



PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR , GRADE - 8

CONTENTS

UNIT 1	◎ Self-pronouns - Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns.	Page 01 - 07
	◎ Countable and Uncountable Nouns.	08 - 09
UNIT 2	◎ Synonyms and Antonyms.	10 - 12
	◎ Modal Auxiliaries. (should , must , have to)	13 - 20
UNIT 3	◎ Conjunction - because , as , since , so etc...	21 - 33
	◎ Contracted Forms of Verbs - isn't , wasn't , aren't etc...	34 - 40
	◎ Plural Forms of Uncountable Nouns - Quantifiers.	41 - 53
UNIT 4	◎ Prepositions	54 - 63
	◎ Collective Nouns	64 - 65
UNIT 5	◎ Suffixes - -ful , -less , -ly , etc....	66 - 69
	◎ Adjectives - degree of Adjectives <i>Positive , Comparative & Superlative Degrees.</i>	70 - 81
	◎ Active Voice and Passive Voice (1)	82 - 90
UNIT 7	◎ Active Voice and Passive Voice (2)	91 - 96
UNIT 8	◎ Active Voice and Passive Voice (3)	97 - 102
UNIT 9	◎ Simple Past , Questions and Answers	103 - 105
	◎ Practice on Consonant Clusters	106 - 109
	◎ Adverbs of Frequency	110 - 112
UNIT 10	◎ The Past Perfect Tense	113 - 118
	◎ Using Quotation Marks.	119 - 123
	◎ List of Irregular Verbs	124

- ① Words ending in -self or -selves are called Self-Pronouns.
- ② Reflexive Pronouns usually refer back to the subject of the clause or sentence.
- ③ They can also be used for emphasis.

Eg:-

1. I cut **myself** while shaving my face. [Reflexive]
2. The manager **himself** telephoned me. [Emphatic]

- ④ The following shows how -self pronouns can occur after subject pronouns.

Singular (-self)

Plural (-selves)

1. I looked at **myself** in the mirror.
2. If you drink too much, **you** will kill **yourself**.
3. Ravi sometimes hates **himself** because he is ugly.
4. Wilma admires **herself** standing in front of the mirror.
5. We should look after **ourselves**; we should love **ourselves**.
6. They are village girls. They should groom **themselves**.
7. Children, 'you all should behave **yourselves**'.



- 01** Fill in the blanks with the Reflexive Pronouns that refer back to the subject pronouns highlighted.

1. I wash _____ after a game of badminton.
2. Self-love is important for progress. You should love _____.
3. Ruban is mentally ill. He sometimes talks to _____.
4. Mala fell off her bike, but she didn't hurt _____.
5. You mustn't treat _____. You should consult a doctor.
6. We went on a holiday to Thailand. There we enjoyed _____.
7. Those boys smoke heavily. They are ruining _____.
8. Before understanding others, you all should understand _____.

UNIT 1

Reflexive Pronouns

② Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the reflexive pronouns corresponding to the personal pronouns highlighted. Do as in No 1.

1. Lahiru fell off his bike. I think he has hurt himself.
2. Please help me with my homework; I can't do it _____.
3. Don't ask me for help. Do **your** homework _____.
4. It is getting late. We must get _____ ready for the party.
5. Poor pussy. It has got _____ stuck in the tree.
6. Baby **monkeys** can't look after _____.
7. My grandma is old and feeble. Now she can't walk all by _____.
8. Naughty **boys** often get _____ into trouble.

③ We can use 'self' pronouns as emphasizers, to mean 'that person and nobody, that thing and nothing else, by myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself etc., means 'alone, or without help'.

- Eg:-
1. The house **itself** is very nice, but the garden is small.
 2. The bank manager **himself** promised to grant me a loan.
 3. I **myself** saw the thief snatching the lady's chain.
 4. They painted the entire house by **themselves**. They didn't hire anyone.
 5. Myna learnt to play the piano all by **herself**. She is a self-taught pianist.
 6. I like to spend time by **myself**.

④ Fill in the blanks with the 'emphatic self-pronouns' corresponding to the pronouns highlighted in these sentences.

1. My aunty Emily is unmarried and **she** lives by _____.
2. Rajan washes all his clothes by _____. He never sends them to the laundry.
3. **Mary and Vinothini** enjoyed _____ during their vacation.
4. We didn't order **our** meals. We _____ cooked the food for our dinner party.
5. Shanthi is so sad that **she** sits all by _____ and cries.

04 Fill in the blanks with the 'self-pronouns' corresponding to the pronouns highlighted in these sentences.

1. Each morning, I brush my teeth and stare at _____ in the mirror.
2. Dad and I repaired the fence _____. We didn't hire anyone.
3. Paul copies his friends homework instead of doing it _____.
4. Please make _____ comfortable while you stay with us.
5. The children made the decoration by _____.

05 Fill in the blanks with the 'self-pronouns' corresponding to the pronouns highlighted in these sentences.

1. I was in a hurry so I washed my car _____.
2. You have to drive _____ to school today. I can't drive you to school today.
3. He wanted to impress Nila; so he baked a cake _____.
4. Kamali makes her dresses _____. She doesn't get them made by tailors.
5. That black car is on the road by _____. There is no one in the car.
6. We don't have to book tables. We can cook our dinner _____ tonight.
7. Haran is too young to live in a hostel. He can't look after _____.
8. We saved a lot of money by painting our house by _____.

06 Fill in the blanks with the 'self-pronouns' corresponding to the nouns or pronouns highlighted in these sentences.

1. The minister _____ said that the teachers' salary will be increased.
2. The boys hid _____ behind the door while playing hide and seek.
3. They have got _____ in a mess. They must find their own way out of it.
4. We enjoyed _____ during the picnic.
5. A house divided against _____ cannot stand.
6. 'You shall love your neighbours as you love _____.'

07 Fill in the blanks with the self pronouns corresponding to the nouns or pronouns highlighted in these sentences.

1. She washes her clothes _____.
2. We enjoyed _____ at the party.
3. The little boy sat by _____.
4. He absented _____ from the class.
5. The Minister _____ handed the appointment letters.
6. He _____ is responsible for all his trouble.
7. She is old enough to look after _____ now.
8. Betrayed by her friends she killed _____.



08 Tell which self pronoun in the following sentences are reflexive and which are emphatic. Put R or E in the bracket to indicate the case.

1. I will do it myself. []
2. John hurt himself while he was practising football at school. []
3. He himself made the remark. []
4. I wash myself when I wake up. []
5. The boys fooled themselves. []
6. We have got ourselves into a mess. []
7. Susie killed herself. []
8. We enjoyed ourselves at the party. []
9. We exerted ourselves by working 11 hours. []
10. You always think about yourself. []

UNIT 1 Reflexive Pronouns

⑨ Fill in the blanks with the 'self-pronouns' corresponding to the nouns or pronouns highlighted. Put R or E in the brackets to indicate whether it is Reflexive or Emphatic.

1. He _____ said this. []
2. I will do it _____. []
3. The boy hurt _____. []
4. I cut _____ while shaving. []
5. The Principal _____ gave away the prizes. []
6. You must not deceive _____. []
7. He cannot express _____ clearly. []
8. I wash my clothes _____. []
9. The poor woman killed _____. []
10. You have landed _____ in a mess. []
11. He loved _____ so much that he never thought of anyone else. []

⑩ Complete the following sentences with the appropriate reflexive or 'emphatic self-pronouns'.

1. I made _____ a cup of tea and a sandwich for breakfast.
2. The man threw his fishing line and caught the fish by _____.
3. The Minister of Education _____ made the announcement over the national T.V.
4. The carpenter _____ carried the cupboard up to the room.
5. The girl guides set up a camp _____ under the supervision of the teacher.
6. Did Manisha _____ conveyed the news to you?
7. Our English teacher, Miss. John _____ prepared the language games.
8. The prisoner hanged _____ in the jail.

UNIT 1

Reflexive Pronouns

⑪ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the 'self-pronouns' corresponding to the noun or pronouns highlighted.

1. Robert made the T-shirt _____.
2. Lisa did the homework _____.
3. We helped _____ to some toddy at the party.
4. Emily, did you write this poem by _____?
5. I painted this picture _____.
6. He cut _____ while he was chopping onions.
7. The lion can defend _____.
8. A mad man often talks to _____.
9. Tim and Jerry, if you want more milk help _____.
10. Alice and Linda collected the firewood by _____.



⑫ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct reflexive (or emphatic) pronouns.

1. Ravi fell on the rock and hurt _____.
2. The girls will enjoy _____ at the party.
3. Padmini _____ couldn't meet Anne at the airport.
4. Just look at _____. Your clothes are all muddy.
5. Tilak is pleased with _____. He is the class topper.
6. Please help me with this sum. I can't do it _____.
7. Don't ask me to wash your plate. Do it _____.

⑬ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct reflexive (or emphatic) pronouns.

1. The baby monkeys can't look after _____.
2. Are you afraid to go through the jungle _____?
3. Our Principal _____ congratulated me on my singing.
4. Naughty students often get _____ into trouble.

5. My father serviced his car _____. He didn't take it to the mechanic.
6. The students wrote the drama script _____.
7. The sad woman set fire to _____ and died.
8. Before I got up, my sister had dressed _____.

14 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct reflexive (or emphatic) pronouns.

1. I built this boat _____.
2. My sister designs all her clothes _____.
3. I don't take the car to the garage. I service it _____.
4. Molley didn't buy her paintings. She painted them _____.
5. Tom cleans his window _____.
6. I bake my bread _____.
7. They grow the vegetables they need by _____.

15 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct reflexive (or emphatic) pronouns.

1. The President _____ gave the compensation to the farmers.
2. The film _____ wasn't very good but the title song became a popular phrase.
3. The Prime Minister _____ came to the airport to receive the President of Russia.
4. Some people are selfish. They think of only about _____.
5. The old man is no longer able to look after _____.
6. To be successful in life, you must believe in _____.
7. Tilak doesn't dictate his letters to his secretary. He _____ types his letters.

UNIT 1 Countable & Uncountable Nouns

- ◎ In English, nouns can be divided into Countable and Uncountable nouns.
 - ◎ Most common nouns are Countable; ie, they have both SINGULAR and PLURAL forms. Eg:- pen-pens, book-books, bag-bags, cup-cups etc....
 - ◎ You can use a / an / any / in front of a Countable Noun.
 - ◎ Other common nouns are uncountable: they have a singular, but no plural forms: Eg:- ink-inks, milk-milks, oil-oils
 - ◎ You can use some / any / or a unit of quantity with 'of' in front of an uncountable noun. Eg: 1. A litre of milk, 2. A sack of rice.
 - ◎ Many abstract nouns are also uncountable. Eg:- work-works (job), information-information, peace-peaces, advice-advises
- 01** Put C or U in the box next to countable or uncountable nouns. (Put a / an or 'some' in front of these words to show if they are countable or uncountable).

1. _____ cup	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. _____ butter	<input type="checkbox"/>	15. _____ table	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. _____ car	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. _____ pencil	<input type="checkbox"/>	16. _____ sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. _____ salt	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. _____ milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	17. _____ bag	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. _____ bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. _____ jug	<input type="checkbox"/>	18. _____ jam	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. _____ water	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. _____ tea	<input type="checkbox"/>	19. _____ chair	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. _____ sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	13. _____ book	<input type="checkbox"/>	20. _____ honey	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. _____ bucket	<input type="checkbox"/>	14. _____ oil	<input type="checkbox"/>	21. _____ ink	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 02** Here is a list of countable plural nouns and uncountable nouns. Put 'a few' in front the countable nouns; Put 'some' in front of uncountable nouns.

1. _____ eggs	8. _____ birds	15. _____ men
2. _____ cheese	9. _____ dogs	16. _____ wine
3. _____ coffee	10. _____ ice	17. _____ boys
4. _____ apples	11. _____ oranges	18. _____ meat
5. _____ books	12. _____ ink	19. _____ girls
6. _____ chocolate	13. _____ people	20. _____ grass
7. _____ clay	14. _____ rice	21. _____ flour

UNIT 1

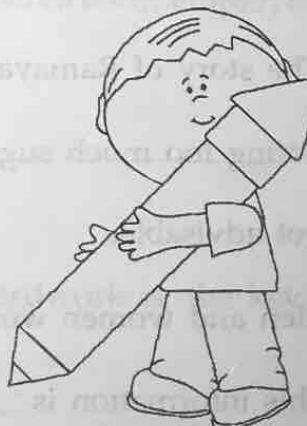
Countable & Uncountable Nouns

⑬ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with 'a', 'an' or 'a few' in front of count nouns; 'some' in front of uncountable nouns.

1. I am going to buy _____ bread.
2. Mother wants to buy _____ apples and oranges.
3. I need _____ money. I am going to buy _____ food.
4. We live in _____ apartment in the city.
5. There is _____ nice garden around it.
6. It has _____ beautiful trees in it.
7. Mom needs _____ wool. She is going to knit _____ sweater.
8. I read _____ story book every week.
9. We always listen to _____ good music at night.
10. Ravi wants _____ paper and _____ pen to write some notes.

⑭ Fill in the blanks in these questions with 'How many' OR 'How much' to show the countable and uncountable items.

1. _____ eggs do you want?
2. _____ meat do you need?
3. _____ jam do you want?
4. _____ people will come to the party?
5. _____ flour and sugar do we need?
6. _____ chairs are there in the room?
7. _____ friends have you invited?
8. _____ milk is there in the fridge?
9. _____ apples do you eat a day?
10. _____ time do you need to finish this job?



- ◎ A word which is opposite in meaning to another word is called an Antonym.
- ◎ Antonym can often been formed by using a prefix such as ,
un- , dis- ,in- , ir- , il- , im-
- ◎ Here is a list of antonyms. Study them carefully.

uncommon	unfriendly	unhealthy	unwelcome	unhappy	ungrateful
unskilled	unarmed	undress	unpopular	untrue	unwilling
unwise	unequal	unreliable	unbelievable		

01 Fill in the blanks with one of the antonyms above to complete these sentences.

1. Padmini is very _____. She is leading a miserable married life.
2. Some children are not thankful to their parents. They are very _____.
3. Raja is a manual worker. He is untrained and _____.
4. Students don't like their _____ teachers.
5. Tilak's sister is frail and feeble. She is very _____.
6. Anand is disliked by everyone. He is an _____ member in our party.

02 Fill in the blanks with one of the antonyms above to complete these sentences.

1. No teachers can help if the students are _____ to learn. You can't learn if you dislike the subjects.
2. Jaya was very proud and discourteous so she is _____ in the office.
3. The story of Ramayanam is highly imaginary . It is totally an _____ tale.
4. Eating too much sugar is very _____. You may lose all your teeth. It is not advisable.
5. Men and women workers in the estates get _____ wages. It is unfair.
6. This information is _____. We can't depend on it because there isn't any evidence.

UNIT 2

Synonyms and Antonyms

① Here is a list of Antonyms formed by using the prefix 'in-'. Study them carefully.

invisible inexpensive inaudible incurable injustice insufficient

② Fill in the blanks with the correct antonyms from the above list.

1. We couldn't hear him at the back of the hall. The speaker's voice was _____ to us.

2. Stars are _____ during the day time. We can see stars after night fall.

3. Nuclear power is costly; wind power is cheap but hydro-power is _____.

4. Grabbing the people's land is an act of great _____.

5. AIDS caused by HIV virus is still an _____ disease. There is no proper treatment for it.

6. The rice we locally produce is _____ for our need. We import rice from India.

③ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct antonym from the list below.

(independent) (incapable) (inefficient) (indirect) (insane) (indifferent)

1. Government corporations are at a loss due to corruption and _____ management.

2. The government doesn't help the farmers. It is totally _____ to the problem of cultivators.

3. The government is _____ of generating jobs and therefore unemployment is on the increase.

4. Manisha is poor, sick and has lost her senses. She is now _____ and admitted in an assylum.

5. There is no short cut or _____ way to success. Hardwork is the key to achieve your goal.

6. The election commission in Sri Lanka is not an _____ body. It is manipulated by the ruling party.

UNIT 2

Synonyms and Antonyms

- 03 Fill in the blanks with the antonyms you can form by adding a prefix to the correct words in the list below.

common correct couraged fortunate happy
kind legal patient pleasant possible

1. The peacock didn't like his voice and he was _____.
2. The peacock did not answer, but he fox was not _____.
3. The peacock thinks his voice is very _____.
4. It is _____ for a peacock to sing as beautifully as a nightingale.
5. Employing children as servant is _____.
6. Some trainers are _____ to their circus animals. They beat them hard.
7. Child marriage is an _____ practice in modern societies.
8. Peter's parents passed away when he was eight. It was very _____.
9. The train got late and the passengers became _____.
10. Ancient people believed the earth was the centre of the solar family. It was an _____ theory.

- 04 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the antonyms of the words in the brackets. Choose from the list below.

expensive foreign happy late most
questions complex rural victory wide

1. _____ of the people watch films and tele-dramas on the t.v. [least]
2. Farmers are _____ when they harvest their crop. [sad]
3. The nervous system is the most _____ of the human body. [simple]
4. Mercedes Benz is the most _____ car of all. [cheap]
5. We had ten _____ for our term test. [answer]
6. Ranjini is always _____ to office. [early]
7. Buses and cars run very fast on the _____ highways. [narrow]
8. A large number of _____ tourists visit the Elephant Orphanage in Pinnawala. [local]
9. The government is spending a lot of money on _____ development. [urban]
10. The brave men drove back the enemies and achieved _____. [defeat]

UNIT 2

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Should, must, 'have to'

- ① **Should + verb** means that what you are talking about is a good thing to do ; something that it right or desirable (but is probably not done at the moment.)

- Eg:- 1. The government **should lower** the price of oil.
2. You **should phone** your mother every day.



- ② **Should** is sometimes used for **rules and instructions**.

- Eg:- 1. You **should pay** the fees on the 1st of every month.
2. You **shouldn't smoke** inside the bus.
3. You **should rest** for 2 or 3 days.
4. You **shouldn't make** so much noise.

- ③ **Should + verb** also means that something is **probable**, ie : likely to happen or to be true.

1. The plane **should be landing** in Chennai right now.
(It is 7 O' Clock and the plane is due at 7)
2. You **should be able to see** Adam's Peak from here.
(It is only a few miles away)

- ④ **Shouldn't + verb** has the opposite meaning - that something is **improbable**. (unlikely).

1. There **shouldn't be** any problem at the airport.
(I have checked every thing- tickets , passport , baggage ...)

- ⑤ 'Should have' and 'shouldn't have' with past events , imply that the event did not happen.

- Eg: 1. You **should have posted** those letters. Why didn't you ?
2. He **should have come** home long ago. Where is he ?

- ⑥ 'Shouldn't have' means that the past event did happen.

- Eg: 1. You **shouldn't have given** him so much money. (but you did)

UNIT 2

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Should , must , 'have to'

● 'must' is a modal auxiliary ; it goes before a main verb , eg:- 'must go'

● must has a negative form 'mustn't'.

Eg:- 1. I must do the washing up.

2. You mustn't drink before driving.

3. Must I leave before midnight?

4. They must have left early.

[perfect]

5. They must be working now.

[progressive]

6. The car must be serviced.

[passive]

7. The car must have been serviced.

[perfect passive]

● 'must' has no Past Tense form. For the Past Simple , we use 'had to'; for 'Present Simple' we use 'have to' (meaning was / were obliged to do something)

Eg: 1. Where is the post office?

I have to post this letter,

[present]

2. Where have you been?

I have been to the post office.

I had to post a letter.

[past]

● Meanings of 'must'

● 'must' - *Obligation* :- It means 'It is important or essential to do something'.

Eg:- 1. You must eat well to grow healthy.

2. Dima must work harder. She is very poor in all her subjects.

3. You must give up smoking. It is bad for your lungs.

● mustn't - *Negative obligation*:- It means 'It is important or essential NOT TO DO something.

Eg:- 1. You mustn't drink before you drive.

(Advice to a driver)

2. You mustn't talk to strangers.

(Advice to children)

● Absence of obligation:- This is a different way to make 'must' negative.

don't have to + verb

don't need to + verb

needn't + verb

All these mean 'It is NOT important to do something'.

UNIT 2

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Should , must , 'have to'

Eg:- A. I want to be a doctor.

B. Then you **must** study a lot about the human body and medicines. You **must** be kind and patient but you **don't have to** study history or civics. You **don't need to** know how to play football or hockey.

must - It is essential to do.

musn't - It is essential not to do.

don't have to - It is not essential to do.

● I **must(n't)** and we **must(n't)** describe the speaker's own feelings or opinion about what is important.

1. I **must** be more careful. I have lost my keys.

2. We **must** go home early. Our mother is ill - in bed.

● 'have to' on the other hand describes other people's opinion or need.

For example, the boss' or the government's request or order.

1. You **have to type** these letters. (*the boss' request*)

2. We **have to pay** the fees. (*the school rule*)

● 'must' - *Deduction* - It means 'I feel certain that this is true. We use it when we **do not know** but when we **have plenty of evidence** that it is true'.

Eg:- 1. The church is very old. (*I know*)

The church **must be** 125 years old. (*It certainly looks very old*)

2. There is somebody knocking on the door. Yes, it **must be** my son.

(*He always gets home at this time*)

● **must** - *Negative Deduction* - The negative meaning of 'must' is '**cannot**' or '**can't**' (*It is impossible.*)

Eg:- 1. They **can't be** happy when their grandpa is ill in hospital.
(*They must be unhappy*)

2. Usha **can't have taken** the money today.
(*It is a bank holiday today*)

● NB - 'must' is stronger than 'should'. Both have similar meanings of obligation and deduction , but 'should' is weaker.

● **must + verb** - Obligation. It is essential.

ie:- If this isn't done , there will be a lot of trouble , or a big problem.

Eg:- 1. You **must** lose weight. (You are dangerously overweight)

● **Should + verb** - Obligation :-It is important but not essential:ie:-If this isn't done, it is likely there will trouble , but it is **not certain**.

Eg:- You **should** lose weight. (You are slightly over weight)

● **must + verb** - Deduction - 'This is a logical conclusion.

Eg:- She was born in 1985. It is 2017 now. So she **must be** 32 years old now.

● 'Should' + verb - This is also a logical conclusion. But it may not be true.

Eg:- 1. She is beautiful. She **should be** happy. But I may be wrong.

(May be she is not happy)

01 Fill in the blanks in these sentences either with 'should' or 'must' (or their negative forms shouldn't or mustn't). The hints at the end of the sentences in the brackets can help you decide the correct answer.

1. You _____ read the questions well before you answer them.

2. You _____ eat too much sweets. You will lose all your teeth. [This is a weak advice]

3. The exam starts at 8.30. You _____ be late. [The right thing to do ; a suggestion]

4. You _____ fasten your seat belt before you start your car. [It is necessary]

5. We _____ eat well to grow healthy. [It is necessary ; a rule]

6. Kamal _____ go to the court house on Monday. He is summoned. [It is a suggestion]

7. I _____ post this letter now. It is very urgent. [It is an order]

8. Students _____ do their assignments and submit them regularly. [It is very necessary]

[It is a weak advice suggestion]

UNIT 2

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Should , must , 'have to'

- ② Fill in the blanks in these sentences with either 'should' or 'must'. (The hints in the brackets can help you decide the answer)

1. Students _____ obey the rules of the school. [obligation]
2. You _____ improve your spelling. [necessary]
3. We _____ get up early to go to school. [suggestion]
4. We _____ keep our promise. [duty]
5. You _____ repay the bank loan. [necessary]
6. Children _____ look after their old parents. [advice]
7. You _____ sleep well before you drive long distance. [suggestion or advice]
8. You _____ be 18 to get a driving license. [a rule]

③ 'must' and 'have to' are both used for obligation and quite often similar - almost the same. We often use 'must' for personal opinion about what is necessary to do and 'have to' for what somebody in authority has said it is necessary to do. 'have to' is most frequently used in writing - in written notices.

④ We use 'have to', 'must' and 'should + bare infinitive' to talk about obligations. thing that are necessary to do , or to give advice about things that are a good idea to do.

- ⑤ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with 'should' 'must' or 'have to'. The hints in the brackets can help you choose the correct answer.

1. People who are sick _____ inform their office if they stay at home. [A weak advice]
2. Construction workers _____ wear hard hats. [A weak advice]
3. Waiters _____ be pleasant to their customers. [It is desirable]
4. You _____ try to over take Iqbal if you want to win the race. [A weak advice]
5. Look at the camera he has got. He _____ be a professional reporter. [A deduction. A correct guess]

6. I _____ remember to get a present for Myna. [My opinion]
7. You _____ look after the dog's hair carefully. [Dog experts strong suggestion]
8. You _____ wear a uniform to school. [It is the school rule]
9. Passengers in an aircraft _____ faster their seat belt throughout their journey. [It is necessary]

- ◎ 'should' expresses 'weak advisability' and is used when we don't wish to impose our will on someone else impolitely.
- ◎ 'must' and 'have to' express strong advisability - necessity People in authority use them people.

04 Fill in the blanks with *should* , *shouldn't* , *'must'* , *'mustn't'* , *have to* , *'don't have to'*. The hints in the brackets can help you decide the answers.

1. I was using my pen a minute ago. It _____ be here somewhere. [A logical conclusion]
2. You really _____ be late again. You should be punctual. [It is necessary]
3. If you don't work harder , you will _____ repeat the exam next year. [It is important in future]
4. Give Ranjini a call. She _____ be home by now. [She usually gets back at this time]
5. It's going to rain. You _____ take your umbrella. [It is essential to do so]
6. Bags _____ not be left unattended at an airport. [It is essential NOT to do so]
7. You _____ walk more often. It is good for your health. [weak suggestion]

UNIT 2

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

- 05 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with 'should', 'shouldn't', 'must' or 'mustn't' to complete them. The hints in the bracket can help you choose the correct answer.

1. Tenents _____ pay their rent regularly. [A weak advice]
2. You _____ put your legs on the restaurant tables. [A weak advice]
3. Dilani _____ very pleased with herself. She got the best grades this term. [Deduction]
4. You _____ eat too much chocolates. It is not good for your health. [A suggestion]
5. Pedestrians _____ look both ways before crossing the road. [A weak advice]
6. Drivers _____ stop for pedestrians at all the marked crossings. [It is a rule]
7. Telephone callers _____ give their names first. [A weak advice]
8. You _____ be twenty-one years old to vote at an election in the UK. [A law]

06 'Should' expresses advisability, a polite direct suggestion and it is weaker than 'must'.

- 06 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with 'should', 'shouldn't', 'must' or 'mustn't' to complete them. The hints in the bracket can help you choose the correct answer.

1. We _____ select cars that are fuel-efficient. [A weak advice]
2. Engineers _____ redesign engines so that they are more fuel-efficient. [A strong advice]
3. We _____ protect our environment or else our resources will disappear. [A strong warning]
4. Supermarkets _____ give out eco-friendly bags. [A strong suggestion]
5. People _____ protect the environment. It makes good sense. [A polite suggestion]
6. We _____ use re-usable bags and baskets when shopping. [A polite suggestion]
7. We _____ stop using polythene and plastic bags. [A strong suggestion]
8. You _____ use paper cups, paper plates and jute bags. [A strong suggestion]

UNIT 2

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Should, must, 'have to'

'Should' expresses weak advisability; it is weaker than 'have to + verb'.

- ⑦ Fill in the blanks in these sentences either with 'should', or 'have to' or 'don't have to' (doesn't have to). The hints in the brackets can help you choose the correct answer.

1. You _____ use your car less to save-fuel. [It is weak advice]

2. You _____ use other forms of transport occasionally. [A strong advice]

3. You _____ leave your car in the garage. [A weak suggestion]

4. You _____ drive for short distance travel. [It is not necessary]

5. Mahi _____ go to the office every day.
He can work from home on some days. [It is not necessary]

6. You _____ buy small electric cars. [It is a weak advice]

7. We _____ buy big cars. They are expensive and not fuel efficient. We can choose to buy small cars. [It is not necessary]

- ⑧ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with 'shouldn't' 'mustn't' or 'don't have to'. The hints at the end can help you decide the correct answer.

1. You _____ throw the old tyres in the lakes and rivers. [A strong advice]

2. We _____ waste water through leaky pipes. [A weak suggestion]

3. School boys _____ play cricket the whole day. [A weak suggestion]

4. The workers _____ tell the manager when they leave office at 5.30. [A negative obligation]

5. Good children _____ tease the poor beggars. [A strong advice]

6. All good children _____ to bed early. [A negative obligation]

7. We _____ answer all ten questions. [A weak suggestion]

● A conjunction is a 'joining word'. Its main role is to link together two parts of a sentence.

● There are two types of conjunctions **coordinating** and **subordinating** conjunctions.

1. **Coordinating conjunctions** join equal parts of a sentence.

Two CLAUSES which make up a sentence. [This is called COORDINATION]

Eg:- *main clause* *main clause*
The sun shone **and** **everyone felt happy**

2. **Subordinating conjunctions** join a SUBORDINATE CLAUSE to a MAIN CLAUSE.

[This is called SUBORDINATION]

Eg:- *main clause* *subordinate clause*
You can earn **if** **you work hard.**

● Let's have a look at some of the common conjunctions , their meanings and functions.

1. **and** - addition and listing 3. **or** - alternative 5. **so** - reason

2. **but** - contrast 4. **nor** - negative addition

● Let's look at the following examples of coordinating conjunctions , **and** , **but** , **or** and **nor**.

1. Raj **and** Tilak are good friends.

2. Eggs **and** fish are good for you.

3. We buy rice **and** flour at the co-op shop.



and

4. Buses run between towns **and** villages.

5. Dharshan is tall **and** thin , smart **and** handsome.

6. It is a cold **and** windy day.
7. This sofa is soft **and** comfortable.
8. Say your name loud **and** clearly.
9. Cross the bridge slowly **and** carefully.
10. Mother kissed **and** hugged the cute baby.

and

● You can use the conjunction '**but**' to link words that have different or contrasting meaning.

1. Jaya is pretty **but** foolish.
2. The cow is big **but** gentle.
3. Ants are small **but** active.
4. Rita ran slowly **but** steadily and won the Marathon race.
5. Grammar lessons are sometimes very boring **but** useful.
6. A penguin can't fly **but** can swim.
7. Ranjan came to the meeting **but** Mohan didn't.
8. We ate some hoppers **but** we didn't drink coffee.

but

● You can use the conjunctions '**or**' to show or choice.

1. The Principal **or** the Vice Principal will welcome the guest speaker.
2. We usually eat bread **or** hoppers for breakfast.
3. We eat fish cooked **or** fried.
4. A bat is a bird **or** an animal ?
5. Should we turn right **or** left to go to the bus stop ?
6. I have tea **or** coffee in the morning.
7. Sena will bring the gift **or** send it by parcel post.
8. If you kill someone, you will go to jail **or** you will be hanged.
9. We can run this printing machine slowly **or** quickly.
10. You can sing songs softly **or** loudly.

or

UNIT 3

Conjunctions

① Underline the correct coordinating conjunctions in the brackets.

1. Bring me some bread [and / but / or] jam for breakfast.
2. What do you like to drink? tea [and / but / or] coffee?
3. Mary has a baby sister [and / but / or] no brothers.
4. Mother bought some sugar , flour [and / but / or] dhal at the grocers.
5. You take a taxi [and / but / or] you will miss the train to Kandy.
6. We can go to Kandy by train [and / but / or] by bus.
7. I like to watch singing and dancing on the t.v [and / but / or] I hate the t.v serials.
8. Myna likes Maths and Science a lot [and / but / or] she doesn't like history much.

② Fill in the blanks with the correct coordinating conjunctions , and , but , or.

1. Myna is singing _____ Vennila is dancing.
2. I invited Sena _____ he didn't come to the party.
3. The hungry fox tried to get the grapes _____ he couldn't.
4. Is shark a fish _____ a mammal?
5. Ranjani types very quickly _____ accurately.
6. You must stop smoking _____ you will get lung cancer.
7. You can write with a pen _____ a pencil.
8. Jayanthi is very pretty _____ she is not proud.

③ Underline the correct coordinating conjunctions in the brackets.

1. Jasinha went to the grocers [but , and] bought some eggs.
2. Shani went to the bank [but , and] it was closed.
3. My father goes to office [but , and] my mother is a house wife.
4. Dima finished her assignment [but , and] then she went on a picnic.
5. Roshan wanted to buy a smart phone [but , and] he had no money.
6. A tiger has stripes [but , and] a leopards has spots.

UNIT 3

Conjunctions

04 Join the following sentences using 'and' OR 'but'.

1. India is a large country. China is larger.
2. We went to Paris. We went up the Eiffel Tower.
3. Shani fell off her bike. She was not hurt.
4. Mother likes chocolates. Mother likes sweets.
5. The children went to the park. They enjoyed themselves.
6. Myna invited Roja. She didn't come to the party.

05 Fill in the blanks with 'and' , 'but' , 'or' to complete these sentences.

1. Would you like rice _____ noodles for your lunch?
2. Iswarya is a young _____ beautiful dancer.
3. I rang up Raju _____ there was no answer.
4. Ranjani eats a lot _____ she never gets fat.
5. Priya worked hard _____ won the 'Super Singer' title.
6. I am well paid _____ my job is a temporary one.
7. Shanthi feels better now _____ she will be back to school soon.
8. You can pay the bill by cash _____ by debit card.



06 Fill in the blanks with 'and' , 'but' or 'so' and complete these sentences.

1. I had bread _____ jam for my breakfast.
2. Thermal (coal) power station are cheap _____ they pollute the air and water.
3. Regina is a beautiful _____ brilliant young lady.
4. Jaya is a great liar _____ I hate her a lot.
5. Hilton is a doctor _____ he is a nasty beast.
6. People think Donald is a racist _____ they will not vote for him.
7. Grammar lessons are sometimes boring _____ they will help you improve your English.

- Now let's look at a list of common Subordinating Conjunctions, their meanings and functions.

1. if	- condition	6. as	- reason	11. before	- early time
2. unless	- condition	7. since	- reason	12. until	- early time
3. though	- contrast	8. when	- same times	13. till	- early time
4. although	- contrast	9. whenever	- same time	14. after/since	- late time
5. because	- reason	10. while, as	- same time	15. so that	- purpose
				16. so	- reason / cause

- because and because of introduce a reason for what is in the main part of the sentence.

Eg:- 1. We couldn't play cricket because it was raining.
2. We couldn't play cricket because of the rain.

- 'as' introduces different kinds of subordinating clauses.

1. John is as tall as Dharshan. [As a clause of comparison]
2. Jayanthi behaved today as I expected she would. [As a clause of similarity]
3. As the police arrived the people began to shout angrily. [As a clause of time]
4. As Linda is the eldest child she has to look after the other children. [As a clause of reason]
5. As prices increase the workers demand for higher salaries. [As a clause of proportion]
6. As everyone knows taxes are unpopular. [As a clause of comment]

- 'Since' is used as a subordinating conjunctions of reason or cause. It also means 'because'.

1. Trees should be planted in the open, since they need sunlight for healthy growth.

- If as a subordinating clause introduces four main kinds of conditions.

1. The present condition. (most common).
2. The will-condition often called the Ist Type.
3. The would-condition often called the IInd Type.
4. The would have condition called the IIIrd Type.

Eg:- 1. If you like you can borrow my cycle.
2. If I eat too much I just get fat.
3. If you take this medicine you will soon feel better.
4. If I won the first prize I would buy a house first.
5. If we had taken grandma to the doctor we would have saved her.



- 'unless' introduces adverbial clauses of condition.
- 'unless' has a negative meaning : it often means the same as 'if....not'.
- 'unless' can replace 'if....not' when it introduces an expectation to whatever is stated in the main clause.

Eg:- 1. Unless you don't take more care , you'll have an accident.
 - (if you don't take more care

2. Unless there is a strike , the trains will be running normally.

- (If there is not a strike

3. Unless you help us we can't finish the job.

- (If you don't help us

- 'though' expresses contrast between two ideas.

- 'though' is a shorter form of the conjunction 'although'.

Eg:- Although } the air was warm , Mohan was still shivering.
 Though }

- 'Even though' is more emphatic than 'though'

- 'When' is a subordinating conjunction : It introduces adverbial clauses of time.

1. We were all very happy when Priyanka won the 'Super Singer' title.

2. Phone me when you get back from London. (future)

3. When the film stars arrive , there will be a big crowd.

- 'Whenever' as a conjunction of time. It means 'every time that'

Eg:- 1. Whenever a train goes past , the dog gets mad with excitement.

2. I visit my sister whenever I go to London.

- 'While' as a subordinating conjunction DOES NOT always refer to time. It is used to link two contrasting ideas. Here , 'while' means the same as 'whereas'.

Eg:- Sixty percent of the people felt the President should step down while forty percent said he should continue.

- 'after' and 'before' introduce clauses. They function as subordinating conjunctions.
- **after - clause** and **before - clause** can be at the end of the sentences or at the beginning of a sentence.

Eg:- 1. They gave me a part time job **after** I left school.
OR
After I left school , they gave me a part time job.

2. We are going to have lunch , **before** we leave .
OR
Before we leave , we are going to have lunch.

3. The airport police searched all the passengers **after** the plane had landed.

4. We had cleaned the house , **before** my friends arrived.
- **lest**-It has a similar meaning to '*in case*' or '*so that.....not*'. It is common in older literature and formal American English.

Eg:-They kept watch all nights **lest** robbers should come.
 We must take care **lest** evil thoughts enter our hearts.
- **As soon as** - It is used in comparisons.

Eg:- 1. John is **as tall as** his father. 2. I will meet you **as soon as** possible.
- **for** - It is sometimes used as a conjunction meaning '*as*' or '*because*' (reason). It is used only in the middle of a sentence.

Eg:- I wanted to meet everyone **for** they all had different views.
- **Now that** - It is a subordinating conjunction mixing the meaning of time and reason.

Eg:- **Now that** you are here I will tell you a secret. (because now you are here)
- **In order that** - It is a 3 word conjunction used to show a purpose.

Eg:- We put up a fence **in order that** the cows and goats may not enter the garden.
- **rather than**-It is a conjunction that shows preference over something.

Eg:- I'd play football **rather than** go swimming.
- **whether or not** - It is a subordinating conjunction that introduces two alternatives. Eg:-I don't know **whether** John is married or not.
- **Once** - It is used as a subordinating conjunction meaning '*after time*' similar to '*when*'. Eg: **Once** the exam has started you mustn't talk to anyone.

01 Fill in the blanks with 'and' , 'but' , OR 'so' and complete these sentences.

1. My brother likes maths _____ he doesn't like history.
2. The children forgot their home work _____ the teacher was angry.
3. Do we have Maths _____ Science after interval.
4. Are these questions right _____ wrong?
5. Would you like Vannila _____ Chocolate ice-cream?
6. Our car is old _____ drives beautifully. It is reliable.
7. It was very hot _____ we all went swimming.
8. Can you read _____ write French?

02 Fill in the blanks with one of the following conjunctions and complete these sentences.

after as because so though yet when while

1. The water was freezing _____ I didn't go swimming.
2. Julia didn't go to school _____ she was ill.
3. Postmen hate dogs _____ they bite them.
4. The sun was warm , _____ the wind was a bit cold.
5. _____ Sarah was listening to some songs , her husband was reading a novel.
6. She was really upset _____ I told her the bad news.
7. _____ Ramesh is overweight , he eats a lot. It is bad for his health.
8. I will text you _____ I have arrived at the Colombo airport.

UNIT 3

Conjunctions

③ Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction form the list and complete these sentences.

as if so so that though unless until while

1. I will buy you a cycle, _____ you get the first rank.
2. _____ you work hard, you can't pass the entrance test.
3. Sena could not get a seat _____ he came early.
4. The band played splendidly _____ they had practised well.
5. Parents should spend more time with their children _____ they will not feel neglected.
6. The boxer was _____ strong that he knocked out all of his opponents in the first round.
7. I had a small accident _____ I was learning to drive.
8. I will not talk to you _____ you apologize to me.

④ Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions in the list below to complete these sentences.

as because lest since so though until while

1. _____ Brundhi doesn't speak French she can't go to the University in Paris.
2. I don't drink coffee _____ it makes nervous.
3. Luxitha got the job _____ she had no experience.
4. Jagan passed the exam first time _____ I had to take it three times.
5. Deepan is _____ dishonest that nobody trusts him.
6. I will note your number down _____ I should forget.
7. The car crashed _____ the driver was careless.
8. My little girl is very impatient _____ she gets her new cycle.

05 Combine the following sentences with the correct conjunctions and write them in the lines provided.

1. A penguin can swim fast. A penguin can't fly.
2. I can speak English well. I can read English well.
3. Is it Thursday today? Is it Friday today?
4. There is nothing to eat. There are a few eggs.
5. I will be late today. My car has broken down.
6. We can finish the job. You also help us.
7. The police chased the thief. He escaped.
8. We were very tired. We were happy after the long flight to London.

06 Choose the correct coordinating conjunctions to fill in the blanks and complete these sentences.

as soon as **before** **instead** **since** **though** **unless** **when** **while**

1. _____ Romesh helps us we can't finish the job.
2. _____ Mathan didn't have much money, he bought good gifts for his parents.
3. _____ Sena worked hard for 5 years he could buy a house for his family.
4. _____ of waiting for the lift I walked up the steps and went to the 3rd floor.
5. _____ we were watching a movie the lights suddenly went off.
6. _____ I rang the door bell nobody answered.
7. _____ the exam starts you must revise thoroughly and practise past question papers.
8. _____ the interval bell rang the children dashed to the canteen.

UNIT 3

Conjunctions

⑦ Underline the correct conjunction that will fit in the blanks.

⑧ Read the following incomplete sentences. Decide the correct conjunctions of the 3 that will fit in the blanks and underline them.

1. _____ he claims that he is innocent , everyone knows he is guilty.

[*in order that* , *while* , *now that*]

2. _____ you're here , I am going to tell you a secret.

[*whereas* , *now that* , *in order that*]

3. _____ you like him personally , you have to agree that he has done a lot for the company.

[*if only* , *rather than* , *whether or not*]

4. _____ I prefer to live in an apartment , my wife wants to buy a house.

[*until* , *whereas* , *because*]

5. _____ I had seen that movie three time , I watched it again.

[*although* , *whereas* , *unless*]

6. _____ you already know the answer , why are you asking me?

[*although* , *since* , *whereas*]

7. _____ you go to the beach , call your brother.

[*because* , *although* , *before*]

8. _____ giving my money to my sister , I gave it to my cousins.

[*though* , *rather than* , *whereas*]

9. _____ she calls me , I feel happy.

[*whenever* , *Although* , *while*]

10. _____ the test starts , you will not be able to talk.

[*whatever* , *once* , *because*]

UNIT 3

Conjunctions

⑨ Read the following incomplete sentences. Decide the correct conjunctions of the 3 that will fit in the blanks and underline them.

1. _____ she tried really hard she lost the race.

[although , because , since]

2. _____ my wife loves lilies , my sister prefers roses.

[because , whereas , rather than]

3. _____ she comes , I will not talk to her

[even if , although , because]

4. _____ you come with me , I will not go.

[although , whereas , unless]

5. _____ you have told me your name , I will tell you mine.

[although , since , even if]

6. _____ he didn't know what to say , he said nothing.

[because , unless , though]

7. _____ he came into the room , everyone stood up and greeted him.

[although , as soon as , unless]

8. _____ the guard was sleeping , the prisoners escaped jumping over the wall.

[although , while , unless]

9. _____ giving himself up to the enemies he shot himself and died.

[because , whereas , rather than]

10. _____ Sarah is kind and loving everyone likes her a lot.

[because , unless , though]



Contracted forms of Verbs and Negatives

UNIT 3

- A contraction is a short form of a word, used both in spelling and pronouncing the word.
- Contracted forms are used in speech and informal writing. We do not use them in formal writing; for example in business letters.
- Contraction of verbs and how to pronounce them.
Some forms of 'be' and 'have' have contractions. will and would also have contractions.

Verb	Contraction	Pronunciation
am	'm	/ m /
is	's	/ z / or / s /
are	're	/ / (It is pronounced in different ways)
have	've	/ v /
has	's	/ z / or / s /
had	'd	/ d / or / id /
would	'd	/ d / or / id /
will	'll	/ l /

● Where to put contraction of verbs.

The contraction is added to the end of a word, and is marked in writing by an apostrophe ('). The word which comes before a contraction is called a personal pronoun, as these tables show.

Be	am - I'm			
	are - You're	We're	They're	
	is - He's	She's	It's	
Have	have - I've	You've	We've	They've
	has - He's	She's	It's	
	had - He'd	She'd	It'd	I'd You'd We'd They'd
Will	He'll	She'll	It'll	
	I'll	You'll	We'll	They'll
Would	He'd	She'd	It'd	
	I'd	You'd	We'd	They'd

UNIT 3

Contracted forms of Verbs and Negatives

● Other words can also take contractions.

- Eg:- 1. Who's there 4. There's someone at the door.
 2. Here's the bus. 5. Mary's my friend.
 3. What's the matter? 6. Dinner's ready.

's is a contraction of 'is' in all these examples.

● Negative Contractions and how to pronounce them.

Verb	Negative	Contraction	Pronunciation	
be :	is (not)	- isn't	/iz/	/iznt/
	are	- aren't	/a:/	/a:nt/
	was	- wasn't	/wɒz/	/waz//wɒznt/
	were	- weren't	/wɜ:/	/wɜ:nt/
have :	have	- haven't	/hæv/	/hævnt/
	has	- hasn't	/hæz/	/hæznt/
	had	- hadn't	/hæd/	/hædnt/
do :	do	- don't	/du:/	/dənt/
	does	- doen't	/dʌz/	/dʌznt/
	did	- didn't	/did/	/didnt/
modal auxiliaries	will	- won't	/wil/	/wəont/
	can	- can't	/kæn/	/kənt//kənt/
	would	- wouldn't	/wud/	/wudnt/
	could	- couldn't	/kud/	/kudnt/
	should	- shouldn't	/fud/	/fudnt/
	might	- mightn't	/maɪt/	/maɪntnt/
	must	- mustn't	/mʌst/	/mʌsnt/
	ought(to)	- oughtn't(to)	/ɔ:t/	/ɔ:tnt/
	need	- needn't	/ni:d/	/ni:dnt/

Note:- 'am' and 'may' have no negative contractions. 'shall' has a rare contraction 'shan't'.

Note:- Verb contraction or negative contraction?

With 'be' (is , was , are , were) + not. (Eg: That's not right.)

with 'have' and 'modals' verbs + n't. (He hasn't come) (They can't do

UNIT 3

Contracted forms of Verbs and Negatives

Eg:- be :	I'm not an artist She's not hungry	OR	(This choice is less common) (She isn't hungry) They weren't at home.
have :	I've not met him (This is much less common)	OR	I haven't met him.
do :	-		I don't eat fish. We didn't see him.
modals :	-		He couldn't swim. You mustn't forget.

01 Give the short forms (contracted forms) of the following.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. do not - | 6. is not - | 11. could not - |
| 2. did not - | 7. are not - | 12. must not - |
| 3. does not - | 8. will not - | 13. had not - |
| 4. have not - | 9. shall not - | 14. would not - |
| 5. has not - | 10. cannot - | 15. should not - |

02 Give the correct full forms of the following contracted forms.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. he's - | 6. he didn't - |
| 2. he's got - | 7. he doesn't - |
| 3. he'd - | 8. he hadn't - |
| 4. he'll - | 9. he won't - |
| 5. he can't - | 10. he wouldn't - |

03 Write the full forms of the given contracted forms. If there are two lines, two different short forms can be written.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. I'm - | 1 am | 6. he's - | He is He has |
| 2. We've - | | 7. it's - | |
| 3. doesn't - | | 8. there's - | |
| 4. didn't - | | 9. that's - | |
| 5. wasn't - | | 10. who's - | |

UNIT 3

Contracted forms of Verbs and Negatives

④ write the full forms of the given contracted forms. If there are two lines , two different forms can be written.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. hadn't - | _____ | 6. daren't - | _____ |
| 2. mustn't - | _____ | 7. What're - | _____ |
| 3. couldn't - | _____ | 8. How's - | _____ |
| 4. shouldn't - | _____ | 9. We'd - | _____ |
| 5. needn't - | _____ | 10. You'd - | _____ |

⑤ Give the contracted forms of the following.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. You have got - | _____ | 6. He has got - | _____ |
| 2. You are - | _____ | 7. She will - | _____ |
| 3. It is not - | _____ | 8. He does not - | _____ |
| 4. I cannot - | _____ | 9. What is - | _____ |
| 5. They do not - | _____ | 10. We will not - | _____ |

⑥ Write the contracted forms of the highlighted parts in the blanks in the second sentence. No 1 is done for you.

1. You **should not** talk too much. You shouldn't talk too much.
2. They **have** written the script. They written the script.
3. Let **us** go home now. us go home now.
4. He **did not** play cards. He didn't play cards.
5. I **could not** find my pen. I couldn't find my pen.
6. Here **is** your book. is your book.
7. I **would** ask him to stay. would ask him to stay.
8. Who **is** this girl? is this girl?
9. They **had** forgotten their passport. had forgot their passport.
10. Where **are** you from ? are you from ?

Contracted forms of Verbs and Negatives

- ◎ The expression **she's** can be the contracted form of 'she is' or 'she has'.
07 Read the following sentences and state what full form of the verb is used in them. Underline the correct answer in the brackets.

1. She's never been to England. [She is / She has]
2. There's someone at the door. [There is / There has]
3. The dog is happy. It's had its meal. [It is / It has]
4. He's not interested in cricket. [He is / He has]
5. There's a problem with my phone. [There is / There has]
6. She's a Singer from India. [She is / She has]
7. He's gone to the supermarket. [He is / He has]
8. It's a very sad situation. [It is / It has]
9. There's been an explosion in the town. [There is / There has]
10. She's returned from America. [She is / She has]

- 08** Write the full forms of the contracted forms highlighted in the given brackets.

1. My youngest brother can't read. []
2. She's only three years old. []
3. Vennila is proud. She's won the 'Super Singer' title. []
4. The children won't go to school today. []
5. There isn't any butter left in the fridge. []
6. I've lost my brief case in the bus. []
7. I don't know how to use this phone. []
8. She'll help us do the decoration. []
9. I'm cold. Could you lend me a sweater please? []
10. We didn't go to the movie last night. []

UNIT 3

Contracted forms of Verbs and Negatives

⑨ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the negative form of the verbs 'to be' (isn't , aren't , wasn't , weren't)

1. This book _____ mine.
2. Sena and Sharmila _____ married.
3. That _____ the correct answer.
4. My brother _____ here at the moment.
5. We _____ living in Kandy now.
6. It _____ Monday today.
7. There _____ many people in the village.
8. Ruby's surname _____ Nixon.

⑩ Spot the two words in full form in each of the following sentences and rewrite their contracted forms in the brackets. No 1 is done for you.

1. You are fairer than your sister Mary. [you're]
2. We have had little rain this year. []
3. You had better go and see your doctor. []
4. The policeman would not believe the thief's story. []
5. Manohari is not taking part in the play. []
6. Flies do not bother us in the summer. []
7. Tilak had not been absent once this term. []
8. I will not attend the meeting tomorrow. []

⑪ Spot the two words in full form in each of the following sentences and rewrite their contracted forms in the brackets. No 1 is done for you.

1. 'You must not be late to office' said the boss. [mustn't]
2. There will be noodles for dinner today. []
3. Who would like to play chess with me? []
4. I have not had my lunch yet. []
5. She will be coming after office. []

UNIT 3

Contracted forms of Verbs and Negatives

6. Sena could not catch the first train. []

7. There were not any mangoes in the box. []

8. Ravi has sprained his leg. []

◎ When writing business letters or compositions do not use the contracted forms. It is better to write the full forms.

◎ There is no such contraction as 'ain't'. It is used in speech in certain parts of England.

◎ Learn to distinguish between 'whose' and 'who's , its and it's.

1. The dog wagged its tail. (possessive)

2. I think it's going to rain. (It is)

12 Complete these sentences choosing the correct word from the brackets and filling in the blanks.

1. A dog wags _____ tail when _____ happy. [its / it's]

2. ' _____ mobile phone is this ?' the teacher asked. [who's / whose]

3. 'I _____ got your dictionary' [haven't / hasn't]

4. Myna thinks _____ a lovely small garden. [its / it's]

5. _____ the man of the match this season ? [whose / who's]

6. I hope you _____ hungry now. [ain't / aren't]

7. Ranjan _____ like watching t.v serials. [doesn't / don't]

8. You _____ better stop smoking. It can ruin your health. ['ve / d']

UNIT 3

Quantifiers

- Uncountable nouns in English do not have plurals and cannot be counted in the normal way. So we use quantifiers as a way of measuring them. The basic quantifiers are 'some', 'any', 'a little' and 'a lot of', but there are many more.
- One group of quantifiers is common with food items. They refer to the measure or the containers in which we get them. Look at the following examples.

- Eg:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a <i>bag of</i> rice | 6. a <i>tube of</i> toothpaste. |
| 2. a <i>bottle of</i> milk. | 7. a <i>pound of</i> sugar. |
| 3. a <i>can of</i> oil. | 8. a <i>bar of</i> chocolate. |
| 4. a <i>jar of</i> jam. | 9. a <i>glass of</i> water. |
| 5. a <i>packet of</i> biscuit. | 10. a <i>slice of</i> bread. |

- 01 Fill in the blanks in the following phrases with the correct quantifiers from the boxes.

bar	bowl	sheet	box	string
heap	packet	plate	pile	reel

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a _____ of matches. | 6. a _____ of clothes. |
| 2. a _____ of soup. | 7. a _____ of beads. |
| 3. a _____ of sandwiches. | 8. a _____ of soap. |
| 4. a _____ of stones. | 9. a _____ of tea. |
| 5. a _____ of cotton. | 10. a _____ paper. |

- Quantifiers are (also) words used to state the quantity or amount of something without stating the actual OR precise number.
- Quantifiers answer the questions such as 'How many' and / or 'How much?'
- Quantifiers can be used with PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS and UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS.
- There are 3 main types of quantifiers.
 - Quantifiers used with COUNTABLE NOUNS.
 - Quantifiers used with UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS.
 - Quantifiers used either with COUNTABLE OR UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS.

1. Large quantity quantifiers:-

-'much' is used with uncountable nouns.

-'many' is used countable nouns.

-'lots of' , 'a lot of' , 'plenty of' can be used with BOTH NOUNS.

Eg: 1. I don't have **much** money (UCN)

2. I don't have **many** friends. (CN)

3. I have **lots of / plenty of** apples. (CN + UCN)

2. Quantifiers of Relative quantity (imply more than one) 'several' , 'number of' are used with countable nouns.

Eg: 1. **Several** children were killed in the fire.

2. A **good number of** students passed the entrance exam.

3. 'most' , 'most of' (CN and UCN) These mean **more than half** , a majority of or almost all.

Eg: 1. **Most** of the students passed the test.

4. 'Enough' is used with CN and UCN. It implies a sufficient quantity. It is used with positive , negative and questions.

Eg: 1. I have eaten **enough chocolate** for today.

5. Small quantity quantifiers

'few' 'a few' 'little' 'not many' 'not much' 'a small of number' etc.

'little' 'a little' 'not much' are used with UCN.

'few' 'a few' 'not many' are used with CN.

'a few' , 'a little' means that there is not a lot of something but there is enough.

- Eg: 1. There are *a few* mangoes. (*enough mangoes*)
 2. There are *a few* people at the meeting. (*enough people*)
 3. I know *a little* English. (*enough to manage*)

few / little - means that is not enough of something.

- Eg: 1. There are *few* supporters. (*not enough supporters*)
 2. There is *little* money. (*not enough money*)
 3. They know *little* English. (*not enough to manage*)

◎ 'any' - can be used before countable and uncountable nouns usually in questions and negative sentences.

- Eg: 1. Have you got *any* tomatoes? 4. Help yourself to *any* sandwich.
 2. I can't remember *any* names. 5. I can't see *any* difference.
 3. He is not taking *any* chance.

◎ 'some' - Some is usually used as a counterpart to 'any' in many circumstances.

- Eg:- 1. I am bringing *some* friends for the party. ('some' is used both with countable and uncountable nouns)
 2. I want to have *some* coffee.
 3. I like *some* pop songs. (not all)
 4. I can see *some* change. (not much)

◎ In this case of countable nouns 'some' means 'a few'.

'some' and 'any' are used to indicate indefinite number when it is not easy or not necessary or not important to say How many ? OR How much ?.

- Eg: 1. There are *some* postcards in my bag.
 2. There are *some* students in the class.
 3. There are *a few* cherries in the basket.
 4. There are *a few* mistakes in the list.

UNIT 3

Quantifiers

01 Choosing the correct quantifiers of the three. Fill in the blanks to complete each one of these sentences.

02 Match these questions with the answers given below. Put the correct answer number in the box.

- (a) Do we have any eggs in the fridge?
- (b) How much water do we have left?
- (c) How many chairs do you have in your room?
- (d) Are there a lot of pages in that book?
- (e) Is there any petrol in the tank?
- (f) Do we have enough ice-cream for the party?
- (g) Do you have enough milk for all?
- (h) How much butter is there on the table?

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. No, not too many. | 5. More than enough ; we needn't buy any. |
| 2. Just a little. | 6. I don't have much, but it's enough. |
| 3. Not much. | 7. There aren't any. |
| 4. Just a few. | 8. There isn't any. |



03 Cross out the wrong quantifier in these sentences and write the correct one in the brackets. No 1 is done for you.

- 1. How ~~many~~ rice do you have for the alms giving ? [~~much~~]
- 2. I want only a few milk for my pudding. [~~little~~]
- 3. There aren't much mangoes in the basket. [~~many~~]
- 4. How many petrol did you buy? [~~little~~]
- 5. Did someone of the students attend the meeting? [~~any~~]
- 6. How many meat do we need? [~~little~~]
- 7. There is a few butter in the dish? [~~little~~]
- 8. There are a few ink in the bottle. [~~little~~]

UNIT 3

Quantifiers

- 04 Fill in the blanks with the correct quantifier or article from the list.

a few

any

a little

much

some

many

a lot of

1. How _____ children do you and Roshan have?
2. I don't have _____ patience and I find chess boring.
3. We only have _____ eggs. We should buy some more.
4. In the bus accident _____ people were injured. We don't know how many?
5. When you mix the cake, add _____ wine too. It makes it really tasty.
6. When you go out, buy me _____ apples and a bottle of Coke.
7. I don't need _____ advice from you. You don't understand my problem.

- 05 Fill in the blanks with the correct quantifier or article from the list.

a few

any

a little

much

some

many

a lot

1. Do you like this programme? 'Not _____. You can change the channel if you want'.
2. Lots of people in Spain like to take _____ siesta (sleep) during the hottest part of the day.
3. I have been to America _____ times. Twice in 1998 and again last year.
4. Could you give me _____ information about the buses in the city centre?
5. _____ people think Dayan is stupid, but he is actually quite intelligent.
6. Only _____ pieces of cakes are there in the box we have to buy some more.
7. There is a _____ people in Kandy town today to watch the Perahera.

UNIT 3

Quantifiers

⑥ Cross out the wrong intensifier in these sentences and write the correct one in the bracket provided.

1. Have you got some brothers or sisters. []
2. There are a little people at the gate. []
3. There isn't many butter in the dish. []
4. How many flour do your need? []
5. I don't want to do something to night. []
6. I need much information on bus service. []
7. There is a few milk in the jug. []

⑦ Fill in the blanks with the correct quantifiers from the boxes and complete these sentences.

any a few a little a lot of enough no too many too much

1. The pot is empty. We have _____ milk-rice.
2. The bus is fully crowded. There are _____ people in it.
3. The tea is very sweet. You have put _____ sugar in it.
4. Today is a Poya day. There are only _____ vehicles on the road.
5. We have to buy some eggs. We haven't _____ number of eggs.
6. Today is a Sunday. There are _____ of people on the beach.
7. I am very hungry now. I ate only _____ in the morning.
8. There aren't _____ visitors at the museum today. It is closed on Fridays.

- 08 Fill in the blanks with the correct quantifiers from the boxes and complete these sentences.

(very little) (plenty of) (too much) (none) (much) (a few) (any) (very much)

1. Is there _____ body in the library?
2. No, there are _____. All have gone home.
3. There is _____ water in the tank. We had no rains for months.
4. Mala is putting on weight. She eats _____.
5. What games do you like? I like football matches _____. It is really thrilling.
6. This is not a big hospital. There are only _____ doctors.
7. Tomatoes are very cheap. There is _____ tomatoes in the market.
8. I have a very light breakfast. I don't eat _____.

- 09 Make statements about the following table by filling in the blanks with the correct quantifiers from the list

(very little) (a few) (no) (enough) (plenty) (less)

children	text books	pens	chairs	bananas	cakes	milk
30	15	35	30	0	4	2 litres

There are 30 children in our class.

1. We have _____ of pens for all.
2. There are _____ number text books for the class.
3. We have _____ chairs for 30 students.
4. There are _____ bananas for the children.
5. There are only _____ cakes for the children.
6. There is _____ milk for 30 children.

- ⑩ Make statements about the following table by filling in the blanks with the correct quantifiers from the list

least more less plenty no enough

children	rice	bread	milk	chalk	note book	bags	pocket money
30	1 kilo	1 loaf	5 lit	0	50	30	Rs 90

There are 30 children in the class.

1. There isn't _____ rice for all the children.
2. There is almost _____ bread for all the children.
3. There is _____ of milk , for all the children.
4. There are _____ than required number of note books.
5. There are _____ number of bags for all.
6. There is the _____ amount of money for the children to share.

- ⑪ Choose the best quantifier for each blank in the following sentences from the brackets and fill in the blanks to complete them.

1. There are _____ students in the class. [some / any]
2. I have _____ story books ; two cupboards full. [a lot of / much]
3. You make me laugh _____ time you lie. [each / every]
4. There is _____ cheese in the fridge. [many / some]
5. There aren't _____ doctors in my family. [some / any]
6. We had _____ rain in Hatton last week. [a little / a few]
7. I have _____ good friends in my office. [some / much]
8. There is _____ ink in my pen. I should refill it. [little / any]

- 12 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct quantifiers from the box.

any enough plenty good number of several great many many a few

1. I gave Tilak _____ marbles.
2. They got married _____ years ago.
3. Both sides had _____ casualties in the war.
4. _____ buildings were damaged in the earthquake.
5. A _____ students failed the exam.
6. We have _____ of mangoes for all this season.
7. We have _____ ice-cream for all the visitors. We needn't buy any.
8. Did you have _____ to eat this morning?

- 13 Choose the best quantifier for each blank in the following sentences from the brackets and fill in to complete them.

1. We are going to be late. There is _____ traffic. [much / many]
2. The _____ of people driving is unbelievable. [amount / number]
3. I have never seen so _____ cars. [much / many]
4. Can you give me _____ butter? [some / any]
5. I don't have _____ butter on the table. [some / any]
6. I think I have got _____ in my fridge. [some / any]
7. Do you have _____ responsibility in your office? [many / much]
8. This job is great. I have _____ stress. [less / few]

14 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct quantifiers of the three given in the brackets.

1. We saw _____ animals in the Wilpathu National Park.

[enough / much / a lot of]

2. We saw _____ elephants, deer and samburs roaming about freely.

[enough / some / few]

3. We have _____ rice for a week. We need not buy now.

[enough / a lot of / no]

4. The attendance was 100%. _____ the members were present. No one stayed back.

[all / much / no]

5. There is _____ noise. I have a headache.

[several / too much / too many]

6. The manager is under stress. He has _____ things to do.

He needs an assistants.

[too much / too many / enough]

7. The fisherman have caught _____ fish. They are very happy.

[few / plenty of / any]

8. We have _____ sugar left. We have got to buy 2 or 3 kilos.

[any / plenty / not much]

9. We are looking for an efficient manager. So far we haven't found _____.

[any one / someone / no one]

10. A fire broke out in the city and _____ shops have burnt down to ashes.

[several / plenty / enough]

15 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct quantifiers of the three given in the brackets.

1. There are _____ policeman on the sea beach. There is going to be a public meeting. [a few / several / some]
2. By 5 O'clock there will be a huge crowd. I think _____ people will attend the meeting. [a few / not many / a lot of]
3. We have had no rain for months. There is _____ water left in the reservoir. There may be a power cut. [not much / not many / too many]
4. Sarah bought some flour , sugar and butter. She didn't buy _____ eggs because she had no money. [a few / any / a little]
5. I eat _____ for my breakfast , but I eat a heavy dinner. [a few / several / very little]
6. Australia and Denmark produce _____ of milk. So they export it all over the world. [not much / plenty / too many]
7. The hungry fox was looking for some food to eat. But he couldn't find _____. [a few / several / very little]
8. _____ can use a mobile phone inside the examination hall. [anyone / noone / everyone]
9. The President introduced some new laws. but _____ people supported his polices. [not much / not many / too many]
10. _____ of the A/L students was presented a lap-top by the old students of the school. [No one / some one / each one]

16 Fill in the blanks choosing quantifiers from the brackets.

1. I think I did _____ better than last time in the test. [little / a little]
2. I think I did _____ better than last time. [a lot / many]
3. I think I probably made _____ mistake, but i did well overall. [a few / few]
4. Do you think _____ of your suggestions will be accepted by all? [much / any]
5. I think _____ of my suggestions will be accepted. [a great many / a great deal]
6. The opinion polls say there isn't _____ support for Mr. Donald. [many / much]
7. How _____ seats will the democratic party win? [many / much]

17 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct quantifiers from the brackets.



1. There is _____ food for Oliver. It is not enough.
He wants some more. [no / very little / a lot of]



2. There are _____ candies for the children.
It is not sufficient for them. [any / plenty of / very few]



3. There is _____ rice and curry for Simon.
He is happy. [a lot of / not enough / too many]



4. There are _____ of balloons for all the children.
They are happy and gay. [any / plenty of / none]



5. There is _____ of milk. It is brimful and
spilling over. [enough / too many / too much]



6. Haran can't eat so much. He has an _____ of rice
and curry. [excessive amount / a few / a little]



7. This is bus is over crowded. Some are men travelling on
the footboard. There are _____ passengers.
[very little , too many / too much]

● A preposition is a word normally 'placed before' a noun, (as its name suggests) noun phrase or some other element.

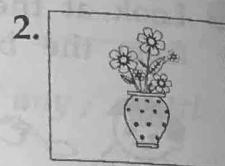
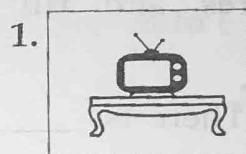
● Here is a list of the most common prepositions:-

at, by, for, from, in, of, on, with, down, behind, between, during, into, near, off, over, round, through, to, under, up, until, till

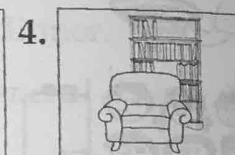
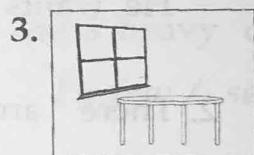
● In the following examples we can see prepositions of positions, time and place.

01 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

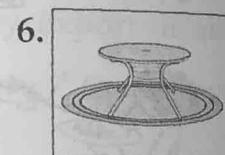
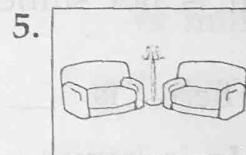
1. The television is _____ the table.



2. The flowers are _____ the vase.



3. The table is _____ the window.



4. The bookshelf is _____ the chair.

5. The lamp is _____ the two chairs.

6. The rug is _____ the teapoy.

02 Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of time.

1. The cinema stars _____ 6.30 p.m.

2. We celebrate the Christmas _____ the 25th of December.

3. We celebrate the Children's Day _____ the month of October.

4. You are not well. You should rest _____ 2 or 3 days.

5. We are visiting Singapore _____ the next April holidays.

6. We can't wait _____ 6 O'clock. We will miss the train.

7. The bank is open _____ 9 O'clock _____ 5 O'clock.

8. We have been using mobile phones _____ early 1990s.

UNIT 4

Prepositions

- ③ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct prepositions of place. Choose from the list below.

above at behind between from in near on

1. The organizers have decided to meet _____ Sranga's house.
2. The English Day was held _____ the school Main Hall.
3. Every time Peter jumped _____ the horse , he trembled.
4. Matheran is a Hill station _____ Mumbai.
5. The Hill Station is 2,625 feet _____ sea level.
6. The Hill Capital Kandy is 120km _____ Colombo.
7. There is a field of grass _____ the stables.
8. The public library is _____ the park and the stadium.

- ④ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct prepositions of time from the boxes.

at before between from in on since to

1. The English Day Programmes started _____ 8.30 a.m.
2. Vesak is celebrated _____ the month of May.
3. The Children's Day was celebrated _____ 21st October.
4. We can meet the bank manager _____ 9.30 and 10.30.
5. I have been living in Colombo _____ my childhood.
6. Saranya usually gets up _____ sun rise.
7. The library is open _____ 8.30 to 5.30.
8. It is only two weeks _____ Christmas.



UNIT 4

Prepositions

05 Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of place or position.

across

along

at

next to

off

on

through

under

1. The printer is kept _____ to the computer on the table.
2. Kamal and Nizan stood _____ the tree while it was raining.
3. Everybody is sitting _____ the table waiting for the dinner to be served.
4. My car keys are _____ the table but I forgot to take them.
5. Peter fell _____ while he was riding his horse.
6. We need a boat to get _____ the river.
7. The river runs _____ the town.
8. The farmer planted the coconut trees _____ the fence.

06 Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box

at

across

below

between

by

from

in

on

1. Jayanthi was born _____ Colombo.
2. She studied _____ Bishop's College.
3. She finished her B.A Degree _____ Delhi University.
4. Jayanthi reached the summit of Everest _____ May 21st, 2016.
5. Nasrudin took a traveller _____ the lake in his boat.
6. The city of Macau is lined _____ colourful buildings.
7. The pool _____ the waterfall has greenish water.
8. There is a physical relationship _____ the aeroplane and birds.

UNIT 4

Prepositions

⑦ Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of place or position.

after before during for since till until within

1. Sri Lanka gained its independence _____ India.
2. Sri Lanka was called Ceylon _____ it became a Republic in 1972.
3. I have not seen Ranjini _____ last Monday.
4. Ramesh was selling newspapers _____ he found a job as a news-reader.
5. Kenta and his family visited Sri Lanka _____ their vacation.
6. The library will be open _____ 6.p.m.
7. A news reader writes out and edits the news _____ a few minutes.
8. Balu has been singing for films _____ 35 years.

⑧ Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box

above across around from of over to with

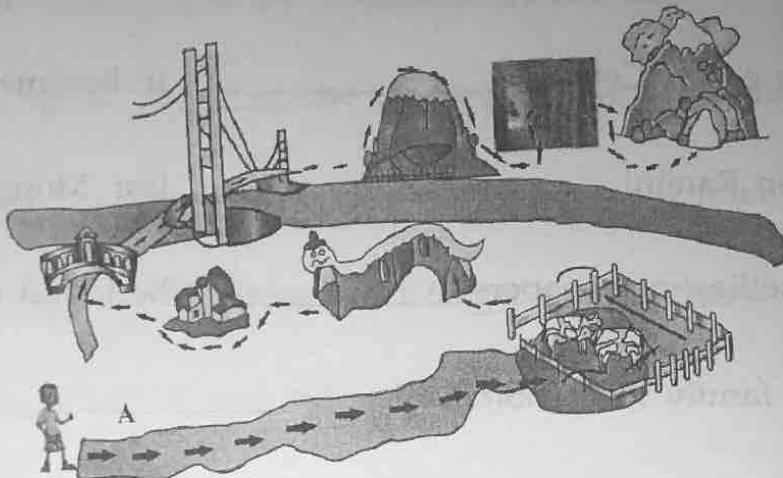
1. Inaccessible Island Rails roam freely all _____ the island.
2. It is because they have no fear _____ predators.
3. Feugian Streamer Ducks run _____ water thrashing their short wings.
4. We drove _____ the temple and reached the town.
5. Emperor Penguins cover the eggs _____ their feathered skin.
6. The farmer Hill station is over 2000 metres _____ sea level.
7. Japanese have access _____ modern technology.
8. Jayanthi earned her B.A degree _____ the University of Delhi.

UNIT 4

Prepositions

- ⑨ Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box.

across along around down into over
 over over through through under up



You walk 1 _____ the road , then jump 2 _____ the fence and run 3 _____ the field ; jump 4 _____ the fence again and walk slowly 5 _____ the tunnel. After that walk 6 _____ the farm and go 7 _____ the little bridge. Then you can see a hanging bridge and walk 8 _____ it. Next , climb 9 _____ the hill and come 10 _____. After that go 11 _____ the dark forest and walk carefully 12 _____ the cave.

- ⑩ Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box

along at during for in on opposite since

1. The meeting is _____ half past two _____ the afternoon.
2. Sri Lanka has been an Independent country _____ 1947.
3. This house gets very cold _____ winter.
4. Oxford has been a centre of learning _____ over a thousand years.
5. It is our fifth anniversary next month. We got married in 2011 _____ the 8th of February.
6. We stayed in a small hotel _____ the coast.
7. My flat is just _____ the supermarket.

UNIT 4

Prepositions

⑪ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct prepositions of directions from the boxes.

{ below } { from } { into } { off } { onto } { over } { through } { to }

1. A fly fell _____ his soup while he was eating it.

2. A monkey jumped _____ the roof and broke the tiles.

3. The teacher has gone _____ the library again.

4. The prisoners have escaped _____ the jail.

5. A strong wind blew Diana's hat _____ her head.

6. The train is running _____ the long tunnel.

7. Some crows are flying _____ the fish market.

8. The temperature sometimes goes _____ freezing point in winter.

⑫ Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box

{ across } { among } { by } { during } { for } { in } { of } { with }

1. India is the largest country _____ South Asia.

2. Matheran Hill Station is favourite _____ the tourists.

3. It is in the state _____ Maharashtra.

4. It is declared an eco-sensitive region _____ the Indian government.

5. India is well known _____ its cultural diversity.

6. Nuwara Eliya is rich _____ enchanting scenic beauty.

7. Amitha was busy with her homework _____ the last few weeks.

8. You should not run _____ a busy road. You may be knocked down.



UNIT 4

⑬ Fill in the blanks with special prepositions followed by some verbs or adjectives.

about by for of on over to with

1. My compositions was full _____ mistakes.
2. India and Pakistan often dispute _____ the Kashmir issue.
3. We are annoyed _____ our noisy neighbours.
4. Why are you so rude _____ your teachers?
5. The hotel we stayed in was nice but we were not happy _____ the food.
6. My teacher is not satisfied _____ my progress in French.
7. Let's go to an Italian hotel. I am not keen _____ Indian food.
8. The policemen are responsible _____ maintaining law and order.

⑭ Fill in the blanks with special prepositions followed by some verbs or adjectives.

against by for in of on to with

1. My dad was angry _____ me for getting home late.
2. I am thankful to you _____ your help.
3. Raman died _____ a heart attack at the age of 35.
4. I was impressed _____ the new film.
5. Are you interested _____ art or music?
6. Linda is married _____ a Canadian.
7. Fidel fought _____ all injustice and finally captured power in Cuba.
8. The Chief Guest spoke _____ the importance of modern technology.



- 15** Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct prepositions of direction.
Choose from the boxes.

towards past out of into down around along across

1. Sherina hit the ball _____ the tennis court.
2. We drove _____ the A9 road to Kandy.
3. The bees buzzed _____ my head.
4. After picking coconut, Nalin climbed _____ the tree.
5. The woman poured the milk _____ the jug.
6. Randima walked _____ the museum to the library.
7. When the show was over, we walked _____ the cinema.
8. The rocket sped _____ the surface of the moon.

- 16** Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct prepositions of direction.
Choose from the boxes.

along around off onto out of towards through up

1. The cricket ball went _____ the window.
2. The children walked _____ the lake to the animal farm.
3. We walked straight _____ the main road to the light house.
4. The cat jumped _____ the box.
5. We didn't wait for the lift. We walked _____ the stairs to the 3rd floor.
6. The mad dog came running _____ me and I took a dash.
7. We get _____ the train at the next station.
8. We can get _____ the bus here. The '176' bus stops here.

UNIT 4

Prepositions

- 17 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct prepositions of directions.
Choose from the box.

up under towards through to over into from

1. We cycled _____ Colombo to Jaffna in two days.
2. Tilak sent some money _____ his brother.
3. The pilgrims walked _____ the hill to Adam's Peak.
4. The helicopter developed engine trouble and fell _____ the sea.
5. The thief jumped _____ the parapet wall and entered the house.
6. The train runs _____ the long tunnel in five minutes.
7. The angry bull ran _____ the boys to charge them.
8. The tired farmers slept _____ the shady banyan tree.

- 18 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct prepositions of directions.
Choose from the box.

up through opposite around along against after across

1. There is a bridge _____ the river.
2. The dog ran _____ the cat to seize the fish.
3. The plane flew _____ the wind so it got late.
4. The children walked _____ the beach collecting sea shells.
5. The scouts are sitting _____ the camp fire.
6. The postoffice is just _____ the pharmacy.
7. We drove slowly _____ the hill along the winding narrow road.
8. There is a gravel road running _____ the forest.

UNIT 4

Prepositions

① Fill in the blanks with the special prepositions.

at by from from for of to with

- Everyone was surprised _____ the news.
- Your handwriting is similar _____ mine.
- Are you short _____ money at the moment.
- I feel sorry _____ your friend. He is really in trouble.
- The city centre is crowded _____ tourist.
- Your plan seems quite different _____ mine.
- Please don't shout _____ me; Be nice to me.
- Sally has been suffering _____ a severe headache since last week.

② Fill in the blanks with the special prepositions.

about at for for of on from with

- I congratulated Mayoo _____ passing his driving test.
- You are always suspicious _____ my intentions.
- I have searched _____ John everywhere.
- Shani is leaving _____ Canada tomorrow.
- They wear warm clothes to protect themselves _____ the cold.
- Don't throw stones _____ the birds. It is cruel.
- At the hotel they provide us _____ all the facilities.
- Jim usually complains _____ everything.

UNIT 4

Collective Nouns

01 Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the given list of group names.

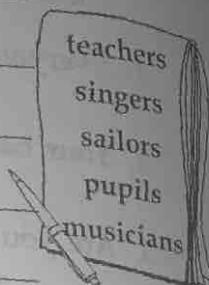
A

1. A company of _____
2. A troop of _____
3. A party of _____
4. A gang of _____
5. A bench of _____



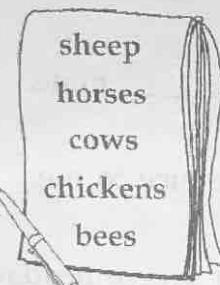
B

6. A band of _____
7. A class of _____
8. A crew of _____
9. A choir of _____
10. A staff of _____



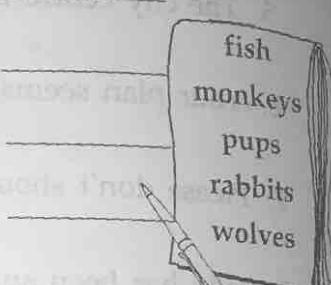
C

1. A swarm of _____
2. A flock of _____
3. A herd of _____
4. A brood of _____
5. A team of _____



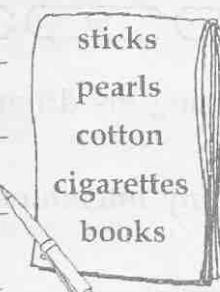
D

6. A litter of _____
7. A nest of _____
8. A shoal of _____
9. A pack of _____
10. A troop of _____



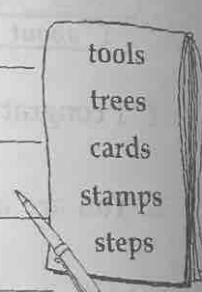
E

1. A library of _____
2. A packet of _____
3. A reel of _____
4. A string of _____
5. A bundle of _____



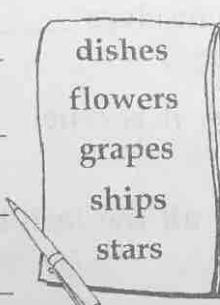
F

6. A set of _____
7. A clump of _____
8. An album of _____
9. A pack of _____
10. A flight of _____



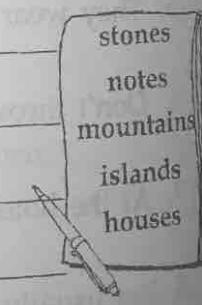
G

1. A bunch of _____
2. A bouquet of _____
3. A fleet of _____
4. A galaxy of _____
5. A set of _____



H

6. A row of _____
7. A wad of _____
8. A chain of _____
9. A group of _____
10. A heap of _____



UNIT 4

Collective Nouns

- ② Fill in the blanks with the correct nouns and from the boxes.

[musicians] [sailors] [singers] [dancers] [directors] [actors] [workers] [judges]

1. A company of _____ from London arrived in Colombo to stage Shakespeare's plays.
2. A troupe of Indian _____ will perform at the Cultural Centre next Sunday.
3. The board of _____ will resign after their last meeting for this year.
4. A gang of railway _____ are laying the tracks.
5. A bench of five _____ will hear the case next Monday.
6. A band of 12 _____ will give a recital next Saturday at the BMICH.
7. The Captain and his crew of 60 _____ arrived at the Colombo port.
8. A choir of ten _____ sang the college song at the Prize Giving last Saturday.

- ③ Fill in the blanks with the correct collective nouns from the boxes.

[box] [boquet] [bunch] [clump] [flight] [library] [pack] [packet]

1. We gifted a _____ of flowers to our English teacher on her birthday.
2. The children gave the monkey a _____ of bananas.
3. Anu brought me a _____ of BOP tea leaves from Nuwara Eliya.
4. I bought a _____ of matches for my grandpa last night.
5. Our English teacher has a _____ of books at home.
6. The scouts put up their tent under the _____ trees.
7. We walked up a steep _____ of steps to the 3rd floor of the hospital.
8. There is one playing card missing from this _____.

UNIT 5

- A suffix is a word's grammatical ending.
- There are **derivational suffixes** and **inflectional suffixes**.
- **Derivational suffixes** tell us what type of word it is.

Eg: -or , in actor , indicates a noun.

- **Inflectional suffixes** tell us something about the word's grammatical behaviour.
- Eg: -s , in actors indicates that 'actors' is a plural noun.
other examples are ; -ed , -er , -est , -ing , -s , 's

(They indicate past form of verbs , comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives ; present participles , simple present and possession)

- Here is a list of some of the most important suffixes.

-er	-or	-ess	-ness		(Nouns)
-ity	-al	-a-t-ion	-ment	-hood	(Abstract nouns)
-ist	-ian	-ese			(Nouns or adjectives)
-al	-ent	-ive	-ous	-ful	(Adjectives)
-ize	-ise	-ate	-en	-ify	(Verbs)
-ly	-ward	-wards			(Adverbs)

Eg: happily , homeward(s) , quickly , naturally

- 01 Choose the correct suffixes from the given list and fill in the blanks in these sentences.

1. The countryside is more peace _____ than the cities. [-ly , -ful , -ness]
2. A number of home_____ families live on the city pavement. [-ly , -ful , -less]
3. Happi_____ in marriage is a matter of luck. [-ful , -ness , -less]
4. Narcotic drugs can serious_____ affect your health. [-ly , -ness , -full]
5. Paper cups , jute bags and cane baskets are environment friend_____ items. [-ly , -less , -ful]
6. Hydrogen is light_____ than oxygen and nitrogen. [-ly , -er , -al]
7. Tennis is the fast_____ game in the world. [-ful , -er , -est]
8. Eggs, chicken and mutton are cost _____ food items. [-less , -ly , -all]

UNIT 5

Suffixes

② Fill in the blanks with the correct suffixes from the list.

-able

-ar

-ful

-ly

-ous

1. Jackie Chan is a popul _____ action hero.
2. Sophia is a very fashion _____ lady.
3. Dog is a faith _____ animal.
4. Sri Lanka is fam _____ for its high quality tea.
5. Students in a child friend _____ class are very happy.

③ Underline the correct endings of the highlighted words in these sentences.

1. Issac Newton was a great scient [ific / ist / ify].
2. There is a lot of improve [-ment / -al / -ous] in Ravi's school work.
3. Kiwi is the nation [-s / -ality / -al] bird of NewZealand.
4. China has a lot of natural and hum [-an / -anity / -ane] resources.
5. My child [-ish / -hood / -like] was full of sorrows and tears.

④ Underline the correct endings of the highlighted words in these sentences.

1. Saranga has designed the invit [-ee / -ation / -or] cards for the event.
2. The Highways Department is going to wid [-er / -est / -en] the main road.
3. Foreign companies pay an attract [-tion / -ive / -ed] salary to their workers.
4. Electri [-cal / -city / -fy] is a versatile power. We can it for many purposes.
5. The Health Department needs a lot of fund to modern [-ize / -fy / -ate] the medical services.

UNIT 5

Suffixes

- ⑤ Choose the correct word of the 3, (a), (b), or (c) for the blanks numbered 1-7.

India is the ①. _____ country in South Asia. This sub continent is rich with ②. _____ scenic beauty. Cherrapunji is one of the ③. _____ areas in the world. Nohkilakai falls is the tallest waterfall in India. The greenish water makes the pool more ④. _____. Matheran Hill station is another ⑤. _____ tourist spot. It is ⑥. _____ closer to Mumbai in the state of Maharashtra. It is declared an eco ⑦. _____ region by the Indian government.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | (a) larger | (b) largest | (c) largely |
| 2. | (a) enchanting | (b) enchanted | (c) enchantment |
| 3. | (a) wetter | (b) wetting | (c) wettest |
| 4. | (a) attractive | (b) attraction | (c) attracted |
| 5. | (a) favourable | (b) favouring | (c) favourite |
| 6. | (a) locating | (b) located | (c) location |
| 7. | (a) sensitive | (b) sensuous | (c) sensible |

- 06 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words of the three , (a) , (b) or (c)

UNIT 5

Suffixes

- 07 Underline the correct endings of the words highlighted in the following paragraph.

Japanese are intelligent (-ently / -ent / -ence) and very hard working (-s / -er / -ing) people. They are always very punctual (-ally / -al / -ality). They have access to amazing technology (-logy / -logist / -logical). They have a highway passing through a building (-er / -ing / -ers). Japanese are very strong willed people. They experience near (-er / -est / -ly) 1500 earthquakes every year. They see it as their duty to maintain a clean neighbour (-ly / -hood / -ing).

- 08 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct form of the same word from the 3 options given; a , b or c.

- ⑨ Underline the correct endings in the brackets.

1. C.W.W Kannagara is the father of free education [-tor / -tion / -live] in Sri Lanka.
 2. Ramesh is famous for his photographs [-y / ic / ically] memory.
 3. The Children's Day programme was conducted [-ed / -or / -ing] on October 1st.
 4. Gold is the most expensive [-es / -ive / ively] of all metal.
 5. Meena attends school very regularly [-tion / -rly / -ate]. She seldom stays back.
 6. Tennis is the most tiring [-ing / -ful / -some] game of all.
 7. Sena is a highly influential [-za / -tial / -ce] person in the political circles.

UNIT 5

Adjectives

- Adjectives describe the qualities of people , things , places etc.

Eg: 1. My sister is tall and slim.
2. She has black hair.
3. She is a beautiful kid.
4. She is very clever.

- ⦿ Adjectives come before a noun. Then we call it a modifier of noun.
It is also called an attributive adjective.

Eg: 1. My aunt is a **young** lady.
2. The coconut palm is a **tall** tree.
3. Blue water lily is the **national** flower of Sri Lanka.

- ⦿ More than one adjectives can modify the same noun

Eg: 1. Dharshan is a tall strong sportsman.
2. Venice is a beautiful old city.
3. We have a new digital television.

- ⦿ Adjectives also come after the verb 'be'. In this position it is called the **complement**. It is also called the **predicative adjective**. It describes a quality of the subject.

- ⦿ Instead of 'be' we can use other linking verbs

Eg: become , look , seem , stay , get

1. It is becoming dark

2. Raniini seems to be very 1

3. My friend looks

- The following order of adjectives before a noun is preferred.
feeling, size, age, colour, defining

Eg: 1 That is a beautiful green Ipanema.

2. The King rods on an old black dog.

2. The King rode on an old black
3. Nila has true favour little him

4. Mohan works for a famous American medical company.

UNIT 5

Adjectives

① We can have more than two adjectives in a series including more than one adjectives of the same type.

- Eg:
1. My grandpa enjoyed a fine old French wine.
 2. Raja is a young Indian musical genius.
 3. Peter Smith has a splendid white Arab horse.

② Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Most adjectives have Comparative forms using '-er' or 'more' and Superlative forms using '-est' or 'most'.

Eg:

Positive		Comparative		Superlative
large	-	larger than	-	the largest
small	-	smaller than	-	the smallest
famous	-	more famous than	-	the most famous
expensive	-	more expensive than	-	the most expensive
good	-	better than	-	the best
bad	-	worse than	-	the worst

③ 'very' or another adverb of degree can modify most adjectives.

Eg: very good , really happy , quite large , too hot , incredibly strong
more careful.

④ Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct adjectives from list below.

{ vast } { tiny } { tall } { small } { heavy } { fat } { enormous } { big }

1. An elephant is a _____ animal.

2. A rat is a _____ creature.

3. An ant is a _____ insect.

4. A giraffe is a _____ animal.

5. A pig is usually a _____ animal.

6. The Pacific is a _____ ocean.

7. The Himalayas is an _____ range of mountains.

8. A truck is a _____ vehicle.

UNIT 5

② Fill in the blanks with the correct (best) adjective from the list below.

dirty	fierce	gentle	poor	pretty	rich	strong	ugly
bad	easy	frightened	funny	good	happy	hard	valuable

1. A parrot is _____
2. An eagle is _____
3. A pig is _____
4. A king is _____
5. A porter is _____
6. A cow is _____
7. A tiger is _____
8. A horse is _____
9. Milk is _____
10. Alcohol is _____
11. A gem is _____
12. Maths is _____
13. English is _____
14. A skylark is _____
15. A chicken is _____
16. A monkey is _____

③ Fill in the two blanks in these sentences with adjectives - one from list A and the other from list B. No 1 is done for you.

A	active	happy	hefty	short	sick	skinny	soft	tall
---	--------	-------	-------	-------	------	--------	------	------

B	bony	cheerful	fat	slim	smart	smooth	strong	weak
---	------	----------	-----	------	-------	--------	--------	------

1. Anita is obese. She is short and fat.
2. Dharshan is handsome. He _____ and _____.
3. Kamal is golly good. He is _____ and _____.
4. My grandma is old. She is _____ and _____.
5. Oliver is poor. He is _____ and _____.
6. Regina is witty. She is _____ and _____.
7. Ali is a boxer. He is _____ and _____.
8. Silk is very nice. It is _____ and _____.

UNIT 5

Adjectives

- ④ Fill in the two blanks in these sentences with adjectives - one from list A and the other from list B. No 1 is done for you.

A beautiful clean entertaining handsome interesting modern simple silent

B attractive brilliant comfortable educative informative painless peaceful witty

1. My sister's room is _____ and _____
2. Iswarya is _____ and _____
3. Soorya is both _____ and _____
4. The film Pearl Harbour is very _____ and _____
5. Horton Plains is a _____ and _____ hill top.
6. Smart cities have _____ and _____ apartment houses.
7. Documentary films are _____ and _____.
8. My doctor said cataract surgery is very _____ and _____.

- ⑤ Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in the brackets. (Comparative or Superlative)

1. My house is _____ than Ranjan's. [small]
2. A peacock is _____ than a parrot. [beautiful]
3. Football is the _____ game of all. [interesting]
4. Elephants usually live _____ than other animals. [long]
5. A tiger is the _____ animal in the world. [dangerous]
6. A holiday by the sea is _____ than a holiday in _____ the mountains. [good]
7. Gold is _____ than silver or platinum. [expensive]
8. Bill Gates is the _____ man in the world. [rich]

UNIT 5

Adjectives

06 Fill in the correct form of the adjective in the brackets (Comparative or Superlative)

1. Spring is a _____ season than all others. [happy]
2. Somaliya is the _____ country in the world. [poor]
3. Smoking is a _____ habit than drinking alcohol. [bad]
4. North Pole is the _____ place on the earth. [cold]
5. Nila is the _____ girl in our class. [tall]
6. Pettah is the _____ shopping centre in Colombo. [busy]
7. Srikanth is the _____ cricketer of this season. [good]
8. Wilma is _____ than her sister Amala. [thin]
9. My hair is _____ than Anu's hair. [long]
10. America is _____ than China. [strong]

07 Fill in the correct form of the adjective in the brackets (Comparative or Superlative)

1. My brother's handwriting is _____ than mine. [good]
2. Health is _____ than wealth. [important]
3. Blood is _____ than water. [thick]
4. Everest is the _____ peak in the world. [high]
5. Harry Potter is the _____ story I have ever read. [interesting]
6. Jane is the _____ of all the four sisters. [beautiful]
7. The elephant is _____ land animal in the world. [large]
8. Michael Jackson is the _____ singer and dancer of all. [popular]
9. A blue whale is many times _____ an elephant. [large]
10. Dolphin is the _____ animal of all. [intelligent]

UNIT 5

Adjectives

⑤ Underline the correct degree of adjectives that fits the blank in these sentences.

⑩ Fill in the blanks with the comparative form of the adjectives highlighted in these sentences.

1. This is a nice dog. This is _____ than Tom's dog.
2. Emily is six years old. Her brother is 2 years _____ than her.
3. Science is a difficult subject for me ; maths is a lot _____ than science.
4. Sewing is an interesting hobby but gardening is _____ than sewing.
5. School work is boring , and my homework is _____ than the school work.
6. Skiing is a dangerous hobby but mountaineering is _____ than skiing.
7. Dogs are funny animals and the monkeys are _____ than all animals.
8. Plantains are cheap but dates are _____ than plantains.

⑪ Fill in the blanks with the Comparative or Superlative degree of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. The world Trade Centre is _____ building in Sri Lanka. [tall]
2. New Zealand is a _____ country than Australia. [peaceful]
3. The weather in Kandy is _____ than in Colombo. [cold]
4. Travelling in business class is _____ than the economy class. [comfortable]
5. Colombo is much _____ than Kandy and it is more populous. [big]
6. Mr. Sam, our maths teacher is _____ than our English teacher. [strict]
7. A cow is _____ than a goat. It gives us milk products and cow dung. [useful]
8. Landing on the moon was the _____ achievement of man in
the last century. [amazing]

UNIT 5

Adjectives

① Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

Adjectives can compare two or more nouns or pronouns. Add 'er' or 'more' to an adjective to make the comparative form. The Superlative form of the adjective compares more than two things or people. Add 'est' or 'the most' to an adjective to get the superlative form.

② Fill in the blanks with the Comparative or Superlative degree of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. Pollution and global warming are the _____ environmental problem in the world. [big]
2. The viper is the _____ of all snakes. [poisonous]
3. India is the _____ neighbour to Sri Lanka. [close]
4. The Pacific is the _____ of all the oceans. [deep]
5. The cow is the _____ animal of all. [gentle]
6. Aluminium is _____ than all the other metals. [light]
7. Carbon dioxide is _____ than hydrogen. [heavy]
8. Studying for test is _____ than playing video games. [important]

③ Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. Cheetah is the _____ running animal of all. [fast]
2. Lead is the _____ of all metals. [heavy]
3. Elephants are the _____ animals in Europe. [rare]
4. Crows are the _____ birds seen in Sri Lanka. [common]
5. English is the _____ of all languages to learn. [easy]
6. Trincomalee is the _____ town in Sri Lanka. [hot]
7. The dog is the _____ animal of all. [friendly]
8. A peacock is the _____ of all birds. [pretty]

14 Fill in the blanks with the Comparative or Superlative degree of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. I am _____ than my sister. [tall]
2. My mom thinks that cats are _____ pets than dogs. [good]
3. You look _____ than last month. You have lost weight. [thin]
4. Cars are _____ than trains. [slow]
5. Which is the _____ film of this year? [good]
6. Now Personal Computer are _____ than mobile phones. [cheap]
7. Glass bottles are _____ than plastic bottles. [good]
8. China has a _____ military than that of India. [strong]

15 Fill in the blanks with the Comparative or Superlative degree of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. Colombo is _____ city in Sri Lanka. [big]
2. Naveen is _____ man in our city. [rich]
3. A blue whale is _____ than a shark. [big]
4. Maradona is _____ football player of all. [good]
5. Meena is _____ than Anu. [clever]
6. My grandpa is _____ than my grandma. [old]
7. My laptop is _____ than yours. [fast]
8. Stephen Spielberg is _____ film director in the world. [good]

16 Fill in the blanks with the Superlative degree of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. India is the _____ country in South Asia. [large]
2. The Himalayas is the _____ of all mountains. [high]
3. Nohkilakai is the _____ plunge waterfall in India. [tall]
4. Mumbai is the _____ city in Maharashtra. [busy]
5. Bellum Caves is the _____ cave in India. [long]
6. 'Pataalaganga' (150 feet) is the _____ point in the Bellum Cave. [deep]
7. Young chimpanzees are the _____ animals in our zoo. [funny]

UNIT 5

Adjectives

Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in the brackets. Do as in No 1.

- A. 1. Lotus is a beautiful flower. [beautiful]
 2. Sunflower is more beautiful than the lotus.
 3. Rose is the most beautiful flower of all.
- B. 1. Skiing is a dangerous sports.
 2. Surfing is more dangerous than skiing.
 3. Mountaineering sports of all.
- C. 1. Cricket is an interesting game.
 2. Hockey is more interesting than cricket.
 3. Football is the most interesting of all the games.
- D. 1. Gold is an expensive metal.
 2. Platinum is more expensive than Gold.
 3. Uranium is the most expensive of all metals.
- E. 1. China is a militarily powerful nation.
 2. Russia is more powerful than China.
 3. America is the most powerful of all the nations.
- F. 1. Dogs are intelligent animals.
 2. Elephants are more intelligent than dogs.
 3. Chimpanzees are the most intelligent of all animals.
- G. 1. Snakes are poisonous reptiles.
 2. Cobras are more poisonous than many snakes.
 3. Vipers are the most poisonous of all snakes.
- H. 1. Europeans are industrious people.
 2. Chinese are more industrious than the Europeans.
 3. Japanese are the most industrious people of all.

UNIT 5

Adjectives

18 Fill in the blanks with the Superlative degree of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. Aeroplane is the _____ invention of man. [wonderful]
 2. Nuwara Eliya has the _____ scenic beauty. [enchanting]
 3. Bill Gates Microsoft is the _____ software company in the world. [successful]
 4. Japanese trains are the _____ trains in the world. [punctual]
 5. Peacock is the _____ bird in the world. [beautiful]
 6. Japanese have the _____ technology. [amazing]
 7. Bribery and corruption are the _____ mal-practices of all governments in South Asia. [disgusting]
 8. Pillow fighting and climbing up the grease pole are the _____ New Year events. [amusing]

⑯ Underline the correct degree of adjectives that fit the blanks in these sentences.

UNIT 5

Adjectives

① Underline the correct degree of adjectives that fit the blanks in these sentences.

1. A cow is _____ than a dog.

(a) more useful

(b) useful

(c) most useful

2. Albert Einstein was _____ scientist than any others.

(a) intelligent

(b) the most intelligent

(c) more intelligent

3. This is the _____ hotel in this town.

(a) worse

(b) bad

(c) worst

4. A mouse is _____ than a lion.

(a) weaker

(b) weakest

(c) weak

5. G.C.E A/L is the _____ exam I had in my life.

(a) more difficult

(b) difficult

(c) most difficult

6. Football is _____ than cricket.

(a) most exciting

(b) more exciting

(c) exciting

② Underline the correct degree of adjectives that fit the blanks in these sentences.

1. Michael Jackson is _____ than Elvis Presley.

(a) more popular

(b) popular

(c) most popular

2. Mushrooms are _____ than potatoes.

(a) most nutritious

(b) nutritious

(c) more nutritious

3. I travel by the _____ airlines in the world.

(a) comfortable

(b) most comfortable

(c) more comfortable

4. A desert is _____ than a jungle.

(a) dry

(b) driest

(c) drier

5. A blue whale is the _____ animal in the world.

(a) heaviest

(b) heavy

(c) heavier

6. Sometimes e-mail is _____ than a telephone.

(a) most convenient

(b) more convenient

(c) convenient

UNIT 6 Active Voice and Passive Voice (1)

① Look at the following pairs of sentences.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. [A baker bakes bread
Bread is baked by a baker.] | [Active Voice]
[Passive Voice] |
| 2. [A cheff cooks the dinner.
The dinner is cooked by the cheff.] | [Active Voice]
[Passive Voice] |
| 3. [A farmer milks the cow.
The cow is milked by the farmer.] | [Active Voice]
[Passive Voice] |
| 4. [The people eat frogs in China.
Frogs are eaten in China.] | [Active Voice]
[Passive Voice] |
| 5. [The people take oil from coconut.
Oil is taken from coconut.] | [Active Voice]
[Passive Voice] |
| 6. [The people speak English all over the world.
English is spoken all over the world.] | [Active Voice]
[Passive Voice] |

② In these six pairs of sentences , the first sentences are called Active Sentences because the subject does the action. The subjects are **A baker** , **A cheff** , **A farmer** , **The people** ... etc.

- ③ The verbs in these sentences are **bakes** , **cooks** , **milks** , **eat** , **take** , and **speak** and they tell us what the above subjects do.
- ④ The 'objects' acted upon by these subjects are 'bread' 'the dinner' , 'the cow' , 'frogs' , 'oil' and 'English'.
- ⑤ Now note the 2nd sentences in the six pairs. The objects in the ACTIVE VOICE sentences have become subjects of the PASSIVE VOICE sentences.
- ⑥ Note that , **bread** , **the dinner** , **the cow** , **frogs** , **oil** and **English** have become the subjects of the PASSIVE VOICE sentences.
- ⑦ At the end of the PASSIVE VOICE sentences you find the 'doers' or 'actors' or 'agents'. They are 'by a baker' , 'by a cheff' , 'by the farmer' and 'by the people' is (omitted in the last 3 sentences). The last 3 are called the 'agentles' PASSIVE VOICE sentences.

UNIT 6 Active Voice and Passive Voice (1)

- ④ The actions on the objects are given by the passive forms of the verbs ,
is baked , is cooked , is milked , are eaten , is taken and is spoken.
 - ⑤ is + baked - 'is' is used when the subject is singular (bread)
are + eaten - 'are' is used when the subject is plural. (frogs)
 - ⑥ We use is , are , was , were , has been , will be and other helping verbs
and the past-participles of the verbs in the Passive Voice.

Eg:- is + baked , is + cooked , is + milked ,
are + eaten , is + taken + is + spoken

- ⦿ When the verb is a Regular Verb we just add 'd' or 'ed' to form the past participle.

Eg: bake - baked , cook - cooked , milk - milked

- ⦿ But when the verb is an Irregular Verb we should know the correct Past participle of it.

Eg:- eat - ate , take - taken , speak - spoken , break - broken

- ⦿ We should by heart the past participle of the irregular verbs and use them. A list of the past forms and the past participle of the irregular verbs will help you. Have a look at the list of some common Irregular Verbs on page 85.

- 01 Change the following Simple Present Tense ACTIVE VOICE sentences into PASSIVE VOICE . (You can state or omit the agent)

1. The servant cleans the room everyday.

The room is cleaned every day.

2. They close the bank at 5 O'Clock.

3. The teacher asks an easy question.

4. They play cricket in most South Asian countries.

5. The school invites all the parents for the Prize Giving.

6. The police arrests the criminals.

7. The City Council **helps** the poor senior citizens.

UNIT 6

Active Voice and Passive Voice

② Change the following Simple Present tense Active Voice statements into Passive Voice.

1. The Principal punishes the naughty boys.
2. The postman delivers the letter in the morning.
3. The teacher explains the lessons.
4. Farmers produce rice and maize.
5. Sri Lanka exports tea and rubber.
6. Children call an elephant a Jumbo.
7. We import flour and sugar from other countries.
8. The officers check all the bags at the airport.
9. The government awards scholarships to poor children.
10. They call an ambulance to the accident spot.
11. They rush the injured people to hospital.
12. The boss allows Anu to home early.

③ Change the following ACTIVE VOICE sentences into PASSIVE VOICE (The verbs end with 't' and their past participle are formed by adding 'ed' at the end.)

1. The cashier counts the money.
2. The farmer plants chillies.
3. Williams paints pictures.
4. Scientists invent machines.
5. Tourists visit Sigirya.
6. The farmer collects the eggs.

UNIT 6

Active Voice and Passive Voice (1)

① Change the following ACTIVE VOICE sentences into PASSIVE VOICE. (The verbs end with 'd' and their past participles are formed by adding 'ed'. Do as in No 1.

1. The farmers weed the paddy crop.
The paddy crop is weeded by the farmers.
2. The servant pounds the rice.
3. The mechanic mends the bicycle.
4. The teacher scolds the naughty girls.
5. The captain commands the soldiers.
6. Workers demand high wages.

② Before doing further exercises on Active Voice and Passive Voice, let us have a look at the list of irregular verbs, their past and the past participle forms.

break	-	broke	-	broken	eat	-	ate	-	eaten	drive	-	drove	-	driven
choose	-	chose	-	chosen	fall	-	fell	-	fallen	ride	-	rode	-	ridden
speak	-	spoke	-	spoken	forget	-	forgot	-	forgotten	rise	-	rose	-	risen
steal	-	stole	-	stolen	give	-	gave	-	given	write	-	wrote	-	written
wake	-	woke	-	woken	see	-	saw	-	seen	beat	-	beat	-	beaten
weave	-	wove	-	woven	take	-	took	-	taken	bite	-	bit	-	bitten
begin	-	began	-	begun	blow	-	blew	-	blown	hide	-	hid	-	hidden
drink	-	drank	-	drunk	grow	-	grew	-	grown	cast	-	cast	-	cast
swim	-	swam	-	swum	know	-	knew	-	known	cut	-	cut	-	cut
ring	-	rang	-	rung	throw	-	threw	-	thrown	cost	-	cost	-	cost
sing	-	sang	-	sung	fly	-	flew	-	flown	hit	-	hit	-	hit
run	-	ran	-	run	draw	-	drew	-	drawn	hurt	-	hurt	-	hurt
buy	-	bought	-	bought	show	-	showed	-	shown	put	-	put	-	put
bring	-	brought	-	brought	build	-	built	-	built	shut	-	shut	-	shut
catch	-	caught	-	caught	burn	-	burnt	-	burnt	lose	-	lost	-	lost
fight	-	fought	-	fought	deal	-	dealt	-	dealt	shoot	-	shot	-	shot
seek	-	sought	-	sought	feel	-	felt	-	felt	get	-	got	-	got
teach	-	taught	-	taught	send	-	sent	-	sent	light	-	lit	-	lit
think	-	thought	-	thought	spend	-	spent	-	spent	keep	-	kept	-	kept
					spill	-	spilt	-	spilt	sleep	-	slept	-	slept
										sit	-	sat	-	sat

UNIT 6

Active Voice and Passive Voice (1)

05 Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences.
(The verbs in these sentences are irregular verbs. Look at the list to find the past participle you have to use. (Do as in No 1).

1. They eat snakes in China.
Snakes are eaten in China.
2. We see elephant in our jungles.
3. We take oil from shark liver.
4. They give free books to the school children.
5. They ring the bell every hour.
6. The manager writes the sales report every month.

06 Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences.
Look at the list of irregular verbs).

1. They speak Spanish in many countries.
2. They grow coffee in Brazil.
3. They sing the college song every morning.
4. They weave beautiful silk sarees in India.
5. They drive heavy vehicles on diesel oil.
6. They often steal bicycles in the market place.

07 Change the following Simple Present Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences. Do as in No 1.

1. They make Maruthi Honda cars in India.
Maruthi Honda cars are made in India.
2. They grow pineapples in Hawaii island.
3. We speak Sinhala and Tamil in Sri Lanka.
4. They hold the 'A' Level exam in August.
5. They release the results in March.
6. They admit the students to the University in July.

UNIT 6

Active Voice and Passive Voice T (1)

- Read the following Active Voice Simple Present Tense sentences.

Eg:- 1. Farmers **repair** their tractors.

2. Farmers **plough** the field after the first shower.

3. They **collect** the seed paddy for sowing.

ACTIVE VOICE

4. They **take** oil from coconut.

5. They **drive** the machines with diesel oil.

- Now look at their corresponding passive Voice sentences. Here we use the Past Participles of the verbs highlighted in the above sentences. with 'is' or 'are'. If the subject is singular we use the helping verb 'is'; if the subject is plural use the helping verb 'are'. The 'doers' or the ones who performs the action are omitted in these Passive Voice sentences.

Eg:- 1. The tractors **are repaired**.

2. The field **is ploughed** after the first shower.

3. The seed paddy **is collected** for sowing.

PASSIVE VOICE

4. Oil **is taken** from coconut.

5. The machines **are driven** by diesel oil.

- Rewrite these sentences in the passive Voice .No 1 is done for You.

1. Farmers **clear** the bushes in the field.

The bushes in the field are cleared.

2. Farmers **plough** their paddy field.

3. They **mend** the fences.

4. They **collect** the fertilizers.

5. They **service** their tractors.

6. They **order** their seed paddy.

UNIT 6 *Active Voice and Passive Voice (1)*

② Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.

1. People play cricket in most commonwealth countries..
2. People remember the great heroes of their land.
3. The secretary replies all the letters promptly.
4. The teacher asks easy questions at the exam.
5. Many tourists visit Sri Lanka every year.
6. We use electricity for many purposes.

③ Children face problems when they have to change Active Voice sentences with irregular verbs. We use the past participle of the verbs (both regular and irregular verbs) in the Passive Voice. Children must have a list of irregular verbs and their past participles when converting such sentences into Passive Voice or when writing passive sentences straight away.

④ Now change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences as shown in the two examples below. (You can leave out the 'doers' in the passive sentences)

1. We take oil from Shark liver.
Oil is taken from Shark liver.
2. They eat snakes and frogs in China.
Snakes and frogs are eaten in China.
3. Boys often break windows at school.
4. They choose the US President every 4 years.
5. They do a lot of work every month.
6. They give free books to the children every year.
7. They often steal bicycles in the market-square.
8. Famous authors write wonderful novels.

UNIT 6

Active Voice and Passive Voice (1)

⑧ Let us now look at the following Present Continuous tense sentences and how they can be changed into Passive Voice sentences. Change them as shown in No 1.

1. The women are plucking tea leaves.

1. The men are taking the leaves to the factory.

2. They are drying the leaves at the factory.

3. They are grinding the tea leaves on the machines.

4. Some men are sorting the tea leaves.

5. They are now packing the tea in big boxes.

6. Some others are loading the boxes on a lorry.

7. The lorries are taking the boxes to the Colombo port.

8. The lorries are taking the boxes to the Colombo port.

Active Voice

1. Tea leaves are being plucked.

2. The leaves are being taken to the factory.

Passive Voice

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

⑨ Write down Present Continuous Passive Voice sentences usig the key words given. Do as in No 1.

1. Arrangements / make / for the English Day.

Arrangements are being made for the English Day.

2. The main hall / decorate / for the event.

3. An agenda / prepare / by the committee.

4. Invitations / design / by the art teacher.

5. The children / train / to perform a dance.

6. Songs / practise / by the choir.

7. A script / write / by a grade 8 student.

8. The play / rehearse / by the actors.

UNIT 6 Active Voice and Passive Voice (1)

Now let's see how Present Continuous Active Voice sentences are changed into Passive Voice. It is very simple if you look at the examples below. (The helping verb is or are + being + past participle of the verb are used here)

Eg:- 1. The plumber is fixing the broken pipe.

The broken pipe is being fixed. (by the plumber)

You can omit this if you like

2. The workers are loading the boxes on a lorry.

The boxes are being loaded on a lorry.

3. They are making arrangement for the English Day.

Arrangements are being made for the English Day.

4. The workers are taking the boxes to the harbour.

The boxes are being taken to the harbour.

01 Change the following Present Continuous tense Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences.

1. They are issuing admission cards to the students.

2. The farmers are harvesting the paddy crop.

3. They are transporting the sacks of paddy to the town.

4. Farmers are selling the produce to the traders.

5. The social workers are flying food and medicine to the landslide victims.

6. The ambulance is taking the injured people to the hospital.

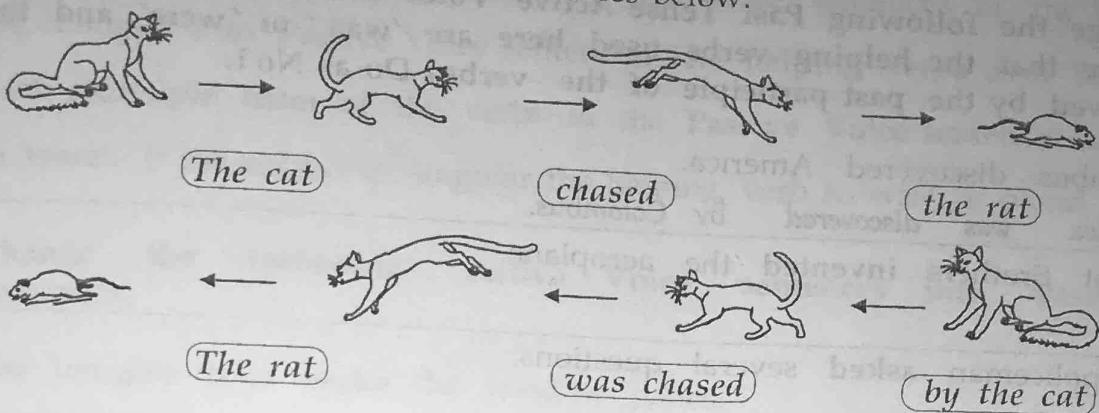
7. The experts are drawing a plan for the smart city.

8. The council is rebuilding the old library.

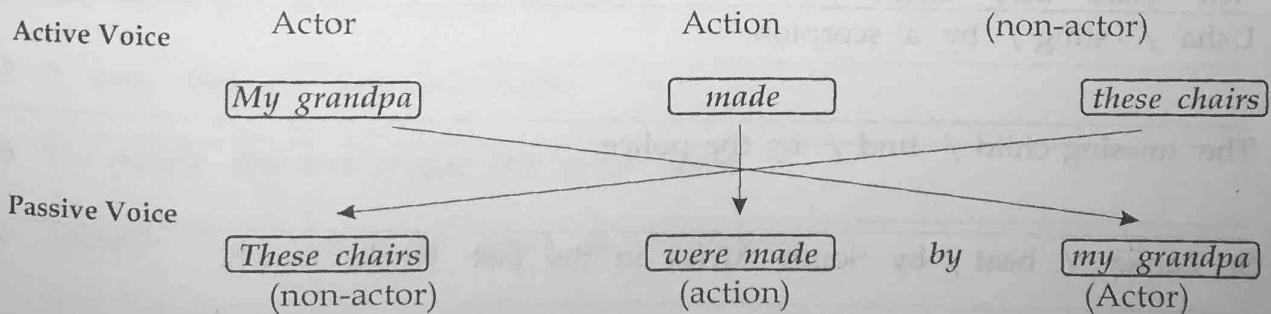
UNIT 7

Active Voice and Passive Voice (2)

- Look at these pictures and the sentences below.



- In sentence 1, the cat is the actor or doer ; the rat receives the action , the rat is acted upon.
- In sentence 2 , the rat is given importance; we talk chiefly about the rat ; we care about what happened to the rat rather than what the cat did.
- In sentence 1 , the cat is the subject. We say the cat **chased**; we focus on what the cat did.
- In sentence 2 , the rat is the subject. We say the rat **was chased** ; we focus on what was done - what happened to the rat.
- In sentence 1 , The cat **CHASED** ,.....
In sentence 2 , The rat **WAS CHASED**.....
This is what makes the difference between the **Active Voice** sentences and **Passive Voice** sentences. In sentence 2 , we say , The rat **WAS CHASED** 'by the cat'. We state the doer (or the agent) of the action '**by the cat**'.
- Let us look at some more examples of Active Voice and Passive Voice sentences.



UNIT 7

Active Voice and Passive Voice (2)

01 Change the following Past Tense Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice.
 (Note that the helping verbs used here are 'was' or 'were' and they are followed by the past participle of the verbs) Do as No 1.

- Colombus discovered America.

America was discovered by Columbus.

- Wright Brothers invented the aeroplane.

- The policeman asked several questions.

- Shanthi borrowed three books.

- The book changed my life.

- They started the meeting at 9 O' Clock.

02 Write Passive Voice Past Tense sentences using the given key words.
 Do as in No 1 and No 5.

- The television / invent / Logie Baird in 1892

The television was invented by Logie Baird in 1892.

- The first Mc Donald restaurant / open / in New York.

- 'Sputnik', the first satellite / launch / by the Russians.

- Obama / elect / President for two terms.

- Ten bikes / steal / from the public park.

Ten bikes were stolen from the public park.

- Usha / sting / by a scorpion.

- The missing child / find / by the police.

- Sri Lanka / beat / by South Africa in the last weeks match.

UNIT 7 Active Voice and Passive Voice (2)

① Now lets look at how some more Active Voice sentences in the Past tense are changed into Passive Voice sentences. The helping verbs used before the past participle form of the verbs in the Passive Voice sentences are 'was' or 'were'. If the subject is singular the helping verb is 'was', if plural it is 'were'.

② Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences.

1. The naughty boys broke the window panes.
2. Someone stole the blue diamond from the museum.
3. The rebels sank two Navy boats in the high-seas.
4. The company gave bonus to the workers.
5. The plumber fixed the leaky pipes.
6. The cashier counted the money.
7. Farmers grew rice and wheat last season.
8. We saw some elephants crossing the road on the way to Anuradhapura.

③ Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences. (The verbs in these sentences are irregular verbs. Look at the list to find the past participle you have to use. (Do as in No 1))

1. Wasim took five wickets in yesterday's match.
Five wickets were taken by Wasim in yesterdays match.
2. The cruel ring master beat the circus animals.
3. The secretary wrote a long report.
4. A stray dog bit Anu last week.
5. The people did not forget the great heros.
6. Ancients Arabs knew Sri Lanka as 'Taprobana'.

UNIT 7

Active Voice and Passive Voice (2)

- ③ Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences. (The verbs in these sentences are irregular verbs. Look at the list to find the past participle you have to use. (Do as in No 1)

1. King Shah Jehan built the Taj Mahal.
The Taj Mahal was built by King Shah Jehan.

2. Kumar spent all his money on alcohol.

3. My son sent me a nice birthday gift.

4. The fire burnt down several shops in the town last night.

5. The people felt the quake last night.

6. Isha spilled the coffee on the carpet.

- ④ Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences. (The verbs in these sentences are irregular verbs. Look at the list to find the past participle you have to use. (Do as in No 1)

1. Our teacher taught us some fine folk tunes this morning.

2. The police caught the thieves in the outer city last night.

3. Jeevan bought a brand new bike yesterday.

4. Sangamitha brought the Bo-Sapling from India.

5. India fought three wars after independence.

6. The company sought Mr. John's legal advice.

- ⑤ Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the Past Passive forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

There was a car accident in the city. Two people _____ (kill) and eight others _____ (injure). Soon there was a good crowd of people. An ambulance _____ (call) at once and the injured people _____ (rush) to the hospital. They _____ (admit) in the Emergency Unit. They _____ (examine) by the doctors and _____ (treat) very carefully. Two of them _____ (discharge) the following day. Two others who _____ (injure) badly _____ (ask) to stay in the ward.

UNIT 7 Active Voice and Passive Voice (2)

06 Rewrite the following past tense Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences as done in No 1 and No 5. Here mention the doers (agents).

1. The hunters killed the lion.

The lion was killed by the hunters.

2. Mother cooked a special lunch.

3. Tilak painted the doors and windows.

4. Meena selected the costumes for the drama.

5. The engineers drew the plan for the smart-city.

The plan for the smart city was drawn by the engineers.

6. They threw the garbage on the road.

7. The rebels blew up the army tank.

8. The officers flew food and medicine to the flood victims.

07 Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences. Do as in No 1.

1. The Academy honoured A.R Rahuman with the Oscar Award.

A.R Rehman was honoured with the Oscar Award.

2. The Principal commended the students for their best results.

The English Association held the English Day in the main hall.

4. They invited the Zonal Director as the Chief Guest.

5. The Chief Guest delivered the Prize Day address.

6. The fire destroyed the beautiful buildings.

7. Everyone congratulated the students on their great achievement.

8. Grade 8 students presented a humourous drama.

UNIT 7 Active Voice and Passive Voice (2)

Now let's change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice.

1. The students welcomed the Chief Guest.

The Chief Guest was welcomed by the students.

2. The teacher asked many questions.

Many questions were asked by the teacher.

01 Now change the following Active Voice sentences in the Past Tense into Passive Voice sentences. No 1 is done for you.

1. The NASA launched Apollo 11 in 1969.

Apollo 11 was launched by the NASA in 1969.

2. The Americans elected Donald Trump the President.

3. Charles Dickens wrote 'Oliver Twist'.

4. Shah Jehan built the Taj Mahal.

5. The farmer picked the tomatoes.

6. Mrs. Sena locked the cupboard.

08 Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences. Do as in No 1.

1. The department gave free uniform to the school children.

Free uniform was given to the students by the department.

2. The children ate egg-noodles for dinner.

3. The engineers built the Crystal Palace based on the lotus effect.

4. They sent Peter Smith to his uncle's farm.

5. Our teacher taught the kids folk songs.

6. The fishermen caught a lot of crabs.

7. We see elephants roaming about freely in our jungles.

8. Americans choose the President every four years.

UNIT 8 Active Voice and Passive Voice (3)

① Let's have a look at how Simple Future Tense sentences with will + verb are changed into Passive Voice sentences.

Eg: 1. They will ask many questions at the interview.

Many questions will be asked at the interview.

2. We will celebrate the Children's Day on October 1st.

The Children's day will be celebrated on October 1st.

② Change the following into Passive Voice sentences. As shown in the examples above.

1. They will display the latest development technology at the exhibition.

2. They will hold the exhibition from 12th to 15th.

3. They will sell the tickets at the entrance.

4. The chairman will lay the foundation stone next Monday.

5. We will play the match in Channai next August.

6. They will give a special discount to the senior citizens.

③ Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice Sentences.

1. The choir will sing the college anthem at the sportsmeet.

2. The Principal will deliver the welcome speech.

3. They will close the shops at 5.30.

4. They will serve the dinner at 8.00.

5. They will complete the new bridge in March 2018.

6. They will open the New Disney land on 16 June 2016.

UNIT 8

Active Voice and Passive Voice (3)

03 Fill in the blanks with the correct past participle forms of the verbs.

1. The Prize giving _____ (hold) next Monday.
2. All parents _____ (invite) for this happy event.
3. The Prize Day Address _____ (deliver) by the Chief Guest.
4. Prizes _____ (distribute) by the Chief Guest's wife.
5. Tuesday _____ (declare) a special holiday.
6. New lesson _____ (begin) on Wednesday.

04 Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences.

1. People will eat more sea food in the future.
2. They will take selfies with the elephant at the zoo.
3. They will break a few field records this years Olympics.
4. The teacher will give two new assignment this term.
5. The referee will blow the whistle at half time.
6. We will choose a new President in 2020.

05 Make Passive Voice sentences using the given key word.

1. Modern buses / will auto-drive / in future.
2. In future cars / will run / on electric power .
3. The bank robbers / will catch / very soon.
4. Next year German and French / will teach / in our school.
5. The price of oil / not bring down / this year.
6. The agenda / will draw / by the secretary / for the meeting.

UNIT 8 Active Voice and Passive Voice (3)

06 Change the following Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences.

1. They will teach nano technology in our schools in 2018.
2. They will build ten smart cities in India before 2020.
3. Farmers will grow more and more organic food in future.
4. The government will spend more money on health service in the years to come.
5. The social service department will send food and medicine to the flood victims.
6. They will show the children some films on wildlife after school.

07 Make Passive Voice sentences using the given key words.

1. The animals / will see / in their natural habitat / in Yala.
2. The script / will write / by Stephen / for his new film.
3. Indians / will beat / by Australians / at the test match.
4. New uniform / will wear / by the Sri Lankan team next year.
5. You / will bite / by leeches / if you go into the estate / without your shoes
6. We / will sting / by wasps / if we play music / on the Sigiriya Rock Fort.

08 Rewrite the following in the Passive Voice. No 1 is done for you.

1. We will finish this lesson next week.
This lesson will be finished by us next week.
2. They will play the next match in Colombo.
The next match will be played by them in Colombo.
3. The police will ask you many questions.
Many questions will be asked by the police to you.
4. They will allow everyone to take the text book to the exam hall.
Everyone will be allowed to take the text book to the exam hall.
5. The children will enjoy the funny deeds of the clowns.
The funny deeds of the clowns will be enjoyed by the children.
6. They will hold the mid term exam this week.
The mid term exam will be held by them this week.

UNIT 8 Active Voice and Passive Voice (3)

⑨ Rewrite the following sentences in the Passive Voice. No 1 is done for you.

1. They will do something to help the poor people.

2. The referee will blow the whistle to start the match.

3. They will spend a lot of money for sports and games.

4. They will teach us new lessons next term.

5. They will invite you to the party.

6. They will hold the final exam in December.

⑩ Rewrite the following Future Tense Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice sentences as done in No 1 and No 5.

1. The workers will finish the job in two days.

The job will be finished in two days.

2. Our school will celebrate the Children's Day tomorrow.

3. Tilak will paint some pictures for the exhibition.

4. Amitha and Suvimal will decorate the hall.

5. They will give the children cakes and buns.

The children will be given cakes and buns.

6. Farmers will grow maize next season.

7. The people will draw the chariot around the temple.

⑪ Fill in the blanks with the correct Future Passive Voice of the verbs given in the brackets. No 1 is done for you.

1. This police has the right clue. The thieves _____ soon. [arrest]

2. This bridge _____ next month. [complete]

3. All bags _____ at the airport before we board the plane. [examine]

4. More rice _____ in the next Maha season. [produce]

5. More ready-made garments _____ next year. [export]

6. The scholarship examination _____ on the 20th of August. [hold]

UNIT 8 Active Voice and Passive Voice (3)

① Let us look at how Present Perfect Tense Active Voice sentences are changed into Passive Voice sentences.

- Eg: 1. The farmer has picked the passion fruits. [Active Voice]
The passion fruits have been picked by the farmers. [Passive Voice]
2. The farmer's wife has collected the eggs. [Active Voice]
The eggs have been collected by the farmer's wife. [Passive Voice]
3. The farmer's son has taken the fruits to the fair. [Active Voice]
The fruits have been taken to the fair. [Passive Voice]
4. The farmer's little daughter has broken some eggs. [Active Voice]
Some eggs have been broken by the little girl. [Passive Voice]

② Now change the following Present Perfect Active Voice sentences into Passive Voice as shown in No 1.

1. The servants have washed the dishes.
The dishes have been washed by the servant.
2. Mary has cleaned the dining table.
3. Mother has cooked the dinner.
4. Mohan has invited his friends.
5. Meena has served the dinner.
6. All of them have eaten the dinner.
7. They have drunk some pineapple juice.
8. They have begun a game of chess.
9. Mohan has beaten father and Meena.
10. Mary has won the last game.

UNIT 8

Active Voice and Passive Voice (3)

13 Fill in the blanks with the correct Present Perfect Passive Voice form of the verbs in the bracket. Use 'have been' if the subject is plural and use 'has been' if the subject is singular.

1. Two million cars _____ so far this year. [make]
2. My mobile phone _____ and I am going to report to the police. [steal]
3. The sales report for this month _____ to the head-office. [send]
4. The hijacked car _____ by the mobile police. [find]
5. The first days match _____ by the management because of the heavy rains. [cancel]
6. The enemy soldiers _____ away by the forces. [drive]
7. New proposals _____ to the special committee. [give]
8. Three coast guard boats _____ by the enemies. [sink]
9. The murderer _____. He will be tired and punished. [arrest]

14 Write Agentless Present Perfect Passive Voice sentences using these words.
No 1 is done for you.

1. the road / close
2. the tree / cut down
3. the bank / rob.
4. the dishes / wash up.
5. the cycle / mend
6. the manager / dismiss.
7. Trump / elect
8. Albert / arrest.

UNIT 9 *Simple Past Tense*

● Read these sentences, the questions and the short answers.

1. Mother **cooked** some milk-rice for the New year
1. Who cooked some milk-rice? Mother cooked. [Subject question]
2. What did mother cook? Some milk rice. [Object question]

● Now write questions to get the answers given below each of the following sentences.

1. The committee **organized** the English Day.

1. _____
The committee organized.
2. _____
The English Day.

2. The art teacher **designed** the invitation card?

1. _____
The art teacher designed.
2. _____
The invitation card.

3. Ruwin and Meena **decorated** the hall.

1. _____
Ruwin and Meena decorated.
2. _____
The hall

4. The English teacher **prepared** the language games.

1. _____
The English teacher prepared.
2. _____
The language games.

5. Rajeswari **selected** the costumes for the drama.

1. _____
Rajeswari selected.
2. _____
The costumes for the drama.

6. Jeevaka and Rajith **watched** a T.V programme.

1. _____
Jeevaka and Rajith watched.
2. _____
A T.V programme.

- ① Look at the following sentences and the questions with interrogative adverbs 'Where' and 'When'. The answers for these questions are names of places and time.

Eg:- 1. James Smith visited Sri Lanka on August 5th.

1. Where did James Smith visit?

Visited Sri Lanka

2. When did James Smith visit Sri Lanka?

On August 5th.

2. Smith's family saw the elephants at Pinnawala on August 7th.

1. Where did they see the elephants?

At Pinnawala.

2. When did they see the elephants?

On August 7th.

- ② Now write similar questions for the following sentences to get the given answers.

1. Smith's family watched Kandyan dance at the Daladha Maligawa on Monday.

1.

At the Daladha Maligawa.

2.

On Monday.

2. Smith's family enjoyed the scenic beauty of Peradeniya on August 9th.

1.

In Peradeniya.

2.

On August 9th.

3. Smith's mother bought Ceylon tea in Nuwara Eliya on the same day.

1.

In Nuwara Eliya.

2.

On the same day.

4. They saw the elephants and monkeys in the Yala on August 10th.

1.

In the Yala.

2.

On August 10th.

UNIT 9 Simple Past Tense

5. They **visited** the National Museum in Galle on August 11th.

1. _____
In Galle.

2. _____
On August 11th.

6. Smith's family **watched** the Coral-Reef in Hikkaduwa on April 11th.

1. _____
In Hikkaduwa.

2. _____
On April 11th.

● Look at the following sentences, the questions and answers. Write similar questions for the other statements.

1. Mohan **met** the bank manager to request for a loan?

1. Who did Mohan **meet**?
The bank manager.

2. Why did Mohan meet him?

To request for a loan.

2. The science society **invited** Saranga to share his experience on English camp.

1. _____
Saranga.

2. _____
To share his experience on English camp.

3. The committee **invited** Mr. Raju Devan to discuss about global warming?

1. _____
Mr. Raju Devan.

2. _____
To discuss about global warming.

4. The king **summoned** a great wizard to cast a spell on his people.

1. _____
A great wizard.

2. _____
To cast a spell on his people.

UNIT 9

Practice on Consonant Clusters

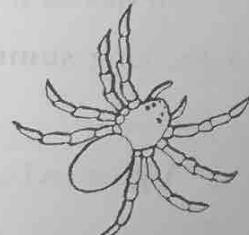
01 Fill in the blanks with the correct consonant clusters and complete the sentences.

1. During autumn the _____een leaves turn yellow, then brown and fall off.
2. Mother bought a loaf of _____ead for our breakfast.
3. The first _____ain to Kandy is at 8.30 a.m.
4. We wear new _____esses on a New Year's day.
5. The Zonal director was the Chief Guest at the _____rize Giving.
6. There is a big _____owd of people at the Perahera.
7. Children are fond of ice _____eam.
8. Father bought me a beautiful _____ock on my birthday.
9. My brother is painting the walls; my sisters is mopping the _____oor.
10. Rani and Pooja look alike ; they are _____in sisters.



02 Fill in the blanks with the correct consonant clusters and complete these sentences.

1. The common crow found in Sri Lanka are _____ack in colour.
2. Our school starts the lesson at 9 O' _____ock in the morning.
3. Our Principal hoisted the school _____ag at the sportsmeet.
4. The cricket ball hit the _____ass windows and shattered it.
5. Mother cooked some milk rice and made some _____eet meat.
6. The mountain top is covered with _____ow during winter.
7. We had _____ied - rice and chicken for lunch.
8. A _____ider has ten legs ; It is a dangerous insect.
9. Sri Lanka is a _____all island in the Indian Ocean.
10. Sri Lanka has a _____esident and a _____rime Minister.



UNIT 9

Practice on Consonant Clusters

- ⑥** Fill in the blanks with the correct consonant clusters and complete the following instructions or warnings.

tr sl sml pl fl br bl bl

1. Do not ock the corridor please.
2. Do not pick the owers, please.
3. Do not ravel on the footboard , please.
4. Do not oke inside the bus , please.
5. Do not ink alcohol before you drive , please.
6. Do not ame others for your failures , please.
7. Do not ay on the road , please.
8. Do not am the door , please.



- ⑦** Fill in the blanks in the following suggestions with the correct consonant clusters and complete them.

sl st pl fr dr cr cl br

1. We should ush our teeth twice a day.
2. We should udy our lessons regularly everyday.
3. You will ighten the little cats if you handle them too much.
4. You should op your car when the red light comes on.
5. You should not imb up electric posts; it is dangerous.
6. You should ess in clean clothes when you go to school.
7. You should ant a tree on your birthday every year.
8. You should not y over spilt milk.



UNIT 9 Practice on Consonant Clusters

03 Fill in the blanks with the correct consonant blends (clusters) and complete these sentences.

pr gr dr fr br cr

1. Martin baked own ead and buns.
2. There is a huge owd at the icket match.
3. Girls in white esses play the um on the New Year's Day.
4. Mother bought me a ock with lovely ils.
5. We walked on the een ass in front of the church.
6. My brother is working at a inting ress.

04 Fill in the blanks with the correct consonant blends to complete these sentences.

cl pl gl sl bl fl

1. On a sunny day the sky is ue;
2. On a rainy day ack clouds gather in the sky.
3. We ean our assroom every morning.
4. Our school ag is ying high in the sky.
5. The ass windows are eaming in the bright sun.
6. We asked Myna ' ay the song once again lease'.
7. The im girl Jayanthi ran owly but steadily and won the race.

05 Fill in the blanks with the correct consonant blends and complete these sentences.

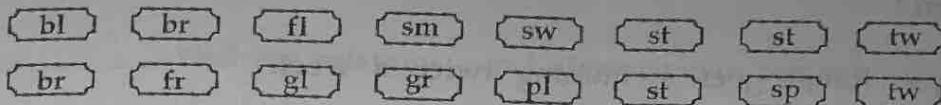
st sm sc sw sk sn

1. Sanath , the master blaster ores runs very fast.
2. If you have talent and ill you can find good jobs.
3. We like the sweet ell of jasmine.
4. The ail carries its shell on its back.
5. ' op' says the red light and ' art' says the yellow , and 'go' says the green.
6. We eat a lot an a hot summer day. It is sticky and stuffy.



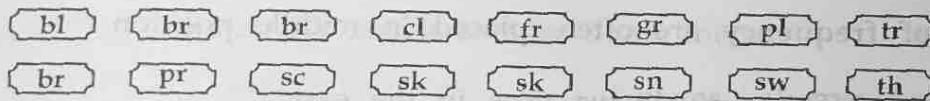
UNIT 9 Practice on Consonant Clusters

08 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct consonant clusters and complete them.



1. Thousands of ____ars ____ingle in the night sky.
2. The angry mob ____ashed the ____ass windows.
3. I went on a picnic with my ____others and ____iends.
4. There are ____enty five ____udents in my class.
5. We saw the ____an swimming ____acefully in the pond.
6. Dharshan is a tall, ____ong ____ortsman.
7. A pilot can ____y the ____ane ; he can't sail a ship.
8. The rebels ____asted the ____idge across the river.

09 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct consonant clusters and complete them.



1. We have ____enty of electronic ____oducts in the market.
2. 'A new ____oom ____ps well' is a common proverb.
3. My little ____other ____oke my mobile phone.
4. Dark ____ouds are gathering in the ____y. It is going to rain.
5. The ____ain runs fast ____rough the long tunnel.
6. Girls in my school, wear pink ____ouse and a black ____irt.
7. People eat ____ogs and ____akes in China.
8. A ____ade 8 boy wrote the drama ____ript.

UNIT 9

Adverbs of frequency

● Adverbs of frequency talk about 'number of times'. They answer the question

'How often?'

Eg:- Ranjit goes swimming twice a week

● Adverbs of frequency form a scale.

1. always	- 'every time'	100%	1. I always study after class.
2. usually	- 'most time'	90%	2. I usually walk to work.
3. generally	- 'most times'	80%	3. I normally get good marks.
4. often	- 'lots of time'	70%	4. I often read in bed at night.
5. frequently	- 'lots of times'	70%	5. I frequently read in bed at night.
6. sometimes	- 'some times'	50%	6. I sometimes sing in the bathroom.
7. occasionally	- 'less times'	30%	7. I occasionally go to bed late.
8. seldom	- 'not many times'	10%	8. I seldom eat mutton.
9. rarely (hardly ever)	- 'not many times'	05%	9. I hardly ever get angry.
10. never	- 'no times'	00%	10. Elephants never feed on other animals.

more often ↑
↓ less often

● Adverbs of frequency are often placed in middle position.

- Eg:- 1. The sun always rises in the east.
2. We usually have hoppers and tea for breakfast.
3. They normally wear a white dress.
4. The trains sometimes arrive late.
5. I have rarely heard a sweet voice like Lata's.
6. You should never drink before driving.

● But they can also appear in front or end position.

- Eg:- 1. Sometimes Roshan is late, but very often he is absent.
2. Why don't you visit us more often?

UNIT 9

Adverbs of frequency

① Choose the correct (best) adverbs of frequency from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. I _____ visit my relations, so I almost never see my uncle.

[usually / seldom / often]

2. I am _____ late for my English class. I am always on time.

[never / always / rarely]

3. James goes to the cinema _____. He almost never goes to the cinema.

[daily / once a year / sometimes]

4. My sister _____ reads a book at night. She is a habitual reader.

[generally / never / often]

5. I _____ eat junk food; I know it is unhealthy.

[always / normally / seldom]

6. We _____ eat noodles for lunch; maybe once a month.

[sometimes / always / never]

② Choose the correct (best) adverbs of frequency from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. I _____ watch T.V serials because I hate them.

[never / always / seldom]

2. They _____ go to bed early because they almost always get up early.

[never / rarely / usually]

3. I had my dinner at the restaurant last Sunday, but I _____ eat at home.

[never / always / usually]

4. Ranjini _____ finishes her work early because she is skilled and experienced.

[never / normally / rarely]

5. It _____ snows in our country so we never can make a snowman on the beach.

[often / never / sometimes]

6. We visit our grandpa and grandma every week. We visit them _____.

[never / rarely / usually]

03 Complete these sentences choosing the best option of the three adverbs of frequency.

1. He almost never sees a doctor because he is _____ sick.
 (a) almost always (b) usually (c) seldom
2. Do you _____ travel to other countries on your summer holidays?
 (a) ever (b) never (c) often
3. I _____ study very hard, so I usually get high grades in school.
 (a) almost always (b) rarely (c) almost never
4. He never gets angry. He _____ has a smile on his face?
 (a) never (b) always (c) seldom
5. It _____ rains in the deserts.
 (a) sometimes (b) never (c) always
6. I _____ go to work by car as my office is not very far.
 (a) rarely (b) always (c) often
7. Father _____ comes home late. It happens at times.
 (a) always (b) never (c) occasionally

04 Fill in the blanks with the best adverbs of frequency. Choose from the list.

1. Radhan _____ goes to the movies. He is very fond of watching films.
 [never / seldom / often]
2. Sarah _____ listens to classical music. She is not much interested in it.
 [often / rarely / always]
3. We _____ eat pizza for dinner. We do not order it regularly.
 [sometimes / usually / hardly ever]
4. Randima _____ complains about her husband. She heaps abuse on him daily.
 [generally / never / always]
5. I prefer tea to coffee but I _____ drink black coffee..
 [seldom / never / sometimes]
6. Frank _____ falls ill. He is very weak and sick.
 [hardly / never / frequently]

UNIT 10 *Past Perfect Tense*

- ① The Past Perfect form of the verb phrase contains 'had' (the past form of 'have') and a past participle.

'had' + past participle (Positive)

Eg: 1. had + finished

2. had + washed

had + not + past participle (Negative)

5. had + not + typed

6. had + not + broken

- ② The same forms are used with all subject pronouns.

Eg: 1. I had + done

2. We had + eaten

7. They had + broken

3. You had + taken

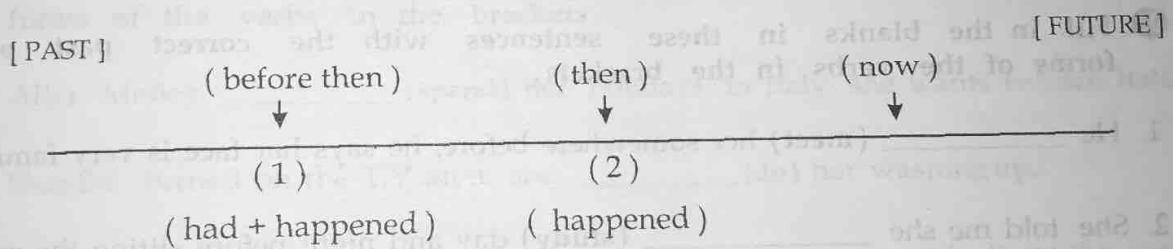
4. They had + broken

5. He + had + finished

6. She + had + washed

- ③ The Past Perfect form of the verb is used to show 'Past in the past' ('before past'). We use this form to show one thing in the past (1) happened before another thing in the past (2).

- ④ Look at the time line given below.



- Eg: 1. The drama **had started**, when we **went** to the main hall.

[We went late. The drama started before we went there.]

2. The crowd **left** the theater, when the play **had finished**.

[The crowd left. The play finished before that]

3. When Sania **entered** the tennis court she **had practised** very hard.

[Sania came to the court. She practised thoroughly before the game]

4. When Roshan **started** the car he **had checked** the tyres and brakes.

[Roshan started the car. He checked the tyres and brakes before that]

01 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct past perfect forms of the verbs in the brackets. Do as in No 1.

1. When I arrived at the cinema the film had started (start).
2. Dipa lived (live) in France before she moved to England.
3. After they eat (eat) the jelly fish, they began to feel sick.
4. If you listen (listen) to my advice you would have got the job.
5. Julie didn't arrive until after I left (left) the city.
6. When we finish (finish) dinner we watched a video.
7. The garden was dead because it be watered (be water) for two weeks.
8. We were late for the flight because we forget our passport.

02 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct past perfect forms of the verbs in the brackets.

1. He met (meet) her somewhere before; he says her face is very familiar.
2. She told me she studied (study) day and night before sitting the exam.
3. The lights went off because we not / pay (not / pay) the electricity bill.
4. The children not / do (not / do) their homework so they are in trouble.
5. She said that she not / visit (not / visit) Paris before.
6. They said they not / eat (not / eat) their breakfast so we took them to a restaurant.
7. Raj was very nervous because he not / study (not / study) well before the exam.
8. He not / use (not / use) e-mail before so I showed him how to use it.

03 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct past perfect forms of the verbs in the brackets.

1. The storm destroyed the house that we _____ (build) two years ago.
2. We _____ (not / be) to Geneva before 2016.
3. Isha ate all the cakes mom _____ (keep) for Aswin.
4. The waiter brought me a meal that I _____ (not / order).
5. We could not remember the poem we _____ (learn) three weeks ago.
6. The children collected the mangoes that _____ (fall) from the tree.
7. Before they went to Kandy to see Dima they _____ (phone) her.
8. Lila _____ (not ride) on an elephant's back before visiting Pinnawala.

04 Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct past perfect forms of the verbs in the brackets.

1. After Molley _____ (spend) her holidays in Italy she wants to learn Italian.
2. Shanthi turned on the T.V after she _____ (do) her washing up.
3. The farmer _____ (feed) the hens before he _____ (collect) the eggs.
4. Lavan was tired and exhausted because he _____ (work) too much last week.
5. Prasanna _____ (practise) his piano very hard before his 'debut' in the Town Hall last night.
6. Meena _____ (learn) some French before her family moved to Paris.
7. They _____ (experience) a lot of hardships before they finally succeeded in business.
8. Christo _____ (own) his car for 5 years before he finally sold them.

⑤ Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.
(Simple past OR Past perfect)

1. Kamal _____ (be) very sick until he _____ (stop) eating too much to beef.
2. Tilak and Nayana _____ (never fight) before they _____ (move) to Colombo.
3. Ajit _____ (never take) alcohol before he _____ (come) to work in the city.
4. When we _____ (call) Myna she _____ (go) to sleep.
5. Molley _____ (tell) me that her father _____ (buy) her a Yamaha piano on her last birthday.
6. I _____ (lose) the keys the manager _____ (give) to me last evening.
7. Jasinta _____ (not join) us to the cinema because she _____ (see) the film twice before.
8. Before the final exam the children _____ (revise) the lessons they _____ (learn) for three terms .

⑥ Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.
(Simple past OR Past perfect)

1. The doctors _____ (given) Haran two pints of blood before they _____ (took) him in for the surgery.
2. The children _____ (learnt) the song by heart before they _____ (sing) at the pooja.
3. We _____ (drive) over 60 kilometres before we _____ (find) the town on the map.
4. Jaffna farmers _____ (never grow) grapes before someone _____ (introduce) it in 1960.
5. Napoleon _____ (win) several battles before they _____ (deaf) him at Waterloo.
6. Emily _____ (written) about 800 poems and they were _____ (find) in her drawers after her death.
7. Hilton has no money in his account he _____ (withdraw) all the money last week.
8. Ravi has been in the accident ward for a month. He _____ (have) a fracture ;he _____ (fall) off his bike. He is recovering slowly.

⑦ Fill in the two blanks in each of these sentences with the Past Simple and the past Perfect forms of the verbs in the bracket. Do as in No 1.

1. When we went (go) to the English Day the Principal had delivered the welcome address.
2. By the time Ranjan _____ (come) to help us we _____ (finish) the decoration.
3. By the time they _____ (take) the sick man to the doctor, he _____ (die) of a heart attack.
4. By the time the monsoon rain _____ (begin) the farmers _____ (ploughed) their fields.
5. When we _____ (land) at the Colombo airport Ravi and Padmini _____ (come) to the ARRIVALS gate.
6. When we _____ (reach) home around midnight Mother _____ (locked) the gate.
7. When I _____ (get) home very late my little sister _____ (eat) all my cakes.
8. By the time we _____ (walk) to the cinema, Tilak _____ (take) the tickets and was waiting for us.

⑧ Combine the two past events given below to show that one event happened earlier than the other. These pairs can be combined using 'before' or 'after'. Do as in No 1.

1. Sena saved enough money. He bought an apartment house.
After Sena had saved enough money he bought an apartment house.
2. Dima sat the Bankers Examination. She prepared for it thoroughly well.
3. Tilak entered the Colombo airport. The security men searched him thoroughly.
4. Tilak went to the 'check in' at the airport. He took his passport and ticket ready in his hand.
5. The secretary submitted the annual report. He checked it for spelling mistakes if any.

6. Christo **started** on his long trip yesterday. He checked the tyres and brake.
-
7. John Smith's family **arrived** in Colombo. They **booked** their hotel and **transport** with their tours.
-

⑨ Read the series of events below and fill in the two blanks in each sentence with either the Past form or the Past Participle form of the verbs in the brackets.

Yesterday was an unlucky day for Dayan.

1. When he _____ (**run**) to the bus stop to catch his office bus the bus _____ (**leave**).
2. He ran back home to get his bike. When he _____ (**take**) his bike he found that the front tyre _____ (**go**) flat. He was furious.
3. He managed to go to office in his friend's car. By the time he _____ (**arrive**) at the office the manager _____ (**close**) the attendance. He had to sign below the red line. He was very sad.
4. He sat down and he wanted to take his files out. When he _____ (**search**) for the key of his drawer in his pocket he found that he _____ (**forget**) it at home.
5. He knew not what to do. He then had a call from his son's school. When he _____ (**answer**) the call, the principal told him that his son _____ (**fell**) off his push-bike.
6. Dayan asked the Principal where his son was then. The Principal told him that he _____ (**brake**) his arm and the head-prefect _____ (**take**) him to the hospital.
7. Dayan explained his situation to the manager and rushed to the hospital. By the time he _____ (**reach**) hospital the doctor _____ (**put**) a POP on his son's arm.
8. He hired a taxi and along with the head prefect took his son home. By the time he _____ (**come**) back home his wife _____ (**lock**) the doors and _____ (**go**) marketing.

Wasn't yesterday an unfortunate day for Dayan?

UNIT 10 *Using the Quotation Marks*

- © **Quotation Marks** are punctuation marks most often used to signal direct quotations; the actual words or text that someone said or wrote.
- © However, they may also signal an unusual use of a word, such as ironic reference or a slang expression. Titles of songs, short stories and other short works are also enclosed in quotation marks in a text. They are often italicized.

Eg:- 1. 'You've just made a silly mistake. I suppose you've never studied any grammar.' 'You're right' Nasrudin admitted.
2. 'My friend, I'm not a wizard. I'm a teacher' replied the young man.
3. 'Remember, my friend, we should not compare ourselves with others' said the fox.

- © Here are some rules for using the quotation marks

Rule 1 : Use double or single quotation marks to set off a direct quotation.

Eg:- "I hope you will come back tomorrow" said Haran.

(He said that he 'hoped I would come back') (It is incorrect)

Rule 2 : Always capitalize the first word in a complete quotation, even in mid sentences.

Eg:- The General said "We've lost the battle but not the war"

Do not capitalize quoted material that continues a sentence.

Eg:- "We've lost the battle", said the General, But not the war
It is in correct.

Rule 3 : Use commas to introduce or interrupt direct quotations.

Eg:- He said 'I don't care'. 'Why, I asked, 'don't you care?'

The rule is optional with one-word quotation.

Eg:- The policeman said 'Halt' OR He said, 'Halt'

If the quotation comes before 'he said', 'she wrote', 'they reported' etc, end the quoted material with a comma, even if it is only one word.

Eg:- 'I'm hungry and tired', he said. 'Wait', mom said.

If a quotation functions as a subject or an object in a sentence, it might not need a comma.

Eg:- "Is 'I'm very sorry' all you can say to me?"

"Saying 'Go to hell' was very rude of him."

Rule 4: Full stops and commas ALWAYS go inside the quotation marks.

Eg:- *The sign said 'stop'. Then it said , 'don't wait , then 'stop' , all within 30 seconds'.*

He yelled , 'Hurry up!'

Rule 5: If a question is within the quoted material , a question mark should be placed inside the quotation mark. It is not outside the quotation mark.

Eg:- *'Will you be my friend for ever ?' asked Rosy.*

Do you agree with the saying 'Beauty is a welcome guest' ? (In No 2 the question is outside)

If a quoted question ends in mid sentence the question mark replaces a comma.

Eg:- *'Will you still be my friend' ? she asked.*

Rule 6: Quotation marks are used for chapter titles in a book , episodes of a T.V serial , songs from music albums , titles of articles etc. It is customary to put them in italics.

Eg:- *Celine Dion performed the theme song 'My heart will go out on and on' in the 1997 film 'Titanic'.*

Rule 7: Use (single) quotation marks for quotations within quotations.

Eg: *"In 'Twelfth Night' , I read 'If music be the food of love play on" said Dilan.*
"In 'Pride and Prejudice' I read 'happiness in marriage a matter of luck".
said Kamal.

Rule 8: Quotation marks are often used with technical terms.

Eg: The doctor said "It is a surgical procedure known as 'trachetomy' , to relieve an obstruction to breathing".

Rule 9: When quoted text runs more than one paragraph start each new one with opening quotation marks ;the closing mark only at the end of the paragraph.

Eg: *The young man came to the king with two small parchments and said*
"Your Majesty , there are the spell that I have prepared for you".

"Whenever you are giving orders to your people use one or many of the words that I have written here. If they smile that means the spell has worked. The most important thing about my spell is that it won't wear off. It'll last forever."

UNIT 10 Using the Quotation Marks

① Put quotation marks where they are needed.

1. Hello said Rohan.
2. You look tired said Newton.
3. May I come in? asked the young man.
4. Yes. answered the old lady, remove your shoes first.
5. Come here! said Grandma I want to see how much you have grown.
6. Is that brown bag mine ? asked Padmini.
7. No. answered the young man, it is mine.
8. What are you doing there ? said Kamal.

② Put quotation marks where they are needed.

1. I want to go swimming, said Ravi.
2. Don't you have any home-work? said mother.
3. Oh mom! replied Ravi, I have almost finished it.
4. Can't I just take an hour off Ravi cried.
5. Yes. answered mom, but only when you have finished your work.
6. But the pool will be closed if I go late, pleaded Ravi.
7. Mom said, then you had better run now.

③ Put quotation marks where they are needed.

1. Did you see the new movie ? asked my friend.
2. Isha saw my birthday gift and exclaimed What a beautiful bike!:.
3. I've just finished reading Beauty and the Beast said Isha.
4. Did Ranjini say It is not my duty , asked the boss.
5. I am going to the town, dad said, for a copy of Sunday Leader.
6. The teacher asked, When did Sri Lanka become a Republic?
7. Grandma likes chewing betel Mahi said let's take some betel for her.
8. I can run faster than any boy in the school boasted Arun.

UNIT 10 Using the Quotation Marks

04 Put quotation marks where they are needed.

1. Your dinner is ready, Mahesh, said Mrs. Martin.
2. Have you posted the letter? Lavan asked Mr. Kumar.
3. It is raining heavily, remarked uncle Albert.
4. Is your mother at home? asked Mrs. Nanda.
5. Usha said her mother, will you help me with dish washing.
6. This bed is too hard, complained grandpa, I can't sleep on it.
7. I am tired, said Sharah, I go to bed now.
8. Have you read Gulliver's Travels? Isha, the teacher asked her.

05 Put quotation marks where they are needed.

1. Hello, my friend, said the fox, why do you look so sad?
2. Did anyone illtreat you? asked the fox.
3. Again the fox demanded, Are you angry with me?
4. No, said the peacock, I don't like my voice.
5. But you are, said the fox, the most beautiful bird in the world.
6. Why should you worry about your voice? said the fox.
7. Thank you, answered the peacock, but I want to sing as beautifully as the nightingale.
8. Remember, my friend, advised the fox, we should not compare ourselves with others.
9. We have to be content, added the fox, with what we have.

UNIT 10 *Using the Quotation Marks*

⑥ Put in quotation marks wherever they are needed and underline words italics are needed.

1. Mary is trying hard in school this term her father said.
2. No. the taxi driver said politely ,I cannot get you to the airport in 15 mins.
3. I believe, Tilak said , the best time to visit Sri Lanka is from February to May.
4. Sena said, Terminator is the best film I've seen recently.
5. Yesterday Meena said ,This evening I will bring back your book Oliver twist.
6. Modol Duwa , I think , is the best children's story by Dr. Martin Wickramasinghe.
7. Cowards die many times the valliant but once said Julius Caesar.
8. I want to sing as beautifully as a nightingale , said the peacock.

⑦ Put quotation marks wherever they are needed. Underline the words where italics are needed.

1. The teacher told the class , The world is a big place with seven continents and four oceans.
2. Excuse me , said the old man.
3. Can you tell me the time ?he asked.
4. I think it is about 8 O' Clock replied Ajit.
5. Can you show me the way to the town hall ?asked old man.
6. Certainly said Ajit ,you just go down there past the the bank , turn left go straight on and the town hall will be on your right-hand side.
7. That's fine , said the old man. Thank you for your help.
8. You're welcome , have a nice day ,said Ajit.

List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was / were	been	let	let	let
beat	beat	beaten	lie	lay	lain
become	became	became	light	lit	lit
begin	began	begun	lose	lost	lost
bite	bit	bitten	make	made	made
blow	blew	blown	mean	meant	meant
break	broke	broken	meet	met	met
bring	brought	brought	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	read	read	read
catch	caught	caught	ride	rode	ridden
choose	chose	chosen	ring	rang	rung
come	came	come	rise	rose	risen
cost	cost	cost	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
drink	drank	drunk	send	sent	sent
drive	drove	driven	shine	shone	shone
eat	ate	eaten	shoot	shot	shot
fall	fell	fallen	shut	shut	shut
feel	felt	felt	sing	sang	sung
fight	fought	fought	sit	sat	sat
find	flew	flown	sleep	slept	slept
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given	steal	stole	stolen
go	went	gone	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung	hung	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tear	tore	torn
hear	heard	heard	tell	told	told
hide	hid	hidden	think	thought	thought
hit	hit	hit	throw	threw	thrown
hold	held	held	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
leave	left	left	write	wrote	written
lend	lent	lent			

The following verbs can be regular (-ed) or irregular (-t)

Infinitive	Past Simple / Past Participle
burn	burned or burnt
dream	dreamed or dreamt

Infinitive	Past Simple / Past Participle
learn	learned or learnt
smell	smelled or smelt