

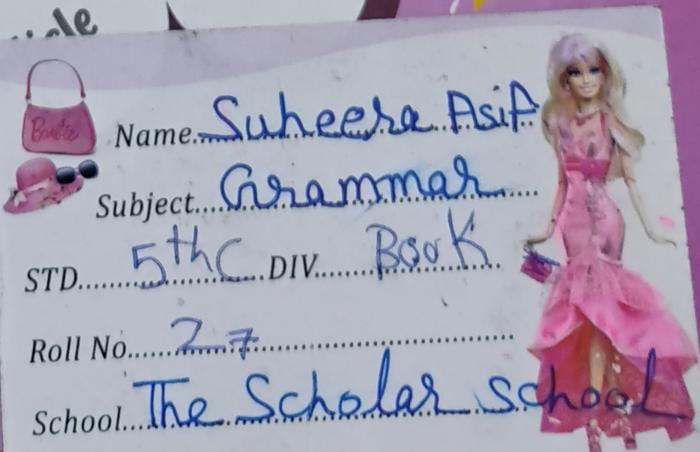
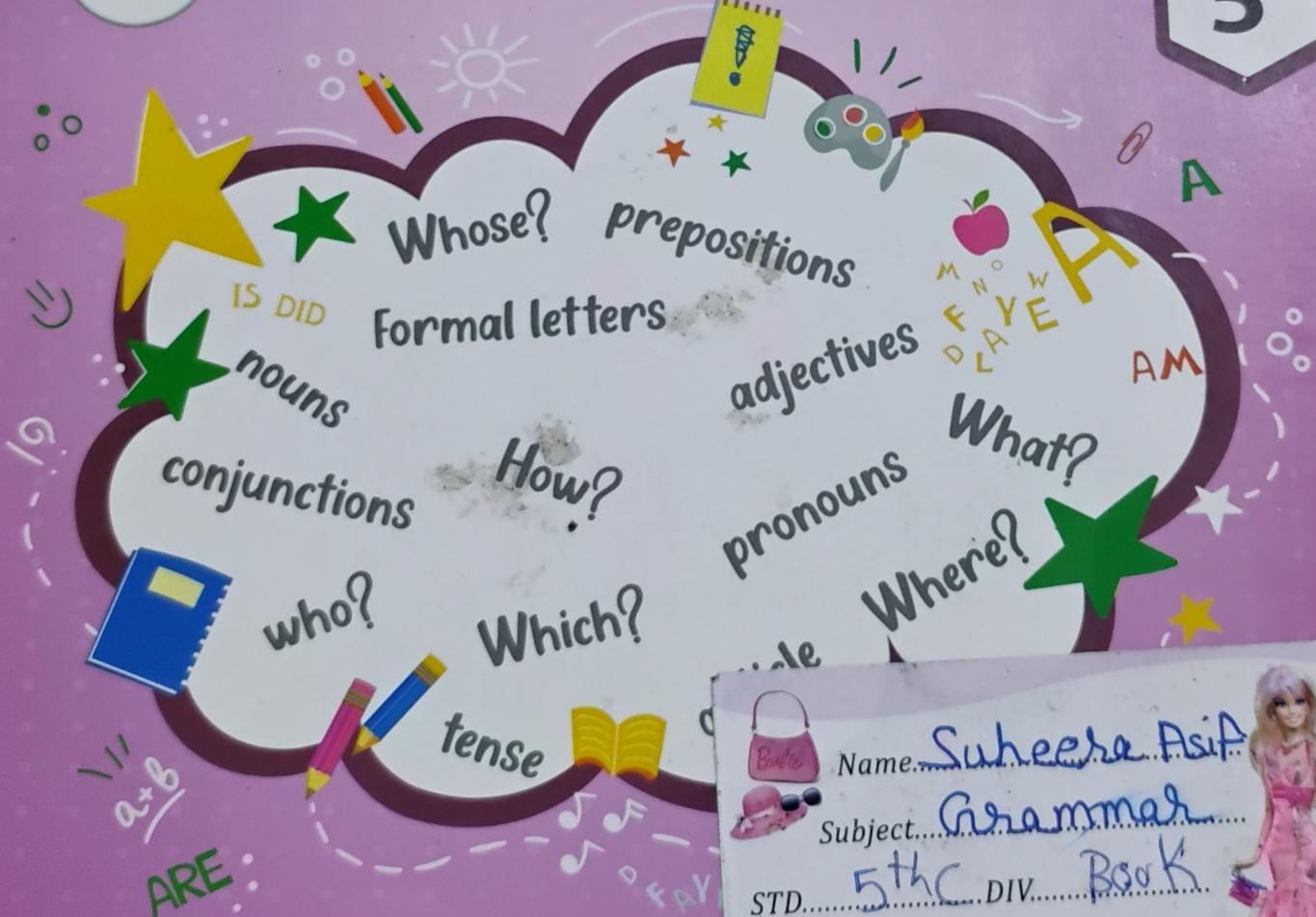
WOW!

GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

REVISED EDITION



5



25. Comprehension

Ancient Pioneers

Many centuries ago, India was home to some of the greatest minds who made significant discoveries in the fields of Science and Astronomy, introducing ideas that the world had not known before.

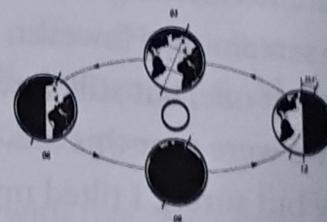
Acharya Charaka was a noted practitioner of Ayurveda, a system of medicine that originated in ancient India. Widely known as the "father of Indian medicine", he is said to have developed the basic principles of Ayurveda. His principles, cures, and diagnoses hold true even today.

One of the earliest surgeons known to the world, Sushruta, lived and practised his art in present-day Varanasi. In his famous work *Sushruta Samhita*, he described over 120 surgical instruments and eight categories of surgical procedures. He was the first person to conduct plastic surgery. His technique of reconstructing noses is followed almost unchanged to this day.

Aryabhatta was a renowned Mathematician and astronomer of the classical age of India. His contribution to the field of Mathematics is unparalleled, but he is best known for coming up with the concept of zero in the numerical system. In the field of Astronomy, he was the first one to propose that the Earth rotates on its own axis, which causes day and night. He also proposed that the Earth revolves around the Sun, which causes the change of seasons. He even concluded that the moon is dark and it shines because of the light of the Sun.

1. Choose the correct answer.

- a) In whose notes would you find this diagram?
- i) Aryabhatta
 - ii) Sushruta
- b) What is the name of the book written by Sushruta?
- i) *Sushruta Samhita*
 - ii) *Samhita Sushruta*
- c) _____ is an ancient system of medicine that originated in India.
- i) Astronomy
 - ii) Ayurveda



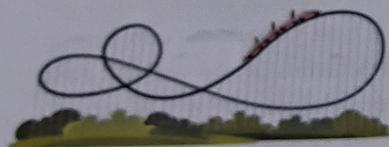
- d) Who is known as the "father of Indian medicine"?
- Sushruta
 - Acharya Charaka
- e) Aryabhatta came up with the concept of _____.
- zero
 - numerical system

2. Match the names of the people in Column A with their contributions in Column B.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) Acharya Charaka	i) described surgical procedures
b) Sushruta	ii) developed basic principles of Ayurveda
c) Aryabhatta	iii) conducted the first ever plastic surgery
d) Acharya Charaka	iv) came up with the concept of zero
e) Sushruta	v) concluded that the moon has no light of its own
f) Aryabhatta	vi) developed cures that are relevant to this day

My First Roller Coaster Ride

It's good to step out of your comfort zone, whether it's trying something new or making friends. My experience was riding my first crazy, upside down roller coaster.



Drops really terrified me, but the only thing worse was going upside down. Could you fall out?

However, that day I decided to go for it. Mum and I headed off towards the ride. I was too scared to sit in the front or

the back, so we settled on the middle. Mum tilted her head towards me, smiling. "Ready?" she asked. I nodded slightly and the ride began. The car shot forward at an unimaginable speed. I was screaming. However, I was thrilled rather than frightened. We boosted up a hill, not the tallest one, but still pretty high. I couldn't even tell if we were going up or down, so by the time we were over this hill, I was ready for the big one. We started going up: click, click, click, slowly but surely. I tilted my head, resting it to the side, and took in the amazing view. I could see across the whole park. We were so high up, I didn't dare look down. Click, click, click, it would take a while to get to the top.

Soon we were at the top. I peeked over the front of the coaster and could see the big drop coming. I was excited! I soon joined the screeching riders as our division of the car fell over the hill. It was fun! I barely had time to recuperate from the drop before we started towards the loop. I hoped I was ready. The car accelerated through the loop, and in less than a second we were through. Yes, that was it! I was happily surprised and screamed at the top of my lungs throughout the rest of the ride. It was amazing! After we got off, I couldn't stop talking! I am so glad I stepped out of my comfort zone.

3. Rewrite these sentences by replacing the underlined phrases with words from the passage.

- The trauma that an accident victim goes through is difficult to imagine.
- Penny is extremely scared of spiders.
- She was sitting on the armchair with her head slightly inclined.
- The sun popped its head from behind the clouds.

4. What do we learn from the author's experience? Answer in a few sentences.

Enid Blyton

Enid Blyton was a British writer of children's books. She was born on 11 August 1897. Enid's love for writing had surfaced from the beginning of her childhood. Although her mother never approved of her writing and thought it was a mere waste of time, her father encouraged her. Soon, Enid gained confidence and started sending her work to different magazines, hoping to become a published author one day. Her dream was fulfilled when her first book *Child Whispers* was published in 1922. It was a compilation of children's poems.

Enid Blyton is most popular for *The Famous Five*, a mystery series with five characters: Julian, Dick, Anne, George, and a dog named Timmy. Her other well-known work, also a mystery series, was *The Adventurous Four*, where four children get wound up in different mystery expeditions. Another follow up was *The Secret Seven*, where a society of seven children worked on various mysteries.

Her stories were generally of three types. One was where children, who were fairly independent, moved around solving mysteries and going on adventures. The second was the boarding school theme, where the story revolved around school life. The third type was the world of fantasy, where children were in a magical place with elves, goblins, fairies, and other fantastic creatures.

Enid's books, which are about 800 in number, are still read with enthusiasm. They have sold innumerable copies all over the world and have been translated in over 90 languages.

5. Write True (T) or False (F).

- a) Enid Blyton was an American writer. —
- b) She wrote a lot of mystery stories. —
- c) Her first published book was *The Famous Five*. —
- d) One of the characters of *The Adventurous Four* was a dog named Timmy. —
- e) Enid Blyton's books are still read with enthusiasm. —

6. Complete these sentences.

- a) Enid Blyton's first book was _____
- b) Enid's mother thought _____
but her father _____
- c) *The Secret Seven* was about _____
- d) Enid's stories on the boarding house theme revolved around _____
- e) In her fantasy stories, one would find creatures such as _____

7. Articles

Read these sentences.

- This is a rose. The rose smells sweet.
- That is an orchid. The orchid is fragrant.



The highlighted words are articles.

The three words a, an, and the are articles. Articles modify nouns. They are placed before nouns.

Articles are of two types: indefinite and definite.

Indefinite articles

A and an are indefinite articles.

We use a or an before nouns that do not refer to a specific person or thing.

Examples:

- My sister gifted me a book.
- I want to eat an apple.

We use a or an before nouns when we talk about them for the first time.

Examples:

- I saw an elephant in the zoo.
- I saw a lion in the forest.

A is used before nouns beginning with a consonant sound. An is used before nouns beginning with a vowel sound.

A and an always mean any one thing. They are used before singular, countable nouns.

Examples:

- a ball
- an orange
- a cat
- an owl

1. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Add a or an before each word. One has been done for you.

apple		ostrich		pencil		doctor		cat
island		clock		umbrella				

- a) My father is a doctor.
- b) Japan is an island country.
- c) It's raining and I am not carrying an umbrella.
- d) Penny gifted me a clock on my birthday.
- e) I have an eraser, but I need to buy a pencil.
- f) There is a cat on top of your car.
- g) Have you ever seen an ostrich run.
- h) An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

When we add an adjective before a noun, we place the article before the adjective.

Examples:

a large animal
↑ ↑
adjective noun

an interesting programme
↑ ↑
adjective noun

2. Add an adjective before each noun, and then write a or an correctly. One has been done for you.

- a) an intelligent girl
- b) a red car
- c) a big elephant
- d) a large country
- e) a good idea
- f) a best actor



H-W

Definite article

The is called the definite article.

The is used to refer to specific persons or things. It can be used with singular, plural, countable, and uncountable nouns.

Examples:

- the house (singular, countable)
- the trees (plural, countable)
- the milk (uncountable)

Using the definite article

- We use the to refer to a particular person or thing, which we already know about.
- Examples:
 - This is **the** dish that I made last evening.
 - Mother asked me to water **the** plant in the balcony.
- We use the before a noun, which has already been mentioned once.



- Examples:
 - He got a job. The job will involve some travel.
 - I went for a walk. The walk was refreshing.



- We use the to talk about unique things. There is only one of these things.

Examples:

- I saw **the** sun rise this morning.
- Nisha wants to travel **the** world.



- We use the before superlative adjectives.

Examples:

- Annie is **the** most intelligent girl of her class.
- This is **the** cutest puppy I have ever seen.



- We use the before ordinal numbers and the word **last** when it refers to a position in a series.



Examples:

- She was **the** first one to arrive.
- I am reading **the** last chapter of the book.

- We use the before some proper nouns.

PROPER NOUNS

The names of rivers, oceans, and mountain ranges.

The names of famous buildings and monuments.

The names of holy books and newspapers.

The names of some countries.

EXAMPLES

the Pacific Ocean, **the** Nile,

the Himalayas, **the** Alps

the Taj Mahal, **the** Red Fort, **the** White House, **the** Eiffel Tower, **the** Statue of Liberty

the Bible, **the** Gita, **the** Quran, **the** Indian Express, **the** Times of India, **the** Economic Times

the United States of America,
the United Kingdom

3. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the.

- a) I love to have **the** omelette for breakfast.
- b) Jena moved to **the** USA when she was 15 years old.
- c) I met **a** boy at **the** grocery store.
- d) My grandfather was **a** oldest guest at the party.
- e) **the** Nile is one of **a** longest rivers in the world.
- f) Brad looked worried as he had lost **an** important document.
- g) This is **a** temple that I visited last year.
- h) Carol's father works as **an** electrician.



4. Use the before these words in sentences of your own.

- a) earth - **earth** is **the** third Planet of solar system
- b) boy - **The boy** is **the** happy
- c) orange - **Orange** is **the** sweet
- d) second - **My sister** is in **the** second class
- e) Bible - **Bible** is **the** holy Book
- f) highest - **Maryam** is **the** highest girl in class
- g) monument - **This Building** is **monument** 40 years

Omission of article

We do not use an article before some nouns.

- Before plural nouns when they are being used as a general word to represent a class or a group:

Examples:

- Teachers shape the future of students.
- Cows and sheep are domestic animals.

- Before proper nouns:

Examples:

- Paris is a beautiful city.
- Helen is my best friend.



► Before names of sports, languages, and subjects:

Examples:

- Her brother plays golf at the national level.
- The toddler is learning to speak English and French.
- All the students did well in Maths.

► Before relations:

Examples:

- Mother works in a hospital.
- Father makes us breakfast every morning.

5. Fill in the blanks with the or no article (-).

a) The President of _____ India lives in _____ Rashtrapati Bhavan.

b) I like to watch _____ football more than _____ cricket.

c) Please give me _____ chocolate cake.



d) Rome is the capital of _____ Italy.

e) Where's _____ pen I lent you last week?

f) Mrs Lin can speak _____ Chinese.

g) _____ doctors are people who save lives.

h) I have no idea how big _____ Earth is.



6. Complete this story with a, an, the, or no article (-).

I am from Agra. Agra is _____ famous city in _____ India. It is situated on the banks of _____ river Yamuna. People from all over _____ world visit Agra to see _____

Taj Mahal. I live in _____ big house in _____ area called

Subhash Nagar. _____ house was built by my grandfather

and it is more than 100 years old!



I am _____ student. I like reading books and playing _____ chess. My mother is _____ teacher. She teaches _____ English and _____ History. My father is _____ architect.

7. Form questions and answers using the words and phrases given below. Place the correct articles before the words. Follow the example.

eagle		longest river		most beautiful building		vacation
newspaper		apple		France		last day of school
		first day of the week		Anita		

Is that an eagle perched on the tree? Yes, it is an eagle.

23. Punctuation and Capital Letters



Symbols such as the full stop (.), question mark (?), comma (,), and exclamation mark (!) are called **punctuations**.

Punctuations are used to separate one sentence from another, or to separate one part of a sentence from another. They make the meaning of a sentence clear.

Full stop (.) and question mark (?)

The punctuations full stop and question mark are used at the end of a sentence.

A **full stop** is used to end statements.

Example:

- The examinations start today.

A **question mark** is used at the end of a question.

Example:

- What are you looking for?

Exclamation mark (!)

An **exclamation mark** is used at the end of interjections or at the end of a sentence that expresses a strong emotion.

Examples:

- Hurrah! We won the match.
- What a beautiful day!



1. Punctuate these sentences with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark.

- a) Such a happy, little bird !

- b) Don't touch that knife.
- c) Akbar was a great king.
- d) Jennifer is a talented girl.
- e) Is there someone knocking at the door?
- f) Would you like another cup of tea?
- g) Who is that man talking to Dad?



Comma (,)

A **comma** is a short pause. It is used to separate parts of a sentence. It is never placed at the end of a sentence.

We use **commas** to separate words or phrases in a list.

Examples:

- The salad has tomatoes, onions, and spinach.
- My sister washed the clothes, dried them, and folded them too.



We use **commas** before or after the name of the person or people we address in a sentence.

Examples:

- Come here, boys.
- Emma, what are you doing there?

We use **commas** to separate introductory phrases, or expressions such as **however** and **in fact**.

Example:

- Last night, I heard a strange noise. I did not, however, get out of bed.
In fact, I did not even open my eyes.



We use **commas** before question tags.

Examples:

- It's your birthday today, isn't it?
- You don't like tomatoes, do you?

2. Insert commas in the correct places.

- a) He is very helpful, isn't he?
- b) Do you want a glass of water, Sue?
- c) What is the capital of Germany, Sara?
- d) Unfortunately, I have to cancel my trip.
- e) Last Christmas, we organized a fun party at home.
- f) While, I was eating someone rang the doorbell.
- g) David has been to France, Germany, Italy, and Spain.
- h) Girls, we should start practicing for the annual day.



Apostrophe (') and Plural Possession

We use an **apostrophe** with the letter -s to show that something belongs to someone.

Examples:

- Mark's pen
- Daisy's house
- the dog's kennel

When a plural word ends with an -s, we place the apostrophe without the -s.

Examples:

- the boys' room
- my parents' dog

When names of people end in -s, we add an apostrophe with the letter -s after the name.

Examples:

- Jess's diary
- Chris's car

We use an apostrophe to form short forms or contractions.

Examples:

- wasn't
- aren't
- we're
- he's

3. Place apostrophes in the correct places.

- a) Mrs Sim's cat is black and white.
- b) I'm turning twelve years old next month.
- c) Please don't shout in the classroom.
- d) Greg's apartment is much bigger than Pauls.
- e) The twins' bedroom had an adorable bunk bed.



Inverted commas

We place the exact words spoken by a person within inverted commas. Examples:

- She said, "This is a great idea."
- "I will do my best," the minister said.

4. Place inverted commas in the correct places.

- a) My job can be dangerous, said the fireman.
- b) Hurrah! the children shouted with joy.
- c) The audience cheered, Once more.
- d) The teacher said, Take out your homework.
- e) Good night, mother wished me.
- f) Father asked me, What did you do today?



Capital letters

Some words always begin with a capital letter.

- The first word of a sentence
- Proper nouns
- Names of books and movies
- The pronoun I
- Days of the week, months of the year
- The first word within inverted commas

5. Underline the words that should begin with capital letters and fill in the missing punctuation marks.

the old man opened the door and heidi stepped inside after him she found herself in a large room. a table a chair and a cupboard were the only furniture. inside the cupboard were a couple of grandfathers clothes some socks and a few handkerchiefs. on a second shelf were some plates cups glasses a round loaf smoked meat and cheese. heidi looked carefully round the room, and asked, where am i to sleep grandfather

6. Read the descriptions and write the names of the punctuation marks to complete this QUICK REWIND box.



Remember

full stop : We use this at the end of a statement.

question mark : We use this at the end of questions.

apostrophe : We use this to show possession.

quotation marks : We use this to enclose exact words spoken.

exclamation mark : We use this at the end of sentences that express a strong feeling.

colon : This is a short pause used in the middle of sentences to separate words or parts of sentences.

9. Verbs

Read these sentences.

- She **eats** bananas for breakfast.
- Anna is a professional dancer.
- John **has** a knack for cooking.
- The baby **falls** when she **tries** to walk.



The highlighted words are **verbs**.

Verbs are action words that tell us what a person or thing does, what a person or thing is, or what a person or thing has.

1. Complete these sentences with the verbs given below.

know ✓ | encouraged ✓ | waited ✓ | found ✓ | am travelling ✓
was ✓ | had ✓ | are building ✓ | was sleeping ✓ | writes ✓

- I am travelling to Canada next year.
- It was very cold yesterday.
- I know the answer to all the questions.
- We are building for you for more than an hour.
- I had a fight with my best friend today.
- Dad and I encouraged a tent in our backyard.
- We finally found the ball in the garden.
- The coach waited the players to work harder.



i) My mother writes poems in her spare time.

j) Johnny was sleeping when the guests arrived.

Object of a verb

Some verbs have an object.

Read this sentence.

- Father is **reading** the newspaper.

In this sentence, **is reading** is the verb and **newspaper** is the **object** of the verb. The newspaper receives the action that is being performed by the subject, father.

The object of a verb is the person or thing affected by the action of the verb.

Examples:

- The boy **climbed** a tree.
- The fielder **threw** the ball.

2. Underline the verbs and circle the objects in these sentences. One has been done for you.

a) We have finished our dinner.



b) The cat is sleeping on my pillow.

c) She broke my new toy.

d) The dog licked my face.

e) The mouse stole some cheese.



f) John zipped up his jacket.

g) The children played football in the mud.

Direct and indirect objects

Some verbs have two objects.

Read this sentence.

- Mother **bought** Riya a **computer**.

In this sentence the verb is **bought**. The thing that receives this action directly is the **computer**. So it is the **direct object** of the verb. However, there is another object in this sentence: **Riya**. The computer was bought for **Riya**. So **Riya** is the **indirect object** of the verb.

Examples:

SUBJECT	VERB	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
My friend	wrote	me	a letter.
The boy	gave	the teacher	flowers.

3. Underline the **two** objects in these sentences. Write **D** for direct object and **I** for indirect object. One has been done for you.

a) I gifted this pen to mother.

b) Peter showed the pictures to his friends.

c) Can you lend me some money?

d) Tom asked the teacher a question.

e) A kind man showed us the way.

f) Grandmother sent me a postcard from France.



4. Rewrite these sentences by adding an indirect object. One has been done for you.

a) She sent an email.

She sent her cousin an email.

b) Uncle Sam told a funny story.

c) Mrs Sen teaches Maths.

d) Please pass that pencil.

e) He cooked a delicious meal.

f) Mark showed the ticket at the entrance.



Transitive and intransitive verbs

Read these sentences.

- Mother **is washing** the car.
- The principal **is speaking** at the hall.



In the first sentence, **is washing** is the verb and **car** is the **object of the verb**.

In the second sentence, **is speaking** is the **verb**. However, there is no person or thing receiving the action of the verb.

Verbs that have an object are called transitive verbs. Some verbs do not have an object. Such verbs are called intransitive verbs.

Examples of transitive verbs:

- I **lost** my **backpack**.
- Mother **gave** me some **advice**.



Examples of intransitive verbs:

- The ship **sank** suddenly.
- They **are skating** in the rink.

5. Write **T** if the underlined verb is transitive and **I** if it is intransitive. Write the objects of the transitive verbs as well.

T/I Object

a) The birds are flying in the sky. — _____

b) The hunter caught a deer. — _____

c) The children sang a song.

d) We walked on the beach.

e) He told a lie.

f) Tony hit him with a bat.

g) The kids go to the park on weekends.

h) My brother and I often play chess.

Read these sentences.

- Close your eyes. (Transitive)
- The shops close at 9 pm. (Intransitive)

The verb in both the sentences is the same. However,

- in the first sentence close is a transitive verb (object of the verb is eyes).
- in the second sentence close is an intransitive verb. It has no object.

Transitive verbs are followed by words that answer who or what.

Intransitive verbs may be followed by words that answer when, where, how, or why.

6. Read these pairs of sentences. Write which sentence uses the verb as transitive (T) and which sentence uses it as intransitive (I). One has been done for you.

a) My mum runs a business. T

My mother runs in the park every day. I

b) He cannot read or write. —

The students were asked to write their names. —

c) She bakes very well. —

Sara baked a chocolate cake. —

d) I eat cornflakes for breakfast. —

I eat at 8 every morning. —



e) Anna speaks English.

Anna speaks fast.

Incomplete verbs and complements

Read these sentences.

- The ship sank.
- The baby cried.

These sentences have a subject and a verb. They make complete sense.

Now read these phrases.

- The teacher called
- Tabby is

These phrases have a subject and a verb too, yet they are incomplete sentences.

Some verbs require a word or a group of words to help them make sense.

Such verbs are called incomplete verbs.

Let's add some words to the phrases above.

- The teacher called the student.
- Tabby is my pet cat.

The words that are added to incomplete verbs to form complete sentences are called complements.

In the above sentences, called the student and is my pet dog are the complements.

7. Add complements to make complete sentences.

a) John wished _____

b) The earth is _____

c) Daisy was _____

d) The cat looked _____

e) The committee announced _____

10. Present Tense



Verbs have different forms called tenses. The tense of a verb expresses the time at which an action takes place.

Simple present tense

Read these sentences.

- I live in India.
- The dog sleeps on the floor.
- She watches television in the evenings.



The simple present tense is used to talk about things that happen regularly or are permanent.

- We use the simple present tense to state facts.

Examples:

- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- The Earth goes around the Sun.



- We use the simple present tense to talk about present states.

Examples:

- He sings well.
- You are in a happy mood.



- We use the simple present tense to express an order, a command, or a request.

Examples:

- Keep silence in the library.
- Sit quietly or go away.

- We use the simple present tense to talk about what we feel or know.

Examples:

- We know the answer to that question.
- I like this song.
- I know all the answers.



We often use words such as always, normally, every day, and sometimes with such actions.

Example:

- He **always** brushes his teeth before bed.

Forming simple present tense verbs

Verbs in the simple present tense have different forms depending on the subject of the sentence.

- We add -s or -es to the verb if the subject is a singular noun or pronoun.

Examples:

- She **plays** board games with her friends.
- Anup **washes** the dishes.



- We use the base form of the verb if the subject is a plural noun or pronoun.

Examples:

- We **pray** several times a day.
- Sam **can carry** two boxes at a time.



- We use the base form of the verb with I and you.

Examples:

- I **play** tennis every Sunday.
- You **brush** your teeth twice a day.



1. Use the correct forms of the verbs given below to complete the sentences.

make		look		love		prefer
lend		turn		open		snow

- a) Dogs _____ to play in water.
- b) Our neighbours _____ a lot of noise at night.
- c) Emma _____ smart in her school uniform.
- d) It _____ heavily in London in the winter.
- e) Jenny sometimes _____ me her bike.

- f) _____ your books and _____ to page 10.
- g) I _____ Chinese food over Italian food.



Present continuous tense

The present continuous tense is used to talk about things that are happening as we speak.

Examples:

- The students **are preparing** a surprise for their teacher.
- My goldfish **is swimming** in the glass bowl.

We also use the present continuous tense to talk about things that are going to happen soon.

Examples:

- The auditions **are starting** next Friday.
- The train **is leaving** at 6 pm sharp.



The -ing form of a verb is called the present participle. We use the present participle with is, am, or are to form the present continuous tense.

Examples:

- We **are watching** a movie.
- She **is reading** a mystery novel.
- They **are arranging** a charity show.

STATEMENT			
Positive	I/We/you/They/She/He/It	am ('m) are ('re)	wearing hats.
		is ('s)	
Negative	I/We/you/They/She/He/It	am not ('m not) are not (aren't)	going to school.
		is not ('s)	

QUESTIONS

Am	I	wearing hats?
Are	we/you/they	going to school?
Is	he/she/it	surfing the Internet?

11. Past Tense

Read these sentences.

- The plane **landed** ten minutes ago.
- Everyone **laughed** when I cracked a joke.
- Jenny **hurried** to the station to catch the train.
- We **sold** our old house and **bought** a new one.



The simple past tense is used to talk about actions that happened in the past.

Forming simple past tense verbs

- For most verbs, we add **-ed**.

Examples:

- walk walked • visit visited

- For verbs ending in **e**, we only add **-d**.

Examples:

- close closed • smile smiled

- For verbs ending in **consonant + y**, we change the **y** to **i** and add **-ed**.

Examples:

- cry cried • hurry hurried

- For verbs ending in **vowel + y**, we add **-ed**.

Examples:

- play played • enjoy enjoyed

- For verbs ending in **vowel + consonant**, we double the consonant and add **-ed**.

Examples:

- grab grabbed • stop stopped

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs
Some verbs do not follow the -ed or -d rule. Such verbs are called irregular verbs.
Irregular verbs are of two kinds:

- Some irregular verbs have a different past tense form.

Examples:

• swim	swam	• write	wrote	• go	went
• do	did	• feel	felt	• speak	spoke

- ▶ Some irregular verbs do not change at all. They have the same present and past forms.

Examples:

• cost	cost	• cut	cut	• hit	hit
• hurt	hurt	• read	read	• beat	beat

- The words **was** and **were** are the simple past forms of the verb **be**.

Examples:

- Ruby was not well yesterday.
 - We were at my cousin's house last weekend.

1. Rewrite these sentences in the simple past tense. Add the time expressions where suggested. One has been done for you.

STATEMENT

Negative I / You / He / She / It / We / did not (didn't) watch TV. play games
They

QUESTIONS

Did I / You / He / She / play? run? Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did.
It / We / They No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did not.

SHORT ANSWERS

The old lady lived near the jungle.

- a) *I go to see my friend off at the airport. (yesterday)*

I went to see my friend off at the airport yesterday.

- b) The police catch the corrupt official red-handed.

- c) Alex leaves for London. (the day before)

- d) The mechanic works hard to repair the car.

- e) The fox tries in vain to reach the bunch of grapes.

- f) I switch off the light before I go to bed. (last night)

- g) I try my best to convince him, so he agrees.

2. Underline the verbs in this paragraph. Then rewrite it in simple past tense.
One has been done for you.

The old lady lives near the jungle. She has a small house. She gathers wood from the jungle. She sells firewood to the villagers. She has a cow that gives her milk. Her hens give her eggs. She grows some vegetables and fruits at the back of her house. Her pet dog guards the house. She works hard the whole day, but she is always happy.



WOW!

GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

REVISED EDITION



5

