.
4. He is **both** a professional footballer **and** a successful businessman.
5. **Either** you love him **or** hate him, you have to admit that he is very popular.
6. I'm totally confused — I don't know **whether** he is coming **or** going.
7. She **not only** wrote the screenplay for the film **but also** acted a role in it.
8. I do not know **whether** my father is arriving by the 8 o'clock flight **or** 9 o'clock flight.

Exercise

A. Write whether the following sentences are simple, compound (double or multiple) or complex.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Simple | 2. Simple | 3. Compound |
| 4. Complex | 5. Compound | 6. Complex |

B. Combine the following pairs of sentences into complex sentences using the word given in brackets.

1. If you want success, you should work hard.
2. Tell me the reason why you did not go to school today.
3. Kanak is as good at Science as Raman.

4. She is the girl who stole my book.
5. Though he has got a good job, he is not happy.
6. Rahul did not go to school because he had fever.
7. The students finished their project so that they could get good scores.
8. Raman learnt the lesson that his teacher had told him.

20

Prepositions

Exercise - 1

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

1. There is not much difference in age between Sohrab and **him** (he, him).
2. He has no friend but **me** (I, me).
3. Wait for Sita and **me** (I, me).
4. It makes no difference to you or **me** (I, me).
5. Between you and **him**, he is losing his mind (him, he).
6. He took a photograph of **we** boys playing cricket (we, us).

Exercise - 2

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

1. She has no objection **to** my borrowing her book.
2. They have no sympathy **for** the guilty.
3. What is the difference **between** a town and a city?
4. A sudden decrease **in** temperature was recorded.
5. This robbery has no connection **with** last week's robbery.
6. We placed an order **for** dinner.
7. She has no interest **in** comics.
8. The computer is a wonderful machine **for** storing data.
9. I was invited **to** the party.
10. The poor man was punished **for** doing no crime.

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

1. My friend lives **beside** that road.
2. Do not laugh **at** me.
3. They are always kind **to** children.
4. He is fond **of** playing cricket.
5. He was guilty **of** theft.
6. His version is different **from** yours.

7. There is a garden **in front of** the house.
8. He lives **with** his father.
9. The child was pleased **with** the gift.
10. He is worthy **of** reward.

21

Comprehension

The Crowded Home

A. Tick (3) against the correct answers.

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

B. Answer the following questions.

1. His house was small. He had trouble in adjusting his big family in that house.
2. First time, Nasiruddin advised him to put his ten chicken into the house.
3. The donkey and the goat were put in the house later.
4. The advised him to take all the animals back outside his house.
5. With all the animals out, his house looked spacious and no one of them had any complaint.

C. Find from the story words that mean the same as the following.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. difficulty | trouble | 2. anxious | distressed |
| 3. persuaded | convinced | 4. anguished | distressed |
| 5. unhappy | miserable | 6. large | spacious |

D. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. The man told Nasiruddin that things were even worse then.
2. Nasiruddin advised (him) then to take his donkey and put it too in the house.
3. The man told Nasiruddin that his family was really upset then and that everyone in the house was complaining.
4. The man told Nasiruddin that his plan had worked.

Lizzy : The Lion Cub

A. Answer these questions briefly.

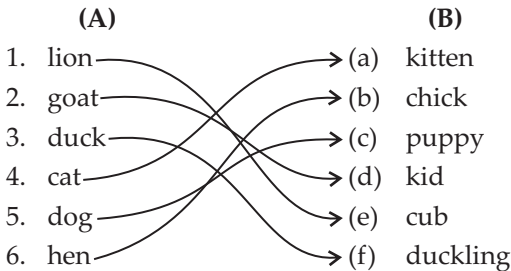
1. Lizzy wanted to have a mane.
2. Because she was a girl and girls do not have mane.
3. Osmund gave her a bottle of hair tonic but it did not work.
4. Lizzy returned home with her head full of ostrich feathers.
5. The mane made her feel very hot in summer.

6. Lizzy always felt very uncomfortable with this mane so she pulled off her feather mane.
7. She felt freer and lighter without the mane.

B. Write who said it, why it was said and when it was said?

1. Lizzy's mother, she said so because girls (female lions) do not have mane. She said this when Lizzy wanted a mane.
2. Lizzy said it. She said so because the hair tonic did not work. She said this when she was angry with Osmund.
3. Lizzy's mother said this. She said so because Lizzy looked lovely without a feather mane. She said it when Lizzy threw away the mane and came home.

C. Match the animals/birds in column A with their young ones in column B.



D. Find out from the story one word for each of the following.

1. mane
2. bald
3. river-bank
4. comb

E. Write comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. fair | fairer | fairest |
| 2. wise | wiser | wisest |
| 3. long | longer | longest |
| 4. angry | angrier | angriest |
| 5. light | lighter | lightest |

The Pigtail

A. On the basis of your reading of the above poem, complete the following sentences :

1. The sage had a **pigtail hanging behind him**.
2. The sage **wondered much** and **sorrowed more** as the pigtail **hung behind him**.
3. He swore that he'd **change the pigtail's place** and will **have it hanging at his face**.

4. The sage found the solution to the problem and **he turned himself round but it mattered not a pin.**
5. The sage turned **round** and went **up and down** but the pigtail hung behind him.
6. Finally, the sage wasn't **able to change its place because the pigtail was still faithful to his back and it still hangs behind him.**

B. Answer the following questions.

1. He was troubled because his pigtail hung behind him, but he wanted to hang it at his face.
2. He decided to hang it at his face.
3. He turned round and round to execute his plan.
4. The pigtail still hung behind him. He did not succeed in his efforts.

C. Write two adjectives to describe the sage.

1. curious
2. puzzled

D. List four verbs from the poem which begin with the letter 't'.

1. turned
2. tack
3. twist
4. twirl

E. Find out words from the poem which mean the same as :

1. sorrowed
2. puzzled
3. not a pin
4. slack
5. steadily

Bomboos

A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

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

B. Write the parts of speech of the following words :

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. useful | adjective | 2. almost | adverb |
| 3. country | noun | 4. grow | verb |
| 5. variety | noun | 6. with | preposition |
| 7. and | conjunction | 8. they | pronoun |

C. Find from the passage words that are opposite in meaning of :

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. least | most | 2. solid | hollow |
| 3. in | out | 4. occasionally | often |
| 5. not enough | extensive | 6. collect | distribute |
| 7. flood | drought | 8. width | length |

D. Rewrite the following sentences in Simple Past tense.

1. Bamboo grew extensively in the north-east and in the western Ghats.
2. Many species of bamboo flowered once in several years and the died.
3. India produced over 3 million tones of bamboo annually.

22

Message Writing

Exercise

Do it yourself.

23

Writing a Biography

Exercise

Do it yourself.

24

Dialogue Writing

Exercise

Do it yourself.

25

Letters to Editors

Exercise

Do it yourself.

26

Essay Writing

Exercise

Do it yourself.