

LANGUAGE

** Paragraph will be unseen. Write the paragraph in between 120-150 words.

** Comprehension will be unseen. Answer the questions to the point. Avoid writing unnecessary information.

ADVERB

An adverb tells us how, when and where and action takes place.

1. Adverb of manner (how the action is done)

Ex: She walked slowly.

2. Adverb of place (where the action is done)

Ex: She looked for me everywhere.

3. Adverb of time (when the action is done)

Ex: They will come today.

4. Adverb of frequency (how many times)

Ex: He goes to school regularly.

5. Adverb of degree (how much)

Ex: He is very clever.

Identify (underline) the adverb and state the type:

1. The girl danced merrily.
2. The baby slept at night.
3. He ate his food here.
4. The champion fought bravely.
5. We regularly go for shopping.
6. We waited outside.
7. The old is very polite.
8. The food is too spicy.

Answers:

1. The girl danced merrily. (Manner)
2. The baby slept at night. (Time)
3. He ate his food here. (Place)
4. The champion fought bravely. (Manner)
5. We regularly go for shopping. (Frequency)
6. We waited outside. (Place)
7. The old is very polite. (Degree)
8. The food is too spicy. (Degree)

Junior English, pg 4, Do exercise A (1,2,3) in HW copy.

Underline the adverb and state the type:

1. The dog ran home quickly.
2. She will bake a cake tomorrow.
3. The boat went nowhere.
4. She writes neatly.
5. We usually spend time in the garden.
6. The taxi drove away.
7. The chocolate was too tasty.
8. The discussion was very lengthy.

Answers:

1. The dog ran home quickly. (Manner)
2. She will bake a cake tomorrow. (Time)
3. The boat went nowhere. (Place)
4. She writes neatly. (Manner)
5. We usually spend time in the garden. (Frequency)
6. The taxi drove away. (Place)
7. The chocolate was too tasty. (Degree)
The discussion was very lengthy. (Degree)

Underline the adverb and state the type:

1. He always speaks loudly.
2. The student went out.
3. She is so clever!

SYNONYMS

The students will know **synonyms from pg 53**, Junior Eng book (first 15 only).

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. abrupt- sudden | b. accommodation- room |
| c. altitude- height. | d. amiable- friendly |
| e. brief- short. | f. comprehend- understand |
| g. demonstrate- show | h. diminutive- small |
| i. disperse- scatter. | j. eminent- famous |
| k. endeavour- try. | l. interior- inside |
| m. intoxicated- drunk. | n. invincible- unbearable |
| o. loathe- hate | |

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The present perfect tense describes an action which has just finished but the result of which still continues.

Structure: Subject + have/has + past participle of the main verb + extension (if any)

Example 1: I have eaten rice.

I (subject) + have + eaten (past participle of eat) + rice (extension)

Example 2: He has gone to school.

He (subject) + has + gone (past participle of go) + to school (extension)

The students will use the following hints to change sentences into their present perfect form:

Hint: Use **has/have + past participle of the main verb**

Past Participle:

work (worked), buy (bought)

write (written), close (closed)

start (started)

Classwork:

Change the following sentences into its present perfect form:

1. I will work today.
2. We will buy a new lamp.
3. He wrote five letters.
4. The school will be closed.
5. She started a new job.

Answers

1. I have worked today.
2. We have bought a new lamp.
3. He has written five letters.
4. The school has closed.
5. She has started a new job.

Change the following into present perfect tense:

1. He ate all the tart.
2. Somebody took my phone.
3. The river froze due to snowfall.

Change the tense of the following sentences into present perfect form:

1. We are singing at a concert.
2. He will bring a lot of English papers.
3. I got a long letter from my father.
4. The director will leave the town.
5. He wrote his name on my book.

Answers

1. We have sung at a concert.
2. He has brought a lot of English papers.
3. I have got a long letter from my father.
4. The director has left the town.
5. He has written his name on my book.

Change the tense of the following sentences into present perfect form:

1. My little daughter cut her finger with a knife.
2. I read your book several times.
3. She will wear that dress many times.

Topic: Present Indefinite and Present Continuous Tense

Simple present: It is used when we want to talk about fixed habit habits or routines—things that don't change.

Present continuous tense: It is used to talk about actions which are happening at the present moment, but will soon finish.

Fill in the blanks with present indefinite or present continuous tense:

1. The boy _____ football every day. (plays/is playing)
2. The girl _____ on her project now. (works/is working)
3. He always _____ the class. (disturbs/is disturbing)
4. A good boy _____ his lesson regularly. (prepares/is preparing)
5. He _____ the work at the moment. (works/is working)
6. The sun _____ in the east. (rises/is rising)
7. The girl _____ game at the moment. (watches/**is watching**)
8. The man _____ to office everyday. (**goes**/is going)
9. She _____ in the kitchen now. (cooks/**is cooking**)

Answers

1. The boy plays football every day.
2. The girl is working on her project now.
3. He always disturbs the class.
4. A good boy prepares his lesson regularly.
5. He is doing the work at the moment.
6. The sun rises in the east.
7. The girl is watching the game at the moment.
8. The man goes to office every day.
9. She is cooking in the kitchen now.

Fill in the blanks with present indefinite or present continuous tense:

1. Every Friday she _____ her kids to football practice. (drives/is driving)
2. Be quiet! John _____. (sleeps/is sleeping)
3. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It _____. (rains/is raining)

Complete the sentences. Use Simple Present and Present Progressive.

1. Look! Jenny _____ to school. (goes/is going)
2. She _____ a raincoat during rainy season. (wears/is wearing)
3. Jenny usually _____ to school. (cycles/is cycling)
4. Today she _____ (takes/is taking) the bus because it _____. (rains/is raining.)
5. The bus _____ at 7.35 a.m. (leaves/is leaving)
6. The first lesson _____ at 8 o'clock. (begins/is beginning)

**** Paragraph** points will be discussed.

My Reading Room

1. Description of the room
2. Activities you do there
3. Special features of the room,

Homework 7:

Write a paragraph on "My Reading Room"

Comprehension (Johann Gutenberg, Jr Eng)

1. Who invented the printing press?

Ans: Gutenberg invented the printing press.

2. Why were the books kept in the library?

Ans: The books were handwritten, so they were rare and precious. That is why they were kept in the libraries.

3. What type of printing press did he invent?

Ans: He invented a printing press in which metal letters were fitted into a frame to make up the words in a page.

4. What did Fust offer Gutenberg?

Ans: Fust offered to pay for the printing press, inks and papers Gutenberg needed.

Preposition

- A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. Examples are in, on, at, after, before, by, besides, in-front of, among, between, toward etc.
- **'In'** is used with month, year, seasons
- **'On'** is used for days and dates
- **'At'** is used for specific time and particular place

Classwork: Fill up the blanks with correct preposition

1. He sat _____ a tree.
2. They are _____ the garden.
3. Look _____ the picture.
4. Listen _____ to your teacher.
5. The book is _____ the table.
6. The teacher prohibited him _____ telling lies.
7. He complained _____ me.
8. Man has no escape _____ death.
9. I differ _____ you on this point.
10. He was _____ my opinion.

Answers

Fill up the blanks with correct preposition

1. He sat under a tree.
2. They are in the garden.
3. Look at the picture.
4. Listen to your teacher.
5. The book is on the table.
6. The teacher prohibited him from telling lies.
7. He complained against me.
8. Man has no escape from death.
9. I differ with you on this point.
10. He was against my opinion.

Classwork: Fill up the blanks with correct preposition

(about, since, from, in, by, of, to, for, from, into)

1. Cut this bread _____ eight pieces.
2. She was absent _____ the meeting.
3. Abdullah is not competent _____ the post.
4. Listen _____ what I say.
5. I am tired _____ waiting for you.
6. I am greatly surprised _____ his conduct.
7. Taufiq is strong _____ English.
8. She prevented her son _____ going.
9. The boy has been absent _____ Monday.
10. He wrote to me _____ my book.

Answers

Fill up the blanks with correct preposition

1. Cut this bread into eight pieces.
2. She was absent from the meeting.
3. Abdullah is not competent for the post.
4. Listen to what I say.
5. I am tired of waiting for you.
6. I am greatly surprised by his conduct.
7. Taufiq is strong in English.
8. She prevented her son from going.
9. The boy has been absent since Monday.
10. 10. He wrote to me about my book.

Do pg 64, Junior Eng. Ex A (1 to 10).

Write the answers in the book.

CONJUNCTION

- A conjunction is a word that is used to connect words, phrases, and clauses.
- Examples include and, or, but, because, for, if, and when etc.

Use a comma if the conjunction is joining two independent sentence. If the conjunction is joining two words only, no need for a comma.

Use a conjunction to join the sentences:

(but, as, since, because, so, so that, while, and, till, until, before, after, neither-nor, either-or, or, otherwise etc.)

1. I used a torchlight. It was very dark outside.
2. I wanted to go with them. My father would not allow.
3. I went to see the manager. I had a complaint to make.
4. You must come early. We cannot catch the bus.
5. I locked myself in my room. I would not be disturbed.
6. We had waited for you. You did not turn up at all.
7. He was very pleased with himself. He had won first prize.
8. The bell was ringing. I was working in the kitchen.
9. He walked out of the room. He slammed the door hard.
10. I shouted for help. No one heard me.

Answers

1. I used a torchlight, as it was dark outside.
2. I wanted to go with them, but my father would not allow.
3. I went to see the manager, because I had a complaint to make.
4. You must come early, otherwise we cannot catch the bus.
5. I locked myself in the room, so that I would not be disturbed.
6. We had waited for you, but you did not turn up at all.
7. He was very pleased with himself, because he had won the first prize.
8. The bell was ringing while I was working in the kitchen.
9. He walked out of the room, and slammed the door hard.
10. I shouted for help, but no one heard me.

Learn the synonyms from pg 53, Junior Eng book.

A. Use a conjunction to join the sentences:

(but, as, since, because, so, so that, while, and, till, until, before, after, neither-nor, either-or, or, otherwise etc.)

1. I did not come. You did not call me...
2. He deserved to succeed. He worked hard.
3. You will get the prize. You deserve it.

B. Fill up the blanks with conjunctions:

1. Three ____ three make six.
2. He will not come _____ it rains.
3. He was punished, _____ he was guilty.
4. Karim is tall, _____ Abdul is taller.
5. Water _____ oil will not mix.
6. We will be late _____ we don't hurry.
7. We won't succeed _____ we work together.
8. I don't go out _____ I have to.
9. I will call you _____ you give me your number

Answers A:

1. I did not come, as you did not call me.
2. He deserved to succeed because he worked hard.
3. You will get the prize since you deserve it.

Answers B

1. Three and three make six.
2. He will not come if it rains.
3. He was punished, because he was guilty.
4. Karim is tall, but Abdul is taller.
6. We will be late if we don't hurry.
7. We won't succeed unless we work together.
8. I don't go out unless I have to.
9. I will call you if you give me your number.

Fill up the blanks with conjunction:

1. Water _____ oil do not mix.
2. Please write _____ I dictate.
3. Catch me ____ if you can.

Topic: Idioms (Junior Eng, pg 52)

IDIOMS

1. to have an axe to grind- to have something to gain by an action
2. to be a wet blanket- to be a spoilsport
3. to draw the long bow- to exaggerate
4. to be under a cloud- to be under suspicion
5. to show the white feather- to show cowardice
6. to bury the hatchet- to settle a quarrel and live in peace
7. to flog a dead horse- to do work which produces no result
8. to take the bull by the horns- to meet difficulties boldly

**** Paragraph** points will be discussed.

Your Best Day Ever

1. Mention the day.
2. Reasons for the day to be the best.
3. People who shared the day with you.

Homework 11:

Write a paragraph on “**Your Best Day Ever**”

Topic: Opposites (Junior Eng, pg 38)

1. absent- present
2. admit- deny
3. advance- retreat
4. arrival- departure
5. bold- timid
6. cheap- expensive
7. conceal- reveal
8. danger- safety
9. failure- success
10. false- true
11. hollow- solid
12. hurry- loiter
13. ignorance- knowledge
14. innocent- guilty
15. joy- sorrow

Homework: Learn the opposite words from pg 38, Junior English
(first 15 only)

CW 15 (RW 1)

Topic: Adverb, Opposites, Synonyms, Preposition, Conjunction

1. Underline the adverb and state the type:

- a. You have to sit outside.
- b. She will go to the museum today.
- c. The shop usually closes at night.

2. Write the opposites:

- a. admit
- b. conceal
- c. cheap
- d. danger

3. Write the synonyms:

- a. abrupt
- b. altitude
- c. brief
- d. amiable

4. Fill in the blanks with preposition:

- a. It has been raining _____ morning.
- b. Do you know anything _____ him?
- c. I will talk to him _____ night.

5. Join the sentences using conjunction:

- a. Tom loves football. Tom loves basketball.
Tom loves football and/as well as basket ball.

b. She cannot play today. She is ill.

She cannot play today, because she is ill

c. Are the boys playing? Are the boys sleeping?

Are the boys playing or sleeping?

6. Fill in the blanks with conjunction:

- a. Today is my birthday, so my mom baked a cake.
- b. Are you going or staying?
- c. Tina sings very well but her sister does not.

CW 15 Answers

Topic: Adverb, Opposites, Synonyms, Preposition, Conjunction

1. Underline the adverb and state the type:

- a. You have to sit outside. (Place)
- b. She will go to the museum today. (Time)
- c. The shop usually closes at night. (Time)

2. Write the opposites:

a. admit- deny

b. conceal- reveal

c. cheap- expensive

d. danger- safety

3. Write the synonyms:

a. abrupt- sudden

b. altitude- height

c. brief - short
friendly

d. amiable-

4. Fill in the blanks with preposition:

a. It has been raining since morning.

b. Do you know anything about him?

c. I will talk to him at night.

5. Join the sentences using conjunction:

a. Tom loves football. Tom loves basketball.

Tom loves football as well as basketball/ Tom loves football and basketball.

b. She cannot play today. She is ill.

She cannot play today as/because she is ill.

c. Are the boys playing? Are the boys sleeping?

Are the boys playing or sleeping?

6. Fill in the blanks with conjunction:

a. Today is my birthday, so my mom baked a cake.

b. Are you going or staying?

c. Tina sings very well but her sister does not.

CW 16 (RW 2)

Topic: Idioms, Present Perfect Tense, Present Indefinite and Present Continuous Tense

A) Write the meaning of the following idioms:

1. to show the white feather- to show cowardice
2. to bury the hatchet- to settle a quarrel and live in peace
3. to flog a dead horse- to do work which produces no result
4. to take the bull by the horns- to meet difficulties boldly

B) Change the following into present perfect:

1. My family visited Brazil.
(My family has visited Brazil.)
2. You broke the glass again.
(You have broken the glass again.)
3. They are paying for everything.
(They have paid for everything.)
4. Martha finished her homework.
(Martha has finished her homework.)
5. She wore that skirt many times.
(She has worn that skirt many times.)

C) Fill in the blanks with present indefinite and present continuous tense:

1. She _____ a book before bed. (**reads/is reading**)
2. I _____ coffee right now. (drink/**am drinking**)
3. We _____ basketball at weekends. (**play/are playing**)

Homework:

Fill in the blanks with present indefinite and present continuous tense:

1. Donna usually _____ shopping on Sundays. (goes/is going)
2. Let us stay home. It _____ now. (rains/is raining)
3. Maria _____ for a TV station. (works/is working)

CW 17 (RW 3)

Topic: Idioms, Present Perfect Tense, Present Indefinite and Present Continuous Tense, Opposites

A) Write the meaning of the following idioms:

1. to have an axe to grind- to have something to gain by an action
2. to be a wet blanket- to be a spoilsport
3. to draw the long bow- to exaggerate

B) Change the following into present perfect:

1. She did the project by herself.
(She has done the project by herself.)
2. You are doing the mistake again.
(You have done the mistake again.)
3. They will finish all the food.
(They have finished all the food.)

C) Fill in the blanks with present indefinite and present continuous tense:

1. She _____ some juice. (**drinks/is drinking**)
2. They _____ a tournament. (**watch/are watching**)
3. We _____ the lawn every Friday. (**clean/are cleaning**)

D) Write the opposites:

1. hollow- solid
2. hurry- loiter
3. ignorance- knowledge

CW 18 (RW 4)

Topic: Present Perfect Tense and Comprehension

A) Change the following into present perfect:

(Please note that the basic structure of present perfect has been taught only. Usually we use adverbs with present perfect e.g now, already, recently etc. If you want to use, you may add in the sentence.)

1. She will work today. (She has worked today.)
2. My uncle will buy a new house. (My uncle has bought a new house ./ My uncle has bought a new house recently.)
3. The gate will be closed. (The gate has closed./ The gate has already closed.)
4. My father started a new project. (My father has started a new project./ My father has started a new project recently.)

Practice for unseen comprehension.

B) Read the comprehension and answer the questions;

Many popular items can be easily and inexpensively grown at home, either right in the ground or in a container garden (plants in pots). Greens like lettuce, arugula, and spinach grow very well when you plant the seeds directly into the soil. So do any kinds of beans, as well as cucumbers and both summer and winter squash. Many backyard gardeners purchase transplants of things which take longer to mature and produce fruit, such as tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants. Transplants means that the seeds are planted in small containers during the later winter months, indoors under grow lights or in a greenhouses. The young plants are then shipped to garden centers where they can be purchased by home gardens and planted, where they wil finish growing and produce fruit.

1. What are the two ways of growing popular items at home?
2. Which vegetables can be grown by planting seeds into the soil?
3. What does transplant mean?

CW 19 (RW 5)

Topic: Comprehension and Paragraph

A) Read the comprehension and answer the questions:

One day, Chorles's family went to the beach. They brought a cooler full of water and food, their beach chairs, and a plastic bucker full of plastic tools and containers of various shapes and sizes for playing in the sand. When they found a good spot to set up for the day, Charles' parents relaxed in their beach chairs, and his little sisters ran down to the shoreline to play in the water. But Charles was not at the beach to play. Charles had work to do. it was a project he had been planning for a very long time. Charles was going to build a whole town made entirely out of sand. He scooped wet sand into the different containers, packed the sand down tightly, and then turned the containers over to make his buildings. Then he scraped tiny doors and windows into them.

1. Who went to the beach?
2. What did they bring to play in the sand?
3. Where did Chorles's sister run down?
4. What was Chorles going to build?

Topics discussed for unseen paragraph:

- 1. Paragraph on pets**
- 2. Paragraph on seasons**
- 3. Paragraph on hobbies**

