

ARROW

PERFECT GRAMMAR

FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

PREPOSITION

PREP VERB

ADVERB

ADJECTIVE

NOUN

PRONOUN

CONJUNCTION

INTERJECTION

BOOK - 7

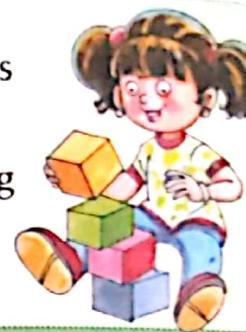


SENTENCE



A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

It is used to say something, to ask something or tell somebody to do something.



I. What type of sentences are these?

1. It's a beautiful day !
2. What time do you wake up ?
3. Clean your room.
4. Republic Day is on 26 January.
5. Flowers bloom in spring.

II. Change the following sentences to interrogative sentences.

1. It was a great sight indeed.

.....

2. Nature's beauty is beyond description.

.....

3. Everybody has heard of Mahatma Gandhi.

.....

4. Honesty is the best policy.

.....

5. No one likes dishonest people.

.....



Grammar Points

There are four types of sentences.

Type of Sentence

- * Declarative Sentence or Assertive Sentence
- * Interrogative Sentence
- * Imperative Sentence
- * Exclamatory Sentence

Use

- makes a statement
- asks a question
- gives a command or makes a request
- expresses strong feelings

Punctuation

- period (.)
- question mark (?)
- period (.)
- exclamatory mark (!)

III. Change the interrogative sentences to declarative sentences.

1. Can the dead come back to life?
.....

2. Who does not know Mother Teresa?
.....

3. Did I ever ask you to do it?
.....

4. Is there any sense in doing this?
.....

5. Wasn't it a wonderful experience?
.....

According to some, there is a fifth sentence type called the optative sentence which expresses wishes.
Example : May God bless you!

IV. Change these declarative sentences to exclamatory sentences.

- 1. You have a very beautiful house.
- 2. They were very happy.
- 3. He has grown very tall.
- 4. People can be very selfish.
- 5. He talks rubbish.

V. Change these interrogative sentences to imperative sentences.

- 1. Will you please go to bed?
- 2. Will you get up early?

3. Will you forget it?
4. Will you think about it ?
5. Can you get it for me ?

VI. What do you say in the following situations? [Write sentences as directed]

1. Your sister has thrown bits of paper on the floor. (imperative sentence)

.....

2. Your friend gives you a good idea. (exclamatory sentence)

.....

3. Your brother is making a lot of noise. (imperative sentence)

.....

4. You find the place interesting. (declarative sentence)

.....

5. You don't know how something happened. (interrogative sentence)

.....

6. Your friend wins a lottery. (exclamatory sentence)

.....



Grammar Points

There are four types of interrogative sentences.

- * Yes / No questions * Alternative questions
- * WH questions * Tag questions

VII. Yes / No questions can be answered with a yes or a no. They begin with auxiliaries

Make yes / no questions.

1. He loves this city. Does he love this city? _____
.....
2. She can ride a bike.
3. She was born here.
4. He has submitted the form.
5. We had a holiday yesterday.

VIII. Alternative questions are questions that provide two or more alternative answers.

In other words, you are giving a choice.

Make alternative questions.

1. We could eat at home or at a restaurant.

.....

2. She teaches in a school, not a college.

.....

3. It's a rented house not their own.

.....

4. I prefer trains to buses.

.....

5. I would like my coffee without sugar.

.....

IX. WH questions begin with a WH word.

[They include: who, why, what, where, when, which, whose, whom, how, how much, how many, how long, how often, and how far]

Complete the conversation with WH words.

Rupa : Hello, Deepa are you ?

Deepa : I am good. And you ?

Rupa : I am fine. were you all these days?

Deepa : I had been to Jaipur.

Rupa : Oh I see ! did you go with?

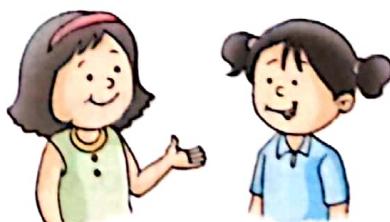
Deepa : I went with my parents.

Rupa : is it from here ?

Deepa : About 200 km.

Rupa : did you stay there?

Deepa : We stayed there for five days.



Rupa :did you see there?

Deepa : We saw many forts and palaces.

Rupa :place did you like the most?

Deepa : I liked Hawa Mahal the most.

Rupa :did you spend on the trip?

Deepa : About Rs. 40,000.

Rupa :did you return?

Deepa : This morning.

Rupa :do you go on such trips?

Deepa : Once a year.



Grammar Points

A **tag question** is a special type of question that is put at the end of many statements. It is used to start a conversation or keep it going. It is also used when someone thinks he or she knows the answer and wants confirmation.

The tense of the tag is determined by the tense of the main verb / auxiliary / modal verb that precedes it. If the statement is positive, the tag is negative. If the statement is negative, the tag is positive.

X. Add a suitable tag question.

1. She is from Japan,?
2. They are going home from school?
3. The Chinese don't like spicy food,?
4. He studies very hard,?
5. She won the first prize,?
6. He hasn't got children,?
7. He didn't recognise me,?
8. He will not do it,?
9. Let's go for a movie,?
10. He should learn English,?

We use tag
questions in spoken
English but not
in formal written
English.

XI. Tick (✓) the right option.

1. Manish and Harish don't like maths,?

do they don't they

2. I am clever,?

am I not aren't I

3. Beena didn't do her homework,?

did she didn't she

4. You have cleaned your car,?

haven't you didn't you

5. You should apologise for what you have done,?

shouldn't you should you

The tag question for a sentence with I am is different.

Example :

I am beautiful, aren't I? (✓)

I am beautiful, am I not? (✗)

XII. Read the conversation below.

Nitish : Wow! What a beautiful painting! Where did you buy it?

Pranav : At a painting exhibition.

Nitish : Was it expensive?

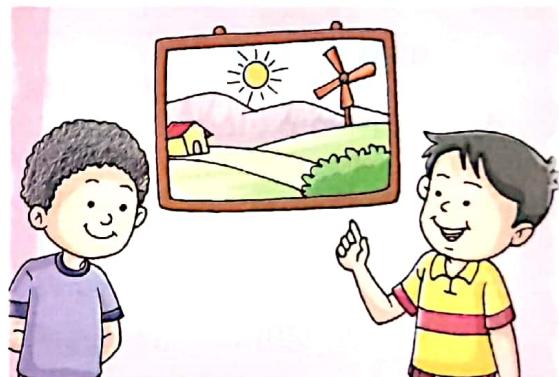
Pranav : Not really.

Nitish : Where are you going to put it?

Pranav : I just don't know where to put it.

Nitish : Put it there. It will look nice.

Pranav : Good idea. I will do that.



Pick out the following from the conversation.

Declarative sentence :

Interrogative sentence :

Imperative sentence :

Exclamatory sentence :



ARTICLES

a, an, the

The words **a**, **an** and **the** are called articles. Articles come before nouns.

Articles can be divided into two types:

Indefinite and Definite.

The words '**a**' and '**an**' are called **indefinite articles**.

The word '**the**' is called the **definite article**.



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

1. Last night, we had been to party. food was very bad.
2. We saw movie last Sunday. It was worst movie we had ever seen.
3. Mrs Ann is English teacher. She is best teacher in our school.
4. I turned on radio to listen to news.
5. This is new mall in this town. mall has shopping section, movie theatre and ice-cream parlour.
6. We bought second hand car last week. Unfortunately car broke down after two days.
7. Wright Brothers invented first aeroplane.
8. My grandfather had heart attack. heart attack has made him very weak.
9. I went on luxury cruise to exotic location. But bad weather ruined entire trip.
10. I sent him email, but mail didn't reach him. I wonder if address was wrong.



Grammar Points

The article 'a' is used before a singular countable noun that begins with a consonant sound.

The article 'an' is used before a singular countable noun that begins with a vowel sound.

We also use 'a' and 'an' when we refer to a countable noun for the first time.

When there is an adjective before a noun, the article 'a' or 'an' should be placed before it.

II. Choose the right article.

1. The train is late byhour today.
2. He isMBA from Osmania University.
3. This isunique piece of jewellery.
4. Allpages of this book are torn.
5. He playspiano andguitar.
6. Whenever I go swimming I getearache andheadache.
7. The station is onright, not onleft.
8. Every winter, birds migrate tonorth. In spring, they fly tosouth again.
9. Mother Teresa servedpoor andneedy.
10.plane leavesairport at 5:30 pm.



Grammar Points

The article 'the' is used when you mention or refer to someone or something again and again. We also use 'the' to refer to specific nouns, either singular or plural.

The article 'the' is used with the names of oceans, rivers, group of islands, canals, musical instruments, special buildings, monuments, hills, mountains, newspapers, holy books, designations, directions, countries such as USA and UK and when there is only one thing of its kind. It is used before superlatives and ordinal numbers. The article 'the' is used with adjectives to refer to a whole group of people. It is also used with decades.

III. Complete the passage with suitable articles.

1. Ashutosh is Indian citizen. He is IAS officer. He has ID card. He is M.A with Ph. D. His father is engineer and his mother is doctor. He is married to Jennifer who is American

citizen. She is interior designer by profession. Ashutosh met her when he visited USA. Ashutosh is intelligent person. He was topper in the civil services exam. He wants to serve poor and improve condition of Indian villages.

2. In early hours of today, there was accident on Vijayawada Highway. There was collision between car and bus. cardriver was taken to hospital in ambulance. X-ray was taken. X-ray showed injury to spine. case has been registered against driver who is absconding after accident.



Grammar Points

We do not use articles with names of:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| * languages | * academic subjects | * sports and games |
| * countries | * names of people | * material nouns |
| * abstract nouns | * meals of the day | * professions |
| * shops | * years | |
| * uncountable nouns such as water, salt, sugar | | |
| * regular places of visit such as school, college, church. | | |
| * names of individual mountains or islands | | |

IV. Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. He goes to the college every Sunday.
2. We will go to Shimla in the summer.
3. She is an European lady.
4. It will take an year for her to recover.
5. Music of this movie is good.
6. President will visit Hyderabad.
7. The sugar is bad for your teeth.
8. We ate the dinner at an restaurant.
9. It is 7 o'clock. But he is still in the bed.
10. This is second time that she has called me.

11. Rich should help poor.
12. He was born in seventies.
13. I have never been to Philippines.
14. Bipen plays piano very well.



Grammar Points

With abbreviations, we decide on the article 'a' or 'an' depending on whether the word starts with a vowel sound or a consonant sound.

*Example : an MLA (M is made up of two sounds a and m)
a US ambassador (U has a y sound)*

V. Complete the following with articles. Omit the article where it is not required.

1. Owls are active at night.
They are not seen during day.
2. I love Christmas. I wake up early in the morning and look for gifts under Christmas tree.
3. I always watch news on television. Sometimes, I listen to songs on radio.
4. Many people died during freedom struggle.
5. Someone has broken into our house. Call police immediately.
6. Mount Everest is highest peak in world.
7. He is agent in insurance company.
8. You must use HB pencil to mark your answers in test.
9. He was sent to prison for theft.
10. She is going to office.

VI. Read the passage below.

A ship is a common mode of transport which can carry hundreds of people at a time. Though it is known to be a safe mode of transport, some disasters have occurred too. In 1893, the ship, Victoria rammed into another ship and sank in just eleven minutes, drowning 358 people. When the Titanic set out on her voyage to cross the Atlantic Ocean in 1912, everyone thought that it was unsinkable. The Titanic struck an iceberg. The iceberg tore six holes into the side of the ship causing the icy water to pour in. There were lifeboats only for half of the passengers. The rest sank with the ship or jumped into the icy sea. About 1513 people perished in the worst sea disaster of all times.



Answer the following questions.

1. How did the Titanic sink?

.....

2. What happened when the Titanic struck an iceberg?

.....

3. In which year did Victoria sink?

.....

4. How did the Victoria sink?

.....

5. How many people perished when the Titanic sank?

.....

NOUNS



TYPES OF NOUNS



Nouns are words that name people, places, animals, things and ideas. The five kinds of nouns are:

- * proper nouns * common nouns
- * collective nouns * material nouns
- * abstract nouns



I. Are the words in bold proper or common? Tick (✓) the right answer.

1. **Tagore** was a great poet.
 common noun proper noun
2. I saw the **actor** on Sunday.
 common noun proper noun
3. We went to visit the **Niagara Falls**.
 common noun proper noun
4. Suresh plays games on his **computer**.
 common noun proper noun
5. We went to **Disneyland** for a holiday.
 common noun proper noun
6. Anil built a **kennel** for his dog.
 common noun proper noun
7. **Mr Davis** lives in Australia.
 common noun proper noun
8. **Camels** can live in deserts.
 common noun proper noun
9. Many people in **Asia** eat rice.
 common noun proper noun





Grammar Points

Proper nouns include names of states, towns, cities, rivers, mountains, seas, countries, brands, streets, monuments, festivals, special buildings, days, months, languages, books, hotels, shops and pets.

Examples : Monday, Delhi, Nehru

Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Common nouns are words used to name a common class of things or people. They are general names. They are not capitalised.

Examples : day, city, person

II. Match each common noun with a proper noun.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. city | Atlantic |
| 2. river | Antarctica |
| 3. monument | The Times of India |
| 4. ship | New York |
| 5. continent | French |
| 6. ocean | Mickey Mouse |
| 7. newspaper | Titanic |
| 8. cartoon | Nile |
| 9. language | Leaning Tower of Pisa |



Grammar Points

Collective nouns represent groups of people, animals or things spoken of as a whole.

Examples : herd of cattle

gang of robbers

III. Fill in the blanks with the right collective noun.

suite flock pack team flight set congregation bouquet bunch band

1. The coach wants a of disciplined players.
2. The magician can perform many tricks with his of cards.
3. The mechanic has a complete of tools.

4. I bought a of green seedless grapes from the market.
5. The dog protects the of sheep when they are grazing.
6. Bina ran hurriedly up the of stairs.
7. We bought mother a of roses.
8. The of musicians played a fast beat number.
9. The priest addressed the
10. The minister occupied a of rooms at the hotel.

IV. Tick(✓) the right nouns and cross (x) the odd ones.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 an anthology of | 2. an army of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> poems <input type="checkbox"/> prose <input type="checkbox"/> books | <input type="checkbox"/> soldiers <input type="checkbox"/> eagles <input type="checkbox"/> frogs |
| 3. a chain of | 4. a colony of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> events <input type="checkbox"/> islands <input type="checkbox"/> fairies | <input type="checkbox"/> spiders <input type="checkbox"/> ants <input type="checkbox"/> beavers |
| 5. a fleet of | 6. a flock of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ships <input type="checkbox"/> cars <input type="checkbox"/> boys | <input type="checkbox"/> tourists <input type="checkbox"/> pigeons <input type="checkbox"/> fish |
| 7. a herd of | 8. a litter of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tigers <input type="checkbox"/> cows <input type="checkbox"/> elephants | <input type="checkbox"/> foxes <input type="checkbox"/> kittens <input type="checkbox"/> pups |
| 9. a pack of | 10. a troupe of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dogs <input type="checkbox"/> birds <input type="checkbox"/> wolves | <input type="checkbox"/> artistes <input type="checkbox"/> dancers <input type="checkbox"/> directors |



Grammar Points

Material nouns denote the matter or material of which things are made.

Example : This shirt is made of cotton.

V. Underline all the material nouns.

1. The scarf is made of silk.
2. Glass is used to make bottles.
3. Do not use covers made of plastic.
4. Bread is made of flour.
5. Oil floats on water.
6. Houses are made of brick and sand.
7. Gold is a precious metal.
8. This bag is made of jute.
9. Aluminium is a light metal.
10. Tyres are made of rubber.



Grammar Points

Abstract nouns denote a quality, action or state. They refer to ideas that we cannot see or touch. Abstract nouns can be formed from adjectives, verbs and common nouns.

Examples: childhood, theft, music, honesty, happiness, growth

Abstract nouns often end in the following suffixes:

-tion -ity -ness -ance -ability -ism -ment -age -ship -acy

VI. Change these words to abstract nouns.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. free : | 2. patriot : |
| 3. develop : | 4. friend : |
| 5. kind : | 6. intelligent : |
| 7. laugh : | 8. lucky : |
| 9. capable : | 10. brave : |
| 11. discover : | 12. invent : |
| 13. describe : | 14. argue : |
| 15. propose : | 16. select : |
| 17. merciful : | 18. beautiful : |

VII. Change the words in brackets to abstract nouns.

1. It is a great meeting you. (please)
2. There is a lot of here. (disturb)
3. memories are sources of great joy. (child)
4. makes a man. (educate)
5. Children have a lot of (curious)
6. is your worst enemy. (angry)
7. She fought for till the end. (just)
8. Good health is the secret to (happy)
9. is power. (know)
10. is the key to (confident / succeed)

VIII. Read the passage below.

Honey and beekeeping have a long history in India. Honey was the first sweet food tasted by the ancient Indians living in forests. The raw materials for production of honey is nectar which is available free from nature. The beekeeper needs to spare only a few hours in a week to look after the colonies of bees. Thus, beekeeping makes for a useful occupation and a source of income for rural people.



Say whether the following are proper, common, material, collective or abstract nouns.

bees	:	beekeeper	:
India	:	nectar	:
honey	:	colonies	:
Indians	:	hours	:
forests	:	production	:
occupation	:	people	:

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable nouns are things we can count using numbers. They have a singular and a plural form.



Singular Nouns (one)



Plural Nouns (more than one)

Uncountable nouns are things that we cannot count in numbers.

Most uncountable nouns are singular while some are plural.



I. Countable or Uncountable? Write C or U in the box.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> hair | <input type="checkbox"/> knowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> information | <input type="checkbox"/> hour | <input type="checkbox"/> rice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> men | <input type="checkbox"/> work | <input type="checkbox"/> bread | <input type="checkbox"/> friend | <input type="checkbox"/> tree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> news | <input type="checkbox"/> furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> idea | <input type="checkbox"/> pants | <input type="checkbox"/> luggage |



Grammar Points

We use 'a' or 'an' before a singular countable noun. We use 'some', 'many', 'a few', 'lots of' with plural countable nouns.

II. Identify the countable and uncountable nouns and write them in the correct columns.

1. People should wear masks to protect themselves from dust.
2. The victims were choked by the smoke.
3. There is some sand in my shoes.
4. Most cars run on petrol.
5. All living things need water to live.
6. The children are playing in the snow.
7. She made cookies from flour.
8. The doctor gave me some advice.
9. Drivers must be careful when there is heavy traffic.
10. My sister drinks a lot of water.

Material nouns and abstract nouns are uncountable nouns.

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns		



Grammar Points

Uncountable nouns cannot be treated as separate objects. This means you cannot make them plural by adding '-s'.

They do not take a / an / a number before them.

To make uncountable nouns countable, we add counting words or measure words such as a piece of, a slice of, a bottle of, a pair of, etc. We can also use some, any, a lot of, much and a little with uncountable nouns.

III Complete the sentences with the given words.

any some a little many a an a few a lot of

1. There is insect on the flower.
2. There weren't people at the mall.
3. He hasn't got money in his bank account.
4. He has knowledge about computers.
5. Samanta speaks English, not much.
6. We have pet at home.
7. People in Asia eat rice.
8. Can you give me information about this course?
9. Add sugar to the juice.
10. There are only animals in the zoo.

IV Underline the right verb.

1. Milk (is / are) healthy.
2. Grapes (is / are) delicious.
3. Monkeys (eat / eats) bananas.
4. There (is / are) enough seats for everybody.
5. No need to hurry. There (is / are) plenty of time.
6. The pants (is / are) new.
7. These jeans (has / have) many pockets.
8. My spectacles (has / have) a red frame.
9. The police (is / are) looking for the gang.
10. The news (is / are) shocking.

V Correct the errors in the following.

1. I want an information.
2. My father gave me some advices.
3. The furnitures are elegant.
4. He has two luggages.

Countable nouns

tell us 'how many', there are of something.

Uncountable nouns tell us 'how much', there is of something.

Mass nouns are

uncountable nouns that refer to groups of specific things such as furniture, crockery, cutlery, luggage, baggage.

5. She has curly hairs.
6. I have many works.
7. Please give me a paper.
8. Keep your valuable in the locker.
9. The scissor is sharp.
10. He wrote many poetries on nature.

VI. Read the following passage.

The **internet** is the world's most popular medium of communication. You can send an **email** to a **friend** in a few **minutes**. You can get all the **information** you need on any topic under the **sun**. There are a number of **books** and other study materials on the internet that can make the learning process very easy. There are lots of **websites** you can visit to gain an endless amount of **knowledge**. With a number of **tutorials** available, you can learn things without having to depend on some other person to come and teach you. Besides these, the internet helps in financial transactions, so there is exchange of **money**. You can buy or sell things online. This makes your **work** easy and saves you a lot of **time**. The internet also helps you find **jobs**, enjoy **music** and watch **movies**. Can you ask more?



Answer the following.

1. Which is the world's most popular medium of communication?

.....

2. How does internet make learning very easy?

.....

3. How can you save time with internet?

.....

4. What helps you learn without having to depend on others?

.....

5. What is the meaning of the expression 'any topic under the sun'?

.....

POSSESSIVE FORM OF NOUNS

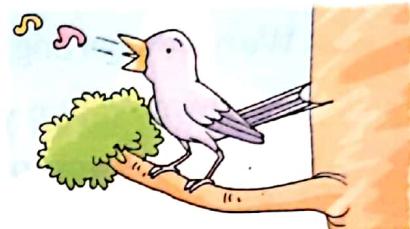


The **possessive form** of nouns in English is formed by using an apostrophe and the letter 's' or only an apostrophe. The apostrophe shows possession.

Example : the girl's teddy bear

I. Use a possessive noun.

1. The cries of the dog.
2. The purse of the lady.
3. The milk of cow.
4. The song of the bird.
5. The bottle of the baby.
6. The newspaper of Sunday.
7. The school for girls.
8. The sister of Richa.
9. The policy of the government.
10. The news of today.



Grammar Points

The **possessive form** of a noun shows possession, ownership, relationship or association. With the addition of 's' (sometimes just the apostrophe), a noun changes to someone or something that owns something.

- * Add an apostrophe +s to singular nouns and to plural nouns that do not end in 's'.
- * Add only an apostrophe to plural nouns that already end in 's'.
- * Add the apostrophe to the second noun when two people share possession of an object.
- * Add the apostrophe to each noun when the two nouns have their own possessions.

II. Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. My **school name** is Vidya Bhavan.
2. My **father name** is Seshadri Rao.

3. I want **three days** leave.
4. This is the **childrens room**.
5. These are the **horses stables**.
6. **Rosy's** and **Lucy's** house is in Jawahar Nagar.
7. The **prime minister's** of India speech was inspiring.
8. The **clock's hands** are on the number 12.
9. This is the **boys hostel**.
10. This is a shop for **ladies garments**.

III. Read the passage and correct all the words in bold.

We have a pet dog. He is very playful and naughty. He always jumps on **dad bed**. Dad doesn't like it at all. He loves to sit on **mom lap**. Mom doesn't mind it but sometimes she is too busy to let him sit. He does something or the other every day. Just the other day, he bit off **Anu shoes**. Anu was very angry because they were new. Yesterday, he jumped into our **neighbour house** and ate up all their **dog food**. They yelled at him and asked him to get away from there. The poor thing got scared and ran fast. He leapt over the fence of **Mr Verma house** and ran across their lawn. I called out to him but he ran into the street. Suddenly there was a car. It was **Sheela aunty car**. She was kind enough to stop the car. I quickly went and brought him home.



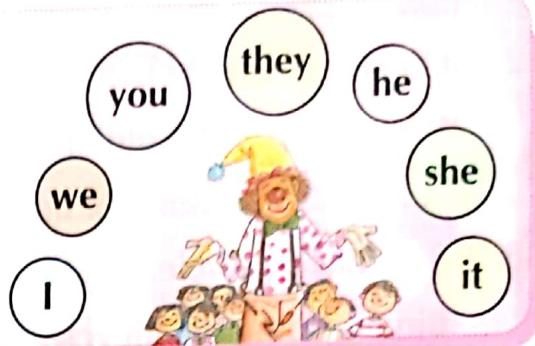
Write the correct words below.



PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns.

We use pronouns so that we do not have to repeat the nouns over and over.



I. Choose the right personal pronoun.

1. You and (she / her) should return the books to the library by tomorrow.
2. Charan invited Rohan and (I / me) for dinner.
3. I watched Sridhar and (he / him) play the game.
4. Where are the tickets? I can't find (it / them).
5. You and (I / me) look alike, don't we?
6. These photos are nice. Have a look at (it / them).
7. These eggs are rotten. Throw (they / them) away.
8. My grandmother and (I / me) spend a lot of time together.
9. She called all her friends and invited (they / them) to the party.
10. I don't know Ravi. Do you know (he / him)?



Grammar Points

The words *I, he, she, they, we, you, it, me, him, her, them, us* are called **personal pronouns**.

We have both **subject** and **object** pronouns.

subject pronouns : *I, he, she, it, we, you, they*

object pronouns : *me, him, her, it, us, you, them*

We use **subject pronouns** as the subject of the verb.

We use **object pronouns** as the object of the verb and after prepositions.

II. Replace the nouns in bold with personal pronouns and rewrite the sentences.

1. The man has a car.

The man never uses the **car**.

.....

2. Gopal saw an old lady on the road.

Gopal helped the **old lady** cross the road.



3. Bina has a bicycle.

Bina is riding the **bicycle**.

.....

4. Mr and Mrs Nair have got three children.

Mr. and Mrs Nair have put the **three children** in a big school.

.....

5. Kapil and I are taking a camera to the zoo.

Kapil and I will take pictures with the **camera**.

.....

6. You and your brother are weak at English.

You and your brother should improve your English.



.....

7. When Meera saw Arun, **Meera** asked **Arun**

how **Arun** was.

.....

8. It is Priya's birthday.

Radha and I are going to give **Priya** a surprise.

.....



Grammar Points

The words yours, mine, hers, his, theirs, ours and its indicate possession. They are called possessive pronouns.

Possessive pronouns are pronouns that demonstrate ownership.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive pronouns.

1. This laptop is I bought it last month.
2. This umbrella is She lent it to me just now.
3. The fault is I should not have wasted so much time.
4. I have lost my pen. Can I borrow?
5. As soon as I have finished my work, I will help you to finish
6. Our kitten is very cute. fur is so soft.
7. Ranjit lost his wallet yesterday. Could this wallet be?
8. The red car is They bought it last week.
9. She met an old friend of at the mall.
10. This parking space is We have paid for it.



Grammar Points

The words *myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, themselves, ourselves and itself* are called **reflexive pronouns**.

Example : Every morning, we wash **ourselves**. (pronoun 'ourselves' acts as the object of the verb 'wash').

They can also be used as **emphatic pronouns**.

Example : He **himself** said so. (pronoun 'himself' adds emphasis to pronoun 'he')

IV. Complete the following passage with reflexive pronouns.

Yesterday, my brother and I went to the market to get some groceries. It had rained a lot, so the ground was marshy. On the way home, my brother fell down and hurt , and I cut on some broken pieces of glass. When we got home, my cousins were in the garden, enjoying They saw us and said, "Look at in the mirror". We went in at once and looked at in the mirror. We had a lot of mud on our faces. Perhaps it had splashed on our faces when we fell in the marsh.

V. Complete the conversation with suitable pronouns, reflexive or emphatic.

Mona : Bye, mom ! We are going to Amar's birthday party.

Mom : Bye ! Enjoy , children.

Have you bought a gift for Amar?

Mona : Yes, we have bought a pencil box for him.

I have also made a greeting card for him

Mom : Good.

Mona : Will you be going out too?

Mom : Yes, I am planning to go shopping to buy some new clothes. Dad wants to buy a pair of shoes.

Mona : Are you taking Ruby along?

Mom : No, she will take care of

Mona : Bye, Mom.

Mom : Bye. Have a good time, but behave



Grammar Points

The words *all, anybody / anyone, anything, each, everybody / everyone, everything, nobody, none, one, some, somebody / someone, something* are called **indefinite pronouns**. They do not refer to any specific person, thing or amount.

Example : Someone is at the door.

VI. Fill in the blanks with a suitable indefinite pronoun.

1. There's on your nose. I think it is a fly.
2. has taken my dictionary. I can't find it.
3. I think at home is asleep. It is so dark.
4. There was to help the injured.
They lay there unattended for a long time.
5. I will do this work myself. I can't trust with it.
6. Does live in this house?
7. You can send this message through
8. It was raining so came to the meeting.

.....
The pronouns
everyone, everybody,
anyone, anybody,
no one, nobody,
someone, somebody,
each, either, neither,
are **singular**. They are
followed by singular
verbs.

- If he can't do it, we will askelse.
- I am too tired to cook today. Let's buyfrom a restaurant.



Grammar Points

The words who, whose, where, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, and that are called **relative pronouns**.

Relative pronouns are used to connect a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun.

Example : I talked to the boy **who** lost his eyes in the fire accident.

VII. Tick (✓) the correct relative pronoun.

- The children shouted in class were punished.

who whom

- This is the boy the doctor cured.

whom which

- Do you know anyone can fix my computer?

who whose

- Can I talk to the manis sitting there?

who whom

- I ate all the cookiesyou gave me.

what that

- The person toyou sent the parcel has moved to a new house.

whose whom

- I don't like people tell lies.

whose who

- Please return the book you borrowed yesterday.

that whose

- The driver didn't see the carwas coming on the opposite side.

who which

- The students marks were low had to attend remedial classes after school.

whom whose



VIII. Combine the sentences with relative pronouns.

1. The hotel was in the centre of the town.

It was demolished for road widening.

.....

2. She is the girl.

She won the gold medal.

.....

3. He is the man. His son has been selected to play in the team.

.....

4. This is the house. I grew up here.

.....

5. You sent me a present.

Thank you very much for the present.

.....

IX. Read this passage. Underline all the pronouns.

The Eskimos are people who live in the Arctic region. The word Eskimo is probably based on a term 'askimo' which means 'meat eater'. Many of the Eskimos themselves consider this term as an insult, so, they prefer to call themselves Inuit. The Inuit live in igloos which are built from blocks of ice and snow. They hunt for seals, walruses and polar bears. They depend on huskies to carry them in sledges.

Some of them have abandoned their traditional village lifestyle because they want to become westernised.

Some have moved out to educate themselves. They come to their homes and help the others to improve their lifestyle.

