

Exercise - 1

Read the following sentences and underline the direct object and circle the indirect object in each sentence. Cross (7) the sentence which has no object.

1. Sohan sang a song for his friends.
2. He eats an apple every day.
3. Give (me) my book at once!
4. The dog waved its tail and ran away.
5. My mother always buys fresh vegetables.
6. I took an umbrella and walked in the rain.
7. My friend told (me) a secret about the earth.
8. The cat jumped high in the air. 7
9. My friend bought (me) a storybook.
10. I wrote a letter to my best (friend).

Exercise - 2

Complete the following sentences either with compound subjects or with compound predicates.

1. **Sonia and Priya** are walking in the lawn.
2. Would **you all** like to **take some tea** and biscuits?
3. **Hari and Mohan** are both going to visit their grandparents.
4. **My friends and I** want to go on a foreign tour.
5. The lionesses in the forest **are searching for prey** and shelter.
6. All the animals in the sanctuary **are safe and sound**.
7. Where **do you and your friends** like to **go for a picnic** and trekking?
8. **Reena and Meena** have gone to the market for shopping.
9. **Both Ravi and Hari** can work on this assignment.
10. Gaurav not only **sings well** but also **dances beautifully**.

Exercise - 3

Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.

1. Can you go to the station and book the tickets?
2. What a wonderful presentation!
3. She is going to school these days.
4. It is not possible to get success if you do not work hard.

5. Do you homework now!
6. Does Dolly look like her mother?
7. Tarun is happy with the change in syllabus.
8. All of them know her.
9. Will they come to your party?
10. How pitiful the children in the slum are!
11. Are you sure Aruna will be able to practise it today, aren't you?
12. This is not slightly irresponsible of you.

2

Finite and Non-Finite Verbs

Exercise

A. **Underline the finite and encircle the non-finite verbs in these sentences.**

1. Grandmother used (to tell) us interesting stories.
2. Roger was appointed by the school (to manage) the library.
3. (Swimming) is an excellent sport.
4. The old man was worried about what others would think.
5. I could have walked for hours.
6. (Having entered) the haunted house, he was scared (to move).
7. (Jumping) from the moving train, he injured himself.
8. Anju had blamed Sanjay for the mistake.
9. Sajid has been transferred to Meerut (to supervise) the project.
10. (Having undergone) training for two years, Rahul could play the sitar quite well.

B. **Fill in the blanks with non-finite forms (infinitives/gerunds or participles) of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. She always likes **to help** the needy.
2. Would you like **eating** your lunch now?
3. **Having** the door open, she went out.
4. I like **listening** to music while exercising.
5. **Eating** raw radish is beneficial for health.
6. They went to the open field **to fly** kites.
7. I love **to travel** by train as I enjoy the landscapes on both sides.
8. The **defeated** players made a loud noise.
9. My father has gone to Delhi **to attend** a wedding.
10. The teacher heard a noise **coming** from the next classroom.
11. **Completing** his work, Ayush went to bed.

12. The thief admitted **to have stolen** ornaments from the house.
13. I am delighted at Kirti's **winning** the first prize in debate.
14. **Walking** in the morning is beneficial for our health.

3

Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences

Exercise

Identify the following sentences and write Simple, Compound or Complex against each.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. complex | 2. compound | 3. compound | 4. complex |
| 5. complex | 6. complex | 7. complex | 8. complex |
| 9. complex | 10. complex | 11. complex | 12. compound |
| 13. complex | 14. compound | 15. compound | 16. compound |
| 17. compound | 18. complex | 19. complex | 20. complex |

4

Clauses

Exercise

A. Read these sentences and identify the clauses. Write MC for main clause, SC for subordinate clause and CC for coordinate clause.

1. ^{MC} He runs in the open field ^{SC} when he feels like it.
2. ^{MC} I love cats ^{CC} but my sister likes dogs.
3. ^{MC} He tried and tried again ^{CC} till he succeeded.
4. ^{MC} The train will leave ^{SC} when the green signal is given.
5. ^{MC} The girl ^{SC} who came yesterday ^{MC} was Monu's sister.
6. ^{MC} Ajay left for Chennai last month, ^{CC} and he has not returned since.
7. ^{MC} Ravi has a motorbike ^{CC} but prefers to ride a bicycle.
8. ^{MC} Use the washing machine carefully, ^{SC} as I showed you yesterday.
9. ^{MC} Priya had a nice basket full of fruits ^{SC} which I like most.
10. ^{MC} I wanted to play Scrabble, ^{CC} but my sister was keen on playing Monopoly.
11. ^{MC} Debu likes music ^{SC} that is composed by A R Rahman.

6. The leader spoke what was very inspiring.
7. I do not know whether I can hold my breath for a whole minute.
8. We know what she knits in her room.

C. Complete these sentences with clauses that act as subjects to the verbs.

1. **Everybody knows that** I love to eat the mangoes.
2. **I could not understand what** he whispered.
3. **I am not aware of what** is their business.
4. **What you do or eat** does not concern me.
5. **The puzzled manager** could not decide what to do.
6. **India has people of many religions and** all are a part of India.
7. **What he said** has surprised me.
8. **That he would slip down** was inevitable.
9. **I am happy to know that the dress** is beautiful.
10. **What the teacher said** was heard by everybody.

D. Make eight questions having noun clauses in place of objects from the table. One has been done for you.

2. Does Ankit know how he won the trophy?
3. Does Ankit know where he should stay?
4. Does Ankit know that he is the only boy to have won the trophy?
5. Does Ankit know which food he should eat?
6. Does Ankit know what places he must visit?
7. Does Ankit know why he has to leave for Australia?
8. Does Ankit know how he should commute?

6

Adverb Clauses

Exercise - 1

Complete these sentences with adverbial clauses from the box. One has been done for you.

2. He went to the studio **where the cost of a passport-size photo is nominal**.
3. **Where there are computers**, there are people who are addicted to the internet!
4. A nurse can find a job **wherever she goes**.
5. Keep the document safely **where no one can find it**.
6. **Wherever it was possible**, they camped for the night.
7. Birds fly to **wherever** they can find food.
8. The doctor rushed to **where the accident had taken place**.

Exercise - 2

Complete these sentences with the adverbial clauses of time from the box. One has been done for you.

2. We will accept the responsibility **while I we were on vacation**.
3. My father, **when he saw my mother looking worried**, tried to cheer her up.
4. My mother wants to continue working **as long as she finds her work challenging**.
5. The children played on the beach **while we swam in the sea**.
6. **As the child got older**, he became more stubborn.
7. Our neighbours looked after the dog **while I was at work**.
8. **As soon as she joins college**, she will move into a hostel.

Exercise - 3

Match the first half of each sentence in column A with the second half in column B.

A	B
1. He lived life	(a) in the way some brilliant children are. (3)
2. Please read the poem	(b) as other young animals do. (5)
3. Shehzad is not boastful	(c) as they were told to by their chief. (6)
4. We are narrating the incident	(d) as only he could. (1)
5. The tiger cubs like to play	(e) like her father used to. (7)
6. The village voted	(f) as it occurred. (4)
7. She prefers reading classics	(g) (in) the way I read it. (2)

Exercise - 4

Complete these sentences using the subordinates because, since, so that or due to.

1. You need proper shoes to go hiking in the mountains **because** the ground is rough and hard.
2. She quickly got up from her seat **so that** the old woman could sit down.
3. They quit their jobs **because** they had not been promoted.
4. You should speak slowly and clearly with foreigners **because** their Hindi is not good.
5. You should take a packed lunch **because** the school canteen might be closed today.
6. You should come home early today **because** the film starts at 4 p.m.

Exercise - 5

A. Join these sentences using so ... that and such ... that. One has been done for you.

2. It was **such** a boring film **that** we left in the middle of it.
3. Sakshi speaks French **so** well **that** one would think it is her mother tongue.
4. Rashmi is **so** weak in maths **that** she barely passes her exams.
5. We had **such** a wonderful time at school **that** we felt sad at leaving it.
6. It was **so** warm this winter **that** most people did not use their winter clothes.
7. AC-3 is **such** a safe aircraft **that** pilots love to fly it.
8. It rained **so** hard today **that** hundreds of trees were uprooted.

B. Complete these sentences with the phrases choosing from the box.

1. One must work hard **in order to** do well in the exams.
2. Sunita rented a bigger house, **in order that** she would have more space for her ten dogs.
3. The tools are laid out neatly **in order to** make the job easier.
4. He opened the safe **in order to** place the passports inside.
5. They gave a big party **in order to** impress the new boss.
6. We keep the bread in the fridge **so that** it does not go bad.
7. Cricket players wear a lot of protective gear **so that** they do not get hurt.

C. Join these sentences using the subordinates in the brackets. One has been done for you.

2. Since he has been living in England for the past ten years, he speaks good English.
3. You should take at least one jacket because it may get windy.
4. I'll give you an alarm clock so that you do not oversleep.
5. Write the address of your hotel on a piece of paper since the name is difficult to remember.
6. Wear your school badge on your shirt because those are the rules of the school.
7. Make sure you carry a pen and a book with you since you may have to take notes.

D. Underline the adverb clauses and write if they are adverb clauses of

time, place, manner, purpose and result or reason. One has been done for you.

2. Bring the book a little closer so that I may see it more clearly.
Adverb of purpose
3. The little boy's schoolbag was so heavy that he could not carry it.
Adverb of result
4. I could not go out to play as I had my cousins visiting.
Adverb of reason
5. We went back to the cafe where we had met. Adverb of place
6. After school, Marie takes a ricksha to go to her tuition class.
Adverb of time
7. Since it was not too dark, we could still find our way back home.
Adverb of result
8. We waited outside the studio while the recording was on.
Adverb of time

7

Relative Clauses

Exercise

- A. Underline the relative clauses in these sentences and write if they are defining or non-defining clauses. Put a comma where required.
1. The caller who just spoke to me on the mobile is my uncle. defining
 2. I can identify the girl who stole my book. defining
 3. My grandmother who is quite old is still active. defining
 4. Shakespeare, who wrote a number of classical novels, is no longer alive. non-defining
 5. The letter that you mailed to me last week has arrived. defining
 6. He told me about his experience while in Shimla which was interesting. non-defining
 7. Everything that he told you was a lie. defining
 8. Have you found your umbrella that you had lost? defining
 9. My neighbour, who is very kind and helpful, is the person I admire. non-defining
 10. I live in Lucknow, which is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. non-defining
- B. Combine the following pairs of sentences by changing the sentences in colour in relative clauses.
1. What is the name of the boy whom you gave a mobile phone?

2. This is my uncle Gopal who is living in America.
3. She has lost the pen which I gave to her.
4. The girl is weeping as her book is torn into pieces by her younger brother.
5. The man, whom we met yesterday at the school function, is a great poet.
6. We visited Porbandar where Gandhiji was born.
7. Rabies, which is generally found in dogs, is a dangerous disease.
8. We went on a picnic to Mussoorie which is in the north of India.
9. Don't play with street dogs which are dangerous and can harm you.
10. I visited the exhibition where many shops were selling costly toys .

C. Fill in the blanks of the sentences given below with suitable relative clause from the box.

1. The dress, **that the tailor stitched for me**, does not fit me well.
2. Urmila was reading the book **that was gifted to her** by me.
3. She ran away with fear **when a figure covered in black** whispered to her.
4. She is the teacher **who helped me** overcome my defective pronunciation.
5. New Delhi railway platform No. 5, **which is being renovated**, is closed for public.
6. We walked to the roadside stall **where they were selling** samosas.
7. My friend lives in a house **which has a beautiful lawn**.
8. Every winter, birds fly to the south **where the climate is warmer**.

D. Complete the following definitions using correct relative pronouns.

1. An adjective is a part of speech **which** 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 **that** 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 **wherever** you like in this building.
10. The elephants, **which** are approaching to the river, seem to be thirsty.

8

Pronouns

Exercise - 1

- A. Fill in the blanks with personal, possessive, interrogative, demonstrative or indefinite pronouns.
1. **They** always talk about their forefathers.
 2. **Whose** is this cow roaming in the street?
 3. The books lying on that table are **mine**.
 4. I am sorry for **I** have hurt your feelings.
 5. **Either** of the articles is worth to win a prize.
 6. **What** were you talking in the party?
 7. **Each** of these boys is a good bowler.
 8. **Who** was waiting for you at the railway station?
- B. Join these pairs of sentences with appropriate relative pronouns.
1. When the boy was feeling sleepy, the teacher asked him to wash his face.
 2. When my teacher heard the news, she was shocked.
 3. The boy whose coat I hung on the hook is the best athlete.
 4. The people who can handle problems are always happy.
 5. I posted the guard, whom I found sleeping, outside the gate.
 6. We should be grateful to our teacher who taught us.
 7. The finishing which was done by experts was done easily.
 8. I went crazy on seeing the crowd who was waiting for the singers to come on the stage.

Exercise - 2

- A. Underline the reflexive pronouns and circle the emphatic pronouns in the following sentences.
1. I (myself) heard his comments.
 2. We often deceive ourselves.
 3. He (himself) said she was going to stay home.
 4. I (myself) went to the market and bought it.
 5. He (himself) painted his garden house.
 6. Ankita did it herself .
 7. Gopal (himself) was not aware of the plan.

8. Ayesha (herself) told me that she was quitting her job.
9. You must believe me. I (myself) heard him bang the door while leaving the house.
10. I will give myself five days to finish this project.

B. Join these pairs of sentences with appropriate relative pronouns.

1. Who do not want to leave the house?
2. Who will take the first bus?
3. What can you keep for a week?
4. Who was trapped in the weeds?
5. Who saved the child from drowning?
6. Who plans to take the early morning flight?
7. What did the tailor send last evening?
8. Whom did Ragini give the cheque?
9. Who bought the house with the concrete roof?
10. Where do birds love to build their nests?
11. What is the government going to call for a total ban on?
12. What are to be answered within an hour?

9

Adjectives

Exercise - 1

Identify the adjectives in these sentences, and write the kind of each.

1. There is still some milk in the jug. **Adjective of quantity**
2. Either boy can go at a time, but not both. **Distributive adjective**
3. Those flowers have withered. **Distributive adjective**
4. A few members attended the meeting. **Adjective of number**
5. The excitement of meeting with each other was breathless.
Adjective of quality
6. Stand aside. Let these people pass. **Demonstrative adjective**
7. They are too poor to afford enough food to eat.
Adjective of quantity
8. He is deeply ashamed of his rude behaviour. **Adjective of quality**
9. He should be given a second chance to qualify the test.
Adjective of number
10. That train is bound for Chennai. **Demonstrative adjective**

Exercise - 2

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives given within brackets. Don't forget to use the appropriate articles, where required.

1. Madhuri has a (tidy) **tidier** room than her sister.
2. Australia is (big) **bigger** than England.
3. Serena is a (good) **better** tennis player than Venus.
4. Savita's got (few) **fewer** friends than you, but that doesn't matter.
5. Quite a few people think that Japanese is (difficult) **a difficult** language to learn.
6. The Mohun Bagan Football Club played (bad) **worse** than the East Bengal Football Club yesterday.
7. Cats are not (intelligent) **more intelligent** than dogs.
8. Trigonometry is (difficult) **more difficult** than Geometry.
9. (hot) **The hottest** desert of all is the Sahara, and it's in Africa.
10. Who is (talkative) **the most talkative** person in your family?

B. Complete these sentences with comparative or superlative adjectives.

1. This story is **more interesting** than that.
2. I am the **youngest** member in the family.
3. Mother made a **delicious** biryani for lunch.
4. He looks **happier** than before.
5. Padma is **shorter** than her brother.
6. Train rides are a **cheap** mode of travelling and are **cheaper** than flying.
7. She is the **younger** of the two sisters.
8. He is **smarter** than everyone else in the class.
9. I am learning to play tennis and it does not seem as **easy** as I had imagined it would be.
10. I am **sharper** at Maths now than I used to be.

C. Tick (3) the correct forms of adjectives in these sentences.

1. Delhi is more ³**polluted**/**polluter** than other big cities in India.
2. He is one of the ³**best athletes**/**bestest athletes** in our school.
3. This is the ³**delicousest**/**most delicious** dish I have ever tasted.
4. My shirt has become ³**tighter**/**more tight** than before.
5. No ³**furthest**/**further** information is available about the criminal.

6. She is the **capablest/most capable** person in this room.
7. Aditi looks **smarter/smarter** than her brother.
8. My sister is the **younger/youngest** in the family.
9. The new table is **heavier/more heavy** than the old one.
10. Which is **more slow/slower**—a tortoise or a snail?

D. Answer these questions using the superlative or the comparative forms of the adjectives.

1. Mohan is the tallest student in our class.
2. The railway station is nearer to my house than the airport.
3. January is the coldest month in my city.
4. China is larger in population than India.
5. 22 June is the longest day in a year.
6. The humming bird is the smallest bird in the world.
7. Kharagpur is the longest railway platform in India.

10

Simple Present & Simple Past Tense

Exercise

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

1. The sun **is** a star. (be)
2. I **go** to sleep at nine-thirty every night. (go)
3. My sister's flight **lands** at ten-forty tonight. (land)
4. The Gulf of Finland **is** a sight to behold in the winter. (be)
5. I usually **visit** sea beaches in the winter months. (visit)
6. What time **does** Riya **go** for her dance classes? (go)
7. I usually **play** for an hour after school. (play)
8. My colleague, Rahul **fixes** my appointments and **takes** care of my schedule. (fix, take)
9. She **plans** to visit her brother next month. (plan)
10. There **are** twelve months in a year. (be)

B. Complete the following sentences with the simple past tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. They **parked** their cars on either side of the road. (park)
2. The committee **did** not **make** efforts to interest more youths. (make)
3. She **had** a bath every morning. (have)

4. We **visited** our grandparents in the village yesterday. (visit)
5. The children **saw** many birds and animals in the zoo. (see)
6. **Did** you **help** the injured boy to reach the hospital? (help)
7. She **stayed** at my house for a month. (stay)
8. Where **did** you **go** in your summer vacation? (go)

C. Change the following sentences into simple present or simple past tense.

1. A cobbler mends my shoes.
2. The fox runs into the forest.
3. His parents buy a bicycle for him.
4. We play a match with the team of Sun Rise School.
5. I celebrate my birthday with my friends.
6. Ramesh worked for a children's magazine.
7. Sonal left for Mumbai on Sunday and planned to settle there.

11

Present Continuous & Past Continuous Tense

Exercise

A. Complete the following sentences with Present Continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. The birds **are chirping** in the tree.
2. The dog **is running** after the cat.
3. The teacher **is teaching** the students in the class.
4. The children **are fighting** with each other.
5. The thief **is snatching** the lady's golden chain.
6. Priya and Reshu **are dancing** in the party.
7. The master **is beating** his servant.
8. The milkmaid **is bringing** milk for us.
9. The mother **is cooking** food for her children.
10. The players **are playing** cricket in the field.

B. Complete the following sentences with Past Continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Yesterday, I **was writing** a letter to my friend.
2. Neeta **was drawing** water from the well.
3. Monkeys **were climbing** up the trees.
4. The baby **was sleeping** in the bed.
5. You **were not telling** a story to the children.

6. The boy **was playing** the harmonium yesterday.
7. The police **was chasing** the thief in the street.
8. Each girl in the party **was dancing** merrily.
9. The wolves **were howling** in the forest.
10. The soldiers **were fighting** bravely with the enemy.

C. Change and rewrite the following sentences into Past Continuous Tense.

1. The hunters were shooting the tigers.
2. The teachers were taking part in the procession.
3. The stars were shining in the sky.
4. The horses were drawing the cart.
5. You were driving the car very fast.
6. The postman was delivering the letters.
7. Why were you beating the poor child?
8. Was your brother going to visit the book fair?

D. Change and rewrite the following sentences into Present Continuous Tense.

1. Why are you wandering in the market?
2. Is she not cooking food for you?
3. My mother is preparing a sweet dish for me.
4. The watchman is not sleeping in the room.
5. The train is coming late by two hours.

E. Change the following sentences as directed.

1. I am not listening to the music on the radio.
2. Who are making a noise in the street?
3. They were waiting for you at the platform.
4. The man was not crying for help.
5. How is the old man speaking?

12

**Present Perfect &
Past Perfect Tense**

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with Present Perfect or Past Perfect form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Helen **had left** by the time we arrived.
2. She knew that she **had made** a serious mistake.
3. The inspector reported that he **had caught** the thief.

4. She asked me why I **had left** the party so early.
5. Previously, he **was** a very good student.
6. The patient **had died** before the doctor came.
7. It **had rained** before we started for the picnic.
8. The thief **had escaped** before the police came.
9. They **had taken** breakfast before going to school.
10. The labourer **had finished** his work before two hours.
11. We **have heard** about your marriage two days ago.
12. I **had learnt** my lesson before the teacher arrived.
13. The washerman **has washed** their clothes.
14. My friend **had reached** Kolkata before 8:00 pm yesterday.

B. Complete these sentences using the past perfect tense forms of the verbs in the brackets. One has been done for you.

2. I did not recognise Neelam because **she had changed completely**.
3. There was pin-drop silence when I reached home as **everyone had gone to sleep**.
4. Zarina was groaning because **she had hurt her knee**.
5. Suresh could not participate in the debate because **he had not practised enough**.
6. We arrived late at the stadium; **the match had already begun**.
7. I invited Riya for the birthday party but she could not come as **she had other commitments**.

C. Fill in each of the following blanks with the present perfect tense of the verb given in brackets.

1. I **have seen** (see) many ups and down in my life.
2. They **have been** (be) to Agra three times.
3. She **has failed** (fail) in the Secondary Examination thrice.
4. He **has given** (give) up smoking.
5. She **has not heard** (not hear) from you since long.
6. They **have come** (come) back from Kolkata recently.
7. I **have not joined** (not join) my duty so far.
8. My father **has returned** (return) from the bazaar just now.
9. You **have grown** (grow) too weak.
10. We came to Mumbai in 2006 and **have lived** (live) here ever since.
11. I **have solved** (solve) all the sums.
12. **Have you ever been** (be) to Kashmir before?
13. I **have known** (know) him for two years.

14. I **have seen** (see) this film several times.
15. Malaria **has broken** (break) out in the city.

13

Present Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Exercise

- A. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous or simple past form of the verbs given in the brackets.**
1. I **have been teaching** the students for two hours.
 2. He **has been cutting** vegetables for 10 minutes.
 3. Mother **has been cooking** food since 10 a.m.
 4. The children **have been sleeping** since 8 p.m.
 5. Dogs **had been barking** last night for a long time.
 6. The peon **has been ringing** the bell for five minutes.
 7. Last year, we **had been dancing** in the party for 2 hours.
 8. My teacher **has been teaching** in this school since 1998.
- B. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or the past perfect tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**
1. The Khannas **had lived** in Delhi for ten years before they **moved** to Mumbai.
 2. Devraj **got** his first promotion after he **had worked** for five years.
 3. The tired host **rested** for a while after all the guests **had left**.
 4. The children **wrote** excellent essays after the teacher **had discussed** the points.
 5. When she **returned** home last night, her daughter **had gone** to sleep.
 6. The students **had already assembled** when the chief guest **arrived**.
 7. Arun's experiment **failed** because he **had not given** much thought to it.
- C. Correct the errors in the words in colour and rewrite the sentences.**
1. The show is over. They had been watching it since the beginning.
 2. He is living in Agra. He has been living in Agra for five years.
 3. The boatmen have been rowing for the past two hours. They need rest now.
 4. "Why have you not been taking the medicines for the last two days?" the doctor asked the patient.

5. I have been reading this book since Monday. It's very interesting.
6. Ramesh has been working in Kolkata since 1998.
7. His head has been aching badly for two hours. He needs to be taken to the doctor.
8. The teacher has stopped now. He had been teaching us since 8 o'clock.
9. The washerman is tired now. He had been washing clothes since morning.
10. It is water all around. It had been raining heavily for the last three hours.

14

Adverbs

Exercise - 1

A. Identify the following adverbs and write them under the appropriate column in the table shown below.

Adverbs of Manner	Adverbs of Time	Adverbs of Place	Adverbs of Frequency	Adverbs of Degree	Relative Adverbs
bravely gladly badly softly slowly fast	today yesterday soon early	outside here there near everywhere	twice always never daily seldom rarely	completely totally fully nearly partly very	where when why

B. Notice the underlined adverbs in these sentences and write the kind of each.

1. Adverb of place
2. Interrogative adverb
3. Adverb of manner
4. Adverb of degree
5. Adverb of time
6. Adverb of place
7. Adverb of degree
8. Adverb of frequency
9. Adverb of manner
10. Adverb of manner

Exercise - 2

Rewrite each sentence by using the adverb given in the brackets in its correct position.

1. The children play hide-and-seek in the park.
2. Grandfather drives his car carefully.
3. Mother hardly ever watches television.
4. Did you both enjoy the movie?
5. He was the only child in the room.
6. We also must visit them.

7. My cousins are definitely coming to Delhi soon.
8. Her husband will probably buy her some flowers.
9. That man almost fell off the terrace.
10. Yesterday we went for a picnic.

Exercise - 3

Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adverbs.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. little	less	least
2. badly	worse	worst
3. late	later	latest
4. gladly	more gladly	most gladly
5. quick	quicker	quickest
6. well	better	best
7. pleasantly	more pleasantly	most pleasantly
8. soon	sooner	soonest

15

Determiners

Exercise

- A. Underline the determiners in these sentences. One has been done for you.
2. Four young men got off the bus.
 3. A few people turned up for the meeting.
 4. I have a feeling that neither of them will come for dinner.
 5. Both the sons are studying abroad.
 6. Every child has the right to education.
- B. Complete these sentences with **few**, **a few**, **little** or **a little**. One has been done for you.
2. You will have to hurry up; we have **little** time before the meeting begins.
 3. It was depressing; **a few** people survived the fire in the building.
 4. There is a drought in our village because there has been **little** rain this year.
 5. I am so excited, I am going to London and will actually be staying there for **a few** days.
 6. My uncle has been on roller coaster rides **a few** times and he has always enjoyed the experience.

C. Tick (3) the sentences that are correct and rewrite those that are incorrect.

1. Let us listen to a little music during dinner.
2. I love to sing a few songs around the campfire.
3. We all need a little help at some time or the other.
4. I like a little honey in my coffee.
5. The policeman asked him a few questions.
6. Please give me a few more minutes.

D. Join these sentences with both, either or neither.

1. Both Aditi and Rupa were early.
2. Neither Aditi nor Rupa went to school.
3. Either he has to apologise for not contacting me or has to meet me immediately.
4. The play was both entertaining and well enacted.
5. The child's name is either Kusum or Kiran.

16

Subject-Verb Agreement

Exercise

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

1. The famous actor and singer **is** dead.
2. Bharat and Riya **are** planning a trip to Goa.
3. He or his brother **is** going to the market.
4. Measles **is** usually more prevalent in summer.
5. Neither Peter nor his friends **were** present at the function.
6. Each of the boys **was** punished.
7. Some of you **do not** realise the truth.
8. Many students **come** late to school.
9. Indian airlines **connects** all big cities of India.
10. The doctor, along with the nurse, **is** looking at the x-ray.
11. Ten kilograms of rice, **was** all I needed for the party.
12. Three kilometers **is** a long distance to walk.
13. Many of those players **were** awarded with costly gifts.
14. The herd of cows **is** grazing in the green field.

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

1. He is the man who respects his parents.

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

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

1. One of the most enjoyable ways to exercise (³is/³are) to take part in organized games.
2. Everyone (³need/³needs) to exercise regularly to stay fit.
3. People (³has/³have) done this for a long time.
4. Water (³flow/³flows) through these pipes.
5. Bread and butter (³is/³are) a wholesome food.
6. Nobody (³is/³are) allowed to enter the gate.
7. Nobody here (³know/³knows) how to play chess.
8. Most of the fruits (³are/³is) rotten.
9. Some of the milk (³was/³were) spilled.
10. Only half of what you say (³make/³makes) sense.

17

Active and Passive Voice

Exercise

A. Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice. One has been done for you.

2. These pictures were painted by those talented children.
3. This box can be lifted by that little boy.
4. The Annual Day will be celebrated next week by the school.
5. Rakhi was scolded by the teacher for sleeping in class.
6. Is our complaint being looked into by you?
7. Your email has been forwarded to the head office (by us).
8. It has been decided by the school authorities to close the student canteen.

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

1. You will hardly recognise our school. It **has been decorated** (decorate) during the summer vacation.

2. Two students **were sent** (send) out of class for copying during the test.
3. The computer lab which **was built** (build) only last year, **has been equipped** (equip) with the latest computers.
4. Applications **are invited** (invite) for the post of a Mathematics teacher.
Preference **will be given** (give) to applicants with teaching experience.
5. Ms James, who retired last week, **was given** (give) a fond farewell by the students.
6. The four students who participated in the Marathon **were awarded** (award) medals.
7. Pali, the ancient language, **is spoken** (speak) only by a few scholars.
8. The children who worked on the Best Science project **will be interviewed**. (interview) by a committee for a scholarship.

C. Rewrite these sentences as notices in the passive voice. One has been done for you.

2. Heavy vehicles not allowed on the bridge.
3. Electrical appliances are repaired here.
4. Foreign currency is changed here.
5. Fizzy soft drinks are not served to students at our canteen.
6. Food and drinks are not allowed in the hospital premises.
7. Only vegetarian food is served here.
8. Children below the age of five are not allowed to go on the roller coaster.

18

Prepositional Verbs and Phrasal Verbs

Exercise

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

2. I turned **down** his offer of help for completing the project.
3. The plane has not taken **off** yet.
4. The conductor said, "I'm afraid the bus has broken **down**."
5. She threw **away** whatever she had in her bag.
6. I usually sort **out** my problems without other's help.
7. I have grown **up** playing and jumping in this park.
8. Put your coat **on** as it is very cold today.

B. Complete the following passage with the prepositions given in the box.

On the last day of the parade, Devansh stood **out** of the parade ground. He stood **in** the shade of a big tree, turned **back** and looked **into** the parade ground.

With his right hand resting **against** the railing, Vandana was lost to the world, Harnam, sitting **under** the second ventilator, **between** the two.

The third class boys had become a writing machine. Manya was still gazing **at** the roof, scratching her chin **with** her pen.

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

1. My friend feels that it is unbearable cold in Mussoorie in October, but I do not **agree with** him.
2. "Would you like to **talk about** what is bothering you?" she asked.
3. Please **wait for** me at the railway station near the booking office.
4. "Did you **think about** what I told you?" the principal asked me.
5. "**Look at** your clothes, why are they so dirty?" asked mother.
6. I would like to **complain to** the manager of the hotel about their poor services.
7. After all discussions, the teachers finally **decided on** Nainital for the picnic.
8. All the children's toys have to **comply with** safety standards.

D. Answer the following questions using suitable forms of the prepositional verbs given in brackets. What would you do :

2. I would like to borrow from my friend.
3. I would like to spend it on buying a good book.
4. I would like to apply for two day's leave for the purpose.
5. I would like to look for the person it belongs to.
6. I would like to wait for my father to come.
7. I would like to thank him for his gift.
8. I would like to complain to the canteen manger.

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

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. established | 2. proposed | 3. manage |
| 4. refused | 5. tolerate | 6. disappointed |
| 7. happening | 8. examined | |

Exercise**A. Rewrite the following sentences into indirect speech.**

1. He said that he lived near the police station.
2. The teacher told (the students) that he was going to teach them lesson five that day.
3. Ravi told me that he might not go that day.
4. Priya told her mother that she could walk to her school.
5. The captain told his friends not to worry, and that they would surely win the match.
6. She told me that she thought a new party would win the election.

B. Fill in the blanks with correct pronouns in the indirect speech, assuming yourself to be the listener.

1. The teacher asked me if **I** could see **him** the next day.
2. Saurabh told **me** that **his** mother was an Italian.
3. My mother told **me** that **my father** had gone on a foreign tour.
4. Anita told me that **her friend** was coming to visit **them** the following week.
5. Jayanti told **me** that **she** would have to borrow **my** umbrella.

C. Rewrite these sentences into indirect speech.

1. The policemen asked the man where he lived.
2. I asked my friend when he would start his new shop.
3. The fox asked the crow if he would not sing a song for him.
4. He asked his wife how many dishes were yet to be washed.
5. The tourist enquired where he could change the currency.
6. The sales manager asked the customer if he had test driven their company's new car.

D. Rewrite these sentences into indirect speech.

1. The selfish giant asked the children not to enter his garden.
2. Mother sparrow told her baby bird not go to out of the nest when she was away.
3. The policeman asked the man why he had parked his car there. He further asked him if he did not see it was a parking area.
4. The wolf asked the lamb why he was making the water muddy.
5. The class teacher asked me if my homework was still incomplete.
6. The man asked him if anybody had told him about where his car was.

E. Rewrite the following exclamatory sentences into indirect speech.

1. Rajan exclaimed that that was a very beautiful painting.
2. Lily exclaimed with surprise that John was looking very handsome.
3. King Midas exclaimed with joy that he had got a very wonderful gift.
4. The players exclaimed with enthusiasm 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.

20

Conjunctions

Exercise - 1

Combine the following pairs of sentences using suitable coordinating conjunctions.

1. The crow was overjoyed to hear the fox and it opened its mouth to sing.
2. The child insisted on going to the market but his mother did not allow him to.
3. You have got an exam tomorrow so you must study tonight.
4. Roshan earns a good salary yet he is not satisfied.
5. Nancy is extremely happy today because her teacher appreciated her writing skills.
6. Since Priya had not heard from her brother for a long time, she decided to pay him a visit.

Exercise - 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable subordinating conjunctions choosing from the box.

1. **While** Newton was sitting under an apple tree, he discovered gravity.
2. The boy **who** helped you is my friend.
3. I have forgotten **that** their house is beside the temple.
4. Do you know **when** we have to go to the stadium?
5. Sanjay decided to give up cheating **because** his conscience had started to bother him.
6. Can you remind me **when** I need to submit the assignment.
7. The lady **whom** you helped is really very poor.
8. **That** he is sad is a mystery.
9. I know **how** intelligent you are.
10. He told me **why** she was sick.

Exercise - 3

A. Join the following pairs of sentences using correlative conjunctions given in the brackets.

1. Indian food is not only delicious but also beautiful to look at.
2. His grandfather could neither read nor write.
3. Neither Kapil nor Anil stole the book.
4. We had hardly started our journey then it began to rain.
5. I don't know whether my father is arriving by bus or by train.

B. Fill in the blanks with correct correlative conjunctions to complete these sentences.

1. The hurricane was devastating **both** for people **and** property.
2. We went **not only** to the wedding party **but also** to the reception afterwards.
3. To say my final offer— you can **either** take it **or** leave it.
4. My friend is **both** smart **and** talented.
5. The questions in the test were **neither** very long **nor** difficult.
6. **Hardly** had I stepped out of the kitchen **when** I started to smell something burning.
7. **No sooner** did we start on our journey **than** it began to rain.
8. We can go **either** to Italy **or** Spain for our holiday.

C. Complete these sentences with correct conjunctions choosing from the brackets.

1. The factory was ill-equipped **as well as** unsafe.
2. He lost his fortune; **however** he managed to save himself.
3. They lost their jobs **because** they were bad workers.
4. She lost the opportunity **due to** her own indecisiveness.
5. You have broken the law, **as a result** I have no choice but to imprison you.
6. You must not dive **unless** you have been properly trained.
7. **When** winter comes, can spring be far behind?
8. Father took out home insurance **so that** our property would be secured.

Exercise - 1

Transform these sentences by changing their voice.

1. The wall has been fixed with a shelf.

2. You have not finished your homework.
3. The letter was not opened by her.
4. An essay was written on the causes of cancer.
5. I was seen by her in the morning.
6. Anyone should not disturb me.
7. The police dispersed the rioters.
8. The crowd was following us.

Exercise - 2

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

1. She dressed better than all her sisters.
2. The value of the dollar is more than the rupee.
3. The design of this car is the most attractive.
4. My description of the software is not lengthier than yours.
5. No other man in the world was as strong as Hercules.
6. No other well in the village is deeper than this.
7. No other driver in the company is as fast as Mohit.
8. The Ganga is the longest river in India.
9. Jeniya is less intelligent than her brother.
10. No other girl in the group is as fair as Mala.
11. Ms Madhuri Sharma works harder than most teachers.
12. Rohit is not a better bowler than others in the team.

Exercise - 3

Transform these sentences by removing the adverb too.

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

Exercise - 4

Change the type of the statements.

1. He is mostly absent.

2. I have no other pen but this one.
3. Only Radha can solve this problem.
4. They have never been honest.
5. Seeing his father, he left the place.
6. We don't have much food.
7. All of them are awake.
8. No one refused her role being the best.
9. Not many people made the mistake.
10. Nobody forgot to call me up.
11. She did not succeed in catching the ball.
12. You should always attend my class.

Exercise - 5

Transform the exclamations into statements and vice versa.

1. It is astonishing that he got the prize.
2. We are happy to go on a picnic.
3. How fine the film is!
4. How beautiful this night is!
5. Would that I were present in the meeting.
6. The lady is very beautiful.
7. How soft the grass is!
8. Alas! We will never meet again!
9. Would that I had wings.
10. It is to feel happy that mother has come back.

Exercise - 6

Transform the exclamations into statements and vice versa.

1. I should not help you do your homework.
2. They cannot win the race without any practice.
3. No one would like to live in Syria.
4. The ocean can never be dry.
5. Will she ever help you?
6. You cannot see the person who is no more.

Exercise - 1

Complete the following sentences with 'can' or 'could'.

1. He can lead you to the main hall.

2. I **could** eat lots of chocolates when I was a child.
3. **Could** you walk properly after you got your knee transplanted?
4. At the age of ten, he **could** sing quite well.
5. He was very strong; he **could** hunt all day and dance all night.
6. **Can** you see the big black rock behind that tree?
7. I **could** bat well even though I was so untrained.
8. **Could** you give me your pen, please?
9. This boy is strong. He **can** defeat you in wrestling.
10. I **could** climb tall trees when I was a boy.

Exercise - 2

Fill in the blanks of these sentences with **can, could, may or might**.

1. I **could** write the letter in English if I had wanted to.
2. She **could** speak English when she was hardly five years old.
3. I **may** go out in the evening.
4. You **can** lead a horse to the water but you cannot make it drink.
5. She **may** get success if she works hard.
6. I was afraid that if I asked her again, she **might** refuse.
7. She is three years old but she **can** not speak yet.
8. I **could** not write English before I came to school.
9. The father hoped that his son **might** improve.
10. **May** you prosper!

Exercise - 3

A. Fill in the blanks with **shall or will** to complete the following sentences.

1. We **shall** know the result in a week's time.
2. If you press that button, the engine **will** start.
3. I've got a hole in my shoe. I **will** have to get it repaired.
4. School notice: All new boys **shall** report to the headmaster.
5. We'll leave the light on so that he **will** not have any difficulty in finding his room.
6. 'If there is any cake left, you **shall** have it,' promised his aunt.
7. Notice above a box office: Patrons **shall** please examine their tickets as tickets cannot be exchanged afterwards.
8. I am determined that my son **shall** have a better start than I had.
9. Some people **shall** try to cross a busy road against the traffic lights.
10. Police notice: **Shall** anyone who saw this accident, please telephone the nearest police station?

B. Fill in the blanks with should or would to complete the following sentences.

1. It is very strange that he **should** think like that.
2. I wish he **would not** play his wireless so loudly.
3. **Would** you be very kind and lend me your typewriter?
4. I **would** like to know where you have been.
5. It was decided that the matter **should** be referred to a special committee.
6. Perhaps, you **should** be kind enough to let us know about this.
7. If the telephone **should** ring, please say that I'll be back at six.
8. **Would** you like to come or **would** you rather stay there?
9. There are too many accidents. Everyone **should** be much more careful.
10. Their method was always the same; they **would** wait till their victim had left the bank and then go up to him and ask for some money.

Exercise - 4

Use must not or need not to complete the following sentences.

1. We **need not** boil the eggs. We can eat them raw.
2. Mother to child: You **must not** tell lies.
3. You **need not** turn on the light; I can see quite well.
4. You **must not** strike a match; the room is full of gas.
5. You **must not** talk to other candidates during the exam.
6. We **need not** make any more sandwiches; we have plenty now.
7. You **must not** put salt in any of his dishes. Salt is very bad for him.
8. You **must not** take anything out of a shop without paying for it.
9. You **need not** carry that parcel home yourself; the shop will send it.
10. You **need not** clean the windows. The window-cleaner is coming tomorrow.

Exercise - 5

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

1. She **ought** not to strain her eyes so much.
2. Most people in that country **would** spend the early afternoon in bed.
3. The new medicine **can** relieve your pain.
4. The minister wished the king **should** consult him often.
5. Are you sure you **can** manage it all alone?

6. You **ought to** have good manners.
7. We **ought to** obey the laws of our country.
8. He **must** be honest under all circumstances.
9. You **should** go for a walk every morning to keep yourself fit.
10. The police thought that the wanted man **might** be hiding in the village.
11. During spring flowers **will** blossom in all their glory.
12. I **might** have thought of such a possibility but I was too careless.
13. The order is that only women **should** cast their votes in that booth.
14. Farmers **should** sow seeds just before the rainy season.
15. I was afraid that if I asked him again, he **might** refuse.
16. If Priyanka left home at 10 o'clock, she **should** be here any minute.

23

Comprehension

The Earthworm

A. Tick (3) the correct answer that supports the statement.

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c)

B. Read the sentences below. Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the brackets.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F

C. Match the sentences that say the same thing.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Earthworms can regrow some damaged body parts. | → | (a) Some live near the top, deeper below the ground. |
| 2. Earthworms live in the soil. | → | (b) They can grow new tails. |
| 3. Earthworms are harmless. | → | (c) Earthworms may be small. |
| 4. Earthworms can be eaten up. | → | (d) Birds or small animals eat earthworms. |
| 5. Earthworms may be little. | → | (e) Earthworms hurt no one. |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. An earthworm's body is thin and long. They do not have bones, arms, legs, ears, nose or teeth.
2. Earthworms dig tunnels which allow rain and air to get into the ground. This improves the soil and helps plants grow.
3. Earthworms are usually found in gardens and under piles of dirt.
4. Earthworms dig holes into the soil which allows rain and air go into the ground. It improves the soil and makes it fertile.

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

1. hurt 2. piles 3. tunnel, hole 4. harmless

F. Write the parts of speech of the following words.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. brown | adjective | 2. sound | noun |
| 3. but | conjunction | 4. in | preposition |
| 5. below | adverb | 6. harmless | adjective |

The Mysterious Snowman

A. On the basis of your reading of the passage answer these questions.

1. When he saw the footprints, he stopped wondering if he was imagining things. Footprints meant living creatures but he had heard that on those lonely heights there were no living creatures.
2. He had heard from the local people about hairy wild men who lived in the snows that never melt.
3. Some said that these footprints were the tracks of the common Himalayan monkey. Some said that they belonged to Snowmen.
4. In 1979, a Himalayan expedition of the Royal Air Force saw large tracks on the snow, twenty miles southeast of Mount Everest. When they were photographing the footprints, they heard a shrill scream from above.
5. The mysterious snowman is known as Yeti, the man of Rocky places, and Abominable Snowman.

B. Find words / phrases from the passage which mean the same as these.

1. was absorbed in— **wrapped up in thoughts.**
2. something strange that cannot be explained— **mystery.**
3. walk with heavy steps— **stomping.**
4. horrible and fearful— **abominable.**
5. an unusual happening— **strange phenomenon.**

C. Rewrite as instructed.

1. It seemed that a common Himalayan monkey might have walked down a mountain and left those tracks behind.
2. The Abominable Snowman caught the imagination of the world.
3. Any valid proof regarding the existence of the Abominable Snowman has turned into an imagination.
4. Many photographs of the footprints were taken by mountaineers.

Head and Heart

A. Answer these questions.

1. Because the head has the highest position in our body.
2. The head and the heart are closely related to each other, they make the man complete.
3. The work of the head is to think. It is endowed with reason's art.
4. All noble deeds originate in the heart.
5. The head and the heart have been compared to light and heat.

B. Pick out the words that describe (i) the head (ii) the heart

head	heart
serene	impulsive
calm	warm
wise	throbbing
erect	wayward
cool	heat

C. Match the phrases from the poem with their meaning.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. impulsive heart | → | the power to discriminate between right and wrong |
| 2. endowed with Reason's art | → | several functions |
| 3. their several office | → | sudden desire to do something |
| 4. wayward heart | → | thought are made into deeds by the fire of desire |
| 5. heart's transforming fire | → | swayed by emotions |

D. Choose form the poem the following :

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Three adverbs of place | down | below | aloft |
| 2. Three adjectives of quality | stately | calm | wise |
| 3. Three finite verbs | bears | lies | sits |
| 4. Two gerunds | throbbing | transforming | ___ |
| 5. Two present participles | throbbing | transforming | ___ |
| | heart | fire | |
| 6. Three prepositions | in | above | with |

Ada Blackjack

A. Tick (3) the correct options.

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

B. Answer these questions.

1. The expedition was intended to prove that this inhospitable land was, in fact, habitable.
2. Poverty and her child's disease prompted Ada to join the expedition.

3. The promised supply vessel did not come and the autumn turned into a ferocious winter so hunting was not possible. So they starved.
4. They probably froze to death.
5. Ada learnt to kill seals, foxes and ducks. She also made stews out of the meat and managed to keep a fire going, to live.
6. Yes, it was a suitable name for Ada because she adapted to the harsh weather and lived on seals and foxes and did not give up.
7. (a) keep (b) froze

C. Find words from the passage which have the same meaning as the following:

1. ignorance 2. hindrance 3. nuisance
4. dwindling 5. unassuming

D. Imagine Ada Blackjack has been invited to your school as the Chief Guest. You have to deliver the welcome speech. Write the speech in about 80 words.

Do it yourself.

24

Notice Writing

Exercise

Do it yourself.

25

Classified Advertisements

Exercise

Do it yourself.

26

Report Writing

Exercise

Do it yourself.

27

Narrative Essay

Exercise

Do it yourself.

28

Letter Writing

Exercise

Do it yourself.