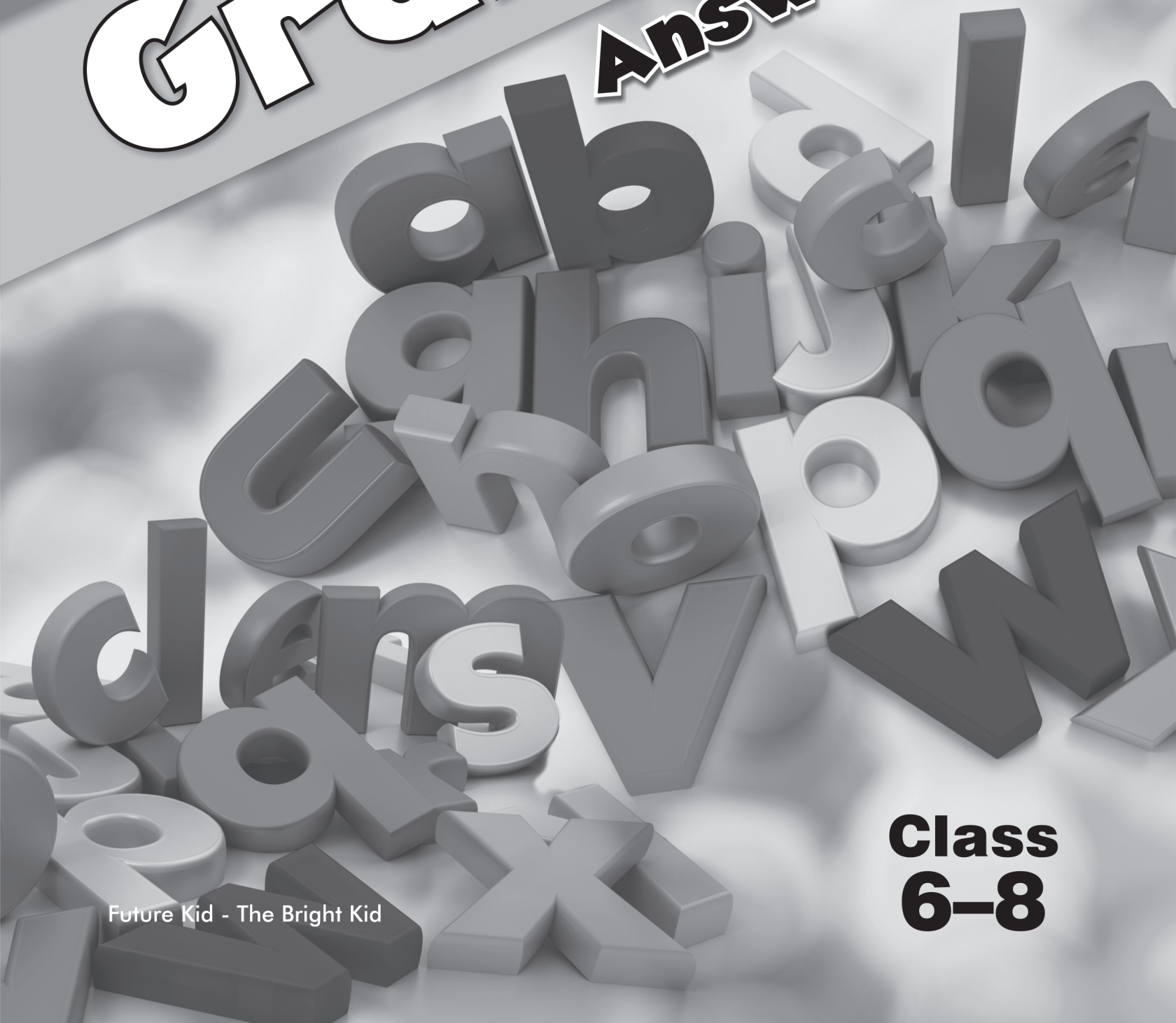
GO Grammar

Answer Key



Class 6–8

Future Kid - The Bright Kid

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FK Publications®
Future Kid - The Bright Kid

4323/3, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002 (INDIA)
Ph.: 011-23250105, 23250106 Fax: 011-23250141
E-mail: mail@futurekids.in **website:** www.futurekids.in

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Chapter: 1 Sentences

A. Rewrite these jumbled sentences using appropriate punctuation.

1. A bicycle has pedals.
2. A sailor works on a ship.
3. We are building a house.
4. The tailor made ten shirts.
5. Do you want to go to bed?
6. I hope you are doing well.
7. Oh! This knife is very sharp.
8. Shall I get you a glass of water?
9. I like to watch the evening sky.
10. Do you think she is a good teacher?
11. David has hurt his hand with an axe.
12. The city where I live is called Shanghai.
13. I am going to climb that old mango tree.
14. I am going to buy a pen from the shop tomorrow.
15. I play with my pet in the evening.
16. The children are singing carols.

B. Write P for Phrase and C for Clause.

1. P	2. C	3. P	4. P	5. P	6. P	7. C
8. P	9. P	10. P	11. P	12. P	13. P	14. P
15. P	16. P	17. C	18. P	19. C	20. P	21. P
22. P	23. P	24. C	25. P	26. P	27. P	28. C
29. C	30. C	31. P	32. P	33. C	34. C	

C. Tick (✓) the right phrases to complete these sentences.

1. roaring
2. tall man
3. loaded with people
4. into the sky
5. a collared shirt
6. on the top of her voice
7. a confectionery shop

D. Use these word-sets to make interrogative and declarative sentences as shown in the example.

1. Why do boys play?	Boys play to exercise.
2. Why do we wear a hat?	We wear a hat when it is hot outside.
3. Why do we oil an engine?	We oil an engine so that it makes no noise.
4. Why do people wear shoes?	People wear shoes to walk.
5. Who work at the farm?	A farmer works at the farm to grow crop.
6. Why does a child eat food?	A child eats food to grow healthy.
7. Why do we sharpen a pencil?	We sharpen a pencil to write better.
8. Why do we go to school?	We go to school to study.

E. Tick (✓) the correct interrogative sentence (question) for each given answer.

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

F. Make interrogative questions using the words why, which, what, when, where and how to get the given answers.

1. Where are they found?
2. How long do they live?
3. Why do poachers kill them?
4. When do they attack people?
5. Which is the largest tiger subspecies?

G. Match the interrogative sentences in column A with their answer in column B,

1. (o)	2. (g)	3. (c)	4. (j)	5. (k)	6. (h)	7. (l)
8. (a)	9. (n)	10. (f)	11. (m)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (e)
15. (i)						

H. Make imperative sentences using given picture clues.

1. Read your science chapter.
2. Clean your clothes.
3. Wash your hands.
4. Open the window.
5. Don't drink cola.
6. Tie your shoe laces.
7. Set the alarm.
8. Feed the chick.

I. Fill in the correct words to complete these school rules (imperative sentences).

Respect your teachers.
Listen to your class monitor.
Don't pluck flowers.
Always be punctual to school.
Ignore strangers in school.
Speak politely to everybody.
Never fight with others.

J. Rewrite the following sentences as exclamatory sentences.

1. Oh! I lost the bet.
2. Ah! I hurt my hand.
3. Hey! That is easy to do.
4. Shh! Don't make a noise.
5. Eeks! That is a horrible haircut.
6. Oh! My mother will be angry.
7. Yummy! I love this chocolate cake.
8. Wow! This is a modern art painting.
9. Hurrah! My team won the tournament.
10. Ouch! That cactus' thorn pricked my finger.

K. Make sentences with the given word-set and write down the types of sentences (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative) in the boxes.

1. Close the box. (Imperative)
2. Ah! I hurt my toe. (Exclamatory)
3. Wow! What a beautiful sunset. (Exclamatory)
4. Please give me money. (Imperative)
5. The teacher praised us. (Declarative)
6. Hatim Tai was a good man. (Declarative)
7. How old is Jack? (Interrogative)
8. When will we go for the party? (Interrogative)
9. Jane is good in studies. (Declarative)
10. Hurrah! We won. (Exclamatory)
11. This book is interesting. (Declarative)
12. Drink the milk. (Imperative)

L. Complete the table as shown in the example.

1. She is not ugly.
2. He has not got a pencil.
3. My stomach does not hurt.
4. They will not greet you.
5. They are not taking a test.
6. Jamie is not taller than me.
7. Mother cannot drive a car.
8. She has not gone to school.
9. I cannot write with both my hands.

M. Circle the subject in each sentence.

Words to be circled are:

1. India
2. Mussoorie
3. The peacock
4. My house
5. I
6. Citrus fruits
7. The solar system
8. Raw mangoes and vegetables
9. You
10. That boy
11. Birbal
12. Cows
13. Michael Jackson
14. We

N. Write a subject in each blank to complete the facts.

1. The Sun
2. The Moon
3. Nose
4. Vande Mataram
5. Democracy
6. The Nile
7. Abraham Lincoln
8. The brain
9. The Atlantic Ocean
10. The Great Barrier Reef
11. Kalpana Chawla
12. Diamond

O. Match the subject to the correct predicate. One is done for you.

1. (j)
2. (e)
3. (b)
4. (h)
5. (f)
6. (c)
7. (g)
8. (a)
9. (i)
10. (d)

P. Circle the subject and underline the object.

Subject:
1. Her shirt
2. Zubin
3. The child
4. The musician
5. The children
6. My blanket
7. The crocodile
8. Sammy

Object:
1. pocket
2. piano
3. train
4. violin
5. soap bubbles
6. almirah
7. beach
8. roller coaster ride

Q. Underline the direct object and circle the indirect object.

Direct object:
1. bun 2. picture 3. pup 4. gift 5. letter 6. doll
7. two pastries 8. buns 9. bone 10. picture 11. sweets 12. airport
13. fruit 14. dress 15. gold necklace 16. broom
17. fodder 18. clothes 19. gold coins 20. award

Indirect object:
1. me 2. them 3. vet 4. his mother 5. her father 6. her niece
7. us 8. her sister 9. his puppy 10. the wall 11. them 12. me
13. me 14. him 15. my aunt 16. the rat 17. his cow 18. us
19. the poor 20. brave boy

R. Choose the correct verbs and fill in the blanks.

1. was 2. is 3. was 4. are 5. like 6. wins 7. looks
8. has 9. was 10. is 11. are 12. are 13. is 14. were
15. are a lot of 16. are 17. is 18. is 19. have 20. is

S. Tick (✓) the correct question tag and fill in the blanks.

1. wasn't it? 2. wasn't he? 3. weren't they? 4. weren't you?

T. Write the correct question tag: *don't, doesn't* or *didn't.*

1. don't you? 2. didn't he? 3. didn't they?
4. didn't she? 5. don't you? 6. doesn't she?
7. didn't they? 8. didn't she/he? 9. didn't she?
10. didn't they? 11. doesn't she? 12. didn't they?

U. Complete these sentences using question tags.

1. haven't they? 2. hasn't he? 3. hasn't she? 4. haven't they?

V. Underline the auxiliary verb and write the question tag.

1. can – can't she? 2. will – won't he? 3. should – shouldn't they?
4. could – couldn't he? 5. are – aren't we? 6. will – won't you?
7. is – isn't she? 8. will – won't he? 9. is – isn't he?
10. are – aren't they?

W. Answer the following question tags with *Yes...*

1. Yes, it was. 2. Yes, he did. 3. Yes, she is. 4. Yes, I am. 5. Yes, they do. 6. Yes, she is. 7. Yes, it is.

X. Answer the following question tags with *No...*

1. No, I can't. 2. No, he isn't. 3. No, he can't. 4. No, they don't. 5. No, he doesn't.

Y. Complete these sentences as shown in the example.

1. isn't he? 2. isn't she? 3. is she? 4. don't they? 5. doesn't he? 6. don't you?
7. doesn't she? 8. does she? 9. did she? 10. aren't you? 11. isn't she? 12. can't you?
13. doesn't he? 14. can it? 15. won't they?

Z. Use the given table to practise adding question tags (A) and answering the question (B). Match using lines.

1. can we?	Yes, we can.	2. wasn't she?	No, she wasn't.
3. will he?	No, he won't.	4. wasn't it?	Yes, it was.
5. can he?	No, he can't.	6. didn't she?	Yes, she did.
7. did you?	Yes, I did.	8. weren't they?	No, they weren't.
9. does he?	Yes, he does.		

Chapter: 2 Nouns

A. Write four common nouns for each category.

1. peacock, swan, eagle, kingfisher
2. mango, banana, papaya, pear
3. rugby, soccer, baseball, basketball
4. bee, wasp, grasshopper, moth
5. shirt, skirt, coat, trousers
6. rose, sunflower, dahlia, pansy
7. sofa, chair, table, stool
8. uncle, aunt, nephew, niece
9. nose, ear, leg, eye
10. onion, carrot, potato, lady's finger

B. Cross out (✗) the odd common noun in each word-set.

Odd common nouns are:

1. volunteer 2. dogs 3. knight 4. steel
5. torpedoes 6. pest 7. wallet 8. whale 9. cell phone

C. Name these common noun word-groups.

1. dresses 2. time periods 3. currency 4. anti-social persons 5. relatives
6. landforms 7. flowers 8. sports 9. beverages 10. footwear
11. milk products 12. tools

D. Choose and fill common nouns to complete the given sentences.

1. planet 2. sun-sign 3. bird 4. book 5. scientist 6. dogs
7. country 8. painting 9. month 10. mountain 11. fruit 12. poet
13. cricketer 14. city 15. flower 16. beverage

E. Use the word list to write a paragraph on diamonds. Give an appropriate heading to the paragraph.

Self-activity.

F. Rewrite these sentences using capital letters.

1. Twin Towers are in Malaysia.
2. Dalai Lama is the spiritual leader of the Tibetans.
3. Kiran Desai won the Booker Prize for her book.
4. Arvind Kejriwal was a member of Team Anna.
5. Rajesh Khanna, the first superstar of India has passed away.
6. Sushil Kumar Shinde is the Home Minister of India.

G. Match the common noun in Column A to the correct proper noun in Column B.

1. (h) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (g) 7. (j)
8. (l) 9. (n) 10. (q) 11. (p) 12. (k) 13. (o) 14. (r)
15. (c) 16. (i) 17. (m) 18. (f)

H. Match the collective nouns to the common nouns correctly.

1. (k) 2. (m) 3. (t) 4. (j) 5. (i) 6. (l) 7. (s)
8. (o) 9. (a) 10. (e) 11. (p) 12. (h) 13. (b) 14. (q)
15. (g) 16. (n) 17. (d) 18. (f) 19. (r) 20. (c)

I. Fill in the blanks using the given collective nouns.

1. library 2. team 3. class 4. choir
5. gang 6. army 7. company 8. bunch

J. Read the collective nouns given in colour, and choose and fill in the right common nouns to complete these sentences.

1. rooms 2. stars 3. elephants 4. nations 5. locusts
6. tourists 7. drawers 8. bullets 9. musicians

K. Make abstract nouns from the following adjectives.

1. bravery 2. cleverness 3. harshness 4. gentleness 5. poverty 6. cruelty
7. pride 8. softness 9. hardness 10. sadness 11. cowardice 12. honesty
13. obedience 14. stupidity 15. cleanliness 16. intelligence

L. Make abstract nouns from the following verbs.

1. failure 2. liberty 3. service 4. protection 5. laughter 6. ignorance
7. definition 8. understanding 9. description 10. sight 11. blessing 12. existence
13. opposition 14. growth 15. election 16. behaviour

M. Make abstract nouns from the following common nouns.

1. beggary 2. boyhood 3. heroism 4. nationality 5. brotherhood
6. kingdom 7. infancy 8. slavery 9. friendship 10. enmity
11. neighbourhood 12. motherhood 13. childhood 14. friendship

N. Tick (✓) the boxes that contain concrete nouns.

yarn, brother, ceiling, carriage, children, sorcerer, wasp, leopard, engine, Abraham, minister, Las Vegas, telephone, trunk, mansion, Serena

O. Underline and number any two nouns in each sentence. Then write whether these are concrete or abstract nouns.

1. The dog is man's best friend.	1. concrete	2. concrete
2. Truth is stranger than fiction.	1. abstract	2. abstract
3. Patience is a virtue of the wise.	1. abstract	2. abstract
4. Cleanliness is next to godliness.	1. abstract	2. abstract
5. Japanese women wear kimono.	1. concrete	2. concrete
6. He was a great painter since childhood.	1. concrete	2. abstract
7. Veena and Mohini are best friends.	1. concrete	2. concrete
8. Brazil is famous for its coffee beans.	1. concrete	2. concrete
9. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder.	1. abstract	2. concrete
10. The table is made of plastic.	1. concrete	2. concrete

P. Underline the abstract nouns in each sentence. Use their opposites to write sentences of your own.

Abstract nouns:

1. carelessness 2. Truth 3. strength
4.foolishness 5. kindness 6. Failure, Success 7. pleasure 8. untidiness 9. stupidity
10.justice 11. Hatred 12. honesty 13. wealth 14. upliftment 15. presence
16.sweetness 17. pride 18. happiness

Sentences:

1. Her carefulness saved her life on the road.
2. A lie begets more lies.
3. She has a weakness for chocolates.
4. Cleverness is a gift to man.
5. His cruelty was abhorred by all.
6. Success is achieved by those who have gone through the pain of failure.
7. The noise made by them caused me a lot of pain.
8. Cleanliness is a virtue.
9. She won the quiz with her cleverness.
10. Their father will fight this injustice.
11. Love thy neighbour.
12. Dishonesty was the cause of his suspension.
13. Poverty often results in crime.
14. The Mughal empire suffered a downfall.
15. Their absence was obvious in the small group.
16. The sourness of her sarcasm hit them.
17. Humility is one of the greatest virtue.
18. The untimely death of my grandmother was a cause of great sorrow in our family.

Q. Write possessive nouns as shown in the example.

1. sisters' toys 2. trees' leaves 3. child's buns 4. zebras' stripes
5. lady's purse 6. scientist's ideas 7. people's clothes 8. girl's shoes

9. dog's collar
10. children's snowman
11. sisters' names
12. bus' engine
13. guest's tea cup
14. lock's key
15. vendors' mangoes
16. shoes' laces

R. Nina has many brothers and sisters. They share their things. See whose things Nina is wearing and then make sentences as in the example.

1. John's socks
2. Doris' spectacles
3. Jia's bangles
4. Ryan's hat
5. Justin's shirt
6. Kim's skirt
7. David's muffler

S. Identify the case of nouns that are given in bold in the following sentences.

1. Accusative case
2. Accusative case
3. Accusative case
4. Accusative case
5. Nominative case
6. Nominative case
7. Dative case
8. Nominative case
9. Possessive case
10. Nominative case
11. Dative case
12. Possessive case

T. Make nouns from the given verbs and adjectives.

Verbs	Adjective	Nouns
–	absent	absence
act	–	action
–	beautiful	beauty
behave	–	behaviour
add	–	addition
–	bright	brightness
correct	–	correctness
sad	–	sadness
–	angry	anger
choose	–	choice
attend	–	attendance
–	cruel	cruelty
describe	–	description
–	broad	breadth
breathe	–	breath
collect	–	collection
die	–	death
begin	–	beginning

Verbs	Adjectives	Nouns
arrive	–	arrival
–	brave	bravery
–	honest	honesty
explain	–	explanation
–	glad	gladness
–	deep	depth
–	free	freedom
enjoy	–	enjoyment
divide	–	division
fail	––	failure
–	dry	dryness
laugh	–	laughter
enter	–	entry
excite	–	excitement
draw	–	drawing
–	dark	darkness
give	–	gift
–	fit	fitness

U. Fill in the blanks with the noun form of the given adjective/verb.

1. dirt
2. depth
3. enjoyment
4. thoughts

V. Understand the example and write one more word from the box.

bloodstream, blueberry, washing machine, overcoat

Chapter: 3 More about Nouns

A. Write the plurals of these word sets.

1. flies, cliffs, avocados, meats
2. oceans, radios, heroes, shelves
3. scissors, wheat, atlases, foxes
4. pineapples, roads, buns, bales
5. volcanoes, books, cans, shorts
6. flowers, monkeys, sons, chiefs
7. branches, churches, loaves, matches
8. trees, bees, apples, women, days
9. pants, binoculars, nurses, cherries

B. Underline the words that have a different singular form and use them in your own sentences.

1. cycles, buses, ships, cars — The buses are parked in the bus stand.
2. sepals, petals, leaves, roots — The leaves of pine trees are pointed and sharp.
3. spoons, knives, cups, plates — These knives have silver handles.
4. angels, devils, goblins, fairies — The fairies of fairyland were frightened of Shrek.
5. bunches, bouquets, classes, boxes — These bouquets of roses cost $ 10 each.
6. donkeys, monkeys, geese, tigers — These geese have golden feathers.
7. sandwiches, apples, buns, chocolates — My sandwiches are full of mayonnaise.
8. grasshoppers, mosquitoes, bees, locusts — Mosquitoes spread malaria.
9. churches, mosques, temples, gurudwaras — The churches at Goa attract many tourists.
10. policemen, watchmen, washerwomen, chiefs — The chiefs gave their verdict.

C. Change the number and rewrite the sentences.

1. Flower vases were kept on the tables.
2. The lady left her boxes on the beds.
3. Princes rode up the hills on their horses.
4. The girls won a prize in the contest.
5. The women clicked photos of the rare bird.
6. The son-in-law met the mother-in-law in a party.
7. The musician played on his musical instrument.
8. The chef prepared delicious dishes for the ceremonies.

D. Underline the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. tweezer — He wants a pair of tweezers.
2. scissor — This pair of scissors is very sharp.
3. short — His shorts are red in colour.
4. hairs — The woman coloured her hair.
5. spectacle — She is wearing a pair of smart spectacles.
6. trouser — My brother wore a pair of black trousers.
7. etiquettes — Some people have poor etiquette.
8. fishes — The fish are swimming in the river.
9. binocular — I took out my pair of binoculars to see the peacock closely.
10. pant — She bought a pair of red pants from the sale.

E. Write countable and uncountable nouns from the box in the correct row.

1. water, sand, rice, flour
2. jeans, spectacles, tweezers, binoculars
3. billiards, economics, news, clothes
4. sheep, deer, rice, hair, furniture

F. Select and fill in the right classifiers for the given sentences.

1. two cups of
2. packet of
3. four bottles of
4. a grain of
5. a kilometre of
6. a litre of
7. a teaspoon of
8. stalk of
9. a clove of
10. a spool of

G. Rewrite the sentences using the opposite gender. Make the other required changes.

1. queen cat
2. nephew
3. wizard
4. cow, cowgirl
5. horse
6. her husband, fiancée
7. monk
8. heroine, actress
9. baroness
10. son-in-law
11. empress, her
12. huntress
13. stepsister
14. Grandmother

H. Write M for masculine gender, F for feminine gender, C for common gender and N for neuter gender.

1. M
2. C
3. M
4. M
5. N
6. C
7. C
8. F
9. M
10. N
11. C
12. C
13. M
14. M
15. C
16. F
17. N
18. F
19. F
20. C

I. Replace each of the given phrases with a noun and rewrite the sentences.

1. omnipresent
2. yolk
3. illiterate
4. a tell-tale
5. vegetarian
6. an amphibian
7. a pickpocket
8. washroom
9. a republic

J. Who am I?

1. cartographer
2. numismatist
3. auditor
4. fortune teller
5. hair dresser
6. meteorologist
7. green grocer
8. journalist
9. bankrupt
10. spinster
11. philatelist
12. music composer
13. grandmaster
14. general
15. draper

K. Write the correct place of work for the following persons.

1. convent
2. shop
3. reformatory
4. apiary
5. observatory
6. golf course
7. dairy
8. granary
9. laboratory
10. restaurant

L. Fill in the blanks with the names of tools.

1. wheel
2. cake tin
3. scalpel
4. drilling machine
5. sewing machine
6. computer
7. watering can
8. fishing line
9. weighing scale
10. hosepipe

Chapter: 4 Adjectives

A. Tick (✓) the right adjectives to describe the given nouns.

	heavy	strong	dangerous	beautiful	furry	friendly
1. hare	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓
2. kiwi	–	–	–	✓	–	–
3. giraffe	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
4. iguana	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
5. squirrel	–	–	–	✓	✓	–
6. leopard	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
7. platypus	–	✓	–	–	–	–
8. porcupine	–	–	✓	–	–	–
9. chameleon	–	–	–	–	–	–

B. Write a suitable noun for each of these adjectives of quality.

1. water
2. gem
3. moon
4. diet
5. witch
6. monument
7. wine
8. girl
9. tunnel
10. room
11. board
12. necklace
13. years
14. mule
15. man
16. map
17. manager
18. man
19. villager
20. girl

C. Read the description, solve the riddle and write the noun.

1. computer
2. table
3. bun
4. bee
5. ladder
6. owl
7. dustbin

D. Look at the pictures and make sentences using adjectives of quality.

1. Why is Maddy shaking? Maddy is shaking because he is feeling cold.
2. Why is Mary sweating? Mary is sweating because she is feeling hot.
3. Why is Boris yawning? Boris is yawning because he is lethargic.
4. Why is Susan smiling? Susan is smiling because she is cheerful.
5. Why is Tom crying? Tom is crying because he is sorrowful.

6. Why is Jack drinking water? Jack is drinking water because he is thirsty.
7. Why is Shalini sticking out her tongue? Shalini is sticking out her tongue because she is uncouth.

E. Replace the word 'nice' with suitable adjectives of quality.

Dear Mother,
I hope you had a great day at the museum with your best friend. I went to a shop yesterday to buy a new book. But I found a big mess there at the shelves. A beautiful girl wearing a pretty hat offered to help me. Later, I had a delicious cup of coffee with her at a wonderful café across the road. She is a close friend of mine, now. Her name is Mandy. Can I bring her over to our house on the weekend?

Your daughter,
Janice

F. Circle the synonym of the adjectives given in the brackets.

1. unhappy 2. durable 3. uncomplicated
4. specific 5. awful 6. large

G. Underline the adjectives of quality and write sentences using the opposite adjectives.

1. **Adjective:** good — What a bad movie!
2. **Adjective:** ripe, delicious — These raw fruits are tasteless.
3. **Adjective:** clever — Such a dumb story!
4. **Adjective:** grateful, gentle, young — He is an ungrateful and cruel old man.
5. **Adjective:** affectionate, expensive — My unfriendly neighbour gave me a cheap watch.
6. **Adjective:** feeble, bright — The strong wrestler sat in the dark room.
7. **Adjective:** high, tall — The coconuts are low on the short tree.
8. **Adjective:** tiny, tall, fat — The large elephant stood near the short woman and her thin daughter.
9. **Adjective:** huge, shallow — I was bit by a tiny insect while I was sailing in the deep ocean.
10. **Adjective:** bold, small, day — The cowardly man went to a big house at night.
11. **Adjective:** haughty, loyal — The humble woman scolded the disloyal friend.
12. **Adjective:** fashionable, striking — The old unfashionable lady wore an ordinary dress.
13. **Adjective:** stale, cheap — The fresh fruits are being sold costly.
14. **Adjective:** cheerful, poor — She was depressed despite her good grades.

H. Fill in the blanks with colourful adjectives of quality to complete the story.

1. fun loving 2. tasty 3. sumptuous 4. fat 5. thin 6. wheat
7. sunny 8. cool 9. shady 10. two 11. best 12. hot
13. mango 14. dusty 15. clean 16. happy 17. wonderful

I. Write a character sketch on a war hero using adjectives of quality.

Self-activity.

J. Fill in an appropriate simile in each of the given blank.

1. heavy 2. busy 3. hot 4. smooth 5. gentle 6. rich 7. hard
8. stubborn 9. white 10. slow 11. naughty 12. brown 13. blind 14. sharp
15. free

K. Match the following.

1. as blood 2. as two peas in a pod 3. as the sun
4. as a pie 5. as a cherub 6. as ebony
7. as the ocean 8. as death 9. as a fiddle
10. as a drum 11. as an egg 12. as the lark
13. as dirt 14. as a bee

L. Tick the correct option. Write the type of adjective that has been used to complete each sentence.

	Correct option	Type of Adjective
1.	This	demonstrative adjective
2.	those	demonstrative adjective
3.	their	possessive adjective
4.	his	possessive adjective
5.	Which	interrogative adjective
6.	These	demonstrative adjective
7.	much	adjective of quantity
8.	her	possessive adjective
9.	little	adjective of quantity
10.	Whom	interrogative adjective
11.	little	adjective of quantity
12.	anything	adjective of quantity
13.	Each one	distributive adjective
14.	any	adjective of quantity

M. Choose the correct adjectives and fill in the blanks. Mention their type in the boxes.

1. Each – distributive adjective
2. three – adjective of number
3. one – adjective of quantity
4. three – adjective of number
5. twelve – adjective of quantity
6. much – adjective of quantity
7. first – adjective of number
8. Which – interrogative adjective
9. a few – adjective of quantity
10. Several – adjective of quantity

N. Draw an arrow from the adjective to the noun to know whether the adjective is placed before (attributive) or after (predicative) the noun.

1. He saw a ferocious tiger in a cage.
2. That cat is black.
3. These books are new.
4. She bought fresh vegetables from the market.
5. Those buns are stale.
6. This bed has a broken leg.
7. These stones are round.
8. The children built a sandcastle on the sandy beach.
9. That teacher is strict.
10. My bicycle is red.

O. Rewrite the sentences using the correct degree of the adjectives given in the brackets.

1. She is the smartest girl in the class.
2. My dish is hotter than your dish.
3. Mangoes are the sweetest of all fruits.
4. I was happy to receive the award.
5. He is the youngest of all the children.
6. An elephant is shorter than a giraffe.
7. Is this book more useful than that one?
8. Who is the best among the boys?
9. Which is the oldest house in the street?
10. This bunch of bananas is the worst of the lot.
11. The tsunami is the most terrible of all natural disasters.
12. Formative assessment is easier than summative assessment.

P. Fill in the blanks with comparative degree or superlative degree of adjectives.

1. softer
2. noisier
3. whiter
4. the largest
5. hungrier
6. oldest
7. cleverer
8. happiest
9. more interesting
10. the hungriest
11. the best

Q. Tick (✓) the correct degree of comparison in each sentence.

1. clean
2. older
3. slowest
4. more beautiful
5. most comfortable

R. Form adjectives from these nouns.

1. French
2. starry
3. Greek
4. rainy
5. American
6. Malaysian
7. fearful
8. careful
9. Pakistani
10. faithful
11. furious
12. wooden
13. Indian
14. Italian
15. Japanese
16. woollen
17. powerful
18. Russian
19. daily
20. spacious
21. Bangladeshi

S. Form adjectives from these verbs.

1. talkative 2. tiresome 3. destructive 4. written 5. changeable 6. cuddly
7. playful 8. helpful 9. needy 10. breakable 11. pleasing 12. shocking

T. Use the given nouns to make two adjectives with each suffix given below.

1. weekly friendly 2. secondary imaginary 3. lovable admirable
4. sensible terrible 5. musical natural 6. scientific horrific
7. wooden rotten 8. willful playful 9. hopeless wonderless
10. artistic atomic 11. brownish blackish 12. creative expensive
13. quarrelsome troublesome 14. ninth twelfth 15. courageous outrageous

U. Choose and fill in the correct option.

1. some 2. Each 3. any 4. Each 5. The few
6. a little 7. Few 8. Few 9. a little 10. a little

Chapter: 5 Pronouns

A. Fill in the blanks with personal pronouns.

1. me 2. They 3. me, I 4. you, You 5. they
6. you 7. He 8. I, They 9. they 10. She

B. Replace the underlined nouns with pronouns and rewrite the sentences.

1. it 2. she 3. It 4. He 5. She 6. They
7. He

C. Rewrite the sentences using personal pronouns—*it, him, her, them, they.*

1. Read it. 2. I spoke to him 3. Count them.
4. She wants it. 5. Do you know her? 6. The bully hit him.
7. Diya took them off. 8. Multiply them. 9. Mother called him.
10. Lucy played with it. 11. Father called out to him. 12. The bus stopped for him.
13. They bought a dress. 14. We fought with them. 15. The train ran over it.
16. The teacher scolded them.

D. Fill in reflexive/emphatic pronouns.

1. myself 2. ourselves 3. herself 4. itself 5. herself 6. themselves
7. ourselves 8. themselves 9. itself 10. himself 11. yourself 12. themselves
13. themselves 14. themselves 15. myself

E. Use interrogative pronouns to complete these sentences.

1. Whose 2. Which 3. Whose 4. What 5. Whom
6. What 7. Who 8. Who 9. Who

F. Use relative pronouns to join the given sentences.

1. I am reading a story which is very boring.
2. She is the manager whom I want to meet.
3. I met the mechanic who repaired your car.
4. This is the shop that sells delicious cakes.
5. I went to a shopping mall which is very expensive.

6. He is that man whose daughter studies in my class.
7. Is he that man who you said bought you a balloon?
8. This is the place where I have hidden a pot of gold.
9. She picked some wild flowers which she gave to her teacher.
10. They are the people whose house was destroyed in a tsunami.

G. From each pair of sentences given below, tick (✓) the one that contains demonstrative pronouns.

1. That is a timid cow.
2. This is a smart shirt.
3. Those are noisy toys.
4. These are wet shoes.
5. That is a tall building.
6. That is her classroom.
7. These are juicy apples.
8. Those are cute puppies.
9. That was a great movie.
10. This is an interesting story.

H. Fill in the blanks with indefinite pronouns.

1. Everyone
2. nothing
3. No one
4. None
5. No one
6. Someone
7. everyone
8. All
9. All
10. One
11. any
12. Everyone

I. Fill in distributive pronouns.

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

J. Transform each sentence using possessive pronouns.

1. That coin is hers.
2. This room is his.
3. That table is yours.
4. That school is mine.
5. That necklace is hers.
6. That camera is mine.
7. Those pens are mine.
8. Those girls are mine.
9. These cars are hers.
10. That kitchen is ours.
11. These knives are mine.
12. Those stamps are his.
13. These bottles are mine.
14. Those crops are theirs.
15. These kittens are hers.
16. These pencils are mine.
17. These lipsticks are hers.
18. Those purses are theirs.
19. That hut is his.
20. These children are yours.
21. Those bags are theirs.
22. This purse is mine.

K. Write the type of pronoun used in each sentence.

1. Personal pronoun
2. Interrogative pronoun
3. Demonstrative pronoun
4. Interrogative pronoun
5. Interrogative pronoun
6. Demonstrative pronoun
7. Personal pronoun
8. Personal pronoun
9. Interrogative pronoun
10. Personal pronoun
11. Interrogative pronoun
12. Distributive pronoun
13. Indefinite pronoun
14. Distributive pronoun
15. Personal pronoun
16. Personal pronoun
17. Relative pronoun
18. Relative pronoun
19. Personal pronoun
20. Personal pronoun
21. Personal pronoun
22. Reflexive pronoun
23. Reflexive pronoun
24. Indefinite pronoun
25. Possessive pronoun
26. Relative pronoun

Chapter: 6 Verbs

A. Underline the verbs in the given sentences and write whether they are verbs of doing, being or possession.

	Verb	Type of Verb		Verb	Type of Verb
1.	have	possession	11.	wrote	doing
2.	am	being	12.	has	possession
3.	have	possession	13.	attacked	doing

4.	is	being	14.	belongs	doing
5.	is	being	15.	threw	doing
6.	are	being	16.	belong	doing
7.	is	being	17.	bought	doing
8.	swims	doing	18.	is	being
9.	was	doing	19.	has	possession
10.	roared	doing	20.	distributed	doing

B. Find the synonyms of the given verbs in the word grid and use any eight in sentences of your own.

b	u	r	s	t	t	p	r	e	v	i	s	i	t
a	o	n	r	e	n	d	u	r	e	m	d	s	v
h	c	l	k	a	c	c	o	m	p	l	i	s	h
p	i	a	t	c	r	e	a	t	e	n	k	p	a
r	v	c	a	h	a	h	p	r	a	i	p	h	k
p	r	o	b	e	t	s	p	m	p	l	e	i	t
a	o	n	a	a	t	k	e	r	e	d	n	p	m
p	i	t	n	k	a	r	a	i	s	e	e	s	i
d	e	r	d	b	c	s	r	n	d	m	t	s	h
h	k	o	o	r	k	r	o	s	h	o	r	k	t
p	r	l	n	d	o	a	l	p	p	l	a	p	a
s	u	r	p	a	s	s	p	e	s	i	t	s	h
a	v	o	i	d	p	i	s	c	m	s	e	h	k
d	o	c	p	h	a	s	r	t	p	h	p	i	t

1. The mother bird abandoned its nest and flew away.
2. It was a hard task to accomplish success in that venture.
3. The bulldozer demolished the old building.
4. The scientist probed the bacteria under the microscope.
5. We should avoid bad company.
6. The children discarded their clothes and jumped into the pool.
7. The bomb exploded with a bay.
8. Don't overtake on a crowded road.

C. Use a thesaurus to find out and write the antonyms of the following verbs. Use any ten of them in sentences of your own.

1. dissuade	2. spend	3. save	4. expose	5. differ	6. prepone
7. continue	8. extend	9. display	10 include	11 distribute	12. implement
13. attract	14. vacate	15. arrive	16. betray	17. hide	18. ascend

*Sentence-making—Self-activity

D. Add the given prefixes and suffixes to the following words to transform them into verbs.

heighten	terrorise	enable	justify	harden	lessen
specify	frighten	shorten	pacify	enfeeble	enjoy
sweeten	enthrone	purify	colonise	endear	befool
encage	enlarge	widen	memorise	stabilise	equalise
characterise	criticise	encourage	patronise	utilise	hasten
sympathise	loosen	weaken	classify	apologise	beautify
realise	horrify	bedazzle	enquire	energise	bewitch

E. Form verbs from the given nouns.

1. abound	2. compare	3. converse	4. serve	5. exceed	6. obey
7. produce	8. advise	9. born	10. clean	11. repeat	12. live
13. perceive	14. bake	15. believe	16. act	17. see	18. mimic
19. marry	20. die	21. discover			

F. Using the underlined nouns as a verb to rewrite the sentences. Make other suitable changes without changing the meaning.

1. A waiter is trained in serving.
2. Do they plan to separate?
3. Your efforts to flatter her will not work.
4. How do you perceive this theorem?
5. Have you solved our problem?
6. The price at that shop has not reduced.
7. I don't know when they will marry.
8. The Member of Parliament opposed the bill.

G. Circle the verbs in the given sentences and write T for Transitive and I for Intransitive for each.

1.	holds	T	6.	leave	I	11.	buzzed	I	16.	laughed	I
2.	withered	I	7.	watched	T	12.	fell	I	17.	coughed	I
3.	choir	T	8.	bought	T	13.	slept	I	18.	sold	T
4.	arrived	I	9.	broke	T	14.	took	T	19.	understood	T
5.	hung	I	10.	moves	I	15.	rose	I	20.	wrote	T

H. Write where you will go for your needs.

1. hair salon
2. garment shop
3. florist shop
4. green grocer's shop
5. textile shop
6. library
7. shoe shop
8. chemist shop
9. hardware shop
10. book shop

I. Here is a misprinted recipe on how to boil eggs. Prepare a list of materials and rewrite it in nine step-by-step instructions using infinitives .

Materials: eggs, pan, water, gas stove, plate, spoon, salt, pepper

Step by step instructions:

1. Pour the hot water into the pan and let it boil on the stove.
2. When that's done, put the eggs into the boiling water.
3. Let them sit for about 10 minutes.
4. Take the eggs out.
5. Let them cool down for about five minutes.
6. If they're still hot, let them cool for about three more minutes.
7. Get a plate and a spoon.
8. Peel off the eggshells.
9. Eat the eggs with a little salt and pepper.

J. Here are the things you need to prepare tea. Write down the steps for the procedure using infinitives.

First, I use a gas lighter to light the gas stove. Next, I use a cup to measure water and milk. I put the water and milk in a vessel and let it boil. I use a spoon to measure sugar and tea leaves. I add them to the boiling water and milk. I let the tea simmer for some time. Finally, I use a strainer to strain the tea into a cup. My cup of tea is ready to drink.

K. Rewrite the following infinitives as infinitive phrases by adding words of your own.

1. fruits
2. a letter
3. a book
4. to you
5. the teacher
6. the match
7. the question
8. on earth
9. the ball
10. water

L. Look at the picture and make sentences as shown in the example.

1. I use a comb to brush my hair.
2. I use a spoon to eat food.
3. I wear a pair of sandals to protect my feet.
4. I keep a coin to give to the beggar.
5. I use a stick to clear the clogged pipe.
6. I use a pencil to write my notes.
7. I read a book to gain knowledge.
8. I use a ladder to climb up to the roof.
9. I use a computer to email my friends.
10. I use an umbrella to protect myself from the rain.

M. Rewrite the infinitives as present participles in the following sentences.

1. It is unsafe standing in the middle of a road.
2. They like driving the car at full speed.
3. It is difficult reading a book upside down.
4. We like listening commentaries on the radio.
5. She hates receiving guests at home on weekends.
6. The beggar is begging before the devotees at the temple.
7. He prefers drinking tea to coffee.

N. Look at these children of a neighbourhood. Can you tell what each of them likes to do?

1. Anne — swimming
2. Harry — reading
3. Ronny — listening
4. Tini — playing
5. James — throwing
6. Susie — gardening

O. Draw road signs for the given gerunds.

1.
No Stopping

2.
No Parking

3.
No Turning Left

4.
No Turning Right

5.
No Honking

6.
No Overtaking

7.
No Cycling

8.
No Motor Driving

P. Fill in the blanks using the given verbs as gerunds.

1. Pulling
2. Jumping
3. Riding
4. watching
5. smoking
6. Carrying
7. Shouting

Q. Make 10 meaningful sentences. One is done for you.

1. Playing a game is fun. (Example)
2. Reading a book is boring.
3. Jumping over a wall is difficult.
4. Climbing a tree is interesting.
5. Skipping a rope is easy.
6. Giving a speech is exciting.
7. Running down the stairs is dangerous.
8. Playing on the road is unsafe.
9. Hopping traffic light is foolishness.
10. Playing a game is interesting.

R. Complete the table and write whether the verb is a strong verb or a weak verb.

	Present	Past	Past Participle	Strong/Weak Verb
1.	blow	blew	blown	strong
2.	draw	drew	drawn	strong
3.	give	gave	given	strong
4.	drive	drove	driven	strong
5.	eat	ate	eaten	strong
6.	fly	flew	flown	strong
7.	drink	drank	drunk	strong
8.	go	went	gone	strong
9.	see	saw	seen	strong
10.	forget	forgot	forgotten	strong
11.	ring	rang	rung	strong
12.	hear	heard	heard	weak
13.	take	took	taken	strong
14.	swim	swam	swum	strong
15.	write	wrote	written	strong
16.	leave	left	left	weak
17.	tell	told	told	weak
18.	dream	dreamt	dreamt	weak

S. Fill in the blanks with the correct words (past tense/past participle) for the verb give in brackets.

1. awoke (Example) 1. lent 2. bled 3. forgave 4. blew 5. ground
6. fought 7. bought 8. dreamt 9. froze 10. clung 11. drank 12. built
13. bore 14. drank 15. threw 16. flown 17. broadcast

T. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs. The meanings have been given in the brackets.

1. carried away 2. take after 3. turned down 4. Carry on 5. get over 6. put off
7. came across 8. call on 9. look into 10. set up 11. bring up 12. look up
13. Look for 14. look forward

U. Replace the underlined phrasal verbs with the given verbs and rewrite the sentences.

1. Rise 2. desire 3. enter 4. forget 5. compensate 6. agree
7. Quit 8. Travel 9. Continue 10. Discard 11. deceived 12. Protect
13. reverse 14. cancel 15. interrupt

V. Complete the story using colourful verbs.

*Self-activity

Chapter: 7 Tenses

A. Write down each sentence in the other two simple tenses. For example, if the given sentence is in simple present tense, write it in simple past tense and simple future tense. Put a (✗) if the sentence cannot be changed.

1. Mary sang well.	Mary will sing well.
2. She is very ill.	She will be very ill.
3. She knits a scarf for her mother.	She will knit a scarf for her mother.
4. He draws a picture of a ship at sea.	He will draw a picture of a ship at sea.
5. That bottle of olives was expensive.	That bottle of olives will be expensive.
6. ✗	✗
7. That boat bobs on the big wave.	That boat bobbed on the big wave.
8. Mother bought me a box of chocolate.	Mother buys me a box of chocolate.
9. He blows the trumpet with all his might.	He will blow the trumpet with all his might.
10. They visit a hill station this summer.	They visited a hill station this summer.
11. Columbus sails across the ocean to reach the New World.	Columbus will sail across the ocean to reach the New World.
12. She looks at the urchin standing across the street.	She will look at the urchin standing across the street.
13. Patrick Cruise meets the dignitaries.	Patrick Cruise met the dignitaries.
14. The elephant trumpets to call his mates in times of distress.	The elephant trumpeted to call his mates in times of distress.
15. I ate rice and curry for dinner.	I will eat rice and curry for dinner.
16. They repaired the frescoes at the churches.	They will repair the frescoes at the churches.

B. Read what Derek does on his vacation. Then fill out his personal diary page using simple past tense.

I was on a holiday. I played all day long on the beach on Sunday. On Tuesday, I went fishing with my friends. Wednesday was a lot of fun because I was at the carnival all day. It rained the whole day on Thursday, so I read a book. On Friday, I visited the market with relatives. Saturday was a busy day. I cleaned my room. Today is Sunday again.

C. Choose the correct –*ing* words to fill in the blanks.

1. strumming 2. riding 3. cleaning 4. mewing
5. putting 6. paying 7. opening 8. smiling
9. knitting 10. gliding 11. sieving 12. eating

13. singing
14. asking
15. borrowing
16. going
17. taking
18. playing
19. reading
20. folding

D. Rewrite each sentence in continuous tense.

1. The bus was speeding along the road.
2. The notebook is lying on the floor.
3. The girl was jumping into the pool.
4. The tailor will be measuring the cloth.
5. The postman was knocking at the door.
6. The mother was feeding the baby at night.
7. The children were sitting quietly in the class.
8. The mouse is nibbling at a piece of cheese.
9. The clever rabbit will be hiding in its burrow.
10. My uncle and I will be visiting the Ajanta Caves.
11. The acrobat was walking carefully on the tightrope.
12. Seema will be listening to rock and roll music.
13. The astronomer is gazing at the stars of the galaxy.
14. The cat will be climbing the tree to reach the nest.
15. The footballer is kicking the ball towards the goal post.
16. The lizard will be sticking out its tongue to catch an insect.

E. Rewrite each sentence in perfect tense and perfect continuous tense. Put a (✗) if sentence cannot be transformed.

1. I had bought a bunch of roses.	I had been buying a bunch of roses.
2. Ali has come first in the class.	Ali has been coming first in the class.
3. The hungry child had howled.	The hungry child had been howling.
4. My brother had written a letter.	My brother had been writing a letter.
5. The butler has swept the floor.	The butler has been sweeping the floor.
6. The boys will have worn their T-shirts.	The boys will have been wearing their T-shirts.
7. The boys had chased a butterfly.	The boys had been chasing a butterfly.
8. The cleaner had cleaned the shed.	The cleaner had been cleaning the shed.
9. Mother had shopped for new shoes.	Mother had been shopping for new shoes.
10. The teacher will have taught a new chapter.	The teacher will have been teaching a new chapter.
11. Rina had invited me for her birthday party.	Rina had been inviting me for her birthday party.
12. Rahul has looked at his face in the mirror.	Rahul has been looking at his face in the mirror.
13. The lady has worn a beautiful skirt.	The lady has been wearing a beautiful skirt.
14. Father has searched for an important file.	Father has been searching for an important file.
15. The cows have drunk water from the tub.	The cows have been drinking water from the tub.
16. The woodcutter will have cut down that oak tree.	The woodcutter will have been cutting down that oak tree.
17. The monkeys had held a bunch of bananas.	The monkeys had been holding a bunch of bananas.
18. The bird will have built its nest in the spring season.	The bird will have been building its nest in the spring season.
19. The gardener had watered the withering plants.	The gardener had been watering the withering plants.

F. Write the tense of the verb used in the sentences in the given blanks.

1. simple present
2. simple present
3. simple past
4. simple past
5. past perfect
6. simple past
7. simple present
8. simple past
9. simple present
10. simple future
11. simple present
12. present perfect
13. past continuous
14. simple present
15. simple future
16. simple past
17. past continuous
18. past continuous
19. past perfect
20. simple past
21. simple past
22. simple present
23. simple present

G. Fill in the blanks with the tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. will reach
2. have finished
3. is
4. will complete
5. rolled
6. was getting
7. will be joining
8. has been sleeping
9. was
10. climbed
11. was chasing
12. will apply
13. was
14. were
15. was

16. will be
17. wear
18. is sawing
19. will go
20. wore
21. had taken
22. flew
23. have borrowed
24. reached

Chapter: 8 Adverbs

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverbs formed from the adjectives given in the brackets.

1. angrily 2. carefully 3. nicely 4. heavily 5. annually 6. Luckily 7. usually 8. remarkably

B. Fill in the blanks transforming the given adjectives and verbs into adverbs of manner.

1. sweetly 2. fast 3. loudly 4. cleverly 5. bravely 6. noisily 7. easily 8. quietly 9. angrily 10. slowly

C. Fill in the blanks with adverbs of place.

1. there 2. here 3. there 4. up 5. in 6. everywhere 7. down

D. Underline the adverb of time in the given sentences.

1. later 2. now 3. soon 4. today 5. then 6. tomorrow 7. Last week 8. Yesterday

E. Underline the adverb of degree in the given sentences.

1. quite 2. too 3. almost 4. quite 5. regularly 6. nearly 7. utterly 8. absolutely 9. fairly 10. absolutely 11. much 12. very 13. utterly 14. very

F. Use the following adverbs of frequency in sentences of your own.

**Self-activity*

G. Rewrite the given sentences using an adverb in place of the underlined phrase.

1. She was <u>late</u>.
2. He goes to work <u>twice</u> a day.
3. They completed the task <u>easily</u>.
4. He shouted at him <u>furiously</u>.
5. Both of them spoke up <u>simultaneously</u>.
6. Vivekananda was <u>truly</u> a noble patriot.
7. Simran always speaks to us <u>rudely.</u>
8. <u>Presently</u>, there is no teacher in our classroom.
9. She addressed the audience <u>politely</u>.
10. Spread the butter on the slice <u>evenly</u>.
11. The old lady treated the children <u>kindly</u>.
12. They finished the work <u>hastily</u> and left.
13. She was losing, but <u>finally</u> she won the match!
14. Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated by Muslims <u>globally</u>.
15. The horse trodded down the path <u>wearily</u>.
16. They spoke of the school trip <u>enthusiastically.</u>
17. We go to the slums to make donations <u>occasionally</u>.
18. They burnt their house <u>knowingly</u> to claim insurance.

H. Rewrite the following sentences using the adverbs given in brackets in the correct position.

1. He has never hurt any animal.
2. Rita has just come in.
3. He did fairly well in the test.
4. He hasn't finished yet.
5. I am often late for my class.
6. Rohan usually gets up at five.
7. I know Lila quite well.
8. Mickey was tall enough to reach the shelf.
9. This exercise is rather difficult.
10. The bus is fairly fast.

Chapter: 9 Prepositions

A. Underline the prepositions and write their types in the blanks.

Prepositions	Type	Prepositions	Type
1. in	time	2. to	direction
3. at	time	4. through	direction
5. on	time	6. at	time
7. in	place	8. on	place
9. on	place	10. at	place
11. at	place	12. by	agent

B. Tick the right preposition and fill in the blanks.

1. into 2. at 3. into 4. on 5. over 6. in front of 7. to

C. Fill in the prepositions in place of '/ ' and rewrite each sentence.

1. Who will go to the shop with me?
2. This room is full of mosquitoes.
3. I was at the top of my class, last year.
4. Can I play with your toys in your room?
5. He lives in Taiwan but works for an office in Tibet.
6. I have been waiting at the restaurant for two hours.
7. Please, tell me what to do to improve my grades.
8. Whose vehicle was involved in the accident near his house?
9. Safe places for crossing the road are marked with zebra crossing.
10. She went to the dispensary near her home to get some medicines.

D. Composition: Read the story and fill in the right prepositions.

Dave got into a bus. He sat down on a seat. He looked at his watch. There was still time. Dave had to reach the railway station on time. He had to catch a train. Dave started reading a book. He got so engrossed in his book that he missed his stop. He got off two stops ahead. He had to take a taxi that stood across the road.

The taxi dropped Dave to the railway station. Dave jumped off the taxi and hurried up the escalator. He stood in a queue to buy a ticket. Two men were in front of him. The railway official passed Dave's ticket through the ticket window. Dave ran to the platform. His train had not come! Dave still had a lot of time. He sat down to read his book again.

E. Replace the underlined prepositions with the correct prepositions and rewrite the sentences.

1. They got off the bus.
2. I bought a book for John.
3. Watson lives in Argentina.
4. The birds flew over the trees.
5. We drove down to the market.
6. She will return in the evening.
7. Lila has been suffering from flu.
8. When did you arrive in Chennai?
9. The bookstore is near Carlton.
10. The essay is based on friendship.
11. I attend school from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.
12. The brain sends messages through the spinal cord.

F. Composition: Complete the story by filling the right preposition.

Last Saturday, I was in the market when suddenly I saw a big cloud of smoke fly into the air. People started running up and down the road. I decided to help. I called up the fire station and told them about the fire. Then, I went to the site and requested all the people to help.

Many people who lived on the street also came out. Everybody got buckets from their houses. We filled the buckets with a lot of sand. Then, we threw the sand onto the burning fire. The fire was well in control by the time the fire brigade arrived. The firemen praised all of us and the Superintendent patted me on my back.

G. Fill in the blanks with a preposition to complete the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

1. at 2. in 3. for 4. with 5. on 6. on
7. about 8. to 9. at

Chapter: 10 Auxiliary Verbs

A. Write a question using *May* or *Can* with these statements. One is done for you.

1. May I eat an ice cream?
2. Can you help me to clean the room?
3. May I take your umbrella?
4. Can you get me some water to wash my hands?
5. Can I get you a glass of water?
6. May I use your shoe brush to clean my shoes?
7. Can you lend me some money?
8. May I leave the room if you want to read?
9. Can you help me to complete my project?
10. Can you help me lift the table?
11. May I rest as I have a stomach ache?
12. Can I watch this movie?

B. Rewrite using *must/mustn't.*

1. You must help your friends.
2. You must write a letter to me.
3. You mustn't pluck flowers.
4. You must read a book every day.
5. You mustn't trample the grass.
6. You must finish the food in your plate.
7. You mustn't steal others' belongings.
8. You must buy something from that shop.
9. You mustn't chew gum in class.
10. You must prepare for your test.

C. Fill in *could* or *should.*

1. Should 2. could 3. should 4. should 5. Should 6. should
7. could 8. Could 9. Should 10. should 11. should 12. should
13. should 14. Could 15. should

D. Make a sentence with *will/shall* for each of the given situations.

*Self-activity

E. Rewrite these questions using modals in their contracted form.

1. Won't you help me carry this heavy bag?
2. Can't you answer this question?
3. Shouldn't I buy another dress?
4. Mustn't I fight with that bully?
5. Couldn't you reach the school on time?
6. It is very cold. Shouldn't I close the window?
7. Shouldn't we leave now?
8. Mustn't we sleep early?
9. Won't he come here?
10. Shouldn't children be obedient to elders.

F. Fill in the blanks with the correct modals.

1. must not 2. might 3. must 4. Can 5. ought to 6. May
7. May 8. Would

G. Underline the modals and write the rule of their use in your notebook.

Modals	Rule of Use	Modals	Rule of Use
1. may	permission	2. mustn't	forbid
3. could	ability	4. will	imaginary situation
5. could	request	6. must	necessity
7. should	advice	8. could	ability
9. may	permission	10. ought not to	moral obligation
11. could	ability	12. could not	inability
13. could	past ability	14. would	intention

H. Write the dialogue between the school captain and a new student in a school. Use modal auxiliaries—*may, might, can, could, will, would, should, ought to, must, must not.*

*Self-activity

Chapter: 11 Punctuation

A. Identify the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly.

1. Rome is the capital of Italy.
2. The Dalai Lama is the spiritual leader of the Tibetan people.
3. I will reach between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.
4. The Lords' Prayer begins: Our Father who are in Heaven.
5. What is your name?
6. Do you speak Italian?
7. You're Spanish, aren't you?
8. I am thinking of re-covering my sofa.

B. Draw a punctuation mark in each of the given boxes to punctuate the paragraph.

Many great leaders [—] Churchill [,] leader of Britain during the Second World War [,] Alexander [,] the great Roman Emperor and general [,] and Napoleon [,] the brilliant French general [—] had great strengths of character which were useful when their countries were at war [.]

C. Rewrite the following sentences with the correct punctuation.

1. She has a bad cough.
2. Close the window.
3. Who is standing at the door?
4. She is your sister, isn't she?
5. I sold some apples, bananas and oranges.
6. He, too, is my friend.
7. The boy bought a table, a chair and a stool.
8. She was born on 14 Jan 2008.
9. Of course, you can join our party.
10. No, I will not lend any more money.
11. You know him, don't you?
12. The PM visited Nepal.
13. What do you want?
14. Ah! That is great news.
15. "Get into my car," she said to me.
16. We wrote the homonyms—too–to, see–sea—in our notebooks.
17. I like both your father and mother.
18. He ordered the soldiers, "Attack the enemy!"
19. Isn't this place wonderful?
20. That is my brother's shirt, I think.
21. I want more salad, please.

D. Rewrite the following sentences with the correct punctuation.

1. The woman is wearing golden stretch pants, green eyelids and a hive-shaped wig.
2. A woman will dress up to go shopping, water the plants, empty the dustbin, answer the phone, read a book and get the letters from the box.
3. Hurling, which has been the national sport of Ireland since legendary times, is to Americans like a soccer game played at high speed.
4. Your father has five items in his bathroom—a toothbrush, shaving cream, a razor, a bar of soap and a towel.

Chapter: 12 Conjunctions

A. Fill in the blanks with coordinating conjunctions.

1. or 2. but 3. or 4. but 5. so
6. but 7. so 8. and

B. Fill in the blanks with the given subordinating conjunctions.

1. after 2. before 3. Since 4. while 5. because 6. although

C. Fill in the blanks with conjunctions and write C for coordinating conjunctions and S for subordinating conjunction in the given boxes.

1. and C
2. and C
3. while S
4. or C
5. but C
6. if S
7. because S
8. but C
9. or C
10. as S
11. but C
12. but C
13. before S
14. and C

D. Complete these sentences with appropriate correlative conjunctions.

1. Neither, nor
2. either, or
3. Both, and
4. not only, but also
5. No sooner, than

E. Fill in the blanks with conjunctions.

1. Because
2. and
3. nor
4. or
5. or
6. and
7. so
8. Although
9. so
10. but

F. Combine the following sentences using conjunctions and rewrite.

1. Both Preeti <u>and</u> Shalu are weak in Physics.
2. My sister <u>and</u> I went to school.
3. It was cold, <u>so</u> I wore a sweater.
4. I will be late <u>as</u> there is a lot of traffic today.
5. Manoj studied hard <u>but</u> he did not pass.
6. Drink coffee <u>or</u> tea.

G. Underline the conjunctions and state their kind.

1. after—subordinating
2. and—coordinating
3. and—coordinating
4. Neither, nor—correlative
5. Because—subordinating
6. if—subordinating

Chapter: 13 Reported Speech

A. Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech using 'that' as a conjunction.

1. He told that he must reach school on time.
2. I told him that he was quite brave.
3. The minister told that everyone should remember to do his duty.
4. The grocer says that this soap is the best selling one.
5. The Principal told that latecomers would be reprimanded.
6. Preeti says that the weather is pleasant today.
7. Amit told that he thought of meeting the school counsellor.
8. Ayaz told that Jiwan had smiled when he had received his report card.
9. The judge commented that the guilty was punished before law.
10. Neena told that she had eaten one banana.
11. Riddhi will say that she finished her work in time.
12. My mother will ask to finish all the milk in my glass.
13. The teacher told that the Quit India Movement was in 1942.
14. I told that I would return his/her book soon.
15. She told that it had been raining heavily in her locality in the previous evening.
16. The mahout told that he had cared for his elephant since it was a baby!

B. Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. You told that you had learnt the dialogues on time.
2. Vani said that her working hours were very long.
3. Sammy said that he had used to write scripts but his interest was in poetry.
4. Mrs Khanna said that Ritesh didn't know how to drive.
5. Mita told that Ketan had washed his car the previous day.
6. I told that he was obsessed with fast cars.
7. The doctor told that I must take care of my health.
8. The trainer told him that if he focused, he would be a great batsman one day.
9. They said that they were going for a movie.

C. Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. The pilot informed the passengers that they were flying over the Pacific Ocean.
2. Mansi told the vegetable vendor that the vegetables he sold to her the previous day were really expensive.
3. The teacher told me that I was attempting the wrong question.
4. Tarun told me that he would meet me in the evening at 7 p.m. so I shouldn't forget to be on time.
5. Sneha promises to her parents to return home on time.
6. The bank manager told that they could not sanction you a loan.
7. Jatin told her that she had such neat handwriting.
8. I told him that he was intelligent.
9. He said that he was happy that day.

D. Rewrite these interrogative sentences in indirect speech.

1. Jeetu asked who was there.
2. He asked me what he could offer me.
3. The member asked where the ceremony was.
4. She asked me if I were not boarding the flight to Mumbai.
5. I asked my friend whether I should get some French fries.
6. Akanksha asked when he/she was going to explain the working of the RO plant.
7. Rinky asked her whether she would help her with Math sums.
8. Nitish asked whether he could play on the iPad.

E. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. He requested his friends to have some more tea.
2. She ordered her brother to take those books inside.
3. I told her to close the window, right then.
4. My mother told me not to commit errors in the exam.
5. The commanding officer ordered the soldiers to go and defeat the enemy.
6. The judge ordered to call the witness.
7. My mother advised to speak softly as everyone was asleep in the room.

F. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. The saint told all to fold their hands in prayer.
2. The king suggested to go for hunting in the forest.
3. She commented how wonderful that play was.
4. I commented that the painting was very beautiful.
5. The minister said how he dared I ask him such a question.
6. The teacher asked the principal how she could correct so many notebooks that day.

Chapter: 14 More about Sentences

A. Identify whether the given underlined words are phrases (P) or clauses (C).

1. (C) 2. (P) 3. (P) 4. (C) 5. (C) 6. (P)

B. Replace the underlined adverbial phrases with an adverb.

1. loudly 2. instantly 3. repeatedly 4. timely 5. greedily 6. painfully

C. Underline the clauses and state their kinds.

1. Arnav drove so fast <u>that he had an accident</u>. (Noun clause)
2. Sadhvi refused to help her friend <u>because she was angry with her</u>. (Adverb clause)
3. Do you know someone <u>who is interested in selling a car</u>? (Adjective clause)
4. Ketan said <u>that he was thrilled to go for camping</u>. (Noun clause)

5. Students who do not complete their homework get punished. (Adjective clause)
6. The principal said that he was satisfied with the students. (Noun clause)
7. Last vacation, we went to see a fort which is famous for its light and sound show. (Noun clause)
8. When Amita returned, she found her mother in a critical condition. (Noun clause)
9. The teacher asked whether I was following the lesson. (Adverb clause)
10. She is the woman who is my new neighbour. (Adjective clause)
11. I don't know what I should do next. (Nound clause)

D. Underline the main clause in the following sentences.

1. I will give you a call when I reach the airport.
2. India is progressing because of its human resource.
3. Although pink is my favourite colour I don't have any pink clothes!
4. While I like playing cricket my sister likes playing ludo.
5. A person who is thirsty will never refuse water.
6. The door opened because the man pushed it.
7. He returned home since he missed the bus.
8. They will visit us before they go back.
9. While I was reading, mother walked into my room.

E. Identify the type of sentences as Simple S , Compound CD or Complex CM .

1. CM 2. S 3. CM 4. CD 5. CM
6. CM 7. CD 8. CD

Chapter: 15 Voice

A. Identify whether the following sentences are in active or passive voice.

1. Active 2. Active 3. Passive 4. Passive 5. Passive 6. Active
7. Active 8. Passive 9. Passive 10. Active

B. Complete the table with sentences in active and passive voice.

Active: Simple Present The movie fascinates me.	**Passive:** Simple Present I am fascinated by the movie.
Active: Simple Past The movie bored me.	**Passive:** Present Continuous I was bored by the movie.
Active: Present Continuous I am helping Shweta.	**Passive:** Past Continuous Shweta is being helped by me.
Active: Past Continuous I was cleaning the bathroom.	**Passive:** Past Continuous The bathroom was being cleaned by me.
Active: Present Perfect I have sent the gift.	**Passive:** Present Perfect The gift has been sent by me.
Active: Past Perfect Steven Spielberg directed the movie.	**Passive:** Past Perfect The movie had been directed by Steven Spielberg.
Active: Future Perfect John will have finished the project next month.	**Passive:** Future Perfect The project will have been finished by John the next month.
Active: Future with 'will' I will post the letter.	**Passive:** Future with 'will' The letter will be posted by me.
Active: Future with 'going to' I am going to make a cake.	**Passive:** Future with 'going to' A cake is going to be made by me.

C. Rewrite the given sentences in passive voice.

1. The instructions were followed by Divya.
2. The ceremony was performed by Kajal.
3. The paper is read by Vinit.
4. The police have been called by Veer.
5. The phone has been switched off by Prateek.
6. Thailand had been visited by me earlier.
7. Noodles are being eaten by Kiran.
8. Football is being played in the ground by the children.

D. Rewrite the given sentences in active voice.

1. Someone stole the money.
2. The librarian lent the book.
3. The sweepers were cleaning the roads.
4. The students are singing the national anthem.
5. I washed the car two days ago.
6. A professional cut his hair.
7. Aarti is driving the car.
8. The manager will introduce you to the boss.

E. Change the voice in the following interrogative sentences.

1. Am I known to your sister?
2. Was my email received by you?
3. Was any money saved by you this month?
4. Is my assistance needed by you?
5. What is wanted by you from Mumbai?
6. By whom was the glass pane broken?
7. Has a new scooty been bought by you?
8. Has your letter been received by all your friends?
9. Was the invitation accepted by Mrinal?
10. How will this work been finished by you?

F. Change the voice of the following commands.

1. Let the speed be slowed down.
2. Let the cupboard be locked.
3. Let my bags be carried to the room.
4. Let one job be handled at the time.
5. Let this book be kept on the table.
6. Let the application be submitted now.
7. Let the Principal be reported immeidately.
8. Let the telescope be used.
9. Let your prayer be said.
10. Let the book be read.
11. Let the door be closed.
12. Let the room be opened.
13. Let the bag be kept there.
14. Let the television be switched off.
15. Let the dog be brought inside.

G. Rewrite the following instructions on how to bake a cake using passive voice.

Let sugar, cream and butter be put in a large bowl. Let the hand beater be used to mix them up well.
Let eggs be added one at a time and mixed well. Let vanilla essence be added and the cake batter be blended well.
Let a separate plate be used to sieve out the flour. Let the baking powder be added to the flour during the sieving and mixed in well.
Once the sugar, cream and egg mix turns creamy and are blended well, let the flour be added in spoon by spoon.
Let the flour be folded in the mix with a light hand in a circular motion with the spoon. Let the food colour be added and mixed in well so that it blends in with the full batter. Let a baking dish be greased and the cake batter be poured into it. Let it be put into a microwave for about 40 minutes. Let the cake be taken out and served.

Chapter: 16 Determiners

A. Underline the predeterminer and circle the determiner in the following sentences.

	Predeterminer	Determiner		Predeterminer	Determiner
1.	five times	the	2.	such	a
3.	one-fourth	the	4.	rather	a
5.	double	a	6.	quite	a
7.	such	a	8.	quite	a

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

1. an	2. a	3. a	4. a	5. an	6. a
7. an	8. an	9. an	10. a	11. an	12. a
13. a	14. a	15 a			

C. Tick (✓) the word that goes with the article mentioned in the sentences.

1. urn	2. poor	3. honest	4. European	5. arrow	6. Oak
7. Roman	8. oat	9. award	10. ostrich		

D. Fill in the blanks with *a, an* or *the.*

1. The, a	2. A, the	3. a, the	4. the, the
5. The, a	6. The	7. The, the	8. a, a
9. an, the	10. The	11. The, the	12. a, an
13. The, the, the	14. The, an, a	15. An, an, a	16. The, the
17. A, a, an	18. The, the, the	19. the, the,	20. The, the
21. The, the	22. The, the	23. The, the	24. the
25. an			

E. Fill in articles to complete the story.

Andy and Greg like to watch the football match at the stadium every Sunday. One Sunday, they got ready to go to the stadium for a match but it began to rain. Andy took out an umbrella and Greg got raincoats.
They hired a taxi and reached the stadium in time. The stadium was jam packed with spectators. But Andy and Greg had special seats in the box. They enjoyed the match. On their way back, they took a bus. "We had a great time," said Andy. Greg nodded his head and said, "Yes, we did!"

F. Insert articles in the right place and rewrite the sentences.

1. The hunter was bit by an ant.
2. The house was destroyed in a fire.
3. Is that the man you met in the shop?
4. I saw a boy taking a dog for a walk.
5. The angry man shouted like a mad man.
6. The Wizard of Oz was an unkind man.
7. The dog found a bone behind the bush.
8. It is an honour to meet the Queen of England.
9. The honeybee gathers honey for the cold winter.
10. I like to eat a pear and an orange for the breakfast.
11. The lion is a strong animal that has a thick mane.
12. Tom Cruise is a well-known actor of the United States of America.
13. It was on a Sunday that I purchased the complete works of Shakespeare.
14. She is the cleverest girl in the class.
15. Her mother is a European while her father is an Indian.
16. The more you have, the more you want.
17. The Great Barrier Reef can be seen from the Moon.
18. The United States of America is a country in the Western Hemisphere.
19. The East India company established control over the whole of India.
20. I saw an elephant at the zoo.

Chapter: 17 Reading Section (Comprehension) and Chapter: 18 Writing Section (Composition)

The answers are not provided for these pages.

Assessment–I

A. Identify the kinds of sentences.

1. Imperative
2. Exclamatory
3. Interrogative
4. Imperative
5. Imperative
6. Exclamatory

B. Circle the subject. Underline the object.

	S	O		S	O
1.	The dog	faithful animal	2.	The lady	a chocolate
3.	They	me	4.	Mr Sharma	the fruits/my mother
5.	The farmer	his sickle	6.	The guard	the red flag
7.	Harry Potter	a boy wizard	8.	patient	the medicine
9.	Prof Mani	a scientific thesis	10.	He	his wallet

C. Write P for Phrase and C for Clause.

1. P
2. C
3. P
4. C
5. C
6. P
7. C
8. P

D. Underline the noun and write its type.

	Noun	Type of Noun
1.	Bear	Common
2.	King, minister, protection	Common, common, abstract
3.	doubt, loyalty	Abstract, abstract
4.	Fanny, Downing Street	Proper, proper
5.	Spectators, performance	Common, common
6.	team, oxen, cart	Collective, common, common

E. Make abstract nouns from the given words.

1. bravery
2. wastage
3. agreement
4. invitation
5. childhood
6. heroism
7. youth
8. reception
9. ability
10. choice

F. Rewrite these sentences in plural.

1. The players carried their sports kits off the grounds.
2. My aunts sat on the mats and had cups of tea.
3. The passers-by found rabbits caught in traps.
4. Australia has famous beaches.
5. Their sons-in-law brought them beautiful gifts.

G. Circle the pronoun and write its type.

1. I reached the finishing line first.	personal
2. She wants to meet her as soon as possible.	personal, personal
3. I wrote this letter myself.	personal, reflexive
4. That is a smart pair of trousers.	demonstrative
5. Is someone at the door?	indefinite

H. Rewrite the sentences using the opposite gender as the subject.

1. The nun rode a horse to go till the palace to meet the empress.
2. Her bridegroom saw a vixen catch a he-goat.

3. The author wrote a story about a giantess and a countess.
4. My niece wants to grow up and be a baroness or a duchess.
5. His stepbrother told him that his milkman has become a famous movie star.
6. The fox had a talk with the gander and the foal.

I. Write a suitable noun for these adjectives.

1. sofa	2. soldier	3. animal	4. minister	5. habit
6. swan	6. man	8. experiment	7. music	10. woman

J. Fill in an appropriate simile in the blanks.

1. sweet	2. gentle	3. white	4. light	5. blind

K. Underline the adjective and write its type.

1. Meira is a stubborn girl.	Adjective of quality
2. We have five dogs.	Adjective of number
3. She came last in the race.	Adjective of number
4. Each boy was punished.	Distributive adjective
5. Every man had a moustache.	Distributive adjective
6. This cow belongs to that farmer.	Demonstrative adjective
7. Those women work in an NGO.	Demonstrative adjective
8. Which shoes will match my dress?	Interrogative adjective, Possessive adjective

L. Rewrite the following sentences using any other degree of comparison.

1. This mango is riper than that one.
2. Sugar is sweet.
3. Her house is bigger than his house.
4. This is a long road.
5. She was the most hopeful of winning the contest.

M. Form adjectives from the given words.

1. boyish	2. hot	3. noisy	4. wooden	5. English
6. rosy	7. honest	8. Japanese	9. sincere	10. woollen

N. Use a phrasal verb to replace the given word or words.

1. put down	2. put out	3. call on	4. bear with	5. turned down

O. Underline the adverb and write its type.

1. slowly, adverb of manner
2. exceptionally, adverb of manner
3. really, adverb of manner
4. twice, adverb of time
5. just, adverb of degree

Assessment–II

A. Circle the modal and write the purpose.

1. May I use your phone?	permission
2. Can you climb this pole?	ability
3. You must not pluck flowers.	prohibition
4. I shall get you a bike for your birthday.	determination
5. May you win!	wish

B. Change the voice.

1. She wore a nice dress.
2. The dish was cooked by my mother.
3. The ball was caught by Aryan.
4. My grandfather is writing a book.
5. A lovely woollen rug was bought by Aarti.

C. Change the speech.

1. Auntie said to me, "Keep away from strangers."
2. Uncle told to keep quiet as he was on the phone.
3. My teacher exclaimed that it was very neat work.
4. She said, "Oh! How sad my friend is."
5. Father shouted at the taxi driver to stop there.

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

1. a 2. a, a 3. an 4. an, an 5. a 6. An 7. An
8. a 9. a

E. Underline the phrase in the following sentences and write their type.

1. He sat <u>in a corner</u> of the room.	Adjective phrase
2. He <u>is eating</u> an apple.	Verb phrase
3. She brought a glass <u>full of water</u>.	Adjective phrase
4. She <u>has finished</u> her work.	Verb phrase
5. They were shouting <u>in a loud voice</u>.	Adverb phrase
6. He is wearing a <u>nice red shirt</u>.	Adjective phrase
7. <u>A man on the roof</u> was shouting.	Noun phrase
8. <u>The girl with brown hair</u> is singing a song.	Noun phrase
9. He gave me a <u>glass full of water</u>.	Noun phrase
10. A boy from America <u>won the race</u>.	Verb phrase
11. He always behaves <u>in a good manner</u>.	Adverb phrase
12. He returned <u>in a short while</u>.	Adverb phrase
13. You <u>should study</u> for the exam.	Verb phrase
14. She always <u>drives with care</u>.	Adverb phrase
15. <u>The boy with black hair</u> is laughing.	Noun phrase

F. Fill in the blanks with conjunctions.

1. or 2. or 3. and 4. and 5. Neither – nor

G. Join these sentences using conjunctions.

1. He is a good bowler but not a good batsman.
2. They left early for the airport so they didn't miss the flight.
3. She stopped her from going out as it was raining heavily.
4. The chair is comfortable and inexpensive.
5. She could not complete her project as she had been sick.

H. Punctuate the following sentences.

1. Wow! It's so beautiful.
2. At the zoo, they saw the tiger, the lion and the hippopotamus.
3. He, too, will come with us.
4. You are going out, aren't you?
5. I have two kittens as pets, Garfield and Tim.
6. Mahesh said, "I want to own an aircraft when I grow up."

I. Fill in the blanks with articles, prepositions and conjunctions and complete the story.

There was <u>a</u> time when elephants could fly. They had four big wings.
They were God's favourite vehicles <u>and</u> he used to ride <u>on</u> an elephant when he was busy creating the world.
But once humans started living <u>on</u> earth and God's work was over, all forgot <u>about</u> the flying elephants. Not only that, the elephants had developed very irritating habits. Sometimes they would crow like cocks. And sometimes, tired <u>of</u> flying <u>in</u> the sky, they would go <u>and</u> sit on <u>the</u> rooftops <u>of</u> houses. The houses would collapse.

The whole world knew how heavy the elephants were, but these creatures had no idea about the trouble they were causing.

It was time for God to take action. He invited the big beasts for a fantastic feast.

The elephants stuffed themselves with so much food that once they had eaten their fill, they rolled over on their stomachs and went to sleep.

That was the moment God had been looking for. He quietly cut off the elephants' wings. He gave away two of their wings to the peacock, which is how the bird got its beautiful tail. Then God stuck the other two wings to the banana plant, which is how it got its big leaves.

When the elephants woke up groggy from sleep, they discovered their great loss. And they got wild — so wild — that they scampered off to the forest.

■■

Chapter: 1 Sentences

A. Using correct punctuation, arrange the words to form meaningful sentences.

1. Go away from here.
2. Her dog is ill.
3. Ants make colonies.
4. This room is full of furniture.
5. May I drink water?
6. She lent an eraser to her classmate.
7. The butterfly flitted away.
8. Have you met Mr. David?
9. Honesty is the best policy.
10. There is a discount sale in the next street.
11. The fox left the bunch of sour grapes.
12. Please read the next page of the book.
13. They are going to the market for shopping.
14. The train engine whistled as it crossed the station.
15. At the stroke of midnight, India will awake to freedom.

B. Transform these sentences into negative sentences without changing the meaning.

1. She is not a senior cadet.
2. The owl is not a foolish bird.
3. Our teacher is not a young man.
4. She is not cruel to stray animals.
5. My brother is not shorter than me.
6. Our principal is not a proud lady.
7. He is not a native/local in our country.
8. Mother does not speak lowly of my friend.
9. My sister is not a coward.
10. He never tells a lie.
11. Her presence in the party was not welcome.
12. Our sports teacher is not on permanent appointment.

C. Change the following sentences into positive sentences by changing the meaning.

1. Ali eats apples.
2. They are swimming in a dirty pond.
3. I want to go to school.
4. They are going to understand our plan.
5. I am writing an email.
6. He is a doctor.
7. He saw her in the market yesterday.
8. I visited my grandmother last year.
9. When we arrived at her house, she was sleeping.
10. Rupa works on Saturdays.

D. Rewrite these sentences with correct punctuation.

1. Catch the thief.
2. Take some rest.
3. Aha! I found you.
4. Is that all she said?
5. What is the matter?
6. Death has icy hands.
7. Come here, you imp.
8. Lend me a hand, please.
9. May you prosper forever!
10. What happened last night?
11. His work is carelessly done.
12. Have you ever been to Beijing?
13. The globe is a model of the earth.
14. What should I do to improve?
15. There is no shortcut to success.
16. Isha, put the teacups in the tray.
17. Wonderful! That was a great shot.
18. Turn to the right at the next crossing.
19. We should thank God for good health.
20. You should serve the poor.

E. Complete these sentences with the phrases given in the help box.

1. Can you **tell the difference**?
2. The sun is **shining brightly in the sky**.
3. Always tell **the truth**.
4. Time and tide **waits for none**.
5. Where is **my necklace**?
6. Let us **help them lift that heavy log**.
7. The bus is **taking us to the Victoria Falls**.
8. Aha! What a **pretty girl**.
9. Hurry! We are **already running late**.
10. Lo! The magic wand has **vanished into thin air**.
11. The clown passed through **the ring of fire**.
12. Put the kettle **on the stove**.

F. Identify the type of these sentences.

1. Imperative
2. Imperative
3. Exclamatory
4. Interrogative
5. Imperative
6. Exclamatory
7. Declarative
8. Imperative
9. Interrogative
10. Imperative
11. Interrogative
12. Interrogative
13. Imperative
14. Imperative
15. Declarative

16. Declarative
17. Exclamatory
18. Declarative
19. Declarative
20. Declarative
21. Declarative
22. Declarative
23. Interrogative
24. Exclamatory
25. Declarative
26. Declarative
27. Exclamatory
28. Interrogative
29. Imperative
30. Exclamatory

G. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. How do you go to school?
2. Who is knocking at the door?
3. Why are you standing here?
4. Complete the painting fast.
5. Alas! Our pet is no more.
6. Everyone should believe in God.
7. I liked the hotel we stayed in last.
8. Why did you not come to my house?
9. In which book did you find this paper?
10. The dog was sleeping under the cot.
11. The sky is overcast with dark clouds.
12. Can you write with both your hands?

H. Transform the following sentences as directed.

1. It is such a surprise.
2. Is the baby asleep?
3. You can call the next applicant.
4. You are late.
5. Wow! It is such a pleasant evening.
6. It was nice of you to help us.
7. It was a long day today.
8. Oh! This is a difficult question!
9. Wasn't that a great dessert?
10. Have I passed the test with flying colours?
11. Oh! I wish my mother was present in the audience.
12. One should not make any noise in the examination hall.
13. You are a fool.
14. What a beautiful scenery!
15. I wish I had the wings of a bird.
16. Don't lie.
17. Hurrah! We have won the game.
18. He has failed.

I. Match the statements and the question tags correctly.

1. have you?
2. shouldn't we?
3. mustn't he?
4. can't I?
5. hasn't he?

J. Complete the following sentences by adding question tags.

1. isn't he?
2. isn't there?
3. were they?
4. isn't it?
5. is it?
6. am I?
7. wasn't it?
8. isn't it?
9. is he?
10. isn't it?
11. are you?
12. isn't he?
13. is it?
14. didn't she?
15. didn't you?
16. isn't it?
17. didn't it?
18. doesn't she?
19. can he?
20. have we?

K. Answer the following tag questions.

1. Yes, she is.
2. No, he won't.
3. Yes, I will.
4. Yes, she does.
5. Yes, they do.
6. Yes, she can.

L. Underline the subject in the following sentences.

1. She and her uncle walked slowly through the art gallery.
2. There were three stray kittens at our door step.
3. A slice of pizza would satisfy his hunger.
4. Mita and her dog run on the pavement every morning.
5. In school, the teacher took a surprise test.
6. The mouse went up and down the shelf.
7. In less than one hour, the aeroplane will take off for Switzerland.

Chapter:2 Nouns

A. Identify these word groups of common nouns and proper nouns and write their names.

1. mountains
2. diseases
3. seas
4. weather
5. metals
6. wind types
7. natural disasters
8. wild animals
9. sports
10. insects
11. nationalities
12. cities
13. parts of the body
14. relatives
15. movies
16. parts of a house
17. governments
18. currencies
19. Disney cartoon characters
20. universities
21. cosmetics

B. Underline the collective nouns and fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

1. The troupe of **dancers** was given a national award.
2. The swarm of **bees** attacked the hungry bear.
3. I picked out my favourite set of **books** from the library.
4. The board of **directors** ruled in his favour.
5. The bench of **judges** met the jury.
6. The team of **horses** pulled the cart with ease.
7. A pack of **wolves** howled at night.
8. The brood of **chickens** pecked all the grain.
9. The chest of **drawers** was ransacked by the burglar.
10. The shoal of **fish** swam into the deep ocean.
11. The crowd of **people** dispersed when the army sprayed tear gas.
12. Who owns this gaggle of **geese**?
13. The children climbed the clump of **trees** in the orchard.
14. The stack of **wood** caught fire.
15. The Sheikh booked a suite of **rooms** in the hotel.
16. The regiment of **soldiers** marched forward.
17. My friend gave me a bunch of **flowers.**
18. This fleet of **ships** is bound homeward.
19. Tenzing Norgay climbed the tall range of **mountains.**
20. The band of **singers** gave a live performance at the gymkhana club.
21. The astronomer viewed a constellation of **stars** through his telescope.
22. The herd of **elephants** trampled the ripe corn.

C. Transform these words into abstract nouns.

1. death
2. kindness
3. hatred
4. truth
5. life
6. simplicity
7. sight
8. justice
9. leadership
10. childhood
11. thought
12. disobedience
13. belief
14. strength
15. movement
16. heroism
17. infancy
18. length
19. depth
20. invention
21. manhood
22. softness
23. clarity
24. hardship
25. brilliance
26. breadth

D. Write abstract nouns for the words given in brackets and complete the sentences.

1. reality; innocence
2. decision; captaincy
3. length; breadth
4. Health; wealth
5. hardship; appointment
6. Holiness; destruction
7. shortage; generosity
8. absence; presence
9. clarity; perfection
10. silence, weakness

E. Identify the type of underlined nouns.

1. abstract
2. common
3. abstract
4. collective
5. abstract
6. abstract
7. abstract
8. proper
9. proper
10. common
11. collective
12. proper
13. common
14. common
15. common
16. collective
17. common
18. proper
19. proper
20. common

F. Write plurals of the following nouns.

1. books
2. classes
3. watches
4. negroes
5. echoes
6. pianos
7. photos
8. armies
9. cities
10. sheaves
11. cliffs
12. dwarfs
13. loaves
14. proofs
15. gulfs
16. mice
17. teeth
18. lice
19. radios
20. syllabi

G. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. I bought two-dozen apples.
2. The passers-by laughed at him.
3. This pair of scissors is blunt with use.
4. The rich man gave alms to the beggar.
5. Mathematics is an interesting subject.
6. Measles is a tropical disease.
7. These trousers are new.
8. I like to play billiards.

9. This poultry is mine.
10. His sons-in-law looked after him in his old age.
11. My uncle keeps cattle at his farm.
12. He wore a yellow shirt and green trousers.

H. Rewrite these sentences in plural.

1. Tables have four legs.
2. They have bags full of rice.
3. They want two glasses of milk each.
4. The soldiers are standing near the flagpoles.
5. The jars have no sugar.
6. My dolls are kept on the shelves.
7. She wants to eat slices of bread.
8. Do you have money to lend to me?
9. There are students in the classes.
10. These albums have photographs.
11. I bought bangles from the bazaars.
12. Have you read these books?
13. I want to buy chairs made of wood.
14. Let us have tea with snacks.
15. The crews of the ships went into the coastal towns.

I. Fill in the blanks with—*a, an, few, a little, some, more, many, several, ✗*.

1. some	2. some	3. few	4. few	5. many	6. an	7. several
8. ✗	9. more	10. many	11. many	12. a little	13. ✗	14. many

J. Choose and write the correct uncountable noun from those given in the box.

1. milk	2. oil	3. sugar	4. gold	5. honesty
6. kindness	7. wisdom	8. water	9. strength	10. knowledge

K. Read the description and write the occupation, job or profession for each.

1. mason/brick layer	2. director	3. plumber
4. mechanic	5. violinist	6. airman
7. fire-man/firefighter	8. coach	9. soldier
10. lab-technician/lab assistant	11. veterinary doctor/veterinarian	12. receptionist
13. banker	14. cellist	15. journalist
16. steward/stewardess	17. lift-man/elevator boy	18. salesman
19. mayor	20. bell boy	21. cartwright
22. flautist/flutist	23. ostler/groom	24. consul
25. ballerina	26. enologist	27. agronomist
28. furrier	29. cosmetologist	30. scrivener

L. Write the case of the underlined nouns.

1. nominative	2. dative	3. objective	4. possessive	5. nominative	6. objective
7. objective	8. vocative	9. possessive	10. objective	11. nominative	12. vocative

M. Circle the prepositions and underline the nouns that are their objects in these sentences.

Prepositions:	1. near	2. above	3. around	4. on	5. in	6. across
Nouns:	1. beach	2. television	3. swings	4. table	5. sambhar	

N. Underline the prepositional phrase in these sentences.

1. walked down	2. under the staircase	3. across the room
4. above the lake	5. before class	

O. The nouns or pronouns that follow prepositions are objects of the preposition. Circle the prepositions and underline the objects.

1. We will hide in the tree.
2. The red cat on the fence is asleep.
3. Bill was irritated when the water fell on him.
4. Father gave a hundred rupees to Seema.
5. It seems like a waste of time for Rohan to drive.
6. The dog ran under the car.
7. The children play around the wall .
8. Mina lives near the beach .

P. Match the prepositions to the correct noun phrases (objects).

1. the plastic chairs
2. the wooden table
3. dinner
4. the brick wall
5. the two tall mountains
6. father
7. the dark tunnel
8. the red rug

Chapter: 3 Adjectives

A. Underline the adjectives and write their kind.

1. second; adjective of number
2. some; adjective of quality
3. your; possessive adjective
4. any; adjective of quantity
5. our; possessive adjective
6. Indian; adjective of quality
7. talkative; adjective of quality
8. kind; adjective of quality
9. good; adjective of quality
10. second; adjective of number
11. Those; demonstrative adjective
12. expensive; adjective of quality
13. no; adjective of quantity
14. Which; interrogative adjective
15. cluttered; adjective of quality
16. wise; adjective of quality
17. two; adjective of number
18. convent; adjective of quality
19. sufficient; adjective of quality
20. great; adjective of quality

B. Read the following adjectives and specify their kind.

1. demonstrative
2. adjective of quality
3. interrogative
4. adjective of quality
5. adjective of quantity
6. adjective of number
7. demonstrative
8. adjective of quantity
9. adjective of number
10. adjective of quantity

C. Use the box and fill in the blanks with the right compound adjectives.

1. mind-blowing
2. south-west
3. easy-going
4. left-handed
5. well-directed
6. hundred-rupee
7. fifteen-minute
8. first-class
9. full-time
10. mind-numbing

D. Complete the following sentences with words from the help box.

1. peas
2. coot
3. elephant
4. mole
5. new pin
6. beaver
7. doornail
8. bell
9. brass
10. cup cake
11. dishwater
12. ABC
13. fiddle
14. birds
15. clown
16. balloon
17. nails
18. hell
19. March hare
20. mule
21. death
22. picture
23. church mouse
24. needle
25. lightning
26. grave
27. goose
28. barrel
29. judge
30. oak

**Sentence making – Self-Activity*

E. Underline the adjectives and state their kind in the given blanks.

1. magnificent; predicative
2. beautiful; predicative
3. colder; predicative
4. modern plastic; attributive
5. pink and green; attributive
6. blue; predicative
7. happy; attributive
8. wooden; attributive
9. dangerous; predicative
10. old; attributive

F. Reorder the adjectives correctly to write the phrases.

1. An old yellow German car.
2. A small round reading lamp.
3. An exciting new French band.
4. A huge wooden sailing ship.
5. A boring old Chemistry teacher.
6. A short thin Indian lady.
7. A big red plastic bag.
8. A round blue sugar bowl.
9. A dirty old cotton tie.
10. An old square wooden table.
11. A small serving Japanese bowl.
12. A beautiful blue sailing boat.

G. Write the opposites of these adjectives.

1. long
2. least
3. more
4. noisy
5. quietest
6. darker/heavier
7. dull
8. more fragile
9. former
10. older
11. blackest
12. cool
13. safe
14. most foolish
15. more sour
16. most free
17. easy
18. uglier

H. Transform the following words into adjectives and fill in the blanks.

1. golden 2. shameful 3. dirty 4. foolish 5. strong 6. careful
7. movable 8. gifted 9. stormy 10. talkative 11. kingly 12. courageous

I. Write a suitable adjective for each of these nouns.

1. hungry 2. clean 3. skillful 4. developed 5. loyal 6. green
7. thrifty 8. gold 9. crowded 10. majestic 11. sloppy 12. intelligent
13. interesting 14. helpful 15. generous

**Answers can change.*

J. Fill in the table with the right degree of the adjectives and tell the rule in class.

	Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
1.	small	smaller	smallest
2.	long	longer	longest
3.	pretty	prettier	prettiest
4.	noisy	noisier	noisiest
5.	bad	worst	worst
6.	good	better	best
7.	intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
8.	interesting	more interesting	most interesting
9.	pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant
10.	delicious	more delicious	most delicious

K. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison.

1. later 2. oldest 3. young 4. farther 5. better 6. best
7. most useful 8. better 9. largest 10. more popular 11. tallest 12. lighter
13. heaviest 14. most beautiful 15. richest 16. bravest 17. thinner 18. more pleasant
19. wealthy 20. common

L. Change the degree of comparison for the given adjectives without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. No other boy in our team is as fat as Barry.
2. No other student in the whole class gave a better answer than him.
3. No other minaret in India is as tall as the Qutub Minar.
4. No other natural wonder of the world is as wonderful as the Pyramids of Giza.
5. No other boy in the class was as strong as Adil.
6. No other country in the world is as rich as America.
7. No other book is as expensive as this one.
8. No other continent is as cold as Antarctica.
9. No other currency is as valuable as the Kuwaiti Dinar.
10. No other chapter in the book was as important as Chapter fifteen.

M. Correct the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. A Rolls Royce is **more expensive** than a Volkswagen.
2. English is **easier** than German.
3. Peter is **more handsome** than Jack.
4. A motorcycle is **faster** than a scooter.
5. Cities are **noisier** than towns.
6. These pair of jeans are **better** than the others.
7. A rainy day is **worse** than a windy day.
8. Roses are **more beautiful** than daisies.
9. Be **more careful** on a crowded road.
10. Her sister is **prettier** than her.
11. Yesterday was **more pleasant** than today.

N. Use *much, many, less* or *few* to fill in the blanks.

1. much, few 2. many 3. much 4. less 5. less 6. many, much
7. Many 8. much 9. few 10. few 11. few 12. few
13. many 14. less

O. Read each sentence and replace the underlined adjective phrase with an adjective.

1. The sky is limitless.
2. This country is hilly.
3. Her face is angelic.
4. I met an English lady.
5. This is a silver statue.
6. Deer are harmless creatures.
7. Those are affectionate children.
8. This old dress is useless.
9. Tom Sawyer wanted an adventurous life.
10. The rainbow is colourful.
11. I have a bottle of French wine.
12. Bobby has a furry coat.
13. Abraham Lincoln was a hardworking man.
14. That is a profitable venture.
15. The beach side was breezy all through the day.
16. He is an honourable man.
17. She led a wicked life.
18. Dr. Mukherjee is an eminent man.

Chapter: 4 Pronouns

A. Edit the given paragraph by writing the personal pronouns that can replace the underlined nouns.

One day when Wendy was two years old, she was playing in a garden. She plucked a flower and ran with it to her mother, Mrs Darling. Her mother held her and cried, "Oh, why can't you remain like this forever!" But Wendy knew that she must grow up. They lived at No 14, their house number on their street. Wendy's mother was a lovely lady. Wendy was born first, then John, then Michael. Soon, the three of them went to Miss Fulsom's Kindergarten school. Miss Fulsom had a dog, called Nana. It lived in the nursery.

B. Fill in the right possessive pronoun in the following sentences.

1. hers 2. his 3. yours 4. theirs 5. his 6. hers
7. ours 8. theirs

C. Tick (✓) the sentences that contain possessive pronouns.

Sentences that contain possessive pronouns are: 2, 5, 7, 10

D. Rewrite these sentences using possessive pronouns.

1. My dog is better than theirs.
2. We shall finally have what is rightfully ours.
3. What is mine is yours, my friend.
4. That bag is not mine. Mine is green in colour.

E. Complete the following sentences using interrogative pronouns.

1. Who 2. What 3. Which 4. Whose 5. whom 6. What 7. Which
8. Whose 9. What 10. Who

F. Tick (✓) the sentences that contain interrogative pronouns.

Sentences that contain interrogative pronouns are: 1, 2, 3, 8, 9

G. Fill in the blanks with interrogative pronouns.

1. who 2. Who 3. Who 4. what 5. Whose 6. Which

H. Tick (✓) the sentences that contain demonstrative pronouns.

Sentences that contain demonstrative pronoun are: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct demonstrative pronouns.

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

J. Underline the indefinite pronouns in the following sentences.

1. anybody 2. Anyone 3. another 4. Few 5. All 6. any 7. Many
8. anything 9. Everything 10. Each

K. Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. Someone called the police station.
2. All contributed to the chit fund.
3. Everybody enjoyed the puppet show.
4. Diya gave the form to all.
5. He told none his secret.
6. Everyone could see the mountains from many kilometres away.
7. Some students were absent yesterday.
8. Everyone came forward to volunteer for blood donation.

L. Complete the following sentences with suitable indefinite pronouns.

1. something 2. anything 3. none 4. someone 5. something 6. someone 7. one
8. no one 9. nothing

M. Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns to complete the following sentences. Tell their antecedent.

1. who 2. whose 3. which 4. whom 5. whose 6. that
7. which 8. whose 9. who 10. who 11. who 12. whom
13. whose 14. who 15. which

N. Combine the following sentences using relative pronouns.

1. This is the book which my uncle sold.
2. Here is the table that has a broken leg.
3. Here is the man who gave me the sad news.
4. These are the pencils that you have been looking all over for them.
5. Here is the bag which you wanted.
6. Everybody liked the story which he told.
7. The headmaster announced a reward for Rahim who saved a boy from drowning.
8. The rich man gave alms to the beggars who were sitting on the footpath.
9. This is the woman whose daughter studies with my son.
10. I have purchased all the grocery items which you wanted.
11. I met a businessman who has a flourishing software business.
12. This is the market that was burned to ashes last week.
13. This is the child whose parents are looking for a good school.
14. These people who have lost everything in the tsunami are in distress.
15. The bus which you wanted to board has not arrived as yet.

O. Using relative pronouns, write sentences with the given words.

1. A potter is a person who makes mud pots.
2. A scalpel is a medical instrument that surgeons use.
3. An acrobat is a person who performs tricks in air.
4. A compass is an instrument that shows direction.
5. A barometer is an instrument that measures air pressure.
6. A wind vane is a tool that is used to check the direction of the wind.
7. A rain gauge is a tool that measures rainfall.
8. A microscope is an instrument that is used to observe micro-organisms.
9. The Gobi Desert is a place where there are many sand dunes.
10. An ornithologist is a person who studies birds.

P. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets.

1. where 2. whose 3. where 4. who 5. that 6. that 7. who

Q. Rewrite as shown in the example.

1. I love the cakes my mother bakes.
2. Have you invited all his colleagues we know?
3. The guesthouse we stayed last year has been sold.
4. These children want to participate in the play.
5. That lady you were talking to is doing PhD in Psychology.
6. The headmaster said we needed to work harder to improve our marks.
7. The students playing in the playground have to return to their classrooms.
8. The man she quarrelled with is her brother.
9. Smoking is a habit I detest.
10. Kindness is one thing you can't give away.

R. Write R for reflexive pronouns and E for emphatic pronouns.

1. R 2. R 3. R 4. R 5. E 6. E
7. R 8. E 9. R 10. E

S. Use reflexive or emphatic pronouns to complete the following sentences.

1. herself 2. itself 3. himself 4. herself 5. ourselves
6. himself 7. myself 8. yourself 9. themselves 10. myself

T. Rewrite these sentences using reflexive pronouns as emphatic pronouns.

1. They themselves admitted their mistake.
2. I myself finished the job.
3. I myself spoke to the principal.
4. We ourselves witnessed the accident.
5. He himself told me this.
6. She herself cut the cake.

U. Read the following story and fill in suitable pronouns.

A Fox, one day fell into a deep well and could not find anything to help him escape. A thirsty Goat, came to the same well, and on seeing the Fox inquired from him if the water was good. Concealing his sad plight under a merry guise, the Fox indulged in lavish praise of the water, saying it was excellent beyond measure and encouraged him to descend. The Goat, mindful only of his thirst, thoughtlessly jumped down, but just as he drank, the Fox informed him of the difficulty they were both in and suggested a scheme for their common escape. "If," said the Fox, "You will place your forefeet upon the wall and bend your head, I will run up your back and escape, and will help you out afterwards."
The Goat readily agreed and the Fox leapt upon his back. Steadying himself with the Goat's horns, he safely reached the mouth of the well.
When the Goat upbraided him for breaking his promise, he turned around and cried out, "You foolish old fellow! If you had as much brain in your head as you have hair in your beard, you would never have gone down before you had inspected the way up, nor would you have exposed yourself to the dangers from which there could be no means of escape."

V. Underline the pronoun in the following sentences and write its case.

1. It, subject 2. us, object 3. me, object
4. It, subject 5. We, subject 6. you, object
7. him, object 8. I, subject 9. her, object
10. I, subject 11. She, subject 12. she, subject

Chapter 5: Verbs

A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. ran 2. beat 3. ran 4. threw 5. came 6. will eat 7. wrote
8. are 9. rode 10. announced 11. locked 12. bought

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. needs 2. coming 3. having 4. is 5. applied 6. am 7. go
8. tore 9. moved 10. jumped 11. reading

C. Use the given words as verbs to complete the sentences.

1. lie 2. refused 3. resigned 4. intend 5. appoint 6. failed 7. prepare
8. robbed 9. deliver 10. decide 11. paid 12. appeared

D. Underline the verbs and mark them as transitive or intransitive.

1. gave, Transitive
2. yelled, Intransitive
3. will sleep, Intransitive
4. is watching, Transitive
5. paints, Intransitive
6. danced, Intransitive

E. Fill in the given transitive verbs to complete the following sentences.

1. solved 2. held 3. completed 4. taught 5. asked 6. caught 7. appointed
8. helped 9. paid 10. promised

F. Complete the following sentences as directed.

	Intransitively	**Transitively**
1. The bears played	happily	with fish
2. The girl drew	nicely	a picture

3. The cat slept	soundly	on the cot
4. He spoke	loudly	to his father
5. The dog ran	quickly	after the cat
6. The policeman rode	fast	his bike

G. Fill in the correct verb that agrees with the subject.

1. was 2. do 3. gets 4. makes 5. has 6. takes 7. waits
8. was 9. was 10. has 11. has 12. have

H. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs.

1. are 2. are 3. are 4. is 5. is/are 6. is 7. is
8. is 9. are 10. is 11. is 12. are 13. is 14. are
15. is 16. is 17. is 18. is

I. Circle the verb and write whether it is an irregular verb, a strong verb or a weak verb.

1. tells, strong verb
2. make, strong verb
3. do, strong verb
4. clings, strong verb
5. eat, irregular verb
6. begins, strong verb
7. walks, weak verb
8. takes, strong verb
9. burn, weak verb
10. hides, strong verb

J. Combine the following sentences using infinitives.

1. I am scared to speak the truth.
2. It is a kind gesture to give charity.
3. She went to Delhi to see India Gate.
4. It would help you to listen to her.
5. The dish is ready to eat.
6. Walking is a good exercise to do every day.
7. He refused to give us the permission to miss his class.
8. He was too bored to sit through the whole movie.
9. She is too poor to buy any bread from the vendor.
10. He is too clever to be fooled.
11. Our class has a helper teacher to help our class teacher.
12. It is very generous of her to volunteer to part with her wealth.
13. He has taken up a part time job to supplement his income.
14. Rohit has six children to feed.
15. I am not afraid to speak the truth.
16. It is Laila's favourite hobby to collect old coins.
17. Peter is too poor to afford a car.
18. Your parents will be happy to hear of your success.
19. My friend went to Agra yesterday to see the Taj Mahal.
20. Mohit has some bills to pay.
21. Mina is too ill to do any work.
22. He is going to Lucknow to start a business there.
23. Rohit's father sent him to London to do higher studies.
24. She was too tired to walk.

K. Match the columns.

1. to taste 2. to drink 3. to read 4. to eat 5. to translate
6. to lift 7. to look at 8. to wear 9. to follow 10. to believe
11. to pronounce 12. to draw

L. Combine the following sentences.

1. Being in a hurry, I could not wait for her.
2. Being very cold outside, I remained in the house.
3. Shivering, I stood in the rain.
4. Walking in the forest, I saw a snake.
5. I saw an acrobat walking on a rope.
6. Mounting his horse, the soldier rode away.
7. Failing in the first attempt, he made no further efforts.
8. Walking up to the door, I rang the bell.
9. Wearing swimsuits, the children jumped into the water.
10. I gave back the books I had taken from the library.

11. The teacher being absent, the students made great noise.
12. Finishing my dinner, I went out.
13. Selling her jewellery, the mother sent her daughter for further studies abroad.
14. The principal praised the students for winning the match.
15. Seeing the cranes flying towards the south, we know it would be winter soon.

M. Tick the verb and write whether it is a participle or a gerund.

1. Carrying, gerund
2. gardening, gerund
3. Waving, gerund
4. Opening, gerund
5. Resigning, gerund
6. Resting, gerund
7. Stumbling, gerund
8. Rising, gerund
9. Dancing, gerund
10. crawling, participle

N. Use the given verbs as gerunds and complete the following sentences.

1. Flying
2. Catching
3. Hopping
4. Collecting
5. Swimming
6. Listening
7. Shouting
8. Entering

O. Rewrite each of these sentences using gerunds/participles in place of the infinitives.

1. He has continued working at the shop.
2. They like going to the movies.
3. Wasting time is foolish.
4. Brenda started walking home.
5. Finding fault is easy.
6. Eating too much is harmful.
7. Rohan forgets taking out the cat.
8. Playing with explosives is dangerous.
9. The children like going to the zoo.
10. Children love making sand castles.
11. Killing birds is a cruel sport.
12. No one likes paying taxes.
13. Reading at bed time is a good habit.
14. Bathing in cold water is very refreshing.

P. Write whether the gerund has been used as a subject or a object in the following sentences.

1. Subject
2. Object
3. Subject
4. Subject
5. Subject
6. Object
7. Object

Q. Tick (✓) the sentences where the –*ing* words are gerunds.

Sentences where –*ing* words are gerunds: 1, 2, 4

R. Underline the phrasal verb and write down or tell what each one means.

1. win over [to gain the support or consent of (someone)]
2. broke down (worn out, as by age or long use)
3. call on (to visit)
4. got away (escaped)
5. sink in (slowly came to be understood)
6. brought up (to rear or care for a child)
7. setting up (to assemble or prepare)
8. take off (to remove)
9. pile up (to collect)
10. step down (to leave job or official position)
11. ran into (to meet suddenly by chance)
12. checked into (register on arriving at a hotel or airport)
13. side with (support someone)
14. turned down (reject an offer or invitation)
15. run out (have none left)
16. let down, (fail to keep an arrangement)
17. broke out (suddenly started)
18. wears off (stop having effect)
19. running through (go over)
20. look into (research, investigate)
21. catch up (get work, etc., up-to-date)

S. Discuss the meaning of the following phrasal verbs and use any one of them in a sentence of your own in each case.

**Self- activity.*

T. Read the following story and underline the verbs.

rode, to buy, lay, making, fell, rose, melted, retraced, refilled, came, fell, regaining, brayed, had obtained, desired, saw, drove, bought, playing, fell, reached, became swollen, increasing, recoiled, carried

Chapter 6: Tenses

A. Identify the type of present tense used in these sentences.

1. Simple Present
2. Simple Present
3. Simple Present
4. Present Perfect
5. Present Perfect
6. Present Perfect Continuous
7. Simple Present
8. Present Continuous
9. Present Continuous
10. Present Continuous
11. Present Continuous
12. Present Perfect
13. Present Perfect
14. Present Perfect
15. Present Perfect
16. Present Perfect

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

1. signed
2. eaten
3. bite
4. bought
5. Make
6. telling
7. is
8. rains
9. cleans
10. allows
11. worked
12. meet
13. consider
14. caused
15. depressing
16. dazzling
17. reading
18. learning
19. making
20. trying

C. Describe your daily morning routine using simple present tense.

**Self-activity.*

D. Write 'F' for Fact and 'H' for Habit.

1. F
2. H
3. H
4. F
5. H
6. F
7. F
8. H

E. Using present continuous tense, complete these sentences.

1. is eating
2. is talking
3. are swimming
4. are working
5. is getting

F. Using present continuous tense, write what the people around you are doing right now.

**Self-activity.*

G. Suppose that your cousin comes to visit you and asks you many questions. Using present perfect tense, write the dialogue (conversation) between you and your cousin. (For example: Have you been to France? Yes, I have been to France.)

**Self-activity.*

H. Suppose that you go to the doctor, and the doctor asks you, "How have you been feeling?" Using present perfect continuous tense, describe how sick you have been feeling.

**Self-activity.*

I. Write sentences using simple past tense.

1. Anita opened the window.
2. He walked home.
3. She worked in school.
4. She sang a song.
5. Rita sat on a chair.
6. Jeevan locked the door.
7. She was happy.
8. Mohit kicked the ball.

J. Complete these sentences using the past tense of the given verbs.

1. began
2. ate
3. gave
4. burnt
5. boiled
6. jogged
7. talked
8. saw
9. spoke
10. took
11. saw
12. shone
13. reached
14. accused
15. studied

K. Describe a historical event using simple past tense.

**Self-activity.*

L. Suppose that your father scolds you for forgetting to complete chores. What might he say? Use past perfect tense. One is done for you as an example.

**Self-activity.*

M. Using past continuous tense, write a short ending to a murder mystery–The storm was howling, and a dog was barking somewhere nearby...

**Self-activity.*

N. Rewrite the following sentences in future tense.

1. It will be Christmas in a week.
2. I will be meeting her at the bus stop.
3. The sun will be setting, it will be getting darker.
4. We will be seeing the actor doing bungee jumping.
5. My meeting will be scheduled for tomorrow.
6. Abdul will want to meet the Prime Minister.
7. She will have been driving for over four hours.
8. I will have written the letter before she arrived.
9. This hall will have been booked for a conference.
10. I will be learning Japanese when I will be living in Japan.

O. Complete the following sentences by changing the form of verbs given in brackets to future tense.

1. will call
2. will carry
3. will leave
4. Will it rain
5. will see
6. will finish
7. will clean
8. will play
9. will sleep
10. will talk

P. Write your New Year Resolution using simple future tense.

**Self-activity.*

Q. Using future continuous tense, predict what you will be doing at home today in the evening.

**Self-activity.*

R. Suppose that you are 50 years old. Using future perfect tense, what accomplishments would you have made by this age?

**Self-activity.*

S. Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. I have seen Rocky with that man many times.
2. He has just gone to class.
3. Rita was standing at the bus stop when I saw her.
4. He has gone to office today.
5. The postman has already come.
6. All the books belong to me.
7. By the time, I reached the bus stop, the bus had left.
8. Chandini mopped the house with an old cloth.
9. Since this new mall has opened, I have done my shopping here.
10. They have already finished the work.
11. The apple didn't fall from the tree.
12. She doesn't know the answer.

T. Read the given sentences and fill in the blanks using the given correct form of verb as required in each sentence.

1. has been raining
2. will hold
3. had happened, ran
4. went
5. was
6. is
7. is, asking
8. was waiting, were
9. investigated, took

U. Write the tense of the verb in the following sentences.

1. Simple Past
2. Simple Present
3. Present Continuous
4. Simple Future
5. Simple Past
6. Past Continuous
7. Simple Future
8. Simple Future
9. Present Perfect
10. Simple Present
11. Simple Past
12. Simple Present
13. Simple Past
14. Present Continuous
15. Simple Past

Chapter 7: Adverbs

A. Underline the adverb and write whether it modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

1. You are <u>too</u> weak to walk. adjective
2. My uncle met me <u>yesterday</u>. verb
3. Mary is laughing <u>loudly</u>. verb
4. He goes to school <u>daily</u>. verb
5. My father drives <u>very</u> slowly. adverb
6. Guests will come <u>here</u>. verb
7. He ran fast <u>enough</u> to catch the train. adverb
8. It is a <u>very</u> difficult problem. adjective
9. He was driving <u>carelessly</u>. verb
10. He is <u>seriously</u> ill. adjective
11. This book is <u>really</u> interesting. adjective
12. Your story was <u>truly</u> funny. adjective

B. Identify the adverb in each of these sentences and state their types in the given blanks.

1. I shall sit outside.	place
2. Their office is upstairs.	place
3. The school closed early.	time
4. I will visit your home soon.	time
5. How is your wound today?	time
6. We must never stare at foreigners.	frequency
7. She tried hard to please her uncle.	manner
8. Children are sleeping soundly.	manner
9. He always goes to bed by 8 p.m.	frequency
10. I have nearly finished reading this book.	degree
11. You must rest in the afternoon every day.	frequency
12. They can hardly wait to see the superstar.	degree
13. We will visit the Imperial Palace next week.	time
14. Why are you very happy?	degree
15. I tried your number thrice yesterday.	time

C. Underline the adverbs of frequency in the following passage.

Ronit usually speaks English, but sometimes he speaks in Spanish with his aunt because she is constantly requesting him to practise the language with him. Once in a while, he speaks German with his friend from Germany, but he never speaks Russian because he doesn't know the language. He goes to office daily by car and seldom by bus. He hardly goes out of station except when he travels to Delhi once every month with his wife.

D. Underline the adverbs of place in the following dialogue.

here, there; inside, outside; downstairs; upstairs

E. Circle the adverbs in the following biography of Kofi Annan.

completely, carefully, steadily, deeply, totally, openly, when, always, level best, well, more recently, soon

F. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison for the given adverbs.

1. well	2. harder	3. fast	4. better	5. impressed	6. more skilfully
7. faster	8. sooner	9. earliest	10. longest	11. higher	12. slower
13. faster					

G. Write whether the highlighted words are adverbs (AD) or adjectives (AJ).

1. She is **late** for class.	AD	2. It was a **long** journey.	AJ
It starts to get cold by **late** October.	AJ	We cannot sit here for **long**.	AD
3. The **fast** car disappeared from sight.	AJ	4. Are you **still** reading your book?	AD
We ran as **fast** as we could.	AD	Sit **still**, don't move.	AD
5. May the good Lord give you your **daily** bread!	AJ	6. She spoke in a **loud** voice over the telephone.	AJ
He jogs past my house **daily**.	AD	This volume is very **loud**.	AJ

H. Rewrite the following adjectives as adverbs.

1. easily	2. usually	3. angrily	4. merrily	5. happily	6. simply	7. gently
8. wickedly	9. skilfully	10. brightly	11. bitterly	12. brilliantly	13. regularly	
14. diligently	15. generously	16. strangely	17. absolutely	18. sincerely		

I. Rewrite the given adjectives as adverbs and fill in the blanks.

1. really	2. surely	3. carelessly	4. beautifully	5. swiftly	6. bravely	7. quietly
8. highly						

J. Rewrite the sentences after transforming the adjectives into adverbs.

1. The cat screamed loudly.
2. I was found guilty of that action.
3. Nancy left her house hurriedly.
4. The inflation has risen sharply.
5. He speaks to his parents rudely.
6. My aunt stood waiting at the gate anxiously.
7. The master warned the boy harshly.
8. They visit their parents' home regularly.
9. The economist studied the birth rate particularly.
10. They changed their company strategy suddenly.
11. She talked about her recent promotion excitedly.
12. The attentive student solved the difficult Math theorem easily.
13. She gently requested her manager for a medical leave sanction gently.
14. He promised to look after the health and hygiene of the workers definitely.
15. Rohit shrieked loudly on seeing a skeleton at the Ghost House.
16. The ballerina danced gracefully.
17. Dave won the race easily.
18. My friend speaks loudly.

K. Insert the adverbs in the correct position in these sentences.

1. My project is **almost** over.
2. This man is **rather** selfish.
3. She is **quite** a good dancer.
4. This assembly hall is **completely** full.
5. Mohan is **usually** quite helpful.
6. These clothes are **very** charming.
7. My uncle **gladly** lent me a few rupees.
8. They were **much** obliged for the help.
9. They **often** meet under that banyan tree.
10. We should **always** cross a road carefully.
11. This box is light **enough** for a single person to carry it.
12. She **never** forgot her duty towards her parents.
13. You should be able to speak a foreign language **fluently**.
14. My mother **rarely** gets time to play with our dog.
15. You must **first** finish your food and then go out to play.

L. Write the adverbs that correspond to the given adverb phrases.

1. unwisely 2. swiftly 3. beautifully 4. there 5. formerly 6. loudly

M. Substitute the coloured words with adverbs.

1. Go away.
2. The apple fell here.
3. The rain fell gently.
4. He has gone abroad.
5. You can find the pen there.
6. This book is available everywhere.
7. Shalini does her work carelessly.
8. Let us stop work immediately.
9. This school was constructed only recently.
10. Not many contagious diseases were known then.

Chapter 8: Prepositions

A. Underline the prepositions in these lines from classics.

1. in, before, with, of, before, for, for, to, by
2. by, to, for, of
3. at, back, out, of, for, from, on, towards, for, to, before, up, on
4. to, over, out, to, to, over, as, to, of, to, to
5. of, as, with, of, to, of, of, at, to

B. Circle the prepositions in the poem.

as, on, o're, of, beside, beneath, in, as, on, in, along, of, at, in, beside, in, to, on, in, in, upon, of, with, with

C. Use the given prepositions to complete the following sentences.

1. inside 2. over 3. to 4. from 5. under 6. through 7. around
8. till 9. from 10. beside 11. during 12. in 13. near 14. beyond
15. towards/with

D. Choose the correct preposition and use it to complete each of the given sentences.

1. beside 2. between 3. in 4. to 5. by 6. through 7. near
8. from 9. for 10. for

E. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. into, across 2. on 3. in, at 4. from, for 5. from, on 6. over, through
7. over, at 8. to, to 9. on, for 10. in, near 11. on, on 12. at, at
13. through, from 14. at, on 15. from, into

F. Rewrite the following sentences by correcting the wrong prepositions.

1. She ran into the garden.
2. They picked up a quarrel with me.
3. Take your shoes off the bed.
4. The sun will not rise for an hour.
5. The hunter killed two birds with one shot.
6. The mother parted from her children.
7. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
8. I have been ill for 10 days.
9. I have not seen him for a long time.
10. He went to see his parents.
11. He insisted on going to the market.
12. Compare Mohit's notes with yours.

G. Given below is a short paragraph. Write the prepositions in place of each '/' and complete the paragraph.

in, on, in, in, in, for, during, at, at, to, for, at, with

H. Tick the appropriate prepositions.

1. with 2. into 3. by 4. in 5. Besides 6. at 7. between
8. by 9. to 10. on 11. by 12. since

I. Match the words with the correct prepositions.

2. look after 3. bent upon 4. careful about
5. different from 6. short of 7. similar to
8. blamed for 9. brood over 10. fell into
11. guard against 12. jumped at

J. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions that follow the highlighted words.

1. of 2. on 3. with 4. on 5. to
6. of 7. with 8. for 9. with 10. for

K. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the brackets followed by prepositions.

1. apply for 2. angry with 3. cost of
4. famous for 5. jealous of 6. similar to
7. indulge in 8. good for 9. recover from
10. danger of 11. ashamed of 12. appetite for

L. Read each sentence and underline the prepositional phrase. Identify and write Noun–Preposition (A), Verb–Preposition (B), Adjective–Preposition (C).

1. angry with C 2. banged into B 3. married to B
4. afraid of C 5. kind of C 6. tax on A
7. arrive at B 9. account for B 10. example of A
11. decide between B 12. tired of B

M. Identify the underlined word in each sentence as preposition (P) or conjunction (C).

1. C 2. C 3. P
4. P 5. P 6. C
7. C 8. C

Chapter 9: Auxiliary Verbs

A. Identify and write the underlined verbs in the following sentences as main verbs or auxiliary verbs.

1. auxiliary verb
2. main verb
3. main verb
4. auxiliary verb
5. main verb
6. main verb
7. main verb
8. auxiliary verb
9. main verb
10. auxiliary verb
11. main verb
12. auxiliary verb

B. Complete the following sentences using the auxiliary verb —*be.*

1. am
2. was
3. are
4. is
5. is
6. was
7. is
8. am

C. Complete the following sentences using the auxiliary verb —*do*.

1. Do
2. does
3. did
4. did
5. did
6. do
7. does

D. Complete the following sentences using the auxiliary verb —*have*.

1. has
2. Have
3. have
4. have
5. have

E. Underline the auxiliary verbs in the following sentences.

1. He has to go.
2. Does he know you?
3. He is drawing a picture.
4. You have to finish this work.
5. I am to give a lecture tomorrow.
6. Please be quiet.
7. The room was open.
8. She does sing quite well.
9. I had to reach there by noon.
10. They were to get their visa today.
11. You might make a little less noise.
12. You can go now.

F. Match the modal auxiliary verbs with what they express.

1. may, might
2. must, ought, have to
3. may, might, can ,could
4. can, could

G. Answer these questions with a *Yes/No + modal*.

1. Yes, you may.
2. No, you may not.
3. Yes, I shall.
4. Yes, you may.
5. No, I won't.
6. No, I can't.
7. Yes, you can.
8. Yes, you may.
9. Yes, you might.
10. No, you can't.
11. No, I won't.
12. Yes, I can.
13. No, I won't.
14. No, I won't.

H. Complete the following sentences by filling in appropriate modal verbs.

1. Can
2. Can
3. should
4. must
5. should
6. ought
7. have
8. should
9. May
10. should
11. can
12. should
13. can
14. will
15. could

I. Underline the modal auxiliary verbs in the following paragraph and write another paragraph on a global issue on a similar pattern using modal auxiliary verbs.

need to, can, can, should be, ought to, should be, need to, may, will, could

J. Using modals frame sentences for the given situations.

1. You should be careful of dogs in that house.
2. The guard can check on you.
3. You should see a doctor.
4. I said that he may enter the house.
5. Can I use your bicycle?
6. It may be bad weather, all day today.
7. I can't increase your pocket money.

K. Correct the error in the following sentences and rewrite.

1. John should remember his parents' anniversary this year.
2. Cecilia must clean her house before the guests arrive.
3. Freddy ought to share his noodles if you offer him a slice of pizza.

4. Ann could have run the marathon if she had started taking training four months ago.
5. Jane can pass in the chemistry test if she stops wasting her study time.

L. Rewrite these sentences using *used to*.

1. Seema used to drink tea after meals.
2. Rehan used to scratch his head when he was confused.
3. My brother used to go to the temple daily before his marriage.
4. Mother used to teach the children every Sunday.
5. Siddharatha used to play squash every evening before returning home from office.

M. Match the sentences to what they express.

1. ability
2. possibility
3. polite question
4. duty
5. obligation
6. permission
7. purpose

Chapter 10: Punctuation

A. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters, full stops and question marks.

1. What is your name?
2. I will be coming between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.
3. Rome is the capital of Italy.
4. Do you speak Italian?
5. I was born in Malaysia and now live in Indonesia.
6. You're a European, aren't you?
7. The Lord's Prayer begins, "Our Father which are in Heaven..."
8. The Dalai Lama is the spiritual leader of the Tibetan people.

B. Punctuate these sentences with commas.

1. Yes, Henry will come to your house.
2. I want to buy a shirt, a skirt and a pair of shoes.
3. You will come to my dance show, won't you?
4. Rohan caught the ball, ran the 50-metre stretch and scored a goal.
5. We didn't receive the letter dated May 24, 2011, until May 2013.
6. Edgar Allan Poe, the father of the short story, is buried in Baltimore.
7. The golfer, carrying that orange golf club, needs to improve his game.
8. Beena bought her first car on 12 September 2013, and it was stolen the very next day.

C. Punctuate the following sentences with apostrophe.

1. The doctor's bill was high.
2. The property's cost was low.
3. He is unable to attend his brother's party.
4. Everyone marvelled at the leopard's spots.
5. The cat finally got one paw into the mice's home.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using apostrophe.

1. Anybody's guess is as good as mine.
2. The tree's leaves rustled in the wind.
3. Her brother's friend drives a truck.
4. Your car's tyres need to be replaced.
5. My dog played with another dog's bone.
6. We heard the children's voices loud and clear.
7. The sisters' husbands got together yesterday.
8. The two legislators' votes changed the result of the election.
9. The soup's flavour was improved by adding a dollop of butter to it.
10. I spent all my school holidays at my grandmother's house.

E. Punctuate these sentences with semi-colon and colon.

1. Read the quiz out loud; then, answer all the questions.
2. My favourite TV show had begun; however, we were still stuck in traffic.
3. Professor Pal has left the laboratory; however, you may be able to reach her on phone.
4. The score was tied; the tennis game went into overtime.
5. We didn't attend the play; besides, we had heard that all the good seats were already booked.

F. Punctuate the following sentences.

1. He's a great artist, isn't he?
2. Did Jack really say it's not my work?
3. I drank lemonade; Mike drank tea.
4. The Wasteland is a poem by T. S. Eliot.
5. The applicant asked, "When was the letter signed?"
6. Vasan, the head boy of the school, has won the first prize.
7. Shalini is an intelligent, loyal and hardworking employee.
8. When she saw his new Porche, she exclaimed, "What a beautiful car!"
9. I just finished reading Rowling's book, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone.
10. I went to the market, bought a gift, got it wrapped and went to the anniversary party.

G. Correctly rewrite these sentences that have been punctuated erroneously.

1. Your shoes are green.
2. I went to their house.
3. The flowers are in the vase.
4. The books are on the table.
5. The well-known actress accepted her award.

H. Punctuate the following paragraph and rewrite.

We pushed deeper into the night; our eyes glued to the black surface of the road illuminated in the taxi's headlights. Mr Tripathy and Indrajit would make enquiries. Villagers rudely awoken by the urgent shouting would appear in the doorway, cocooned in blankets, looking bewildered and frightened. We reached a toll gate where we received more accurate information. "The elephants," we were told by the sleepy toll-keeper, "had definitely passed through." "Do you perhaps know how long ago?" we asked. Unfortunately, his watch was not in working order. But he assured us it was not yesterday.

Chapter 11: Conjunctions

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable coordinating conjunctions.

1. but	2. and	3. but	4. and	5. or	6. or
7. as	8. but	9. but	10. but	11. but	12. or
13. but	14. and	15. and	16. nor	17. but	18. and
19. so	20. yet				

B. Combine these sentences using suitable coordinating conjunctions.

1. My dog was hungry as it had not eaten since breakfast.
2. A book can be fun to read and boring too.
3. He loves to drive during the day but they will not let him drive before 8 p.m.
4. She went for work but she did not want to go.
5. Polar bears and Grizzly bears are fierce animals.

C. Combine these sentences using suitable subordinating conjunctions.

1. She will dance if you ask her.
2. He found his handbag that he had forgotten under the seat.
3. She will not come because you have not invited her.
4. I did not know her before I met her.
5. He stood still while he stood before the painting.
6. That man can run a marathon even though he is over 80 years of age.
7. Om is honest though Jai is more honest.
8. She can buy her school books if you lend her some money.
9. The rains came in time nevertheless there was a drought.
10. Although she is seven years old, she does not go to school.
11. I will be glad when I visit our farm house.
12. The Mayor will not hold a meeting as there is a crisis situation.
13. Shyam met many women though he decided to marry Priya.
14. Mother has joined Yoga classes although she is fit and healthy.

15. The principal entered the room after the children called her.
16. My mother cannot buy that expensive necklace since she does not have enough money.

D. Combine these sentences using either coordinating or subordinating conjunctions.

1. Some say that dogs are friendlier than cats but cats can also be very loving.
2. Stop jumping around and sit back in your chair.
3. I cannot get out of bed as I am too tired.
4. My dog and my sister's dog jumped into the air.
5. Everyone is lying because they want to keep me from learning the truth.

E. Fill in the blanks with suitable correlative conjunctions.

1. as, as	2. neither, nor	3. neither, nor
4. not only, but also	5. not only, but also	6. not only, but also
7. not only, but also	8. both, and	9. both, and
10. whether, or	11. Such, that	12. Both, and

F. Combine these sentences with suitable conjunctions. Mention the type of conjunction that you use in the given blanks.

1. She has a dog and a cat.	coordinating
2. I waited for him till he came.	subordinating
3. I am fat but my sister is fatter.	coordinating
4. Look ahead or you might trip and fall.	coordinating
5. You and I are wrong.	coordinating
6. The teacher came while I was reading my lesson.	subordinating
7. It is spring so the bees are buzzing everywhere.	coordinating
8. My uncle is old while my aunt is young.	subordinating
9. He slept all the way as he was very tired.	coordinating
10. I went to the mall and bought a new dress.	coordinating
11. They offered her help but she refused.	coordinating
12. An eagle eats flesh but a hen eats grain.	coordinating
13. Rustum may be sleeping or reading.	coordinating
14. Rita and Roy can read English.	coordinating
15. The teacher came while I was writing a note.	subordinating
16. I respect him as he is a wise man.	coordinating
17. He is old so he has weak eyesight.	subordinating
18. He helps others but he needs help himself.	coordinating
19. She is welcome as she is my best friend.	coordinating
20. I have a carrom board and a chess board.	coordinating
21. I like magazines as they have interesting pictures.	coordinating
22. We love to visit the Diner's Club as they serve excellent food.	coordinating
23. He ran till the bus stop but he missed the last bus to his village.	coordinating
24. He was late as he had missed the bus.	coordinating
25. I wanted to go out with my friends but my father would not let me go.	coordinating
26. The girl did not buy that skirt even though she liked it very much.	subordinating

G. Identify the conjunctions, underline it and mention its type in the given blanks.

1. Brush your teeth <u>before</u> you sleep.	subordinating
2. I do not know <u>when</u> he will go.	subordinating
3. I will come over <u>when</u> you are free.	subordinating
4. I cannot tell <u>when</u> this match will end.	subordinating
5. Aman <u>and</u> Arman are neighbours.	coordinating
6. She is rude <u>still</u> she is my best friend.	subordinating
7. This insurance policy looks affordable <u>but</u> it is not.	coordinating
8. Come here <u>or</u> I will scold you.	coordinating

9. Karim is intelligent but no one appreciates him. coordinating
10. His laughter was so loud that we could not help smile. subordinating
11. Our school is open even though it is a festive holiday today. subordinating
12. Unless you clean your room, you cannot go out of the house. subordinating
13. He is either her father or her uncle. correlative
14. I want to help you but I can't right now. coordinating
15. Not only are these trees tall but they are also laden with fruit. correlative
16. Oliver Twist and Fagin were questioned by the police. coordinating
17. We decided to return to India as we wanted to connect with our roots. coordinating
18. I applied for the job many times nevertheless it was given to a less deserving candidate. subordinating

H. Mention any four actions of yours and justify them using conjunctions before your parents.

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Chapter 12: Reported Speech

A. Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech. Write the tense of the verb used in the direct speech.

1. She told that he went to school daily. Simple present
2. They told that they were enjoying the wonderful weather. Present continuous
3. She told that she was not laughing at him/her. Present continuous
4. He told that he had started a new job to earn some extra money. Present perfect
5. They said that they love their country, India. Simple present
6. He told that he didn't like to work on a computer. Simple present
7. She told that she was washing her clothes in the bathroom. Present continuous
8. She told that it had been raining for three days. Present perfect continuous
9. I told that she had been working in this office since 2010. Present perfect continuous
10. John told that they had gone to cinema the previous week. Simple past
11. She told that she did not bought a car, instead she had bought a scooter. Simple past
12. They told that they had not gone to New York the previous year. Past perfect

B. Convert the following sentences into reported speech.

1. She exclaimed with joy that she was selected for the job.
2. They exclaimed with happiness that it was pleasant weather.
3. He asked when they would come.
4. He exclaimed with shock that he had missed the flight.
5. The teacher ordered him to go out.

C. Convert the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. She told that they had to finish their work.
2. I told him that he had to learn for the test.
3. She told that he might take his dog to the vet.
4. She said that she would speak to her mother.
5. They told that they could climb a mountain.
6. They told that they might go to the mall.

D. Convert the following sentences into direct speech.

1. They said, "We can't learn the chapters."
2. He said, "I can run faster if I want."
3. He said, "I will start a new business."
4. She said, "He can play a guitar."
5. She said, "I ought to learn a scientific method of study."
6. They said, "We ought to attend our coaching classes."
7. She said, "It may not rain."
8. They said, "We should take the Olympiad exam."
9. Joe said, "I may meet him."
10. She said, "I should help her."

E. Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. The policeman asked him whether he lived there.

2. Those boys told that they were playing the basketball match against Riverdale High.
3. Two years ago, you told that you would visit me every year.
4. The hostess told that she had an announcement to make.
5. Nanda told that they would do overtime that night.
6. My parents told me that I had to improve my grades.
7. Grandmother asked the postman where her letter was.
8. She ordered her noisy children to leave the room at once.

F. Rewrite the following sentences in direct speech.

1. Bob said, "I am a polite boy."
2. The scouts said, "We have swept the roads."
3. Roy said, "My mother is cooking food."
4. Bina said to my aunt, "I am buying a shirt."
5. The zoo keeper said, "The authorities will bring in the monkeys the next day."
6. Dolly said to her friend "This is my old school."
7. The bell boy said to me, "Where will you like the luggage to be kept?"
8. Amit said, "Please open the door."

Chapter 13: Phrases and Clauses

A. Cross out the phrases.

Phrases are: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12

B. Circle the phrases in the following sentences.

1. burn easily
2. worked hard
3. on the wall
4. in the backyard
5. swam through
6. To conclude
7. dreams about
8. in time
9. of no use

C. Underline the phrases and write their type in the given blanks.

1. His life is in danger.	prepositional phrase
2. He is a man of few words.	adjective phrase
3. He spoke with eloquence.	prepositional phrase
4. I thanked my friend with all my heart.	adverb phrase
5. The beggar behaved in a foolish manner.	adverb phrase
6. To sing before an audience is his passion.	adverb phrase
7. I was a teacher in those days.	adverb phrase
8. Writing emails is his pastime.	gerund phrase
9. We bought a ring made of gold.	adjective phrase
10. Hitler was a dictator of a cruel nature.	adjective phrase
11. I searched for my pen in each place.	adverb phrase
12. Put those clothes on the table.	prepositional phrase
13. She danced on the stage in a beautiful style.	adjective phrase
14. Martin Luther King was a man without a fault.	adjective phrase
15. She is a coach with great experience.	adjective phrase
16. She gave an answer that made sense.	adjective phrase
17. We live in a bungalow by the banyan tree.	prepositional phrase
18. Bagheera was an animal with lot of guts.	adjective phrase
19. Mother Teresa was a woman of great strength.	adjective phrase
20. The army fought the enemy in a brave manner.	adverb phrase
21. The emperor treated his barber in a shabby way.	adverb phrase
22. His sons are admired by people all over the world.	adverb phrase
23. Mahendra Singh Dhoni is a cricketer by profession.	adverb phrase
24. The old woman walked towards her house in a hurry.	adverb phrase
25. Florence Nightingale was a young nurse without fear.	adjective phrase

D. Read and classify these phrases in the right column.

Noun Phrase	Adjective Phrase	Adverb Phrase	Prepositional Phrase
covered with water, containing important information	made of silver, of high honour, of great wit, made of wool	in a clever manner, at once, in a terrible manner, at a slow speed, without a doubt, at that time, at this very moment, with great skill, at this place	with a gloomy face, with all my love, to win the first prize, sitting on the chair, waiting for some time

E. Rewrite each sentence replacing the phrase as shown in the example.

1. We should drive cautiously.
2. Lincoln led a life of poverty.
3. This pen was lying there.
4. I met your mother, recently.
5. Cinderella wore a silken gown.
6. Children must treat their toys carefully.
7. I met a wise lady at the bank.
8. We should listen to others patiently.
9. I met a wealthy man at the airport.
10. We trotted down the muddy road.
11. The airplane flew over the snowy hill.
12. My mother bought me an interesting book.
13. Veerappan was arrested for doing illegal activities.
14. The company manager arrived late.
15. These Japanese electronics are selling like hot cakes.

F. Replace the phrases in the following sentences with suitable clauses.

1. Everyone trusts him for his integrity.
2. That he will be selected is definite.
3. Mona says that she wants to win the first prize.
4. Is this the way in which you will treat an old friend?
5. He is very active even though he is very old.
6. When the sun rose, the farmer went to his field.
7. The cheerleaders screamed that we should be victorious.
8. The bus that was going to Zambia overturned on the way.
9. He is saving money so that he can go for a world tour.
10. We watched the car pass by while we were standing under the tree.
11. We were confused by the strange sounds that were coming from our loft.

G. Identify the underlined groups of words as 'P' for Phrase and 'C' for Clause.

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

H. Replace the clauses in the following sentences with suitable phrases.

1. It seems he is quite sure.
2. They are sure of my honesty.
3. He hopes to go to America.
4. The snail found a home to live.
5. You cannot fight illness without eating nutrious food.
6. In spite of not getting admission, he did not lose heart.
7. The king distributed alms during drought.
8. In spite of her poverty, his mother sent him to study abroad.

I. Underline the clause in each of the following sentences and write its type in the given blank.

1. I want all the luck to be on my side. — noun clause
2. She said that she was quite happy. — adjective clause
3. Do you know when she will arrive? — adverb clause
4. He lives in a house which is made of stone. — adjective clause
5. Mother got a dress that was made of velvet. — adjective clause
6. They want to know if we will visit the museum. — noun clause
7. That man who is standing near the door is my father. — adjective clause
8. Scissors should be kept where children cannot reach them. — adverb clause
9. I could solve all the questions that I was asked in the test. — noun clause

Chapter 14: More about Sentences

A. Underline the attribute in the following simple sentences.

1. Barking dogs seldom bite.
2. The burnt child dreaded fire.
3. Ill habits die hard.
4. My new viewpoints are really different.

B. Identify the type of the following sentences.

1. Compound 2. Complex 3. Compound 4. Simple 5. Compound 6. Simple
7. Compound 8. Simple 9. Complex 10. Compound 11. Compound 12. Compound
13. Compound 14. Compound 15. Simple 16. Compound

C. Read the following paragraph and identify the sentences as for S Simple, for C Compound and for CX Complex.

1. Helen Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama, in 1880 and died in 1968. S 2.Until she was 19 months of age, her sight and hearing were normal. CX 3. At the age of 19 months, a severe illness left her blind and deaf. S 4.When she was seven, she began her education in reading and writing with Anne Sullivan. CX 5.Helen Keller learnt to read by the Braille system, and she learnt to write by using a specially constructed typewriter. C 6.Later, she entered Radcliffe College and graduated in 1904. S 7. Helen Keller's story needed to be told, so in 1962, a beautiful movie was made on her life. C 8."If there were only joy in the world, we could never learn to be brave and patient," said Helen Keller. CX

D. Transform the following sentences as directed in the brackets.

1. He betrayed his country and this was to his disgrace.
2. In the event of his being late, he will be turned out.
3. He not only robbed the man but also murdered him.
4. In spite of being poor, he does not complain.
5. The students were disobedient so the teacher punished them.
6. I saw a bird that was wounded.
7. Failing payment, the purchases must be returned by you.
8. In spite of being rich, she is not contented.
9. The duration of my stay is doubtful.
10. When he was praised, he laughed.
11. For its big size, this skirt cannot be mine.
12. The ship will leave as soon as the captain arrives.
13. Tell me your address.
14. He died in his native place.
15. He was too tired to stand.

E. Transform the following compound sentences into complex sentences.

1. I know what you told him.
2. We eat so that we may live.
3. We can prove that the earth is round.
4. He was educated in public school where he learnt English.
5. He was so learned that he seemed to know everything.
6. He failed because he was too rash.
7. I am glad that he has recovered from illness.
8. He is buried near Italy where daisies grow.
9. He worked hard so that he might win the prize.
10. By doing your best, you will never regret.
11. Your diligence will give you success.
12. Putting his hat on, he went out.

F. Transform the following complex sentences into compound sentences.

1. Give me the book and I will read it.
2. Take medicine, and your fever will be cured.
3. You called me and I am here.
4. Be careful in your diet and you will be healthy.
5. Listen and I will tell you everything.

Chapter 15: Voice

A. Write [A] for Active voice and [P] for Passive voice.

1. A 2. P 3. A 4. A 5. P
6. A 7. P 8. P 9. P 10. P

B. Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.

1. She will be helped by me.
2. Luggage is carried by porters.
3. You will be invited by her.
4. A Honda City car is owned by Mr Sharma.
5. Their house was struck by lightning
6. Their luggage has been lost at the airport by them.
7. A hole was dug in the garden by the dog.
8. A drink was offered to me by her.
9. A meeting was held by the headmaster.
10. Our cat has been stolen by someone.

C. Rewrite the following sentences in active voice.

1. Someone closed the door.
2. They have made progress.
3. Little babies drink milk.
4. A bullet wounded him.
5. Someone is filling the cups.
6. He will show a dance.
7. My aunt owns this house.
8. A stranger has eaten my food.
9. Michelangelo painted the painting.
10. The mayor will inaugurated the new shop.

D. Convert these sentences into passive voice.

1. Tapesh will be invited to the party by Tanmay.
2. The future can be foretold by Mary.
3. The work may not be completed by the lazy students of this class.
4. Poems should not be memorised for recitation by students.
5. Their elders ought to be respected by children.
6. A visa to travel abroad must be applied by the tourists.
7. German has to be practised by her every day.
8. The composition is supposed to be typed by me for my test.
9. The poem should have been learnt by the students.

E. Convert these sentences into active voice.

1. People shouldn't smoke cigarettes.
2. Customers must not use that door.
3. They have to wash the dirty dishes every day.
4. Rehana is supposed to clean the living room.
5. The cricketers should't have broken the window.
6. Your sister might have written the essay.

F. Convert these sentences into passive voice.

1. Let the television be turned off.
2. Let your lesson be learnt.
3. Let the work be completed.
4. Let the poor be helped.
5. Let your book be revised.
6. Let your room be cleaned.
7. Let the snake be killed.
8. Let him be talked to.
9. Let the truth be spoken.
10. Let the police be called.

G. Change the voice of the following sentences.

1. He is an admirable man.
2. There is no time to be lost.
3. They are to sell their house.
4. Atul was to do this work.
5. The students have to read this newspaper.
6. Their new neighbour has to be called on by them.

H. Write the following sentences in passive voice.

1. They were refused admission by us.
2. Science is taught to us by Mr Malhotra.
3. I was given a violin by my grandfather.
4. I was given a birthday present by my parents.
5. He should be taught a lesson by you.
6. I will be bought a ball by my father.
7. He was given a scolding by the judge.
8. Meals are cooked for us by my mother.

I. Rewrite this newspaper article in passive voice.

A robber was seen stealing clothes from a shop by some people, last Monday. The police were informed by them. A constable was sent by the police for investigation. Some important clues were collected by the constable. The tools with which the robber opened the closed shop were found by him. A photo of the robber had been taken by a young man. It was given to the constable by him. The theft is being investigated by the constable. Soon, the thief will be caught by him, is claimed by him.

Chapter 16: Determiners

A. Underline the possessives in these sentences.

1. His 2. my 3. your 4. Her
5. His 6. their 7. its 8. our

B. Quantifiers are words that tell us how many or how much. Write the quantifiers that go with countable nouns in the first blank and the quantifiers that go with uncountable nouns in the second blank.

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C. Fill in the blanks with suitable quantifiers.

1. Much 2. Most 3. enough 4. The little 5. Many
6. any 7. all 8. Some 9. a lot of 10. Several

D. Fill in the correct article:

1. an 2. a 3. The 4. a 5. The 6. the 7. an
8. The 9. The 10. the, the 11. a 12. the 13. The, a 14. a
15. the 16. a 17. an 18. the 19. the 20. A 21. the
22. a, a 23. the 24. an 25. a 26. a 27. The 28. The, a
29. The, a 30. a, The 31. The, the 32. the, a 33. The 34. a, the 35. the, the
36. an, an 37. the, the 38. The, a, the

E. Insert an article where necessary and rewrite the following sentences.

1. He went to study at **a** university in **the** city.
2. This is **the** untold truth.
3. Jayesh is **a** bad student.
4. Have you ever seen **an** egg stand upright?
5. She bought **a** pink dress and **an** orange overall.
6. Quebec is **a** city in Canada.
7. The rich man donated **a** great deal of money.
8. May is **the** fifth month of year.
9. That poor man does not have **a** single dress.
10. There's **a** cold wind blowing.
11. I was indeed fortunate to have **a** loving sister.
12. I need **a** hundred rupee note.
13. Germany is **a** European country.
14. Toys at **the** shop are on discount.
15. Please bring me **a** glass of water.
16. What are your plans for **the** future?
17. The milkman had only half **a** litre of milk.
18. She could never forget **the** kindness of her mistress.
19. Isaac Newton was **a** favourite of his grandmother.
20. We went to **the** temple after completing our shopping.
21. Rahul ate a dozen bananas at **the** Annual Eating Competition.
22. You don't mean you met **the** President of Armenia, do you?
23. It was **an** overwhelming experience to receive **the** Nobel Prize.
24. **The** slipshod can never find rightful place in a formal ceremony.
25. Don't join **a** trade union. Your manager will turn against you.
26. We gave alms to **the** lepers at **the** Leper Colony on outskirts of **the** city.
27. It was **a** dreadful nightmare that made her burst into **a** loud scream.
28. Never before was **the** matter brought to **the** notice of responsible authorities.
29. What was **the** trouble that made you all panicky, jerky and act like **a** maniac?
30. All the donors have formed **a** committee to look after **the** use of donations received.

F. Cross out the articles that are incorrectly placed in these sentences.

1. My son plays ~~a~~ football.
2. Mahatma Gandhi was a major political and ~~the~~ spiritual leader of ~~the~~ India.
3. ~~The~~ coffee is bad for you.
4. ~~The~~ inflation is on the rise.
5. The Pulitzer Prize is awarded for excellence in ~~the~~ newspaper journalism.
6. She's got ~~a~~ two children, a girl and a boy.
7. The apple you had in ~~the~~ breakfast was rotten.
8. ~~The~~ people are worried about the rising crime.
9. Mary had a headache since ~~the~~ morning.
10. The Harry's Store is a place to shop.
11. He bought curios from ~~the~~ Italy and ~~the~~ England.
12. I ate a banana for ~~the~~ lunch.
13. The Gulf War was a UN authorised ~~the~~ military conflict.
14. The information is important to any organisation.
15. It was her past experience that helped her achieve ~~the~~ path breaking success.

G. Fill in articles in the following story. Put a ✗ if an article is not required.

The King who wanted a Horse

There was a king who was willing to pay ___✗___ thousand pieces of ___✗___ gold for a horse that could run a thousand miles without stopping. For ___✗___ three years, he tried in vain to find such a steed.

Then someone offered, "Let me look for a horse for you, Your Majesty." The king agreed to this.

After three months, the man came back, having spent ___✗___ five hundred pieces of gold on a horse's skull. The king was most enraged.

"I want a live horse," he roared. "What use is a dead horse to me? Why spend five hundred pieces of ___✗___ gold on nothing?"

However, the man replied, "If you can spend five hundred pieces of gold on a dead horse, won't you give much more for a live one? When the people heard of this, they will know you are really willing to pay for a good horse, and will quickly send you their ___✗___ best."

Sure enough, in less than a year the king succeeded in buying three excellent horses.

H. Fill in articles in the following story. Put a (✗) if an article is not required.

The Conceited Coachman

One day, ___✗___ Yen Tzu, the Prime Minister and ___✗___ ruler of the state of ___✗___ Chi, went out in his carriage. His coachman's ___✗___ wife, from her gate, saw her husband looking ___✗___ thoroughly smug and conceited under the great carriage awning as he drove his four horses.

When the coachman went home, his wife told him she wanted to leave him. Her husband asked her why.

"___✗___ Yen Tzu is the Prime Minister of Chi," she replied. "He is famous throughout the states. But I saw him out ___✗___ today, deep in ___✗___ thought and not giving himself any airs. You are only a coachman and a servant, yet you look so conceited and pleased with yourself. That's why I want to leave you."

After this, her husband behaved more modestly. When Yen Tzu, surprised, inquired the reason for the change, the coachman told him the truth. Then Yen Tzu recommended him for the official post.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners.

1. much 2. some 3. many 4. any 5. the 6. the 7. these
8. These

J. Underline the determiners and mention their type in the given blanks.

1. Every boy in my class plays cricket.
2. The chief guest gave each student a certificate of merit.
3. It was so cold that neither of my parents wanted to drink cola.
4. Which day of the week is the shop closed?
5. All the participants reached on time.
6. Both my sisters have applied for admission to the same college.

7. That house is really big!
8. We had a fight and did not speak to one another.
9. Only a few children came for the community practice.
10. Most elders attend religious meetings to pass time.

K. Select the correct determiner to fill in the blanks.

1. Most	2. some	3. lots of	4. Few	5. enough	6. The	7. Neither
8. Each	9. The	10. The	11. the	12. Which	13. Which	14. What

L. Underline the determiners in the following sentences and write pre, central or post wherever required.

1. A little money is what I need.	Pre
2. Much of the house was destroyed in the earthquake.	Pre
3. Most people attended the lecture.	Pre
4. Where are your daughters?	Central
5. I want to buy those apples.	Central
6. What a mess!	Pre
7. I need the two raquets kept in the sports locker.	Post
8. They will arrive at one.	
9. Both my legs were hurt in the accident.	Pre

M. Fill in the blanks with the correct determiners.

1. such	2. many	3. twice	4. Half	5. What	6. half	7. Both

N. Reorder the words and underline the determiners.

1. This is such a difficult exercise.
2. He ate only half his plate.
3. The first three times I came here, I got lost.
4. Both our sons are studying mechanical engineering.
5. He has several admirers.
6. She is proud of her many achievements.
7. The first three attempts failed.
8. Their donations made quite a difference.

O. Correct these sentences and rewrite.

1. The first two hours of the movie show were interesting.
2. Both my ears were chilled in the cold.
3. He earns twice her salary.
4. You have such a good investment plan!
5. The last few hours in the office were hectic.

Chapter: 17 Reading Section and Chapter: 18 Writing Section

The answers will not be provided for these pages. Students have to answer of their own.

Assessment–I

A. Underline the subject and circle the predicate.

Subject	Predicate
1. Amita	wrote a letter to her mother.
2. Brinda	went to see a film yesterday.
3. The children	shook hands with the President.
4. Tse Tse fly	is found in Africa.
5. The little nightingale	slept in her nest atop the tree.

B. Read the following sentences and mention their type (declarative, interrogative exclamatory or imperative).

1. interrogative	2. exclamatory	3. declarative
4. interrogative	5. declarative	

C. Put an appropriate question tag.

1. isn't she?	2. didn't he?	3. are they?	4. can you?	5. did they?

D. Make questions of the following affirmative sentences by using a question tag.

1. does she? 2. isn't she? 3. haven't they? 4. can't it? 5. can't you?

E. Underline the abstract noun and circle the collective noun.

Abstract noun	Collective noun
1. Penury	brood
2. youth	convoy
3. sorrow	crew
4. perseverance	committee
5. childhood	litter

F. Correct the following sentences.

1. The buns which were stale were kept under the loaves of bread.
2. The girl who had a crooked nose was hit by a handsome youth.
3. Alice who ran away from her mother was very angry.
4. The box that was heavy was sold by the shopkeeper to my uncle.
5. Children who are hardworking always do well.

G. Circle pronouns in the following sentences and tell their type.

Pronouns	Kind	Pronouns	Kind
1. Who	interrogative	2. who	relative
3. nobody, me	indefinite, personal	4. he	personal
5. mine, yours	possessive, possessive		

H. Form adjectives of the following words.

1. envious 2. sorrowful 3. girlish 4. righteous 5. powerful
6. picturesque 7. skilful 8. clean 9. reddish 10. elfin

I. Fill in the correct degree of comparison.

1. the most antique 2. taller 3. lesser 4. easiest 5. older

J. Complete the following sentences with suitable verbs.

1. flipped 2. crumbling 3. broadened 4. cleaned 5. slithered

K. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb.

1. have 2. were 3. is 4. make 5. read

L. Identify the tense used in the following sentences.

1. present continuous 2. future perfect 3. past continuous
4. present continuous 5. present perfect

M. Underline the preposition and circle its object.

1. for, picnic 2. through, tunnel 3. of, clearing the interview
4. in, sky 5. under, bed

Assessment–II

A. Complete the following sentences with conjunctions.

1. When 2. and 3. and 4. Both, and 5. Because, so

B. Use an appropriate conjunction to join the following sentences.

1. Rajesh and Rajiv are not at fault.
2. Sharang is fat but healthy.
3. Leela sold her house because she had a lot of debts to pay for.

4. We did not leave before the train came.
5. We woke up early in the morning and went for a jog.

C. Complete the following sentences using appropriate modals.

1. could 2. May 3. should 4. must 5. will 6. might
7. Can 8. ought not to 9. shall 10. will

D. Underline the modal. Write down what each sentence expresses.

1. Not many people can afford to buy two cars.
2. I may join you later.
3. You have to read this lesson again.
4. Shall I add another spoon of sugar?
5. They ought to have won the contest.

E. Transform the speech.

1. Suraj told that he had failed to secure the post of the manager in that firm.
2. I said, "I will seek permission from my parents first."
3. She said, "Oh! I am happy to see you."
4. He said, "Young children should not be burdened with a lot of homework."
5. The flight attendant informed the passengers to fasten their seatbelts.
6. I said to them, "I have returned a week ago."
7. Mother ordered us to clean our room, right then.
8. The man said to the priest, "Please say the prayers."
9. She asked her friend where their teacher had gone.
10. The shopkeeper requested the guard to ensure that there are no shoplifters there.

F. Read the highlighted portion and name the kind of phrase in the given blanks.

1. adjective phrase 2. infinitive phrase 3. participial phrase
4. noun phrase 5. Adjective phrase

G. Identify the following sentences as Simple, Compound and Complex.

1. Complex 2. Compound 3. Simple 4. Complex 5. Complex

H. Transform active voice to passive voice and vice versa.

1. The goat was kicked by the cow.
2. The washerwoman is washing these clothes.
3. Deer are caught by tigers and eaten by them.
4. My favourite mango mousse has been prepared by mother.
5. The vendor would have cheated you if I had not helped you.
6. My teacher is respected by me.
7. His pet dog isn't cared for by him.
8. The old man was helped by the stranger.
9. The bus was started by the driver.
10. We are checking the accounts.
11. The leader was cheered for by the crowd.
12. My father opened the door.
13. The sailor sailed the boat.
14. A woollen coat and a fur scarf were worn by him.
15. He might be helped by you.
16. Land was bought in Argentina by Anu.
17. The porter was thanked by the traveller.
18. Her students were advised by her to work hard.
19. A wardrobe was bought by us.
20. Seeds are being sowed by them in the flower beds.

I. Fill in the blanks with *a, an,* or *the.*

1. a 2. an 3. a, the 4. the 5. the

Chapter 1: Sentences

A. Using appropriate punctuation, rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. The mare galloped into the forest.
2. The curtains of that room are covered with dust.
3. Her cat was injured in a scuffle with the stray dog.
4. Mosquitoes spread diseases such as dengue and malaria.
5. I went to have a look at Hussain's paintings.
6. The Aussies were defeated in the cricket test match.
7. Moses led the people to the Promised Land.
8. Have you seen your sister anywhere?
9. These notes are not up to the mark.
10. There are five bees and four butterflies in the garden.
11. Robinson Crusoe lived on a remote island.
12. The wicked magician laid a curse on the baby princess.
13. The trespassers were handed over to the police.
14. The boys played in the wide street.

B. Circle the subject in the following sentences.

1. The staff 2. The bees 3. Those gentlemen 4. Shakira
5. That tall girl 6. Cheaters 7. An elephant 8. doctor 9. Rumours

C. Underline the subject complement in the following sentences.

1. car 2. my grandmother's name 3. fever 4. hot

D. Insert the correct punctuation mark at the end of these sentences. Write the sentence type for each in the given blanks.

1. That is wonderful news!	exclamatory
2. Yes, I will do this work for you.	declarative
3. Has he returned?	interrogative
4. Could you switch on the lights?	interrogative
5. Wow! I like this.	exclamatory
6. Put the books on the table.	imperative
7. Is that you at the door?	interrogative
8. Where are your friends?	interrogative
9. There is no smoke without fire.	declarative
10. I wish I were a bird!	exclamatory
11. Wasn't that box very heavy?	interrogative
12. Do cats have nine lives?	interrogative
13. May you prosper!	exclamatory
14. I will not go to Switzerland this year.	declarative

E. Guess what the following sentences express. You may use words like *surprise, request, order, wish, enquiry, praise,* etc.

1. suggestion 2. request 3. question 4. greeting 5. enquiry 6. request
7. surprise 8. exclamation 9. praise 10. denial 11. suggestion 12. order
13. permission 14. suggestion

F. Change the following assertive sentences into negative sentences.

1. *Oliver Twist* is not a bad book. 2. What she told you is not a lie.

3. I am not bad at dancing.
4. These shirts are not dry.
5. My doll is not an unattractive one.
6. We are not far from our destination.
7. My sisters are not busy today.
8. My kitten does not have blunt claws.

G. Rearrange each set of words to make meaningful sentences. Write the sentence type in the given space.

	Sentence Type
1. The elephant is a large land animal.	declarative
2. Chikungunya is spread by mosquitoes.	declarative
3. Do you visit a temple every month?	interrogative
4. Why are you sitting in the dark?	interrogative
5. What is wrong with this answer?	interrogative
6. She has got the money./Has she got the money?	declarative, interrogative
7. If only I were a rich man.	imperative
8. May god grant you good health.	imperative
9. How clear the sky is today!	exclamatory
10. Great! We have reached the airport.	exclamatory
11. You must respect elders.	imperative
12. Help the needy.	imperative
13. Don't hurt insects.	imperative
14. The Congolese signed an agreement with the minister.	declarative
15. America is a land of opportunities.	declarative

H. Transform into exclamatory sentences.

1. Ah! It was cold yesterday.
2. Ouch! Wasps sting hard.
3. Wow! That rose is fragrant.
4. Oh! I want to help you.
5. Oh no! I have a bleeding wound.
6. Super! This is a wonderful recipe.

I. Change into assertive sentences.

1. It was a horror movie.
2. I like chocolates.
3. He will hit the ball hard.
4. India will live long.
5. I love listening to birds' songs.
6. You have seen her house.
7. What she wore that day was lovely.

J. Answer the following interrogative sentences starting with *Yes…/No…*

1. Yes, Urdu is read and written from right to left.
2. Yes, mangoes are called the king of fruits.
3. Yes, Mitt Romney was defeated by Barack Obama.

**Answers 4. to 14. are self answers and should be attempted with both Yes... and No...*

K. Answer these questions with a *Yes/No* for yourself.

**Self-answers*

L. Make questions for the following statements as shown in the example.

1. Do your aunts host a party every Saturday?
2. Did those boys collect a lot of money for charity?
3. Is your brother a computer whiz?
4. Did they buy a lot of stock from the market?
5. Is Roger Federer a world famous lawn tennis player?
6. Is her mother an excellent cook?
7. Is New Zealand an island?
8. Is Zanzibar a rich land of spices?

M. Write the correct *Wh*– word to complete the following questions and then answer them.

1. What	2. Where	3. When	4. Why	5. Whose
6. Who	7. Who	8. What	9. When	10. Who
11. When	12. Whom	13. Whom	14. What	15. Where
16. What	17. What	18. What	19. Which	20. Why

N. Transform the following sentences as directed.

1. You can ride an elephant.
2. He is not a strong man.
3. It would have been nice to have you here.
4. Wasn't that an eloquent speech?
5. I wish I had won the lottery.
6. It is possible to scale Mt Everest.
7. River Tapti flows through south India.
8. Can you bake a chocolate cake this Sunday?
9. You will have to hurry or you will miss the train.
10. Browse the Internet over the weekends.
11. Did you look at those migratory birds?
12. Can you clean this room and make the beds?
13. Don't get me that book from the shelf.
14. You thank her for the loan.
15. Empty vessels do not make the most noise.
16. Is the Bengal Tiger the national animal of India?
17. The nurse is in the infirmary.
18. Did he win the heavy weight championship?
19. I wish to be the President of my country.
20. Oh yes! I have read *The White Tiger* by Arvind Adiga.

O. Write the contractions for the following words and use them in sentences of your own.

Contractions: 1. don't 2. doesn't 3. hasn't 4. haven't 5. hadn't 6. didn't 7. won't 8. wouldn't 9. can't 10. couldn't 11. mustn't 12. isn't 13. aren't 14. shan't 15. needn't

Making sentences is a self-activity.

P. Replace the bold words with an affirmative or negative contraction.

1. There'll 2. We'll 3. It's 4. can't 5. shouldn't 6. He's 7. doesn't 8. can't 9. I'm 10. wasn't 11. isn't 12. won't 13. haven't 14. hasn't

Q. Add a question tag to complete each of the following sentences.

1. wasn't it?
2. couldn't you?
3. isn't it?
4. weren't they?
5. won't she?
6. shouldn't he?
7. were they?
8. should you?
9. do they?
10. won't we?
11. isn't he?
12. can't he?
13. shouldn't they?

Chapter 2: Nouns

A. Circle the word that does not belong to the group.

1. disc jockey 2. UK 3. kennel 4. lady
5. Physics 6. fish 7. dune 8. stockings

B. Name the noun group.

1. food grains
2. fuel
3. confectionary items
4. people of fantasyland
5. furniture
6. kitchen equipment
7. people in a wedding
8. indoor games
9. metals
10. car manufacturers

C. Match the common nouns to the correct proper nouns.

1. (g) 2. (p) 3. (r) 4. (j) 5. (t) 6. (n) 7. (h) 8. (z) 9. (u) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (y) 13. (m) 14. (c) 15. (x) 16. (k) 17. (w) 18. (b) 19. (s) 20. (e) 21. (l) 22. (o) 23. (f) 24. (v) 25. (q) 26. (i)

D. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns.

Common noun	Proper noun
1. lady	Bonsai
2. search engine	Google
3. morning walk	January
4. –	Bill Gates, Microsoft
5. philanthropist	Narayana Krishnamurty

6. uncle	Mr Jaswinder
7. tourist destination	Great Barrier Reef
8. church wedding	Jack, Mary, Christians
9. chocolate, health	–
10. orphanage	Brad Pitt, Namibia
11. years, fortune	Iraq
12. –	Second World War, First World War
13. follower	Hinduism, Sikhism
14. car	Prime Minister, Red Fort

E. Fill in the blanks with collective nouns from the box.

1. regiment 2. fleet 3. mob 4. bouquet 5. herd 6. horde 7. flock
8. gaggle 9. board 10. bundle 11. clump 12. crew 13. brood 14. chain
15. clutch 16. company 17. covey 18. team 19. heap 20. pair 21. set
22. muster

F. Underline the collective nouns and use the given common nouns from the box to complete the sentences.

1. bevy; ladies 2. bench; judges 3. orchard; fruit trees
4. chief guest; assembly 5. carriage; team 6. sheaf; arrows
7. library; books 8. pack; thieves 9. suite; rooms
10. shoal; fish

G. Circle the nouns and write their kind—*concrete* or *abstract*.

Noun	Kind
1. ambition	abstract
2. mouse	concrete
3. insurance	abstract
4. thermometer	concrete
5. argument	abstract
6. captain	concrete
7. announcement	abstract
8. truth	abstract

Noun	Kind
9. Arab	concrete
10. breadth	abstract
11. hatred, enmity	abstract
12. strength	abstract
13. basil	concrete
14. children	concrete
15. Portia, justice	concrete, abstract
16. tomatoes	concrete

H. Underline the abstract noun.

1. innocence, love 2. failure 3. friendship 4. slavery 5. poverty
6. sorrow, pain 7. injustice 8. truth 9. arrival 10. falsehood
11. weakness 12. happiness 13. bravery 14. satisfaction
15. success 16. stupidity, trouble

I. Fill in the blanks with the abstract nouns given in the box.

1. poverty 2. destruction 3. beauty 4. triumph 5. adulthood 6. composure
7. sensation 8. repulsion 9. courtesy 10. labour 11. death
12. aggression 13. punctuality 14. pilgrimage 15. comfort 16. revenge 17. speech
18. greed 19. bitterness 20. argument

J. Write the abstract nouns formed from the verbs and adjectives given in bold.

1. creation 2. aggression 3. information 4. discussion 5. flattery 6. instruction
7. tenderness 8. length 9. courtesy 10. pain 11. charm 12. warmth
13. illusion 14. pleasure 15. strength 16. confidence 17. cruelty 18. height

K. Make abstract nouns from the following words.

Verbs:	1. growth	2. death	3. obedience	4. information	5. expression
	6. speech	7. argument	8. enjoyment	9. knowledge	
Adjectives:	1. curiosity	2. beauty	3. callousness	4. brightness	5. wisdom
	6. foolishness	7. dignity	8. bitterness	9. generosity	
Common nouns:	1. childhood	2. slavery	3. cowardice	4. serfdom	5. boyhood
	6. manhood	7. captaincy	8. friendship	9. patriotism	

L. Rewrite using possessive nouns.

1. the dog's tail
2. the company's employees
3. Jesus' teachings
4. Sophocles' plays
5. a week's wages
6. two months' vacation
7. the dog's barking
8. the students' grades
9. several companies' products

M. Add (’), (–s) or (–’s) to show possession.

1. horse's
2. brother's
3. Jolly's
4. Road's
5. month's
6. uncle's
7. boys'
8. sisters'
9. clown's
10. Rohit's
11. Dog's
12. Men's

N. Circle the correct option in the following sentences.

1. spectacles
2. pliers
3. the sun
4. thanks
5. shorts
6. ashes
7. machines
8. electronics
9. alms
10. means
11. manners
12. darts
13. Rice
14. Politics
15. cards
16. world
17. Happy landings
18. luggage

O. Rewrite these sentences using the plural form of the nouns.

1. Which countries will participate in the Olympics Games?
2. These buildings have one storey.
3. Wasps bit the babies.
4. Sheep do not eat fish/fishes.
5. The geese sat on the back of oxen.
6. My brothers-in-law smiled at passers-by.
7. Her step-brothers hired male-servants.
8. The girls are such dormice.
9. My teeth broke when I stumbled.

P. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. No news is good news.
2. Have they finished all their homework?
3. I want more information on this topic.
4. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
5. The road had a lot of traffic.
6. Yeast is healthy fungi.
7. The armed forces were given a raise in salary.
8. We should conserve our natural resources.
9. Her remains were strewn over the hillside.
10. Malaysia is a land of spices.
11. These cups are made of silver.
12. The cricket team made impressive innings.
13. That dog was shot as it had rabies.
14. Mumps is often painful.
15. Do you know anything about mechanics?
16. We are mindful of his progress.
17. The snake's mouth was opened to collect venom.
18. We met many people at the congregation.
19. I like your blue jeans.
20. He has got a promotion, that is why he is in such high spirits.
21. She walked up the stairs in great hurry.
22. She has much work to do.
23. They gave us a lot of advice.
24. Her hair is straight.
25. Do you like to read poetry?

Q. Rewrite using the opposite gender.

1. His, colt, daughter : Her filly carried her son down the forest trail.
2. empress, prince : The emperor and the princess took a walk in the royal garden.
3. aunt, widow : My uncle is a rich widower.
4. monk, earl : The nun requested the duchess to donate money.
5. doe, she-cat : The buck kicked the naughty tom-cat.
6. lad, lady : Her lass works for a gentleman.

7. heifer : My bullcalf was decorated for the cattle fair.
8. bull elephant, jenny ass : The cow elephant and the jackass became fast friends.
9. police, murderer : The police put the murderess in the jail.
10. tsar : The tsarina was taken to the prison.
11. beau, her : His fiancee gave him a silver ring.

R. Name these people.

1. atheist 2. pessimist 3. philanthropist
4. optician 5. cannibal 6. ambidextrous
7. craftsman 8. glazier 9. hosier
10. hawker 11. locksmith 12. palmist
13. tailor/embroider 14. stoker 15. auditor
16. debtor 17. fatalist 18. illiterate
19. widower 20. politician 21. seismologist
22. chef 23. freelancer 24. commander

S. Tick the right option for the given people.

1. palace 2. monastery 3. synagogue 4. prison 5. gallery 6. studio
7. bank 8. pavilion 9. railway station 10. office 11. news room 12. garage
13. orphanage 14. barracks 15. coal mine 16. lobby 17. court 18. space
19. school 20. ground

T. Match the names of these sciences and studies.

1. toponymy 2. acoustics 3. hydrology 4. botany 5. aerology 6. aphnology
7. lithology 8. cetology 9. optics 10. psychology

U. Use the help box to fill in the names of baby animals.

1. foal 2. cub 3. eaglet 4. kids 5. cygnets 6. neonate
7. calf 8. joeys 9. leverets 10. fawn

V. Write the correct words to replace the highlighted words in these sentences.

1. barbecue 2. pantry 3. marmalade 4. éclair

W. Write the correct words for the given description.

1. beret 2. overalls 3. scarf 4. tracksuit 5. knickers 6. cardigan

X. What invention would you like to see in your lifetime? Describe it.

Self-activity

Y . Make and decorate a pamphlet to attract tourists to your city/town/village.

Self-activity

Z . Write a picture-based composition on the following picture.

Self-activity

Chapter 3: Adjectives

A. Fill in the blanks with possessive adjectives.

1. my 2. your 3. my 4. your
5. our 6. their 7. my 8. His

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

1. a few 2. holy 3. rich 4. great 5. heroic
6. industrious 7. dictatorial 8. wise 9. disobedient 10. strong

C. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and state their kind.

1. whose	interrogative adjective	2. eye-catching	adjective of quality
3. easy	adjective of quality	4. these	demonstrative adjective
5. lovable	adjective of quality	6. bookish	adjective of quality
7. some	adjective of quantity	8. valuable	adjective of quality
9. monthly	adjective of quality	10. my	adjective of emphasis
11. any	adjective of quantity	12. merciless	adjective of quality
13. many	adjective of quantity	14. great	adjective of quality
15. ecological	adjective of quality	16. thoughtless	adjective of quality
17. very	adjective of quality	18. our	possessive adjective
19. which	interrogative adjective	20. your	adjective of emphasis
21. whose	interrogative adjective	22. little	adjective of quantity
23. few	adjective of quantity	24. one	adjective of quantity

D. Underline the numeral adjectives used in these sentences and write their kind in the blanks given below.

1. seventeen—Cardinal
2. Few—Indefinite
3. Either—Distribution
4. No—Indefinite
5. all—Indefinite
6. All—Indefinite
7. no—Indefinite
8. Every—Distributive
9. every—Distributive
10. first—Ordinal

E. Write the opposite of these adjectives. Use any ten of them in sentences of your own.

1. present	2. slowness	3. permanent	4. interior	5. lenient	6. timid
7. active	8. vice	9. lazy	10. inferior	11. inedible/tasteless	
12. serious	13. extrovert	14. excellent	15. lively	16. rural	

**Sentences— self-activity.*

F. Find out the meaning of the following adjectives.

1. harsh, rough	2. sudden, steep	3. meaningless, senseless
4. vague, unclear	5. lively, energetic	6. strange, weird
7. strong, stout	8. logical, rational	9. believable, convincing
10. skeptical, sarcastic	11. disenchanted, disappointed	12. bossy, dominant
13. happy, jubilant	14. petite, dainty	15. foreign, striking
16. shiny, lustrous	17. mesmerising, spellbinding	18. frantic, uproarious
19. inept, ineffectual	20. fatal, toxic	21. ridiculous, foolish, daft
22. dark, gloomy	23. squashy, over-sentimental	24. secretive, unexplained
25. unenlightened, immature	26. homesick, wistful	27. weak, frail
28. firm, unyielding	29. healthy, sturdy	30. rural, countrified
31. cruel, brutal	32. solemn, dull	33. firm, fixed
34. healing, curative	35. poisonous, malicious	36. unstable, precarious
37. insatiable, avid	38. obscene, ostentatious	39. fanciful, quirky
40. pensive, melancholy		

G. Rewrite the following words as adjectives by adding a suffix.

1. honourable	2. favourable	3. terrible	4. poetic	5. English	6. faithful	7. manly
8. scholarly	9. worthless, worthy		10. glorious	11. dangerous	12. truthful	13. wooden
14. eastern	15. merciless, merciful		16. heroic	17. hungry	18. harmful, harmless	
19. cheerful	20. useful, useless		21. talkative	22. bloody	23. criminal	24. gloomy
25. heartless	26. windy		27. angelic	28. feverish		

H. Fill in the blanks with adjectives used in Question G.

1. glorious	2. scholarly	3 faithful	4. talkative	5. heroic	6. heartless	7. merciful
8. harmless	9. worthy	10. wooden	11. dangerous	12. eastern	13. angelic	14. bloody
15. windy	16. terrible					

I. Rewrite each of the given sentences in comparative and superlative degrees.

1. Green tea is a healthier beverage than other beverages.	Green tea is the healthiest of all beverages.
2. Yesterday, the night was darker than other nights.	Yesterday, the night was the darkest of all.
3. A compass is more useful than other instruments.	A compass is the most useful of all instruments.
4. This joke book is more interesting than other books.	This joke book is the most interesting of all books.
5. These apples are better than those apples.	These apples are the best of all.
6. There is more barley in the bin than in the jar.	Most of the barley was kept in the drum.
7. His sister is shorter than my sister.	His sister is the shortest of all.
8. My aunt's mother is fatter than my mother.	My aunt's mother is the fattest of all.
9. This route to my school is longer than that route.	This route to my school is the longest of all.
10. Sydney is a more famous place than Perth.	Sydney is the most famous of all places in Australia.
11. The Nile is longer than other rivers.	The Nile is the longest river of all.
12. These shoes are cheaper than those shoes.	These shoes are the cheapest of all.
13. Your story is funnier than mine.	Your story is the funniest of all stories.
14. Rose is a sweeter smelling flower than other flowers.	Rose is the sweetest smelling flower of all flowers.

J. Compare each pair using the words given in the help box. Write two sentences as shown in the example.

1. My country is bigger than my pen pal's country.
2. A fox is cleverer than a wolf.
3. My grandfather is older than my father.
4. A feather is lighter than a stone.
5. A giraffe is taller than an elephant.
6. A mountain is higher than a hill.
7. A fair is more crowded than a market.
8. A story is easier to read than a poem.
9. A tiger is more ferocious than a deer.
10. An employer is richer than his employees.

K. Rewrite the following sentences by correcting the degree of comparison.

1. This chocolate cake is the most delicious of all.
2. This math sum is trickier than that sum.
3. My toys are the oldest in this room.
4. This lake is cleaner than that lake.
5. My house is the closest to the temple.
6. This electronic gadget is newer than the one that you bought last week.
7. These apples are fresher than those kept in the refrigerator.

L. Circle the attributive adjectives and underline the predicative adjectives.

Attributive Adjectives	Predicative Adjectives
1. crowded	terrible
2. plastic	affordable, useful
3. strange, little, intelligent	—
4. young, wet	dry
5. old, slow	—
6. western	clear
7. two	profitable
8. hilly, broken	—
9. childlike	foolish
10. scientific	valuable

Attributive Adjectives	Predicative Adjectives
11. wordly	exciting
12. natural, potent	useful
13. creative	famous
14. bloody, profound, brave	—
15. only, boyish, lawless	—
16. yellow	—
17. faulty	—
18. hungry	nervous
19. brutal, national	—
20. stony	—

M. Use the adjectives from the box to complete these similes.

1. blind 2. busy 3. hungry 4. merry 5. fit 6. fresh 7. green
8. pale 9. swift 10. wise 11. obstinate 12. light 13. bright 14. silent
15. quick 16. cool

N. Underline the similes in the following sentences and use their opposites to frame sentences of your own.

Similes	Opposite Similes
1. as bold as a lion	as timid as a rabbit
2. as fast as a hare	as slow as a snail
3. as sweet as honey	as sour as vinegar
4. as heavy as lead	as light as feather
5. as soft as silk	as hard as nails
6. as white as snow	as black as coal/pitch
7. as wise as King Solomon	as dull as dishwater/as dumb as an ass
8. as cold as ice	as hot as hell
9. as easy as ABC	as tricky as a box of monkeys
10. as dull as a dishwasher	as bright as a new pin

**Sentences self-activity.*

O. Use any three adjectives from the given groups and frame sentences of your own.

**Self-activity.*

P. Rearrange the adjectives and rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. The large, ancient, Indian wooden ship sailed across the deep blue ocean.
2. That happy little boy is looking for his mother.
3. I saw some young American children with a beautiful, short Japanese at the restaurant.
4. Look at her new red cotton dress.
5. She is a middle aged graphic designer working in a studio down the street.
6. They have an old, prosperous family business.
7. These are rare, red European rugs.
8. I read an interesting, new, scientific thesis.
9. A cow has two gentle brown eyes.
10. My neighbour is a cheerful, fat, young lady.
11. I bought a handy little metal mobile from the store.
12. These are five new elegant silken dresses.

Q. Draw and describe a mythical beast with special magical powers.

**Self-activity.*

R. Prepare a magic potion with your personal qualities. (Use words like—*a teaspoon of honesty*, etc).

**Self-activity.*

Chapter 4: Pronouns

A. Rewrite the following sentences using personal pronouns in the opposite gender.

1. She has to prepare her speech herself.
2. He bought a spinning top for her.
3. These cows are hers and those buffaloes are his.
4. He himself drove the car for over twenty kilometres.
5. She and I wrote a letter to him and mailed it ourselves.

B. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive pronouns.

1. mine	2. ours	3. hers	4. theirs	5. his
6. hers	7. ours	8. hers	9. yours	10. his

C. Fill in the blanks with *this, that, these* and *those*.

1. this	2. These	3. that	4. That	5. this
6. This, that	7. Those, these			

D. Fill in the blanks with distributive pronouns.

1. Either 2. All 3. None 4. Each 5. any 6. Neither

E. Underline the pronoun and write whether it is *distributive* or *indefinite* in the given blanks.

1. Someone	Indefinite	2. Everyone	Distributive
3. Each	Distributive	4. Each	Distributive
5. All	Distributive	6. None	Distributive
7. Neither	Distributive	8. You	Indefinite

F. Combine the sentences given in each case using relative pronoun.

1. I missed the bus which I travel by every day.
2. He introduced me to the artist who was from France.
3. The lady who answered the bell told me to come later.
4. I caught the thief who was stealing our garden tools.
5. We cooked our food on a fire that we lit.
6. I have found a pen which is made of silver.
7. She is the girl whom everyone talks about.
8. A square has four sides that are equal.
9. Those are the children whom I told you about.
10. My sister who was brought up in a refugee camp is rich.
11. The shirt which my father gave to me on my last birthday is blue.
12. My mother who is a teacher is thirty years old.
13. Barack Obama who has been re-elected is the President of America.
14. The sun that gives us light and heat has bright rays.

G. Join these sentences using pronouns *that* or *who* after changing the antecedent.

1. Charles Dickens who was a great writer wrote *Pickwick Papers*.
2. The lady who was buying some fruits saw a film star standing across the road.
3. I take a leave on the days that are cold.
4. I rarely meet my aunt who lives in the city.
5. I have never seen '*The Last Supper*' which is a famous painting.

H. Rewrite each sentence as two sentences.

1. Bring me a glass of water. The water should be cold.
2. The cow had anthrax. It died.
3. Sally is an astronaut. She is a part of the next NASA space mission.
4. The meeting was held in the town hall. It was a stupendous success.
5. My grandfather rode a bicycle all his life. He was excited during his first car ride.
6. The cord was old. It snapped.
7. Sen is an acclaimed author. He is looking for a publisher for his new book.
8. Martin is an intelligent boy. He was given a scholarship.
9. The lion was foolish. It thought that its reflection in the water was another lion.
10. The book had no pictures. It sold no copies.
11. The house was built by Jackson. It was auctioned last year.
12. These are pups. I want to buy them.

I. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. The man who was dishonest was put in jail.
2. This is a story that is interesting to read.
3. These are the flowers which he bought from the shop.
4. He is the man who begs on the streets all day.
5. The clothes which are hanging on the clothesline are not dry as yet.
6. This is the bed whose leg is broken.
7. He who works hard achieves success.
8. These are the boys who got the scholarships.
9. I still visit the park which had seven fountains.
10. This is the best that she can do.

J. Rewrite the following sentences omitting the relative pronouns.

1. I found the box I wanted to check.
2. The chair she sat on is made of plastic.
3. Here is the tram I have been waiting for.
4. This is the house I live in.
5. Mr Roy went inside the shop to buy a watch he had seen in the display window.

K. Use interrogative pronouns to complete these sentences.

1. Who	2. Whose	3. What	4. Whose	5. Who	6. Where	7. What
8. Who	9. Whom	10. What	11. Who	12. What	13. Whom	14. What
15. Which	16. Whose	17. Which	18. Who	19. Whom	20. What	

L. Rewrite each sentence using the reflexive pronouns, emphatically.

1. I myself made the painting.
2. Have you yourself seen a UFO?
3. She herself called me up.
4. We'll ourselves do it.
5. You yourselves asked to do this task.

M. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of pronoun.

1. Who	2. which	3. Someone's	4. yourself	5. herself	6. We	7. mine
8. What	9. Whom	10. Who	11. hers	12. who	13. Anyone	14. Those
15. her	16. he	17. her	18. herself	19. I	20. it	

N. Rewrite these sentences using pronouns.

1. I went to the shop to get some bananas. I could not get them because they had been sold.
2. I find archaeology interesting. I want to know more about it.
3. I found a ring in the ditch. It was made of gold.
4. These toys are mine.
5. Aman is visiting Delhi because his aunt lives there.
6. The boy saw himself when he bent over the water in the pond.
7. We wrote the essay ourselves.
8. Jolly cooked some food for us.

O. Identify the type of pronouns for the underlined words and write in the space provided.

1. Possessive	2. Possessive	3. Emphatic
4. Personal	5. Emphatic	6. Personal
7. Personal	8. Reflexive	9. Reflexive
10. Personal	11. Personal	12. Possessive
13. Personal	14. Indefinite	15. Indefinite
16. Indefinite	17. Indefinite	18. Idefinite
19. Distributive	20. Relative	21. Personal
22. Relative	23. Personal	24. Personal
25. Personal		

Chapter 5: Verbs

A. Underline the verbs in the following paragraph.

alerted, need, headed, developed, called, turned, was, began, marketing, were, sold, vanished, coming, became, used, witnessed

B. Fill in the blanks with the verbs given in the help box.

1. performed	2. Aroused	3. reported	4. resign	5. ease	6. advised	
7. howling	8. gulp	9. muttering	10. granted	11. pounding	12. initiate	
13. persuading		14. eavesdropping		15. condemned		16. protest
17. expose		18. assembled		19. gazed		20. guzzle

C. Rewrite the sentences replacing the bold words with the verbs given in the help box.

1. Mother said that she will accompany me to the market.
2. They plan to abolish the presidential form of government in their country.
3. This walk will exhaust all of us.
4. The Principal praised Class VIII in her address in the assembly.
5. My parents mingled with the other guests at the party.
6. The owl was screeching loudly all night.
7. My sister resembles my father in every way.
8. These letters were to be dispatched yesterday.
9. The thieves were confined for the night.
10. I could not recall her last name.

D. Rewrite each sentence using an infinitive.

1. She has gone **to buy** a new dress.
2. I have **to meet** him tomorrow.
3. They helped me **to carry** the box.
4. Would you prefer **to drink** coffee?
5. This is a nice restaurant **to dine** in.
6. They have **to go** to their home town this year.

E. Complete the following sentences using infinitives.

1. to give her some good news.
2. to write her notes.
3. to practise his dribbling.
4. to reduce the price.
5. to meet my class teacher.
6. to open that lid.
7. to eat with hands.
8. to draw your portrait.
9. to reach the church?
10. to sell off their antique furniture.
11. to buy vegetables.
12. to write a letter.

F. Using infinitives, give step-by-step instructions on how to build a bird house.

**Self-activity.*

G. Combine the following pairs of sentences using participles.

1. Wanting to make her son laugh, Shalu bought a clown's cap.
2. Those are my classmates preparing for a school skit.
3. See that train entering into a tunnel.
4. Rahul who is an intelligent boy is studying in an international school.
5. I will be meeting my relative before I return home.
6. Putting the mug on the table, he stood up to go.

H. Underline the gerund and circle the present participle in these sentences.

1. Swimming is very good for the body.
2. Singing birds were the main attraction at the event.
3. Smoking is prohibited in the hospital.
4. The barking dog attacked the thief.
5. The roaring of the lion frightened us.

I. Fill in the correct form of the verb.

1. is	2. has	3. was	4. have	5. has	6. lives	7. is
8. rode	9. is	10. are	11. was	12. is	13. are	14. was
15. is	16. is	17. have	18. have	19. is	20. are	

J. Use the following collective nouns to frame sentences of your own.

**Self-activity.*

K. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. Fire and water are two opposite elements.
2. Time and tide waits for none.
3. The necklace along with the earrings was insured.
4. English as well as French is taught in this institute.
5. The United States has a new president.
6. Five kilometres is a long distance to walk.
7. Neither of the brothers was in the class.
8. Every girl was given a medal.
9. Politics is a dirty game.
10. Either he or I am wrong.

L. Tick (✓) the correct ending to complete the sentences.

1. visits the organization where he is a sleeping partner
2. eat ice cream after their lunch
3. sells red roses on Rose Day
4. buy a bangle from that goldsmith's shop
5. are miners at the nearby colliery
6. has a lucky charm that she wears all day long

Chapter 6: Tenses

A. Complete each statement using the verb in simple present tense.

1. The Rockies are tall mountains in North America.
2. Queensland is a part of Australia.
3. The Bullet train is the fastest train in the world.
4. Victoria Memorial is a lovely historical monument in Kolkata.
5. The French Revolution is an integral part of European history.
6. Napolean Bonaparte is dead.
7. Fidel Castro is a South American.
8. Coffee beans are used to relieve back pain.
9. Malaysia has many rubber plantations.
10. Boney M is an old group of singers.

B. Answer these questions in simple present tense or present continuous tense.

1. A cow eats grass.
2. Penguins live in Antarctica.
3. Monkeys swing on trees.
4. I am going for a movie this Sunday.
5. My mother was talking to my aunt over the phone.
6. The weather is going to be hot and dry like yesterday.
7. The Annual Day Function is taking place in the school today.
8. Mr Sharma is my English teacher.
9. I am eating vegetable pulao for dinner.

C. Recall a great personality that you met recently. Write a paragraph on your meeting using the simple past tense.

**Self-activity.*

D. Combine and rewrite these sentences in the past perfect continuous tense.

1. The children had been playing since morning.
2. He had been waiting on the bench for over an hour.
3. The people had been shouting since morning.
4. The road workers had been repairing the road since last evening.
5. Rohit had been drawing the blue prints for two days.

E. Change each of the following sentences into their negative and interrogative forms.

1. They did not eat the lunch.	(Negative)	Did they eat lunch?	(Interrogative)
2. They do not have money.	(Negative)	Do they have money?	(Interrogative)
3. Mother did not eat food.	(Negative)	Did mother eat food?	(Interrogative)
4. Rita does not walk very fast.	(Negative)	Does Rita walk very fast?	(Interrogative)
5. The teacher did not praise the students.	(Negative)	Did the teacher praise the students?	(Interrogative)
6. The mouse did not run into its hole.	(Negative)	Did the mouse run into its hole?	(Interrogative)
7. Shyam did not pluck a mango.	(Negative)	Did Shyam pluck a mango?	(Interrogative)
8. He did not read a novel.	(Negative)	Did he read a novel?	(Interrogative)

F. Write down six goals which you have but you have not accomplished as yet. Use past perfect tense.

**Self-activity.*

G. Complete the following sentences.

**Self-activity.*

H. Rewrite the following sentences as conditional sentences.

1. If I had won the first prize, I would have given everyone a treat.
2. If it were not a hot day, I would have gone for trekking.
3. If I were not late, I would not have been stopped at the gate.

4. If mother wants to clean the ceiling fan, she needs to stand on a stool.
5. If I had been the police inspector, I would have put that man behind bars.
6. If we had got good marks, father would have increased our pocket money.
7. If it had been a windy day today, we could have flown kites.
8. If I had finished my chores, I could have come along.
9. If you had answered the last question, you would have got the first Prize.
10. If you had helped me, I would have helped you.

I. Fill in suitable verbs.

1. bite	2. won	3. were	4. got	5. standing	6. fell	7. hired
8. can	9. will be	10. get	11. stare	12. spoke		

J. Answer these questions about yourself using simple future tense.

**Self-activity.*

K. Your spaceship has crashed on an alien planet. What will you do? Write a paragraph using simple future tense.

**Self-activity.*

L. Interview any three students in class on their plans for the upcoming vacation. Write their responses in future continuous tense.

**Self-activity.*

M. Look at your school time table and answer the following questions. Tell the tense of the verb that you have used in your answers.

**Self-activity.*

N. Match these questions and answers. Then discuss the tense used in each of the questions and answers.

1. It is ten to one.
2. No, I didn't buy any fish, today.
3. I forgot it at home, Sir.
4. He will be leaving at eight in the morning.
5. I have been unwell since last Wednesday.
6. Yes, he is thinking of buying a new car.
7. I think, I will write one.

Question 1	Simple Present	Answer 1	Simple Present
Question 2	Simple Past	Answer 2	Simple Past
Question 3	Present Perfect	Answer 3	Simple Past
Question 4	Simple Future	Answer 4	Future Continuous
Question 5	Present Perfect	Answer 5	Present Perfect Continuous
Question 6	Present Continuous	Answer 6	Present Continuous
Question 7	Future Continuous	Answer 7	Simple Future

O. Write down the tense of the verb in the given blanks

1. Present continuous
2. Present perfect continuous
3. Simple present
4. Present continuous
5. Present continuous
6. Simple present (habit)
7. Past perfect continuous
8. Present perfect
9. Present continuous
10. Present continuous
11. Past continuous
12. Simple present
13. Simple present
14. Future continuous
15. Simple past

Chapter 7: Adverbs

A. Fill in the blanks with adverbs of manner.

1. slowly 2. loudly 3. highly 4. bitterly 5. greatly 6. angrily 7. bravely
8. melodiously 9. responsibly 10. colourfully 11. politely

B. Rewrite the sentences using adverbs of manner.

1. They made a decision quickly.
2. She called out loudly but we did not hear her.
3. The children laid lazily under the sun umbrella.
4. She wrote the answer easily.
5. This bag weighs heavily.
6. The shopkeeper greedily asked for more money.
7. Those crickets are hopping merrily in the field.
8. She smiled at me shyly.
9. You should deal with the dealings honestly.
10. The weavers are making handloom products skilfully.

C. Fill in suitable adverbs to complete these sentences.

1. outside 2. here 3. upwards 4. inside 5. outside 6. everywhere 7. here

D. Rewrite these sentences using the adverbs from the help box.

1. The robber ran fast.
2. It was raining heavily last night.
3. My cup of coffee is fairly hot.
4. We went to the planetarium last month.
5. Shalu often lends her things to us.
6. Your parcel has just arrived.
7. Our neighbours are quite gracious.
8. They are very happy that their tender has been passed.
9. We always brush our teeth twice a day.
10. He never gets punishment at school.

E. Circle the adverbs and write their type.

1. almost— adverb of degree
2. surely— adverb of manner
3. often— adverb of frequency
4. When— interrogative adverb
5. now— adverb of time
6. early— adverb of time
7. tomorrow— adverb of time
8. very— adverb of degree
9. loudly— adverb of manner
10. inside— adverb of place

F. Fill in the correct degree of comparison.

1. better 2. more neatly 3. hard 4. nearer 5. more carefully 6. worse
7. later 8. faster 9. better 10. later 11. cleaner 12. smartest

G. Replace the adverbials given in bold with adverbs.

1. The survey was conducted by asking questions *randomly*.
2. *Surely*, she will come for my party.
3. People, *generally* think of themselves before others.
4. Her father wanted to meet her new friends *particularly*.
5. Do this work *immediately*.
6. We visit our ancestral village *often*.
7. It has been raining *occasionally* since last week.
8. She will come back *soon*.
9. Practising writing will help us *later*.
10. The manager gave the clerk more files *besides* the work he had at hand.
11. The operation was conducted *timely*.

H. Use adverbs to replace the underlined phrases.

1. They raised their hands *frequently* to ask a question but no one paid any heed.
2. *Firstly*, they sang a prayer song.
3. The people came from *everywhere* to listen to Lord Buddha deliver his sermon.
4. Her house is *close* to my house.
5. The sentry was walking *back* and forth at the post.
6. *Overall*, we were satisfied with our daughter's report card.
7. The hungry sheep went *everywhere* in search of tender grass.
8. You cannot discuss these matters *now*.

Chapter 8: Prepositions

A. Underline the prepositions.

1. at 2. in 3. in 4. at 5. in 6. in 7. on
8. at 9. by 10. with 11. into 12. by 13. with 14. beside

B. Underline the preposition and write whether they are prepositions of Position (P), Direction (D) or Time (T). One is done for you.

1. during–T 2. from–D 3. among–P 4. with, into–D
5. onto–P 6. beside, in–P 7. behind–P 8. to–D, during–T
9. since–T 10. under–P 11. over–P 12. at–T
13. through–D 14. in–P 15. above–P 16. at–T
17. to–D 18. till–T 19. into–D 20. towards–D

C. Select the correct prepositions and fill in the blanks.

1. in, since 2. with, inside 3. on, in 4. underneath 5. of 6. in, for
7. of, for 8. for, by 9. with, to 10. to, in 11. along 12. in, in, for

D. Spot the errors and correct the sentences.

1. I will fine you ₹ 50.
2. They have a meeting with the boss.
3. The British invaded India.
4. I wrote this with my own pencil.
5. She was sure of his success.
6. We are proud of your achievement.
7. The earth revolves around the sun.
8. You can sit beside me.

E. Complete these sentences using prepositions.

1. by, for 2. on, to 3. through, in 4. around, for 5. down 6. to, by
7. for, at 8. till, next to 9. on, near 10. after, to 11. to, from 12. beside, since
13. near, in 14. before, to 15. near, by 16. of, into 17. of 18. of
19. of, in 20. by, to 21. for, by

F. Recall the time when you were in kindergarten days and complete these rhyme sentences with phrases that contain prepositions.

1. went up the clock 2. up the hill 3. on 4. on a tuffet 5. in a corner
6. on

G. Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions.

1. about 2. by 3. till 4. with 5. of 6. from
7. with 8. at 9. than 10. near 11. with 12. at

H. Write *Adverb* or *Preposition* for the highlighted words.

1. preposition 2. adverb 3. preposition 4. preposition 5. preposition 6. adverb
7. adverb 8. adverb 9. adverb 10. adverb 11. preposition 12. preposition

I. Read these sentences and fill in appropriate prepositions.

1. for 2. to 3. of 4. of 5. to 6. to 7. for
8. with 9. of 10. with 11. of 12. in 13. from 14. with
15. on 16. to 17. on 18. for 19. at 20. to

J. Fill in the correct phrasal prepositional phrases from the help box.

1. In case of 2. With reference to 3. In course of 4. in spite of
5. in favour of 6. in front of 7. On behalf of 8. According to
9. In addition to 10. along with

Chapter 9: Auxiliary Verbs

A. Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentences.

1. should 2. must 3. Could 4. Can
5. might 6. shall 7. can 8. will

B. Fill in the correct modal verbs.

1. could 2. should 3. would 4. must 5. ought not to
6. ought to 7. Could 8. May 9. would 10. must

C. Rewrite these sentences using modal verbs.

1. They may come by the next train.
2. She might be too old to apply for this job.
3. I think we should play Dumb Charades.
4. He will win this race.
5. You needn't answer every question.
6. My brother could crawl when he was just four months old.
7. They shall come for my party.
8. You ought to save money to give as charity.

D. Rewrite these statements using *could* or *would* as polite questions.

1. Would you like to go for a movie?
2. Could I eat fish?
3. Would you like me to lend you some money?
4. Could I buy that expensive dress?
5. Would you like me to clean your room for you?
6. Could you tell me how to use this washing machine?
7. Could you tell me what to write in this letter?

E. Suppose yourself as the new school head girl/boy. Write down the rules that you want the students to obey in the school using the modals *must, mustn't* to make a poster.

**Self-activity.*

F. Write down 10 self-help tips on how to reduce noise pollution around you.

**Self-activity.*

G. Fill in the blanks with auxiliary verb forms of *be*, *do* and *have*.

1. am 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. are
6. am 7. has 8. have 9. had 10. will

Chapter 10: Punctuation

A. Capitalise and punctuate the following sentences.

1. If you have finished the letter, go and post it.
2. Mr Tripp is always wrong.
3. Sally, Jenny and Ronnie are at the market.
4. The bus is going to be late, don't you think so?
5. A computer consists of four main parts : a CPU, an input device, an output device and a memory unit.
6. A teacher has a BEd degree.
7. It's known that Mother Mary gave birth to Jesus in a manger.
8. They asked, "Where are the sheep?"
9. We used a two-part solution.
10. Three companies participated—Sony, IBM and Mittal.
11. Columbus' ships were named—the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria.
12. Rome, Switzerland and Italy are in Europe.
13. "Go to sleep," said mother.
14. Rohit received a pencil box; Prakash a watch.
15. Oh! This is terrible news!
16. Father, mother, uncles and aunts all came over.
17. Don't cry over spilt milk.
18. Bacon said, "Reading maketh a full man."

B. Using apostrophes make contractions and rewrite the following sentences.

1. I'm your friend.
2. I don't like ice cream.
3. Who's the new student?
4. They're my friends.
5. We're not waiting anymore.
6. She'll be the class monitor.
7. Where's my book?
8. She doesn't eat fruits.

C. Capitalise and punctuate the following to bring out the complete meaning of the sentences.

1. Seema wants to visit Paris, Italy, Germany, and China.
2. My favourite colours are red, blue, and pink.
3. These are my sisters' clothes.
4. If you are well behaved, I will buy you a toy.
5. Jamie likes fruit; however, she does not like apples.
6. "Okay," spoke the teacher, "Time's up!"
7. We are at Raj and Amita's house.
8. My father ended every conversation the same way, "Don't give up."
9. "I feel sleepy," Rita said, "But I don't want to go to bed!"
10. "Help!" cried Anita.
11. Roy "The Flash" Thomas is racing his car tonight.
12. Mix the oil and vinegar in 1:4 ratio.
13. I drive near the president's house every day.
14. We can go to the zoo, or we can go to the mall.
15. You will need these ingredients: milk, sugar, flour, and eggs.
16. That dog is blind, however, it is not deaf.
17. I like Madhur's car.
18. Hi, how are you?
19. I set the alarm clock for 8:00.
20. The man was wet; he was standing in the rain without a raincoat.

D. Rewrite the following passage using correct punctuation.

Ellie stood and rested her back against the apple tree whose fruit she had been plucking. It felt good to rest for even a few minutes. The warm fall breeze dried the sweat on her brow. She closed her eyes and listened to the familiar sounds around her. Her youngest brother had recently learned to swim and he was shrieking with glee in the nearby stream. Just beyond there was the mill; the turning water wheel rattled and groaned as it moved, it reminded her of her father's hard work and how he complained of his aching back each night. Ellie sighed. "Will things never change for us," she said to herself.

Chapter 11: Conjunctions

A. Match to tell how the conjunctions link sentences together. One is done for you.

1. and: add information
2. but: gives the unexpected
3. because: cites reason
4. then: tells what will happen next
5. or: shows a choice
6. when: mentions during or over a period of time
7. while: at the same time
8. unless: except under certain circumstances

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable *coordinating* or *subordinating* conjunctions.

1. and
2. but
3. and
4. if
5. Because
6. As
7. wherever
8. because
9. till
10. or

C. Compare and contrast using coordinating conjunctions.

**Self-activity.*

D. Think of everything that is your favourite and frame a really long sentence using the coordinating conjunctions, 'and'.

**Self-activity.*

E. Fill in the blanks with suitable *compound conjunctions* or *correlative* conjunctions.

1. as soon as
2. as well as
3. so that
4. Either, or
5. both, and
6. as if
7. not only, but also
8. so that
9. though
10. both, and

F. Combine the following sentences using conjunctions.

1. It is time to go home so we are getting into our car.
2. I saw him when I was shopping for groceries at the store.
3. He has no time for family and friends because he has a lot of work at his office.
4. The lecture was boring and long.
5. I could lend him the money but I did not.
6. This is the house where we met.
7. She came over as soon as I called her.
8. I was fresh and clean after I finished my bath.

9. There was a guard outside the building who gave me the right directions to your house.
10. I will not go to play until I finish this project work.
11. I like to help the needy and the poor but free to serve them only during the weekends.
12. I have looked everywhere for the newspaper but cannot find it.
13. She is wearing a cap that is very trendy.
14. He does not shout or scream.
15. You can read the paper or read a novel.
16. You can choose to visit Australia or Europe.

G. Rewrite the following sentences correctly by replacing the erroneous conjunctions.

1. I wanted to go but I stayed back.
2. You will do well if you work hard.
3. I stayed at home because I was tired.
4. Two and two make four.
5. He has time on next Sunday.
6. Her visit was short and uneventful.
7. We got lost because we took a wrong turn.
8. When they came home they discovered that their house had been burgled.

H. Write a hair-raising question. Seek its solution from a classmate and record his/her answer. Use correlative conjunctions.

**Self-activity.*

I. Underline the conjunction in each sentence and write its type.

1. but— coordinating conjunction
2. and— coordinating conjunction
3. either-or— correlative conjunction
4. because— subordinate conjunction
5. if— subordinate conjunction
6. till— subordinate conjunction
7. when— subordinate conjunction
8. since— subordinate conjunction
9. after— subordinate conjunction
10. as well as— compound conjunction

J. Identify the type of conjunctions used in the sentences and write in the blank space.

1. though-yet— correlative conjunction
2. both-and— correlative conjunction
3. and— coordinating conjunction
4. and— coordinating conjunction
5. and— coordinating conjunction
6. either-or— correlative conjunction
7. or— coordinating conjunction
8. or— coordinating conjunction
9. but— coordinating conjunction
10. because— subordinate conjunction

K. Mark the place where the conjunction is omitted with a '/' and write it in the given place.

1. She was so tired that she fell asleep in class.
2. Mohan will not come if your brother comes.
3. I am worried though you have given me no cause for it.
4. You will fail unless you start to work hard from today.
5. Remember if you are not sure, ask her.
6. She is right and you are wrong.
7. Is her name Devi or Snehlata?
8. Catch me if you can.
9. She is smart and confident.
10. Mother called me so I went to her room.

L. Complete the following passage using suitable conjunctions from the box.

I ran into an old friend while shopping at the mall yesterday. My friend could not decide whether to buy a red shirt or a green one. His father as well as his mother could not decide either! Finally my friend chose the red shirt but he refused to buy it unless he was given a discount. My friend pleaded the shopkeeper so finally he relented and gave him a discount. Both his father and mother were feeling great too! Not only had my friend got a great shirt but also a great price.

M. Using conjunctions, give an argument in favour or against a four-day week at school.

**Self-activity.*

Chapter 12: Reported Speech

A. Transform these sentences into indirect speech.

1. Amit said that he was angry with Mala.
2. Priya cried that she wanted that biscuit.
3. Aman says that his dish is getting cold.
4. Dhiraj asked his mother to buy him a cricket bat.
5. Sainath ordered the porter to put his luggage under the seat.
6. My aunt asked my sister why she was not studying for her test.
7. My father asked my mother whether she had prepared dinner.
8. Anuradha said that she won't get up early the next morning.
9. The teacher said that oil floats over water.
10. The head mistress said that she wanted all of us to attend the school function.
11. The PT instructor told to bend our knees.
12. The girl screamed that they had won.

B. Using appropriate reporting verb, rewrite these sentences in indirect speech.

1. My nephew asked me whether I would buy him a toy.
2. Macbeth said that he would be the next king.
3. Tina asked her classmate whether she would help her do that sum.
4. Anjali requested us to go to her house the next day.
5. Hina commented sadly that she had lost her diamond necklace.
6. Hema said that she loved to eat ice cream in the winters.
7. My parents asked me whether I would like to go with them to meet Mr Desai.
8. Ron suggested to Dan to take his umbrella in case it rained.
9. We requested our parents to allow us to be a part of the school trip to Australia.
10. Those children asked me whether I could tell them the way to the bus station.
11. I asked the gentleman whether he knew where the Gandhi street was.
12. My grandfather told me that he needed my help to climb up those stairs.
13. We exclaimed sadly that our school principal had resigned.
14. Parvati said that she was sad that I could not go to her house, that week.
15. Lovely asked my brother where he as going.
16. Jayesh asked his sister whether she could lend him a few rupees.
17. Cindy ordered the salesman to get out of her house.
18. Fanny asked the electrician how much time he would take to repair that switch point.
19. Ryan asked his sister whether she would help him.
20. The teacher told the class that they would have a test on Monday.

C. Transform these sentences into direct speech.

1. My father said, "I think you should apply for the visa again."
2. Mother said to us, "You should water the plants in the garden."
3. Alice said, "I will love to visit Europe some day."
4. Maninder said, "It is very hot to go for a picnic."
5. My father said to me, "Keep away from strangers."
6. Janice said, "I am glad that I reached the station in time."
7. The janitor said, "I will work overtime."
8. The citizens said, "We pledge to do or die for our nation."
9. Yuva said, "I will ask my mother if I can go boating with my friends."
10. Khan said, "I am late for the meeting."
11. Arun said, "Hurrah! I have won the sweepstakes."
12. The customer said to the waiter, "Bring me a clean plate."
13. Manish cried, "I am in great pain."
14. Brenda said, "I want to attend my aunt's wedding."
15. Parth said, "I will go to meet my ill teacher next week."

D. Write the following sentences in reported speech.

1. The teacher shrieked at the naughty students, "You should sit quietly."
3. The examiner said to a student, "Is the test paper an easy one?"
3. The inspector asked the driver, "Are you familiar with the route?"
4. Those men cried, "We are sorrowful over the sudden demise of our colleague."
5. The teacher said, "You can have your science class outside today."
6. My father said to us, "Help old people cross the road."
7. His aunt said, "Well done! I am glad to see you graduate from a good college."
8. The members of the committee said to them, "You are not willing to appoint Mr Sharma as our new chairman.
9. The chief guest said to the dancers, "I commend you on your performance."
10. My mother said to me, "Meet me at the Planetarium after you finish your tuition class."
11. Mrs Grundy said to Betty, "Meet me in my office tomorrow."
12. My father said to my teacher, "Please allow him/her to come home."
13. Uncle and auntie asked the fireman, "Have you saved our pup?"
14. He said, "It is all my fault."
15. Mina said to her brother, "Get me a pencil."

E. Read the telephonic conversation between Ruchi and Rina. Imagine yourself to be Rina and report the conversation to your sister, Sheela.

Ruchi called and asked if she might talk to Sheela. Rina informed her that Ruchi had gone to the club then. Ruchi asked when she would be back. Rina told that she didn't know. Ruchi asked Rina whether she could give Sheela her message. Rina replied in the affirmative that she could. Ruchi requested Rina to tell Sheela to bring her Math notebook the following day. Ruchi told her that Sheela had borrowed it and she had to complete some work in it.

F. Rewrite these quotations by famous personalities in indirect speech.

1. Mother Teresa instructed that if you judge people, you have no time to love them.
2. Epictetus suggested that only the educated are free.
3. Albert Einstein commented that the significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them.
4. Emily Bronte said that whatever our souls are made up, his and mine are the same.
5. Helen Keller reminded that when one door of happiness closes, another opens; but often we look so long at the closed door that we do not see the one which has opened for us.
6. Henry Ford remarked that whether you think that you can, or that you can't, you are usually right.
7. Voltaire advised to judge a man by his questions rather than his answers.
8. Vince Lombardi announced that winning is not everything and is the only thing.

Chapter 13: Phrases and Clauses

A. Underline the phrases in these sentences.

1. at his sister
2. in the green shirt
3. with long pigtails
4. for her parents
5. politely before us

B. Identify the given phrases in the sentences below.

1. Noun phrase
2. Adverb phrase
3. Adjective phrase
4. Noun phrase
5. Adverb phrase
6. Adjective phrase
7. Noun phrase
8. Adjective phrase
9. Adverb phrase
10. Adjective phrase
11. Adverb phrase

C. Underline the clause in the following sentences.

1. She made dinner
2. He reached home
3. I was standing
4. He bought a book
5. I will meet him
6. You look pretty
7. They are singing

D. Underline the main clause in these sentences.

1. He takes medicine
2. He is buying a pair of shoes
3. I met the girl
4. She is wearing a dress
5. He likes Chinese food
6. The teacher asked a question

E. Underline the clause and name its kind.

1. Although he tried a lot, he couldn't climb up the tree. — Adverb clause
2. Unless you study for the test, you can't pass it. — Adverb clause
3. I will go to the school unless it rains. — Adverb clause
4. You are safe as long as you drive carefully. — Adverb clause
5. You can achieve anything provided that you struggle for it. — Adverb clause
6. Mohit ran as fast as he could. — Adverb clause
7. He knows that he will fail the test. — Noun clause
8. My mother told me that we should go to bed early. — Noun clause
9. Now I realise what he must have felt. — Adjective clause
10. Bread that smells bad is stale. — Adjective clause
11. The book which I use is helpful in preparation for test. — Adjective clause
12. The house where I live consists of two rooms. — Adjective clause
13. The person who was shouting was calling me. — Adjective clause
14. She is a lady who has a gentle disposition. — Adjective clause

F. Transform each of the italicised phrases into adjectives, adverbs and nouns and rewrite.

1. She wants to buy a golden tiara.
2. I have never seen a white leopard.
3. A grey cloud crossed over our city.
4. The Spanish flag was flying on a high mast.
5. He is a friendly man.
6. She is an expressive poet.
7. He was a famous Red Indian.
8. She will return shortly.
9. They fought the war bravely.
10. The albatross can fly swiftly.
11. The basket of mangoes is kept there.

Chapter 14: More about Sentences

A. Underline the subject and circle the verb in the following simple sentences.

1. Subject—Tulips verb—are
2. Subject—I verb—wrote
3. Subject—He verb—is
4. Subject—That fellow verb—is
5. Subject—A green plant verb—has
6. Subject—We verb—eat
7. Subject—My aunt verb—has
8. Subject—You verb—worry
9. Subject—I verb—be
10. Subject—Our domestic help verb—cooked

B. Divide these sentences into coordinate clauses and identify the conjunction that has been used to join them.

1. He lost his job. He maintained his calm. — but
2. He is young. He has grey hair. — but
3. Deer can run fast. They have nimble feet. — for
4. He worked very hard. He did not succeed. — yet
5. The girl went to bed. Her mother sat down to knit. — so
6. He finished his work. He put his books away. — and
7. The sun rose. The sky brightened up. — and
8. I opened the door. He could come inside. — so

C. Divide the following sentences into main clause and subordinate clauses.

	Main clause	Subordinate clause
1.	I suffered pain	that was unbearable
2.	This is the place	where he was buried
3.	I saw a man	who was lame
6.	I ran outside	upon hearing the gong
7.	I cannot help you	if you don't tell me your problem
8.	She will be happy	if I go to her house

4.	He returned to the village	where he was born	9.	Mother was asleep	when father came home
5.	He confessed	that he was guilty	10.	My brother jogs every day	to keep fit

D. Change these compound sentences into complex sentences, by removing the conjunction *and*.

1. If you waste your time, you wil miss the bus.
2. If you cheat in the test, you will be punished.
3. He practised hard so that he might win the competition.
4. The sons are sorry for their father for his old age.
5. Putting his shirt on, he went out.
6. Honesty will bring you success.
7. Although I told him to do me a favour, he did not obey me.

E. Convert the following sentences as directed.

1. As soon as he received the message, he left for his village.
2. He had an accident because he was so rash.
3. Seeing a lion he ran away.
4. Besides being intelligent she is kind.
5. To avoid being hurt you must be careful.
6. He passed BTech and became an engineer.
7. You must study well to pass.
8. I took an umbrella and went to the market.
9. The reason how he succeeded is unknown.
10. Although he is strong, he is timid.
11. After I had reserved the movie tickets I returned home.
12. He went to his old college.
13. Unless you concentrate you will miss the mark.
14. On account of his tiredness, he could not go to office.

F. Transform the following simple sentences into complex sentences.

1. He confessed that he was the thief.
2. I saw a boy who was begging.
3. I expect that I shall meet my friend tomorrow.
4. She worked hard so that he might pass the exam
5. If you are not a member of the club you cannot play Tambola.
6. My address was asked by Rama
7. He will not work unless he is under pressure.
8. He said that he was innocent.
9. He went to the town where he was born.

G. Transform the following simple sentences into compound sentences.

1. He was ill but he came to office.
2. The girl was rude and so the teacher punished her.
3. They must not be late or they will miss the flight.
4. They were poor so they suffered hardships.
5. We must eat or we cannot live.

H. Identify these sentences as simple, compound or complex.

1. Complex 2. Compound 3. Complex 4. Compound 5. Complex

Chapter 15: Voice

A. Change these sentences from active voice to passive voice.

1. The seeds were sown by the gardener.
2. He was clapped for by everyone.
3. The car is being washed by my father.
4. Let the window be closed.
5. New bikes were got for them by their father.
6. We are read at bedtime by mother.
7. Last week, the temple was visited by him.
8. The pastor of our church was called upon by us.
9. We were led down the dark alley by Parvati.
10. The lights were switched on by whom?
    / By whom were lights switched on!
11. The ladder is being climbed by them.
12. The ribbon at the inauguration was cut by Mrs Leela.
13. My parents' silver jubilee is being celebrated by us.
14. A new pair of shoes has been bought by me.
15. The leaking pipe would have been repaired by the plumber.

B. Change the sentences from passive voice to active voice.

1. The maid mopped the room.
2. My brother has bought these books.
3. The teacher gave instructions before we began to write the test.
4. Someone should clean the pool every day.
5. We should give free meals to the hungry.

6. They are passing a bill in the Parliament.
7. Someone has stolen my purse.
8. Shailesh has borrowed my pencil.
9. The cobbler is mending the shoes.
10. J K Rowling created the character of Harry Potter.

C. Complete the table.

	Active	Passive
Simple Present	Mohit **cleans** the house once a week.	The house **is cleaned** by Mohit once a week.
Present Continuous	Seema **is writing** an email.	An email **is being written** by Seema.
Present Perfect	I **have visited** Jantar Mantar.	Jantar Mantar **has been visited** by me.
Simple Past	Sameer **repaired** the car.	The car **was repaired** by Sameer.
Past Continuous	The salesman **was helping** the customer.	The customer **was being helped** by the salesman.
Past Perfect	George **had called** all the neighbours for the house warming party.	All the neighbours **had been called** by George for the house warming party.
Simple Future	Someone **will finish** the work by 8:00 p.m.	The work **will be finished** by someone by 8:00 p.m.

D. Change the sentences from active to passive voice and write the change in the tense of the verb.

1. The money would have been colleted by my father somehow.
2. All the Enid Blyton books in our school library have been read by us.
3. The sweets are being distributed in the slums by them.
4. A new coat is being worn by Shantanu.
5. The controls were handed over to the co-pilot by the pilot.
6. We were told to meet them here by them.
7. Was the answer found in the book by you?
8. Has my window been broken by them?
9. I was not written to by him for a year.
10. The notebooks were not distributed by the teacher in the last period.
11. The grocery store was not being opened by him today.
12. The way to the preacher's house was not known to them.
13. Can this box be carried by them?
14. His sister has been teased by him today.

E. Change the sentences from passive voice to active voice.

1. Mother is making the beds.
2. Our teacher is teaching Chemistry.
3. The maid should dust the beds.
4. The forest rangers are burning these logs.
5. My neighbour's daughters are nursing the injured pigeons.
6. The President is giving an award to the soldier.
7. The shopkeeper will have sold the toys.
8. My son is giving the cats a bath.
9. The caretaker is cleaning the swimming pool.
10. My mother baked this cake.

F. Complete the table for passive voice of imperative sentences.

Open the gate.	**Let** the gate **be** opened.
Complete the homework.	**Let** the homework **be** completed.
Turn off the television.	**Let** the television **be** turned off.
Memorise your poem.	**Let** your poem **be** memorised.
Speak the truth.	**Let** the truth **be** spoken.
Help the needy.	**Let** the needy **be** helped.
Clean your cupboard.	**Let** your cupboard **be** cleaned.

G. Change the active voice into passive voice in the following sentences that contain modals.

1. A violin can be played by her.
2. The computer may not be bought by me.
3. Chess might not be played by guests.
4. All lessons should be studied by students.
5. She must be invited by you.
6. The examination ought to be taken by them.
7. The opportunity may have been availed by you.
8. Lunch might not have been eaten by him.
9. The book should have been read by you.
10. Job must not have been started by him.

H. Change the voice in the following sentences.

1. They should remove the notice board.
2. Let the door be closed.
3. Let everybody keep quiet.
4. The courier should send the letter.
5. Let the table be laid.
6. Let the horn not be honked.
7. You should finish the food on your plate.
8. Let this medicine be given to her every morning.
9. Let them not play any longer.
10. We should help the needy.
11. Let the animals not be hurt by you.
12. Read this page.
13. Let the lights be switched on.
14. Let the fan be turned off.
15. Let thy neighbour be loved.
16. Open the shop.

I. Rewrite these sentences in passive voice using both the objects separately as subjects.

1. me, fairytale	A fairytale was told to me by grandfather.	I was told a fairytale by grandfather.
2. me, doll	I was bought a doll by mother.	A doll was bought for me by mother.
3. me, chapter	I was taught the chapter by uncle.	The chapter was taught to me by uncle.
4. the books	The books were sold to him by the shopkeeper.	✗
5. us, tricks	We were shown many tricks by the magician.	Many tricks were shown to us by the magician.
6. us, book	We were given a book by him.	A book was given to us by him.
7. me, gift:	I was sent a gift by her.	A gift was sent to me by her.
8. home, pup	A pup was brought home by them.	✗

Chapter 16: Determiners

A. Underline the determiners and write whether they are general or specific.

1. those: specific
2. a doctor: general
3. your: specific
4. Whose: specific
5. Which: specific
6. a student: general
7. The Pope: specific
8. these: specific

B. Fill in the blanks with articles.

1. an
2. an
3. the
4. the
5. the
6. the, a, a
7. a, an
8. The, a
9. The, the
10. the, the
11. a
12. The, the
13. a, a
14. an, a, the
15. an
16. a, a
17. The
18. the
19. the
20. a

C. Here are excerpts from the story — '*My Watch*' by Mark Twain. Fill in the blanks with *a, an* or *the*.

My watch began to gain. It gained faster and faster day by day. Within **a** week it sickened to **a** raging fever, and its pulse went up to **a** hundred and fifty in **the** shade. At **the** end of two months it had left all **the** timepieces of **the** town far in **the** rear, and was **a** fraction over thirteen days ahead of **the** almanac. It was away into November enjoying **the** snow, while the October leaves were still turning. It hurried up house rent, bills payable, and such things, in such **a** ruinous way that I could not abide it. I took it to **the** watchmaker to be regulated.

But the rest of **the** day it would keep on slowing down and fooling along until all **the** clocks it had left behind caught up again. So at last, at **the** end of twenty-four hours, it would trot up to **the** judges' stand all right and just in time. It would show **the** fair and square average, and no man could say it had done more or less than its duty.

But **the** correct average is only **a** mild virtue in **a** watch, and I took this instrument to another watchmaker.

While I waited and looked on I presently recognized in this watchmaker **an** old acquaintance – **a** steamboat engineer of other days, and not **a** good engineer, either. He examined all the parts carefully, just as **the** other watchmakers had done, and then delivered his verdict with **the** same confidence of manner. He said, "She makes too much steam— you want to hang the monkey-wrench on **the** safety-valve!"

My uncle William (now deceased, alas!) used to say that **a** good horse was **a** good horse until it had run away once, and that **a** good watch was **a** good watch until **the** repairers got **a** chance at it. And he used to wonder what became of all **the** unsuccessful tinkers, and gunsmiths, and shoemakers, and engineers, and blacksmiths; but nobody could ever tell him.

D. Fill in the blanks with *a, an, the*. While reading the passage, cross out the articles used incorrectly.

Landscape with **the** Fall of Icarus, **a** painting by ~~the~~ Pieter Bruegel, impresses ~~a~~ one with its softness of __✗__ sunshine and _____ pleasures of **the** countryside. The everyday pursuits of three common men — **the** ploughman, **the** shepherd, and **the** fisherman are pictured. **The** shepherd lifts his face to the sky, seemingly ~~a~~ unconcerned that his sheep are grazing ~~a~~ perilously close to **the** sea cliff's edge; **the** other two are **a** bit more an intent on their ~~a~~ work. In **the** background are **the** nearly obscured and ~~a~~ whitened mountains, **the** majestic city along **the** far shore, and **the** ruined castle in **the** sea with its cave-like entry. **The** glow of **the** setting sun is mirrored by **the** splash of light in **the** far sea. **The** central event of **the** painting reveals ~~the~~ itself: **the** splash of **a** pair of legs as __✗__ fallen Icarus plunges into **the** sea. They are caught at that precise instant that this symbol of human pride is about to disappear forever from **the** world's attention.

E. Fill in the blanks with question words.

1. Whose 2. Whose 3. Why 4. Which
5. What 6. When 7. Where 8. Where

F. Underline the quantifiers.

1. Few 2. Both 3. enough 4. lots of 5. All 6. Most 7. some
8. each

G. Fill in the blanks with determiners.

1. all 2. Neither 3. my 4. a few 5. All 6. any 7. enough
8. an 9. The 10. either 11. many 12. each 13. little 14. These
15. Their

H. Fill in the blanks with determiners.

1. many 2. some 3. each 4. several 5. Most 6. The 7. The
8. some 9. That 10. a 11. any 12. the 13. much, little
14. some 15. These

I. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. He has a little information about this matter.
2. A few students were selected for the basketball match.
3. How many stars are there in the sky?
4. There was much money in the wallet I found lying on the roadside.
5. I have many problems in life.
6. Could you pass those cups?
7. Many children were in the park.
8. I have read a few books.
9. Yoghurt is made from milk.
10. We have a lot of rice in our box.

Chapter: 17 Reading Section and Chapter: 18 Writing Section

The answers will not be provided for these pages. Student have to answer of thier own.

Assessment–I

A. Complete the following sentences using your own words.

1. The jeep screeched to a halt.
2. These men in uniform are my neighbour's sons.
3. My grandmother arrived from the airport.
4. The fire temple is located near the post office.
5. Baby Ruth played baseball for many years.

B. Identify the type of sentences.

1. assertive sentence
2. exclamatory sentence
3. exclamatory sentence
4. imperative sentence
5. interrogative sentence

C. Add question tags to the following sentences.

1. does she?
2. isn't she?
3. haven't they?
4. can't it?
5. can't you?

D. Transform the following sentences as directed.

1. Did Sammy borrow a book from his neighbour?
2. She swam across the river.
3. It was a hot day yesterday.
4. Can you draw straight lines?
5. Let everyone keep away from pickpockets.

E. Underline the nouns in these sentences and write down their types.

1. Halley's Comet— Proper; astronomers—Common
2. police, thief, garbage can—Common
3. Ashoka, Buddhism—Proper, follower—Common
4. orchestra—Common; ovation—Abstract
5. book—Common, *God of Small Things*—Proper

F. Correct the following sentences and rewrite.

1. The Early Man used metals to make tools in the Bronze Age.
2. The Times of India is a popular newspaper.
3. These oxen are tired of ploughing the field.
4. Her sons-in-law were invited to the party.
5. The books are kept on the shelves.

G. Identify these noun groups and write down their names.

1. search engines
2. dictionaries
3. car models
4. birds
5. religious beliefs

H. Underline the personal pronouns in these sentences.

1. she, me
2. I, them
3. He, her, she, us
4. We, you
5. You, me, you

I. Fill in a pronoun and mention its type for each sentence.

1. who, relative pronoun
2. whom, relative pronoun
3. who, interrogative pronoun
4. These, demonstrative
5. you, personal pronoun

J. Underline the preposition and circle its object.

Preposition	Object	Preposition	Object
1. of	my house	2. except	the last answer
3. to	a foreign city	4. for	ten years
5. during	summer vacation		

K. Fill in the appropriate words followed by prepositions.

1. connection between
2. permission to
3. apply for
4. think of
5. accused of

L. Underline the adjectives and tell what kind they are.

1. my—possessive
2. My—possessive
3. Which—interrogative
4. some—indefinite
5. expensive—adjective of quality
6. audacious, impudent—adjective of quality

M. Fill in the correct degree of comparison.

1. cheaper
2. best
3. longest
4. the sweetest
5. dirty

N. Identify the tense of the verb.

1. present continuous
2. simple past
3. simple present
4. future continuous
5. future perfect

O. Underline the adverb in each of these sentences. Mention their kind.

1. greedily— Adverb of manner
2. soon—Adverb of time
3. rarely—Adverb of frequency
4. never— Adverb of negation
5. very— Adverb of degree

Assessment–II

A. Punctuate the following sentences.

1. Where are you going?
2. The list had bread, eggs, juice and chocolates.
3. "See you again," he said to her.
4. You are going out, aren't you?
5. I only know two things about him; his name, and that he is my distant relative.

B. Fill in the blanks with modals.

1. will
2. Would
3. Can
4. must
5. Should

C. Rewrite in reported speech.

1. Mother said that she was happy with me.
2. Her teacher said that she must do her homework every day.
3. George said that he was waiting for father.
4. Their father told that he could speak three languages.
5. My friend said that he would go to the cinema the next day.

D. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. Eggs need not be bought by them.
2. The bag would be carried by her.
3. The door should be closed by you.
4. The chapter could not be read by him.
5. The question can be answered by me.
6. Could the door be locked by Jen?
7. Ludo might be played by us.
8. The car ought to be washed by you.
9. The application form must be filled in by her.

E. Fill in the blanks with conjunctions.

1. both, and
2. As
3. until
4. but
5. because
6. Although
7. but
8. however
9. or
10. Since
11. what
12. Neither, nor

F. Identify the italicized clause as independent clause or dependent clause.

1. D
2. D
3. I
4. I
5. D

G. Fill in the blanks with determiners.

1. a 2. an 3. Many 4. her 5. any

H. Identify these sentences as Simple, Compound or Complex sentences. Tick the correct option.

1. Complex
2. Compound
3. Complex
4. Complex
5. Simple
6. Compound
7. Compound
8. Simple

Notes: