

Teacher's Manual

Grammar



Grammar-6

Unit-1 : Functional Grammar

1. The Sentences

Exercise

- Rewrite these jumbled sentences using appropriate punctuation :

1. A bicycle has pedals.
2. A sailor works on a ship.
3. We are building a house.
4. The tailor made ten shirts.
5. You want to go to bed.
6. I hope, you are doing well.
7. Oh! This knife is very sharp.
8. I shall get you a glass of water.
9. I like to watch the evening sky.
10. Do you think she is a good teacher?

Exercise

- A. Write **P** for phrase and **C** for clause :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. it is C | 2. He is tall. C |
| 3. are poor C | 4. with you P |
| 5. in the box P | 6. What is your P |
| 7. I am here. C | 8. for the girl P |
| 9. an owl has C | 10. an old dress P |

- B. Tick (✓) the right phrases to complete these sentences :

1. The lion is (roaring/trumpeting).
2. My uncle is a (tall✓man/fat woman).
3. The bus is (loaded with✓people/tall for his age).
4. Annie's ball flew (into✓the sky/under the ground).
5. The young man has worn (a collar✓ed shirt/a brick house).

Exercise

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

1. Why does the boy play?
The boy play to get exercise.
2. Why do they wear a hat?
They wear a hat when it is hot outside to go.
3. Why do we use an oil engine?
We use an oil engine because it has no noise.
4. Why do people wear shoes?
People wear shoes when they want to walk.

5. Why do the farmers work at the farm?
The farmers work at the farm to grow crop.
6. Why does the child eat food?
The child eats food to grow healthy.
7. Why do we sharpen a pencil?
We sharpen a pencil to write better.
8. Why do we go to school?
We go to school because we want to study.

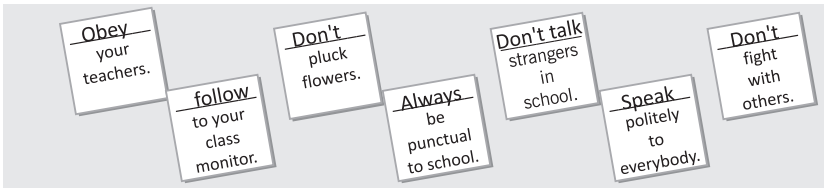
B. Make interrogative sentences using the words why, which, what, when, where and how to get the given answers :

1. Where **are they found**?
2. How **do they have a lifespan**?
3. Why **do they want to sell their skin**?
4. When **do they attack people**?
5. Which is **the largest tiger subspecies**?

C. Make imperative sentences using the given picture clues :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Make a call to your father. | 2. Wear your to T-shirt. |
| 3. Read your book. | 4. Search your short. |
| 5. Wash your hands. | 6. Open the window. |
| 7. Give me water. | 8. Put your shoes on. |
| 9. Tell me the time. | 10. Don't run after the chick. |

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



E. Rewrite the following sentences as exclamatory sentences :

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

Exercise

• **Complete the table as shown in the example :**

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

Exercise

A. Circle the subject in each sentence :

1. (India) is a peninsula.
2. (Mussoorie) is a hill station.
3. (The peacock) is a proud bird.
4. (My house) is on a lonely road.
5. (I) live in apartment number 206.
5. (Raw mangoes and vegetables) are used to make pickles.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. These shoes | • have coloured laces. |
| 2. That goose | • has laid eggs. |
| 3. Patel, the postman | • delivers our letters. |
| 4. A car | • has a steering wheel. |
| 5. A bottle | • is used for storing water. |
| 6. The bed | • has four legs. |
| 7. The index | • is the first page of the book. |
| 8. A bag | • has straps. |
| 9. David Copperfield | • is my favourite book. |
| 10. Electricity | • is a kind of energy |

Exercise

• **Underline the direct object and circle the indirect object :**

1. The girl got a bun for (me.)
2. He painted a picture for (them.)
3. Ryan took his pup to (the vet.)
4. The boy got a gift from (his mother.)
5. Jiya wrote a letter to (her father.)
6. She bought a doll for (her niece.)
7. The baker gave (us) two pastries each.
8. Barbie baked buns for (her sister.)
9. Rohit bought a bone for (his puppy.)
10. Divya pinned a picture on (the wall.)
11. Uncle gave (them) all sweets to eat.

Going Beyond

BACK TO SCHOOL-THEMED SENTENCES

- Make groups of two. Start from the shaded letter on each grid and draw a path from each letter to the next to complete a school-themed sentence. The letters must be in adjacent squares and you can move up, down right or left but not diagonally. Each grid contains a new sentence. The 2 unused letters from each grid can be rearranged to make a 6 letter school-themed word.

H	T	S	T	I
O	I	N	A	M
C	W	E	T	E
L	S	A	R	T
A	S	T	S	O

L	A	C	K	B
B	E	H	D	O
K	S	T	R	A
R	A	L	A	H
S	M	K	O	C

Y	D	R	S	L
C	A	E	C	I
T	E	L	N	E
B	G	S	A	P
O	O	K	N	D

2. Kinds of Nouns

Exercise

- A. Arrange these words in two groups: common nouns and proper nouns.**

Begin the proper nouns with a capital letter :

Common Nouns

country, tailor, pupil, religion, language.

Proper Nouns

English, Japan, Naresh, Kanpur, Hindi, Holi, April

- B. Underline the abstract nouns in the following :**

cricket

interest

love

video

smell

flower

dinner

sorrow

fever

courage

sweetness

film

- C. Say which of the following are countable and which are uncountable.**

Put C (= countable) or U (= uncountable) in the boxes :

1. song

C

2. music

U

3. kindness

U

4. rice

U

5. lesson

C

6. homework

U

7. news

U

8. advice

C

9. wheat

U

10. biscuit

C

11. bread

C

12. petrol

U

Going Beyond

- Fill in the jobs/places in the crossword with the help of clues given :

Across

2. A _____ keeps us safe.

3. A postal worker works in a _____.

5. A _____ works in a school.

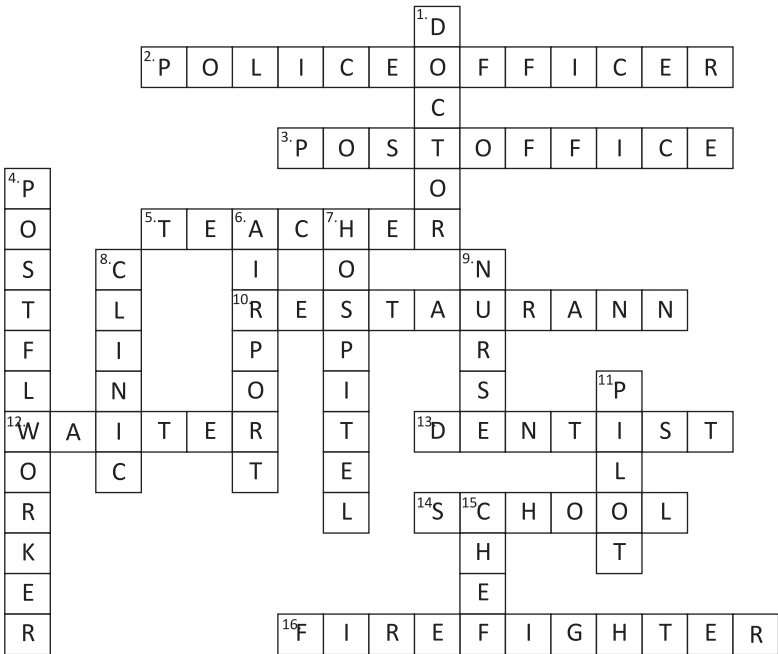
10. A chef and waiter work in a _____.

12. A _____ serves food in a restaurant.

13. A _____ takes care of teeth.
 14. A teacher teaches students in a _____.
 16. A _____ puts out fires.

Down

1. A _____ looks after sick people.
 4. A _____ brings letters.
 6. A pilot works at the _____.
 7. A doctor and nurse work in the _____.
 8. A dentist works in a dental _____.
 9. A _____ helps a doctor.
 11. A _____ flies planes.
 15. A _____ cooks food in a restaurant.



3. Gender

Exercise

A. Pick out the common, neuter, masculine and feminine gender from the following words:

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Masculine: | porter | lord | father |
| 2. Feminine: | empress | tigress | hen |
| 3. Common: | doctor | servant | child |
| 4. Neuter: | room | train | tree |

B. Change the coloured words into the feminine genders and rewrite the sentences :

1. The hen is a domestic animal.
2. There lives a negress in this colony.
3. The tailoress is sewing the clothes.
4. My niece is studying the VIth class.
5. The bitch is barking.
6. The milkmaid has distributed the milk.
7. I saw a tigeress in the forest.
8. My aunt has gone to Delhi.

C. Fill in the blanks using the suitable nouns :

1. The **boy** is not writing a story.
2. The **girl beside me** is my friend.
3. The **group** is ready for the party.
4. The **baby** is sleeping.
5. The **boy** is plucking the grapes.
6. The **train** has arrived.
7. The **tiger** killed a **deer**.
8. The **teacher** is with her **purse**.

D. Make sentences using the masculine gender of the following :

1. aunt : **My uncle is a pilot.**
2. bitch : **The dog is barking at this time.**
3. niece : **My nephew is a doctor.**
4. wife : **Her husband is an English teacher.**
5. queen : **Prithviraj was a brave king.**

4. Kinds of Pronouns

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns :

1. The teacher shouts at her and me. Still **we** respect **her**.
2. Obey your parents. **They** are your real well-wishers.
3. Wait here till **we** complete our work.
4. A bird builds **its** nest to lay eggs.
5. Gagan has lost his dog and could not find **it**.
6. I gave her a book. **She** thanked me.

B. Fill in the blanks with interrogative pronouns :

1. **Who** told you that I was ill?
2. **Who** gave you this information?
3. **Why** did you give my book?
4. **What** shall we have for breakfast?
5. **Whose** is this suitcase?
6. **Whose** gloves are in your hand?
7. **Who** is the cleverest boy in the class?

C. Fill in the blanks with the right possessive pronouns :

1. Vishal has lost his pen. Ask Lovely if she can lend him **hers**.
2. They have lost their bicycle; they can use **theirs** if they like.
3. We have had our lunch. Have they had **theirs**?
4. You have forgotten to bring your book; you can use **mine** if you please.
5. This bicycle is my sister's. That scooty is also **hers**.
6. The postman gave me a couple of letters but neither of them was **mine**.
7. Your sister's handwriting looks better than **yours**.
8. This pen does not belong to me. But that bag is **mine**.

D. Fill in the blanks with demonstrative pronouns :

1. **This** is my house and **that** is yours.
2. **This** is my father's old house.
3. **These** are our field **those** yours.
4. The climate of Dehradun is better than **that** of Delhi.
5. **These** flowers are lovelier than those.
6. **These** are stale fruits.
7. **This** is a very expensive towel.
8. **These** are mere excuses.

E. Re-write the following sentences as shown :

1. This plot is ours.
2. This dog is not yours.
3. Those orchards are yours.
4. These crayons are yours.
5. These dolls are not hers.
6. This cricket bat is not mine.

F. Fill in the blanks with indefinite pronouns :

1. **Some** are rich in our town.
2. **One** should do one's best.
3. Have you **any** pen? No, I haven't.
4. **All** are not happy.
5. He does not want to buy **any** of these books.
6. **All** of them were students.
7. **One** can jump over this wall.
8. **All** are quite well.

G. Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns :

1. I do not like the child **who** teased the dog.
2. Time **that** is lost, is lost forever.
3. We met a woman **whose** son was rewarded for bravery.
4. Bring me the books **which** I left on the table.
5. I know the girl **who** lost her father.
6. Here is the man **whose** courage saved us.
7. This is the man **whom** we met yesterday.
8. I dislike children **who** talk loudly.

9. Mr Gupta **who** is our librarian showed me some new books.
10. The house **where** I live in is very old.
11. Dinesh **whom** all the teachers like is very intelligent.
12. The child **whose** parents are not here is crying.
13. Where is the book **which** I gave you?
14. The man **who** sold you the golden chain is here.
15. We trust the people **who** always speak the truth.

H. Fill in the blanks with distributive pronouns :

1. **Each** one of them sang a song.
2. **Each** of these girls was given a prize.
3. **Neither** of the two pens is yours.
4. **Each** of these children has taken money.
5. **Everyone** did his best.
6. **Each** of these boys will get the scholarship.
7. **Neither** of the roads will take you to Agra.
8. We took **either** side.

Going Beyond

• **Look at the diagram given below and complete the following three tasks :**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 1. It is in the heart of New York. | 2. 11. You are not angry. |
| 2. He is my cousin. | 12. She is beautiful. |
| 3. How old is she? | 14. It is boring? |
| 4. We are very fond of music. | 15. We are tired. |
| 5. There are from Chicago. | 16. I am not happy. |
| 6. Where is she from? | 17. I am angry. |
| 7. We are terrific. | 18. They are right. |
| 8. Where is he from? | 19. Is it surprising? |
| 9. Is it haunted? | 20. We are angry. |
| 10. Is he young? | |
3. Colour the diagram yourself

5. Adjectives

Exercise

• **Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and say what type each is :**

1. A bad (Quality) workman quarrels with his tools. (proverb)
2. This (Demonstrative) bag costs only ₹ 200, but that one is expensive (Quality).
3. All things are difficult (Quality) before they are easy. (Quality) (proverb)
4. We walked eight (number) kilometres, so we were tired and hungry (Quality).
5. Which (Interrogative) shirt do you want the blue (Quality) shirt or the brown (Quality) one?

Going Beyond

- Make groups of two. Find the hidden personality adjectives in this Word Search. Words can go from left to right, from right to left, up or down. Then share your views on it with each other :

M	E	A	N	Y	F	E	T	I	L	O	P	S	C	P
Y	A	Z	S	Z	Q	L	I	F	B	X	F	H	O	I
Y	E	K	D	A	P	C	P	H	S	V	G	Y	W	H
M	I	E	N	L	R	L	T	Q	M	S	I	C	G	E
R	H	G	I	O	M	U	X	P	A	T	I	E	N	T
D	N	I	K	L	T	N	E	I	T	A	P	M	I	Z
H	A	B	N	E	V	I	T	A	K	L	A	T	K	F
X	I	U	U	R	U	D	E	S	O	Q	T	A	R	R
U	N	F	R	I	E	N	D	L	Y	A	E	Z	O	I
P	E	S	S	I	M	I	S	T	I	C	I	F	W	E
S	O	P	T	I	M	I	S	T	I	C	U	L	D	N
Z	I	X	S	U	O	I	R	E	S	S	Q	Q	R	D
Z	X	I	G	C	O	N	F	I	D	E	N	T	A	L
D	W	T	Y	T	F	U	N	N	Y	E	Y	B	H	Y
F	Z	Y	N	S	U	O	R	E	N	E	G	T	R	B

6. Kinds of Verbs

Exercise

- A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences and write whether they are transitive or intransitive :

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. The child <u>smiled</u> . | intransitive |
| 2. The office <u>opens</u> at 9 a.m. in the morning. | intransitive |
| 3. Vishal <u>stole</u> my pen. | transitive |
| 4. There is enough food for all of us. | |
| 5. She <u>runs</u> fast. | intransitive |
| 6. The driver <u>stopped</u> the train. | transitive |
| 7. Birds <u>fly</u> in the sky. | intransitive |
| 8. The sun <u>shines</u> . | intransitive |

- B. Select the correct word or phrase from the alternatives given for the following sentences and tick (✓) against the corresponding letter on the right hand side :

1. James Watt	(a) invented the steam engine (b) discovered	(a) ✓ (b)
2. He	(a) refused to help me (b) denied	(a) ✓ (b)
3. The danger	(a) rose her feeling (b) raised	(a) ✓ (b)
4. The Ganges	(a) rises from the Himalayas (b) comes	(a) ✓ (b)
5. I	(a) know that I shall pass (b) hope	(a) (b) ✓
6. He is sure to	(a) win the race (b) loose	(a) ✓ (b)
7. Do not	(a) speak ill of others (b) tell	(a) ✓ (b)
8. He	(a) lit the lamp (b) burnt	(a) ✓ (b)
9. All passengers were	(a) sunk (b) safe	(a) (b) ✓
10. The sheep	(a) sank in the night (b) drowned	(a) (b) ✓

7. The Tenses

Exercise

A. Fill up the blanks with suitable present indefinite tense given in the brackets :

1. Death **comes** to everyone.
2. The moon **does not shine** in the day.
3. They **do not live** together.
4. He **does not go** to school.
5. **Does he write** an essay?
6. She **does not know** the answer.
7. **Do they see** him at school?
8. I **do not want** a help-book.

B. Change the following sentences into negatives :

1. I do not feel sorry for it.
2. We do not play cricket.
3. Lokesh does not write incorrectly.
4. Jagat does not work hard.

C. Change the following sentences into interrogative :

1. Does Vikas not wear a fancy dress?
2. Do they not send a message?
3. Do we do our work peacefully?
4. Does Sanjay pray to God daily?

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with helping verbs 'is', 'am' or 'are':

1. The boys **are** climbing up the trees.
2. She **is** throwing the ball.
3. **Are** you doing something?
4. **Is** the teacher not teaching carefully?
5. They **are** leaving for Agra now.
6. That duck **is** swimming in the lake.

B. Rewrite the following sentences in 'plural form' using present continuous tense:

1. These girls are not going to the temple.
2. Are we sleeping?
3. The boys are doing their lesson.
4. The horses are running fast.
5. They are doing their work.
6. These girls are singing a song.
7. We are playing with her.
8. These boys are working at the site.

B. Change the following sentences as directed :

1. She is not tasting the food.
Affirmative : **She is tasting the food.**
Interrogative : **Is she tasting the food?**
2. Is she looking happy?
Negative : **She is not looking happy.**
Affirmative : **She is looking happy.**
3. I am not going to market.
Affirmative : **I am going to market.**
Interrogative : **Am I going to market?**
4. They are enjoying the meal.
Negative : **They are not enjoying the meal.**
Interrogative : **Are they enjoying the meal?**
5. Is she going for a walk daily?
Negative : **She is not going for a walk daily.**

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets (Use Present Perfect Tense) :

1. Beena **has reached** her home.
2. Deepak **has learnt** his lesson.
3. No one **has heard** about the noise.
4. Who **has completed** his job?
5. The farmer **has ploughed** the fields.
6. The washerman **has washed** the clothes.

B. Complete these sentences by using 'has' or 'have' in the blanks :

1. We **have** come to see you.
2. **Has** he reached on time?
3. **Have** they plucked the flowers?
4. I **have** finished my work.
5. **Has** he written a letter?

C. Change the sentences as directed :

1. Someone has created this problem.
None has created this problem.
2. Vimal has not reached the school.
Has Vimal reached the school?
3. The farmer has not ploughed the field.
Has the farmer ploughed the field?
4. Someone has displayed the testimonials.
Someone has not displayed the testimonials.
5. They have not won the trophy.
Have they won the trophy?

Exercise

A. Pick out continuous and perfect continuous tense from the following sentences and write 'C' for continuous and 'PC' for perfect continuous, in the box given against each sentence :

1. Who has been waiting for you for three hours? **PC**
2. Meera is singing a song. **C**
3. Pinky has been singing songs for an hour. **PC**
4. I have been solving the puzzle since morning. **PC**
5. I have been solving the puzzle for two hours. **PC**
6. I am reading a novel. **C**
7. He has been suffering from fever since Monday. **PC**
8. They have been learning their lessons for three hours. **PC**
9. I am learning my poem. **C**
10. Who is playing the game? **C**

B. Fill in the blanks with since or for in the following sentences :

1. The coach has been coaching the player **since** Friday.
2. They have been living in Perth **for** many years.
3. They have been waiting for us **for** four hours.
4. The boys have been solving the sums **since** morning.
5. He has been doing this job **since** 2014.
6. She has been practising as a doctor for ten years.
7. The students have been learning their lessons **since** morning.
8. The carpenter has been making this table **since** last week.

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs given in the brackets (Use Past Indefinite Tense) :

1. I **finished** my work.
2. The woodcutter **cut** a tree.
3. I did not **see** him.
4. The boy **solved** this question.
5. I **went** to the cinema last night.
6. She **gave** me this news.
7. He **lent** me some money.
8. They **had** books.
9. We **told** everybody.
10. Who **said** these words?

B. Change the following sentences as directed in the past indefinite form :

1. We did not reach in the evening.
Did we reach in the evening?
2. Your father asked about you.
Did your father ask about you?
3. Your father came.
Your father did not come.
4. She sang a song.
Did she sing a song?
5. Did your mother call you at home?
6. They went on Monday.
Did they go on Monday?
7. You met him.
You did not meet him.
8. I did not want to see the Qutub Minar.
Did I want to see the Qutub Minar?

Exercise

A. Change the following sentence as directed in the past continuous form :

1. They were not shouting at the beggar.
Were they shouting at the beggar?
2. The lion was roaring in the forest.
The lion was not roaring in the forest.
3. They were not fighting for their rights.
Were they fighting for their rights?
4. The public was not listening to the speech patiently.
Was the public listening to the speech patiently?
5. He was not telling a lie.
Was he telling a lie?
6. The teacher was not teaching in the class.
Was the teacher teaching in the class?
7. They were running fast.
Were they running fast?
8. They were not decorating their office.
Were they decorating their office?

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the following sentences given in the bracket (Use Past Continuous Tense) :

1. The labourer **was carrying** the load.
2. The computer **was making** a graph in its program.
3. The mason **was building** a wall.
4. The doctor **was curing** the patient.
5. She **was going** to the temple.
6. When I went there, he **was playing**.
7. He **was reading** the newspaper.
8. The beggar **was begging** for alms.

Exercise

A. Change the following sentence as directed :

1. The mason had not already built the wall.
Had the mason already built the wall?
2. She had already lived there.
She had not already lived there.
3. He had not left the village before I reached there.
Had he left the village before I reached there?
4. The teacher had already told the students.
Had the teacher already told the students?
5. The rain had not stopped before you arrived.
6. You had written a letter before.
Had you written a letter before?
7. He had finished his homework.
Had he finished his homework?
8. The master had not made Androcles a slave.
Had the master made Androcles slave?

B. Fill in the blanks by using the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets (Use Past Perfect Tense) :

1. He had **died** before the doctor arrived.
2. The Principal had **checked** every room before leaving the office.
3. She had **called** you many times.
4. He had **done** his best, but he failed.
5. The children had **plucked** the flowers before the gardener came.
6. She had **finished** the job till that day.
7. They had **reached** the village before you left.
8. He had **told** them what he had heard.

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with 'since' or 'for' :

1. He had been flying kite **since** morning.
2. The tailor had been sewing the dress **since** March.
3. They had been making a poster **for** three months.
4. The baby had been crying **for** an hour.

5. The peon had been ringing the bell **for** five minutes.
6. I had been reading in this school **since** 2013.
7. He had been coming here to learn photography **for** a long time.
8. She had been trying hard to get the prize **since** 2014.
9. The students had been making a noise in the class **since** the 1st period.
10. They had been working in this company **for** a long time.

B. Fill in the blanks by using the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets (Use Past Perfect Continuous Tense) :

1. They **had been telling** him about it for a long time.
2. He **had been flying** a kite since 3 p.m.
3. The boys **had been playing** since morning.
4. The goldsmith **had been making** a ring for an hour.
5. The gardener **had been plucking** the flowers for a long time.
6. The ladies **had been cooking** food for a long time.
7. The postman **had been delivering** the letters since morning.
8. The police **had been chasing** the thief for half an hour.
9. I **have been waiting** for you since morning.
10. Why had the patient not been **taking** the medicine since morning?

Exercise

A. Put a tick (✓) for right and a cross (X) for the wrong ones in the boxes given next to each sentence :

1. They shall make kites. **X**
2. Kavita will knit a sweater. **✓**
3. I shall write a letter. **✓**
4. He shall repair your watch. **X**
5. They shall come to you after a year. **X**
6. We shall teach your children. **✓**
7. He shall go to the market. **X**
8. We will catch the 9 o'clock train. **✓**
9. You shall sell the scooter. **X**
10. The horse will run a race. **✓**

B. Fill in the blanks by using the helping verb 'will' or 'shall' :

1. Vijay **will** say more about it.
2. He **will** go for a walk in the evening.
3. I **shall** learn my lesson.
4. My father **will** sell his scooter.
5. He **will** sleep at night.
6. I **shall** come to meet you.
7. They **will** collect the fund for temple.
8. He **will** read novel.
9. We **shall** reach in time at your house.
10. The boys **will** play the match tomorrow

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks by using the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets (Use Future Continuous Tense) :

1. I **shall be waiting** for you next week.
2. They **will be sending** for you.
3. You **will be purchasing** a bicycle.
4. Amar **will be seeking** admission in this school.
5. The labour **will be cutting** the trees in the forest.
6. They **will be receiving** money from bank.
7. The sparrows **will be chirping** on the tree.
8. The students **will be running** a race.
9. The peon **will be ringing** the bell.
10. Indira **will be riding** the bicycle.

Exercise

A. The following sentences are divided into two parts A and B. The parts are incomplete. Match these to make the complete sentences :

- | A | B |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I shall have bought | • a car. |
| 2. Meena will have informed | • the result. |
| 3. You will have seen | • the lion. |
| 4. The gardener will have gone | • to the garden. |
| 5. The doctor will have attended | • the patient. |
| 6. The teacher will have announced | • the class. |
| 7. I shall have done | • my job. |
| 8. The booking clerk will have opened | • the window for tickets. |
| 9. They will have cleared | • the accounts |
| 10. The teacher will have taught | • me. |

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

1. Ompal will have **taken** his book.
2. The teacher will **have observed** the class.
3. Pankaj will have **eaten** his meals.
4. The Principal will have **announced** the result.
5. I shall have **written** my exercise by then.
6. He will have **said** about it.
7. Heera will have **learnt** the poem by heart.
8. The boys will have **gone** to school.

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks by using 'since' or 'for' in the following sentences :

1. Children will have been playing in the field **since** morning.
2. She will have been waiting for him **since** Tuesday.
3. Sunita will have been knitting the sweater **for** a long time.
4. They will have been looking for him **since** this May.
5. Where will he have been living **since** 2009?

6. They will have been living in Agra **since** 2013.
7. I shall have been learning my lessons **for** two hours.
8. She will have been doing her work **since** morning.
9. We shall have been attending the meeting **for** a long time.
10. The teacher will have been coming to teach the class **since** March.

B. Fill in the blanks by using the helping verbs 'will have been' or 'shall have been' :

1. The sparrows **will have been** chirping for a long time.
2. The baby **will have been** lying in the cradle for an hour.
3. We **shall have been** playing the match since morning.
4. Anuj **will have been** laughing loudly for a hour.
5. Veena **will have been** weeping bitterly since 11 a.m.
6. I **shall have been** teaching the students since first period.
7. Gagan **will have been** thinking about it for a long time.
8. She **will have been** living in Kanpur since 2009.
9. You **will have been** swimming in the river for an hour.
10. We **shall have been** learning our lessons since morning.

8. Articles

Exercise

A. Insert or omit articles wherever necessary :

1. John reads the Bible daily.
2. Iron is a useful metal.
3. Practice makes us fit.
4. I met an American today.
5. We prepare the bread from flour.
6. What kind of a man are you?
7. Kashmir is the Switzerland of India.
8. A friend in need is friend indeed.
9. Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

B. Fill in the blanks 'a'/'an' or 'the' as may be suitable :

1. New Delhi is **the** capital of India.
2. The Ganges is **a** holy river.
3. Reena bought **a** litre of milk.
4. **The** buffalo is **a** useful animal.
5. Ajay is **the** tallest boy in **the** class.
6. **An** aeroplane flies in **the** sky.
7. Is he **the** heir to throne?
8. **The** umbrella is **a** useful thing.
9. Neelam is **an** innocent girl.
10. The cow is white but an ape is brown.

C. Insert 'a'/'an' or 'the' at the appropriate place in the following sentences :

1. It lives in **the** dark forests and caves.
2. We must pity for **the** poor.
3. This is **the** shortest way to the church.
4. The cow drank all **the** water.
5. Raman is the tallest boy in **the** class.
6. **The** tiger is a ferocious animal.
7. It attacks **the** small animals for food.
8. Its eyes shine during **the** night.
9. It likes to lead a free life.
10. Have you ever seen the Eiffel Tower?

9. The Preposition

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition :

1. We listened **to** the music.
2. The beggar is hard **for** hearing.
3. I cannot think **for** her teasing animal.
4. We go **to** the temple **at** the morning.
5. Reena is working **in** the university.
6. Madhur works **till** the night.
7. We must reach there **till** nine o'clock.
8. She lives **at** Arya Nagar **in** Kanpur.
9. The Prime Minister lives **at** Race Course Road.
10. The speaker was standing **in** the hall.

B. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions given in the brackets :

1. The book is **on** the table.
2. The robber was charged **of** theft.
3. Deepak has been ill **since** Sunday.
4. We prefer milk **to** tea.
5. I have no influence **over** him.
6. The boys laughed **at** him.
7. I was surprised **at** his behaviour.
8. Anuj will fail **in** English.
9. Sandeep takes place **in** his work.
10. Ajay was suffering **from** fever.
11. I invite you **to** dinner.

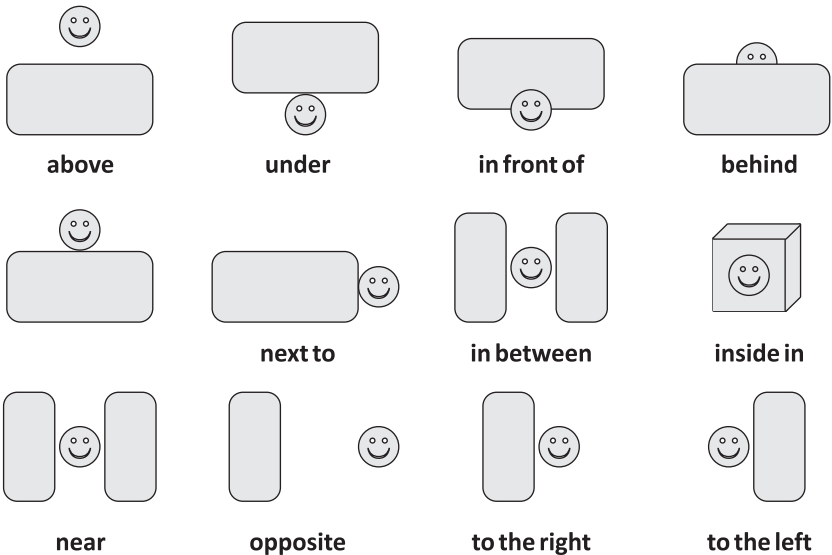
C. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct prepositions given in the box :

1. The fan is **on** the table.
2. The bucket is **below** the slab.
3. The thief was **behind** the bars.
4. The baby crawled **along** his mother.
5. The girl is **under** the lap of her father.

6. The cow is sitting **in front of** the ground.
7. The teacher is standing **above** his students.
8. Put this bulletin board **against** the door.
9. Keep this flower vase **against** the almirah.
10. The boy is **in front of** a car.
11. She is keeping the pillow **down** her arm.
12. Please do not stand **under** the roof.

Going Beyond

- Read the following prepositions carefully and then match them with the images below :



10. The Conjunction

Exercise

A. Join each pair of sentences by using 'or', 'else', 'otherwise' and 'unless' :

1. Run fast otherwise you cannot win the race.
2. You cannot pass unless you work hard.
3. He cannot work properly unless he possesses good health.
4. I will not attend the meeting unless I am invited.
5. Shut the door or the dog will get out.
6. Is your sister's new baby a boy or a girl?
7. Stop running or you will get out of breath.

B. Join each pair of sentences :

1. He is at home or at school.
2. He is healthy but remains sad.
3. I read the paper because it interests me.

4. He is late because he was sleeping.
5. It is raining so I cannot go to school.
6. I shall go to market because I want to bring you books.
7. Gandhiji worked and died for the nation.
8. Puja tried hard but failed.
9. Arjun was not there but his sister was there.
10. He knows how to drive and repair cars.

C. Join each pair of sentences by using 'so', 'therefore', 'because', 'as' and 'since' :

1. I like that coat because it is warm.
2. We drove home carefully because it was snowing.
3. They need a large house because they have a big family.
4. He is respected as he is rich.
5. I could not attend the meeting because I was not in station.
6. I could not study because I was much tired.

D. Join each pair of sentences by using 'though', 'although' and 'still' :

1. It was a slow movie still I enjoyed it.
2. Although she belongs to a rich family, she is miserly.
3. Though I am poor, I will not cheat anybody.
4. Birbal was very wise still the king did not trust him.
5. The old man is very poor still he is contented.
6. Poonam is ill still she will come to school.

11. Direct and Indirect Speech

Exercise

A. Change the following into indirect speech :

1. The boy told me that he would carry my bag.
2. Mohit said that he had met his old friend at the station.
3. Amar said that he was going to the bank.
4. He said that Rajeev seemed worried.
5. He told me that Pankaj had taken his camera.

Exercise

• Change the following into indirect speech :

1. She asked the children whether they were doing homework.
2. She asked him whether he had recorded the TV programme.
3. She asked the boy why he had gone out.
4. I asked him what he was doing.
5. He asked her where she had put the new DVDs.

Going Beyond

- Search some words about Reported Speech :

M	C	P	S	J	E	B	R	C	H	A	N	G	E	C	D
S	R	E	Q	U	E	S	T	I	O	U	I	Q	R	S	I
U	E	X	C	J	G	V	W	P	P	S	G	U	I	T	R
G	Q	W	Y	L	J	G	W	U	O	O	Y	E	E	Y	E
G	U	T	T	R	W	F	E	S	G	Q	R	S	Q	L	C
E	C	N	E	T	N	E	S	S	P	Q	R	T	A	E	T
S	S	J	O	J	S	S	I	M	T	K	O	I	E	Y	O
T	T	H	B	J	N	J	S	D	B	I	Y	O	Q	D	A
I	N	D	I	R	E	C	T	B	I	A	O	N	K	K	B
O	B	H	G	X	T	E	L	L	S	P	E	E	C	H	S
N	V	Q	G	A	N	L	C	K	V	V	E	H	S	U	B

12. Active and Passive Voice

Exercise

A. Change the verbs in the following sentences from active to passive voice :

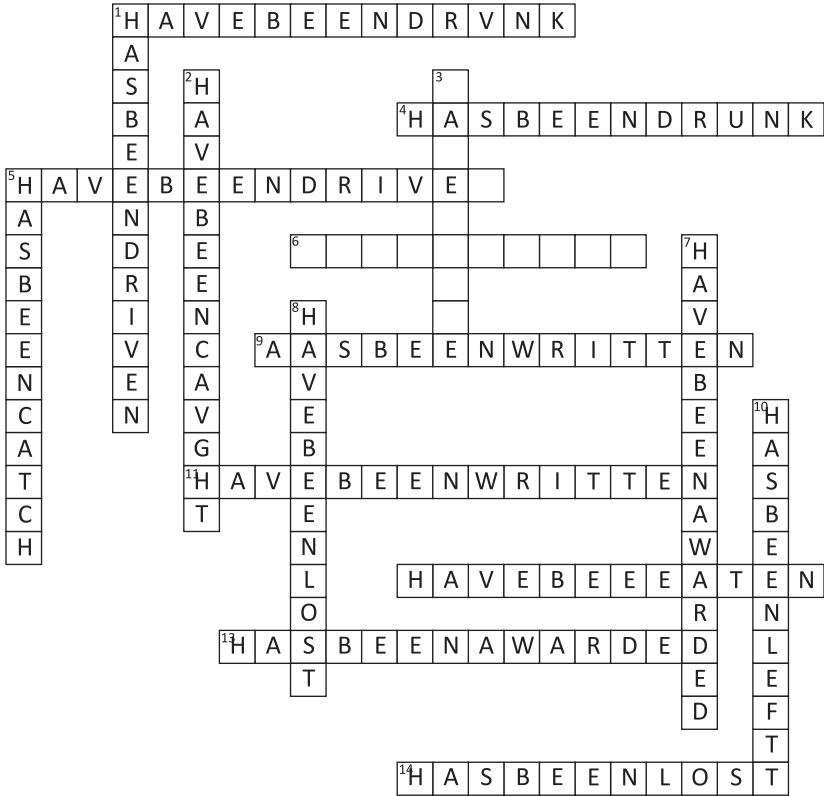
- The flowers were being picked by a young boy.
- Was the job accepted by him?
- The lights have been just switched on.
- A new motorcar had recently been bought by me.
- Better marks had been expected by me.
- The money order will have been received by me.
- Two of the villagers had already been killed by the tiger.
- The class has been attended by all the students.
- God was being worshipped by them.

B. Change the verbs in the following sentences from the passive to the active voice :

- A masked person robbed Bank Manager.
- I have finished the work.
- She has cheated me.
- They were planting trees.
- She had looked me after for a month.
- The thief had stolen the money.
- My father will give me a gift.
- They elected him monitor.
- Everyone will laugh at Manju.

Going Beyond

- Change the verbs from active sentences to passive sentences :



Unit-2 : Vocabulary

13. Synonyms and Antonyms

Exercise

A. Write the synonyms of the following words :

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. slender | healthy | 2. protect | defend |
| 3. praise | admire | 4. pardon | forgive |
| 5. yearly | annual | 6. success | achievement |
| 7. sorrow | grief | 8. bravery | boldness |
| 9. select | choose | 10. freedom | liberty |

B. Write the antonyms of the following words :

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. sharp | blunt | 2. ascend | descend |
| 3. ancient | modern | 4. foolish | wise |
| 5. loose | tight | 6. failure | successful |
| 7. borrow | lend | 8. timid | brave |
| 9. expensive | cheap | 10. industrious | lazy |

C. Form the antonyms of the following words by adding, 'un'-, 'dis'-, 'im'-'or 'ir' :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. complete | incomplete | 2. agree | disagree |
| 3. liberal | inliberal | 4. responsible | irresponsible |
| 5. regular | irregular | 6. just | unjust |

14. The Punctuation

Exercise

A. Insert capital letters and marks of punctuation in the following sentences :

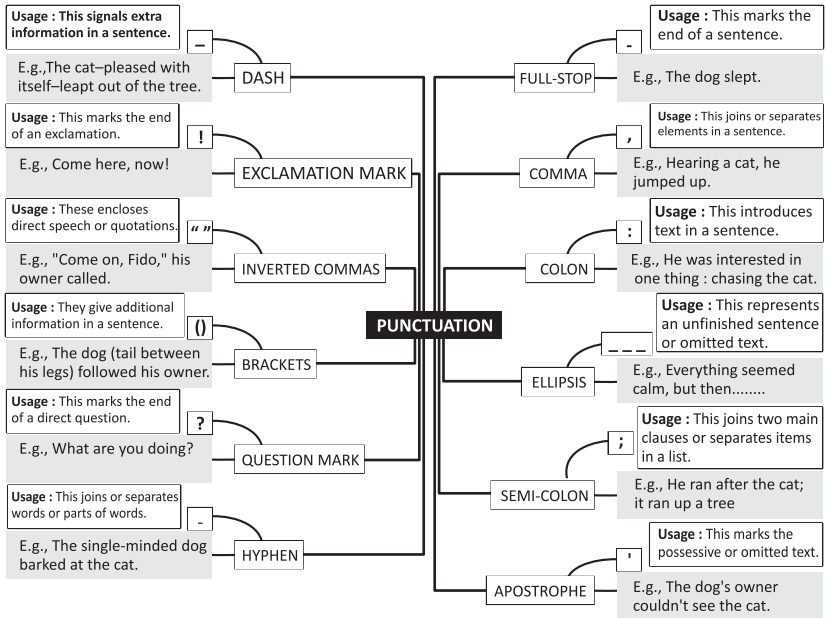
1. Kiran, where is my watch?
2. "I can't go to the office today". said Mr Verma.
3. What are you doing here, Lokesh?
4. "Have you visited the Pragati Maidan?" said Indu.
5. She says, "I will not visit you next month".
6. Subodh, the intelligent doctor has died.
7. "Do you like sweets?" said I.
8. "Are you studying?" said Jagat.
9. He said, "I am exhausted."
10. She said, "See the policeman at the crossing."
11. "Are you wounded sir?" he asked.
12. Neither Neelam nor I was invited to dinner.

B. Put capital letters and punctuation marks where necessary in the following passages :

1. Teacher said to Ombeer, "Did you hear the story by Newton and his little dog Diamond. One day he left his room forgetting that his little dog was sleeping near the fire. There was a table in his study room. It has heaps of papers over it. By chance Diamond entered the room and sat on the table. There was a candle over the table. It was burning. As Diamond jumped over. All of a sudden the papers of Newton caught fire. There were rays of smoke everywhere. Seeing the smoke Newton entered his room. He was surprised to see the burnt papers and smoke in the room. He was troubled at heart. Instead of scolding Diamond, Newton patted it kindly and said.
"O Diamond!" cried he. You little know the mischief you have done.
2. While passing through the fields, the gardener saw a reptile. It seemed to be dead but he stopped to examine it. He saw its body move. He had a small stick with him he touched its body. With the stick there came a peasant, he said, "Why are you standing near the reptile?" The gardener replied, "I was just examining if it is dead or alive." Then all of a sudden the peasant pointed out a plane. He brought a small frog from the nearby pond. He kept it before the reptile. On seeing it the creature moved. We had a hearty laugh.

Going Beyond

- Study the flow chart and fill in the blank boxes :



15. Prefix and Suffix

Exercise

A. Add prefix or suffix to the following words :

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. locate | dislocate | 2. use | misuse |
| 3. famous | infamous | 4. hand | handful |
| 5. fit | unfit | 6. live | livinghood |
| 7. car | carbon | 8. fortune | misfortune |

B. Form new words by adding prefixes :

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. flow | unflow | 2. man | human |
| 3. caution | precaution | 4. vagant | unvagant |
| 5. shore | reshore | 6. sleep | unsleep |
| 7. ply | apply | 8. date | redate |
| 9. biography | autobiography | 10. fame | infame |
| 11. educated | uneducated | 12. president | vice-president |

C. Form new words by adding suffixes :

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. speak | speaking | 2. dark | darkness |
| 3. sail | sailor | 4. mission | missionary |
| 5. free | freedom | 6. mile | milestone |
| 7. free | freeness | 8. tail | tailor |
| 9. king | kingdom | 10. nation | national |
| 11. friend | friendship | 12. write | writer |

16. One Word Substitution

Exercise

A. Who is :

1. A person who eats only vegetable etc.
2. A person who does not believe in God.
3. A person who believes in God.
4. A person who loves human being.
5. An animal which eats both flesh and vegetables.

B. Name the place :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Where aeroplanes are housed. | Hanger |
| 2. Where coins are made. | Mint |
| 3. Where films and serials are made. | Studio |
| 4. Where milk products are made. | Dairy |
| 5. Where fruit trees are grown. | Orchard |

Unit-3 : Comprehension and Composition

17. Comprehension

1.

- Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow :

1. When the moon cuts out some of the light from the sun, it happens in a partial eclipse of the sun.
2. The moon can last for up to two and a half hours because the Earth's shadow is so large.
3. In a total eclipse of the sun, the moon actually covers the whole sun. A total eclipse of the sun is a very strange event.
4. Primitive people thought that it was some kind of sign from the gods, or even that the world was coming to an end.
5. a. Superstitions b. Ancient c. Primitive
6. Many superstitions and myths have grown up about eclipses of the sun because the sun played such a large part in ancient religion.
7. Complete this sentence.

When the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun we cannot **see the light from the sun it is an eclipse of the sun.**

2.

- Answer these questions :

1. No, the king was not really ill.
2. The matter with him was that he was not content with he had.
3. I think that self satisfaction made the beggar perfectly happy.
4. (a) sleep one night in the shirt of a perfectly happy man.
(b) all the people had some kind of problems.
(c) he had no shirt to wear.
5. (a) satisfied **content** (b) loss of hope **despair**

3.

A. Tick (✓) the correct choice :

1. (a)

2. (b).

B. Complete these sentences :

1. The old woman was brought before Ranjit Singh because :
the stone thrown by her, injured the king's head.
2. The woman was trembling because she feared that : **she had injured the king and for that she might be punished.**
3. The woman tried to get the apples because : **her children were hungry and she wanted to satisfy their hunger.**
4. The king decided to give her : **two bags of wheat and one thousand rupees.**

18. Composition

Exercise

• Expand each outline into a readable story :

1. Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. The English captured his country. He wanted to make his country free from them. He fought many battles but always lost them all. Once having defeated he hid himself in a cave where he saw a spider trying to climb and fell many times. But finally it got success to get there. Robert Bruce learnt a lesson and once again collected an army, defeated the English and got his kingdom back.
2. Do yourself.
3. Do yourself.

Exercise

A. Do yourself.

B. **You are a brave dog. Last night you lost your friend and killed the burglar. You returned and wrote a diary page describing your feelings. Complete the diary :**

Oh, what terrible night! I am really upset. Now, I saw a burglar who was trying to enter my master's house. But I was determined not enter him. I fought with him for a long time. He tried and to kill but I was saved but my friend was not so lucky and was killed by him. Then I also killed. him by biting on his neck.

Exercise

A. **Vegetarian food is more wholesome than non-vegetarian food. Study the following notes and write a few sentences on the 'Benefits of Vegetarian Food' :**

Benefits of Vegetarian Food

There are many benefits of being vegetarian. To kill the animals is the sign of cruelty. It is an inhuman work. In religious points of view, it is not good. All creatures have right to be alive. The vegetables are cheaper than the animal's product which are found by killing them. These are in the reach of all the

people. I think that growing vegetables is better because it makes the earth fertile. Killing animals is brutal. As vegetables are perfect diet having more fibre, less fat, salt and sugar. Vegetables needs less space to grow while rearing animals for food is a big task having need of a big space.

B. Do yourself.

Exercise

A. Do yourself.

B. **An Inter-House debate competition is soon going to be held in your school. As Literary Club secretary of your school, write a notice to inform the students.**

Notice

The Literary Club is organizing an Inter-House debate competition. The details are following as :

Date : August 25
Time : 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Venue : Bal Bhavan, Nana Rao Park
Interested students may contact to my office.
JCSingh : Date : August 10
(Secretary)

Exercise

1. St, MG Road

Civil Lines Meerut.

April 20, 2017

Dear respected father

I am well here hoping that you will also be the same. Father my study is going on well and I have obtained 94% marks in my half yearly examination. Father, I think that I may do better than now. So father I want some money to buy some books for extra study. So I request you father to send me ₹1000/- as soon as possible so that I can carry on my study well. Please pay my regard to Mummy and love to dear sister.

Yours son

Shubham

To

The Principal

Hudson Public English School

Civil Lines Meerut.

Sub : Leave for urgent work

Respected Sir,

I beg to say that due to some urgent work I want to have the leave for two days. So I request you to grant me the leave for the above given days. I will be very grateful to you.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Raj Singh
VI-B
Roll no. 56

Going Beyond

- **The pictures given below are depicting a story based on a moral. Look at them and weave a parable of your own. Also point out the moral :**

The parable of the thirsty crow is a moral story about a crow who finds a pitcher of water that is out of reach, but uses his wits to solve the problems :

The story

On a hot day, a thirsty crow finds a pitcher of water with a narrow neck and low water level. The crow can't drink the water, but he notices pebbles nearby and drops them into the pitcher one by one. The water level rises, and the crow is able to drink.

The moral

The story teaches the value of hard work and using your wits to solve problems. It also conveys the idea that "where there is a will, there is a way."

19. Essay Writing

1. An Indian Festival : Diwali

Diwali festival is known as one of the most important festivals in India. It occurs on the fifteenth day of Kartika. Diwali is also referred to as the Festival of Lights.

During Diwali, Indian homes are cleaned and windows are opened to welcome Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Lamps, lights and candles are lit as a greeting to Goddess Lakshmi.

Gifts are exchanged and sweets, festive meals are prepared during Diwali. Because there are many castes and regions in India, there are myriad manifestations of the Diwali festival.

In some places, the festival begins with Dhanteras, a day set to worship Lakshmi, in the Indian culture, wealth is not viewed as a corruptive power. Instead, a wealthy person is considered to have been rewarded for good deeds of a past life, i.e., karma.

On the second of the festival, Kali, the goddess of Strength, is worshipped.

On the 3rd day, lamps are lighted and shine brightly in homes. The lamp symbolizes knowledge.

The fourth day of Diwali falls on the first day of the lunar New Year. At this time old business accounts are settled and new books are opened. The books are worshipped in a special ceremony by Indian priests and participants are encouraged to remove anger, hate, and jealousy from their lives.

On the last day of the festival, Bali, an ancient Indian king, is recalled and remembered. Bali destroyed the centuries old philosophies of the society.

However, in addition to this, he is remembered for being a generous and kind person. Hence, the significance of this day is to see the good in others, including enemies.

The Jain communities of India celebrate Diwali as a New Year's Day. Lord Mahavira, the founder of Jainism, attained his Nirvana on the day of Diwali.

Sikhs celebrate Diwali to express joy at the return of the sixth Guru to Amritsar in 1620; Emperor Jahangir had imprisoned him along with 52 Hindu kings.

The Guru was granted freedom but refused to leave until the kings were also released. Diwali is by far the most enthusiastically enjoyed festival in India.

People of different nationalities, races, religions and backgrounds come together to share their joys generating a feeling of universal brotherhood and inter-religious harmony.

2. Importance of Discipline

The training of mind and character to produce self-control and habit of obedience is called discipline. If we observe the universe, we find that every object of nature is working with great discipline. Man is superior to all creatures because he obeys laws and passes his life with discipline. The progress of a nation depends upon its unity and discipline because unity provides a means to obey such rules and laws which make life peaceful and provide success in doing something. The training of discipline is necessary. This is the main reason that all students are given proper training of discipline in educational institutions. The soldiers of armed forces in a country are also given a proper training of discipline. So that they will be able to perform their duties successfully. Every family gives the education of discipline to its children so that they obey the values and culture of the family. In personal life, discipline cultures good habits and moral values which led a person to a great success. Hence, discipline is very important in our life.

3. My Best Friend/My Next-door Neighbour

I have many friends. But I like Rohit most. He is my best friend. Rohit's father is a famous doctor. He works in a local hospital. Rohit lives in my neighbourhood. In fact, our families are very close to each other.

Both of us are of the same age. Rohit is my classfellow. We study in the same school. We always go to the school together. We cycle everyday to the school. My best friend is a smart boy. He is always active. He always remains cheerful. What I like most in him is that he is very regular in his studies. He always gets first or second position in the class. I am close to him in the merit list.

Rohit is very intelligent, brilliant and hard-working. He takes part in school activities. He has won many prizes in essay-writing competitions. He always writes interesting articles for the school magazine. He is also good at games. He understands the importance of games and takes part in them. He is a member of the school cricket team. He also plays tennis.

I am lucky have a friend like Rohit.

4. My School

The school is such a sweet heaven on earth that prepares the small minds for great tasks. The good schools are true assets nation. I am blessed to study in such a great school. My school is the best school in our entire city.

I study in one of the best schools of our city. My school name is _____. My school has a great history of serving my country. My school has produced many great people for my country. It has a big and beautiful building that looks shiny from far away.

I reach at my school at the fixed time. I come to school with other friends of mine. We happily enter into the schools with great confidence. We take part in school assembly and then we move into our classrooms. As I enter into my classroom I find quite relaxed.

Our class teacher greets us daily and asks about us. He is quite cool and kind man. He entertains us along with teaching his subject. We learn a lot of things like discipline, self-help confidence and cooperation here.

My school has the best available facilities like playground, a library, a science hall, and a great computer lab. The library of our school is very big and keeps the books for all the students. I really admire my school.

Grammar-7

Unit-1 : Functional Grammar

1. The Sentences

Exercise

- A. Tick mark (✓) suitably if you think the given group of words is a phrase (P), clause (C) or a complete sentence (S) and mark the correct punctuation :

	P	C	S
1. Run			✓
2. Do not tease the cat			✓
3. That I cannot follow it		✓	
4. I do not know you			✓
5. Love for work			✓
6. I am reading an interesting novel			✓
7. Through the window	✓		
8. What can I do for you			✓
9. We were flying above the clouds			✓
10. What a wonderful dress		✓	

- B. Make sentences using following phrases :

1. Kulfi is covered with ice.
2. He went there without any fear.
3. We should lead our lives in good health and happiness.
4. This gallery is full of beautiful objects.
5. Now he is looking in good position.

Exercise

- Point out the kind of each of the following sentences :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Interrogative | 2. Interrogative |
| 3. Negative | 4. Imperative (Affirmative) |
| 5. Interrogative | 6. Optative |
| 7. Imperative (Negative) | 8. Affirmative |

Exercise

- Pick out the subjects and predicates in each of the following sentences :

subjects	predicates
1. You	did your work well.
2. The teacher	found the monitor absent.
3. It	was very cold outside.
4. He	decided to help the children.
5. His rude behaviour	annoyed me.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. There are eight planets | in the solar system. |
| 7. Walking | is a good exercise. |
| 8. To respect our elders | is our duty. |
| 9. My young brother in Kanpur | is a doctor. |
| 10. Exercise | makes us strong. |
| 11. The camel | is the ship of the desert. |
| 12. You | Wait outside the room. |
| 13. Are you | coming to the park? |
| 14. Each of them | has bought a car. |
| 15. Does he | like his new school? |
| 16. Her friends | are also accompanying her. |
| 17. She | She has lost her husband. |
| 18. You | Close all the doors. |
| 19. He | is a good boy. |
| 20. A number of girls | were there. |

Exercise

A. Pick out the objects and complements in each of the following sentences :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. My best friend is Ajay. | Ajay | complement |
| 2. Neelam has broken the glass. | glass | object |
| 3. Akbar was a kind king. | kind king | complement |
| 4. The naughty boy kicked the dog. | dog | object |
| 5. Furkan had a cat. | cat | object |
| 6. Our school has fifteen rooms. | fifteen room | object |

B. Put the subject parts given in the brackets in the right order and complete the following sentences :

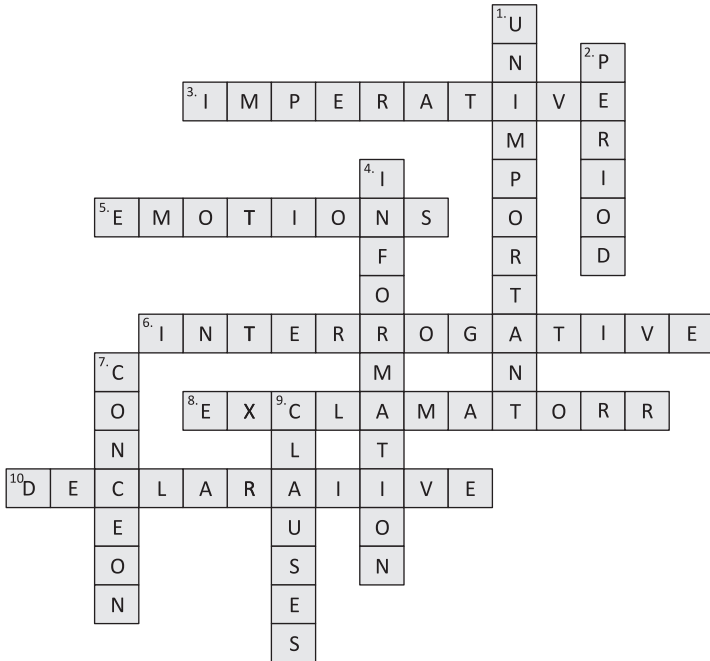
- You as well as he** is tired of all this work.
- That boy in the corner** is making a noise.
- Some naughty boys** quarrelled.
- The red flowers in my garden** are pretty.
- Those new dolls** talk.
- That tall woman** is a good musician.

C. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the predicate parts given in brackets. You have to put the predicate parts in the right order :

- The teacher **found the monitor absent**.
- My friend **has invited me to dinner**.
- You **seem to be ill**.
- We **should not laugh at others**.
- We **started our journey on Sunday**.
- My uncle **is the principal of this college**.

Going Beyond

- Make groups of two. Discuss with each other and solve the crossword given below with the help of clues to know about the types of sentences :



2. The Noun : Kinds of Nouns

Exercise

- A. Write the kinds of nouns given in colour in the space given against the sentence :

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. proper | 2. fresh-abstract, food-material |
| 3. material | 4. common |
| 5. proper | 6. material |
| 7. proper | 8. collective |

- B. Fill in the blanks by using the kinds of nouns given in the brackets :

1. I am reading a **story book**.
2. A **meeting** of the cabinet will held soon.
3. Dinesh is a **doctor**.
4. Candles are made of **wax**.
5. The **police** caught the thief.
6. **Umesh Yadav** is the fast bowler of Indian cricket team.

- C. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns from the list given below :

1. His mother is a **teacher**.
2. **Sachin** is a good player.

- We went for a picnic to the **Qutub Minar**.
- The hut is built of **wood**.
- Officers** of the Indian Army are very brave.
- He has been selected for the post of an **engineer**.

D. Pick out the noun in the following sentences :

- All the passengers of the bus got down at Vikas Nagar.
- Engines are made of iron.
- Amar was charged with theft.
- The thickness of the wall is nine inches.
- Our class consists of fifty boys and thirty girls.
- Vishal is watering the plants in the garden.

Going Beyond

- Make groups of two. Search the given collective nouns in the Word Search :**

X	F	L	O	C	K	Z	G	A	H
B	A	N	D	O	S	I	I	S	J
H	A	E	J	F	N	S	S	P	P
T	R	O	O	P	D	W	W	U	R
R	G	A	G	G	L	E	A	B	I
B	I	P	X	G	L	R	R	U	D
G	Z	J	A	M	B	M	M	N	E
Y	W	U	P	I	L	E	G	C	D
B	E	R	M	N	I	R	R	H	G
H	N	Y	I	C	R	O	W	D	O

3. Pronouns

Exercise

A. Underline the correct word :

- I am not as tall as (she/her).
- “Who said that?” “(Him/He).”
- Is this (yours/your) room?
- This handbag is (hers/her).
- (On the phone) Hello, is (that/this) Paul?
- Ramesh is older than (me/I).
- Nobody except (him/he) answered the question.
- “Who's that?” “It's (I/me).”
- Radha fell off the stairs and hurt (her/herself).
- Have you done the homework (yourself/yourselves), Gagan?

B. Explain the difference in meaning between :

- Here 'him' means to some other person.
- Here 'himself' means Anuj himself.

C. Join each pair of sentences using a relative pronoun :

1. What is the name of the boy who danced last night?
2. Would you please show the road which leads to the National Park.
3. Did you see the letters which arrived this morning.
4. This is the boy who saved her from drowning.
5. The bike which was stolen yesterday has been found.
6. I don't like the people who talk too much.

4. The Adjective : Kinds of Adjectives

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with interrogative adjectives 'what', 'which' and 'whose' :

1. **Which** books have you read on this subject?
2. **What** colour is your cow?
3. **Whose** books are these?
4. **Whose** bag was stolen?
5. **Which** way did he go?

B. Pick out adjectives in the following sentences. Mention what kind each is, and what noun it qualifies :

1. There is little milk in the **little** quantity **milk** glass.
2. A happy dog wags its tail. **happy** manner **dog**
3. Some plants have **some** quantity **long-quality** long leaves. **-plant,** **quality**
4. I dislike that person. **that** demonstrative **person**
5. I don't like this habit of yours. **this** demonstrative **habit**

C. Fill in the blank with relative adjectives 'what', 'which' and 'whose' :

1. The boys **whose** names were called stood up.
2. There were roses and marigolds in the garden. Ramesh asked me **which** flowers I liked.
3. You can take **what** money you need.
4. Tell me **which** books on my shelf you would like to borrow.
5. They spent wisely **what** money they had.

D. Fill in the blanks with emphasizing adjectives like 'very', 'true', 'perfect' or 'total' :

1. The **total** people who claimed to support him voted against him.
2. I am going to tell you a **true** story.
3. It is a **total** day for a holiday.
4. What is the **total** cost of these articles?
5. The car was a **total** wreck.

E. Fill in the blank with emphasizing adjectives like 'real', 'own', 'absolute' and 'complete' :

1. We were in **complete** darkness.

2. I am writing with my **own** pen.
 3. You are an **absolute** fool.
 4. He has been a **real** friend to me.
 5. This is a **real** diamond.
 6. Is that his **own** car, or is it borrowed one?
- F. Fill in the blanks with possessive adjectives such as 'my', 'our', 'his', etc.:**
1. I completed the project with **my** teacher's guidance.
 2. Look at my dog **its** tail is short.
 3. Show me **your** hands.
 4. A sheep is an animal that is kept for milk and for **its** wool.
 5. Ajay spends all **his** money on gambling.
 6. I brush **my** teeth daily.

5. The Articles ('A'/'An' and 'The')

Exercise

- A. Complete the following sentences by filling 'a/an, the' as may be suitable :**
1. Haridwar is **a** holy city.
 2. Iron is **a** useful metal.
 3. **The** lion is **the** king of beasts.
 4. I bought **a** horse and **an** ox.
 5. **The** earth rotates round **the** sun.
 6. Deepa returned after **an** hour.
 7. Anil is **an** honour to this profession.
 8. Alladin had **a** wonderful lamp.
 9. Who is **the** girl sitting on the bench?
 10. Do you see **the** holy city?
- B. Rewrite the following sentences, inserting or omitting articles where necessary :**
1. What kind of the animal is that?
 2. I like to live in the open air.
 3. Delhi is the capital of the India.
 4. December is the last month of the year.
 5. Where did you buy the umbrella?
 6. This is the lady whom I met.
 7. Tagore was a great poet.
 8. My favourite flower is the lotus.
 9. When will the mother be back?
 10. I have not seen her since Fareeda was a child.
- C. Put a tick (✓) for true and cross (X) for false statments :**
1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. X

6. The Preposition

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

1. They drove **from** Delhi **to** Agra.
2. Anil is afraid **of** the dog.
3. The work was done **in** haste.
4. It cannot be done **with** offence.
5. God is good **to** me.

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the suitable preposition from the brackets :

1. There is a cow **in** the field.
2. Birju is fond **of** tea.
3. The cat jumped **off** the chair.
4. Chandan invited me **to** his village.
5. There is a wooden bridge **over** the river.

C. Complete the following sentences with the help of prepositions given below :

1. The prisoner was brought before the judge.
2. Sager had come **with** his son took his food.
3. Rashid has been working **for** four hours.
4. She has already gone **to** the office.
5. Ashoka ruled **in** India.

Going Beyond

- Look at the picture carefully.

Now, fill in the sentences with the correct PREPOSITION OF PLACE-in, on, under, between, next to, behind, in front of :

1. There is a radio **on** the bed.
2. There are trainers **near** the ball.
3. There is a football **between** the shorts and the trainers.
4. There is a poster **on** the wall.
5. There is a pencil **on** the desk.
6. There is a sock **next to** the t-shirt.
7. There is a bed **in front** the desk.
8. The window is **behind** the curtains.
9. There is a pillow **in** the bed.
10. The poster is **behind** the bed.

7. Finite and Non-finite Verbs

Exercise

- Underline the finite verbs and circle the non-finite verbs in the given sentences :

1. Taming of wild animals is cruelty.
2. Tarun was arrested due to a mistaken identity.

3. Veena bought a packet of frozen peas.
4. They demolished the ruined building.
5. Yameen has a forgiving nature.
6. His kind gesture helped in cooling tempers.
7. Anil took the broken cycle to the repair shop.
8. They demanded a written apology from him.
9. Their parents tried to bring them together.
10. The teacher wanted to raise her voice.

Exercise

- **Look at the picture and complete the sentences using infinitives as shown :**
 2. The cat began to be afraid of to climb up higher.
 3. Being too stuck boy called father to help.
 4. Stuck in tree the cat was unable to come down.
 5. Fetching ladder the father ran.

Exercise

- **Rewrite the following sentences using the '-ing' form of the verbs given in italics. The first one has been done for you :**
 2. Buying a good pair of jeans is not easy.
 3. Sleeping in class is not a good idea.
 4. Singing to herself the chief was delighted.
 5. Telling lies for fun is foolish.

Exercise

- A. Pick out the participle in each of the following sentences. Say whether it is present, perfect or past :**

1. Hearing the noise, I woke up. **present**
2. Seeing my friend, I was happy. **present**
3. Having filled up the form, Harish submitted it. **perfect**
4. Having played a match, Inder took rest. **perfect**
5. You had a broken pen. **past**
6. We saw an injured man. **past**
7. Being ill, Jagan did not go to school. **present**
8. You saw a man talking to our father. **present**
9. A drowning child was crying for help. **present**
10. We saw him playing in the ground. **present**

- B. Combine the following sentences by using participle :**

1. Having deposited the fee he returned.
2. Being ill he could not come.
3. Being tired I cannot walk.
4. I had a damaged car.
5. Having finished our work we slept.

6. Playing the match I saw my old friend.
7. Having written an essay she gave it to Sir.
8. Having cleaned the room the peon went out.

8. Tense (Present)

Exercise

A. Study the following table and change the sentences given below as directed :

1. My father drives a car himself.
2. Many people like to drink tea.
3. Deepak shaves before taking breakfast.
4. Does Fareeda not talk too much?
5. His father works in a company.

B. Fill in the blanks with the right tense forms of the verbs given in brackets :

1. The girls **play** with toy.
2. My friend **goes** to movie every Saturday.
3. Some cows **are** in the field.
4. This old man always **takes** tea without sugar.
5. My father daily **sleeps** at 10 p.m.

Exercise

A. Study the following table and change the sentences given below as directed :

1. The fisherman is catching fish?
2. Inder is sleeping at this time.
3. Are you attending your class?
4. I am going to see the Qutub Minar.
5. You are writing a story.

B. Read the following example. Then fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets in present continuous tense :

1. What are the farmers doing? They **are ploughing** the field.
2. What is Kiran doing now? She **is worshipping** God.
3. Our examinations are near. We **are working hard** these days.
4. The sun has set. It **is getting** dark.
5. There is nobody on the road. It **is raining** heavily.

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs given below :

1. I **have cleaned** all the window panes.
2. My father **has purchased** a plot in R.K. Puram.
3. The servant **has lost** the key of the main gate.
4. Pinky **has caught** a male baby.
5. The police **has arrested** the pick-pocket.
6. All of my guests **have gone**.
7. Neera **has borne** cold.
8. My car **has been broken down**.

B. The effects or results related to above sentences are given below. Match and write them with the respective sentences. First one is done as an example :

Neera has borne cold. She is still taking medicine.

My car has been broken down. So I shall go by bus.

My father has purchased a plot in R.K. Puram. It is still lying there and is in his possession.

My servant has lost the key of the main gate. We are standing outside.

I have cleaned all the window panes. So all are shining.

All the guests have gone. They will attend the party.

Exercise

A. Answer the following questions using a proper time expression with 'since' or 'for' :

1. I have been living in Agra for five years.
2. I have been taking treatment of Dr. Sharma for 7 days.
3. My family has been living in this city since 2011.
4. Harish has been learning French to speak for six months.
5. She has been playing chess with me since childhood.
6. I have been living in Australia for three years

B. Complete the following sentences with the verbs given in bracket in present perfect continuous tense time expression :

1. Your servant **has not been coming for ten days.**
2. Our opponent **has been defeating since then.**
3. The gardeners **have been cutting plants for three hours.**
4. We **have been taking rest for seven days.**
5. The clerks **have been attending for three days.**
6. He **has been taking exercise for one hour.**
7. It **has been raining cats and dogs since 10 o'clock.**
8. She **has been teaching** her brother since morning.

9. Tense (Past)

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with right tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

1. The farmers **did** not **plough** the fields yesterday.
2. It **rained** heavily last night.
3. When **did** you **go** to that saint?
4. I never **told** a lie in my life.
5. They **played** a cricket match yesterday.
6. **Did** you never **help** the poor?
7. My uncle **loved** me very much when I was a child.

Exercise

A. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with past simple or past progressive form of the verbs given in brackets :

1. I **sent** him a crossed cheque last week.
2. Mr Raman **used** an open umbrella because it was raining heavily.
3. He was very extravagant. So he always **bought** for himself new clothes.
4. He **brushed** his teeth at 6 : 40 am.
5. Someone **called** me at the gate outside.
6. I saw that he **was painting** a portrait of his grandfather.

Exercise

• Change the following sentences into past perfect tense using one word from the list given below. (See the example also.) :

1. All the shopkeepers had already closed their shops.
2. Rajesh had already heard this news from his friends.
3. They had not cleaned their house till then.
4. Your brother had left school and till then he learnt much there.
5. We had finished our meal before he did not wait.
6. Sanjay had shut all the windows by 8 o'clock.
7. We had never seen such an intelligent boy before.
8. Naresh had not received your message till then.
9. We had already seen this movie in August last year.
10. Pinky had never seen such an exciting scene before.

Exercise

• Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets. You may use past indefinite, past perfect or past perfect continuous, whichever is correct :

1. We **had cried** of pain for few hours before a team of doctors **arrived**.
2. The people **had enjoyed** the circus show for two hours before the tents **caught** fire.
3. We were on friendly terms. We **knew** each other for a long time.
4. We **played** for one and a half hour when it **started** raining.
5. Vandana **dreamt** when she suddenly **cried**.
6. The postman **had come** to my house before I **went** to the market.
7. The candidates **had been waiting** for the interview since 3 o'clock when the Director General **arrived**
8. Uma was annoyed because she **had been waiting** for me for a long time.

10. Tense (Future)

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using correct form of the future tense of the verbs given in brackets. (Future continuous/Future perfect or Future perfect continuous.) :

1. We **shall have been watering** the plants two times a day since tomorrow.

2. The people **will rejoice** on the occasion of Christmas.
3. All students **will have received** their admission cards before 5th April.
4. The Principal **will distribute** the prizes to the students.
5. The students **will have been depositing** their fee since 10 o'clock.
6. Someone **will have knocked** at the door before I come out.
7. They **will have been staying** in the dark room for the whole night.
8. Deepak **will go** to work at 10 o'clock.
9. The people **will have finished** their work by 5 o'clock.
10. Geeta will **watch** TV in the evening.
11. We **shall be having** dinner at 8 p.m.
12. They **will have collected** ₹ 57000 by the end of this week.
13. The film **will have** already **started** when we reach.
14. I **shall have been** here for five years.
15. These employees **will have been working** in this factory since 2010.
16. We **shall have played** the match before it starts raining.
17. The baby **will have slept** when the mother **cooks** food.
18. When you reach Shimla it will have **snowed** them.

B. Write any 10 sentences indicating your plans or wishes in future :

I will become an educated citizen.

I will be helpful to all.

I will educate all the children of my neighbourhood.

I will have a good job.

I will support my family with the best abilities.

I will serve my parents and grand parents.

I will do my best for the good of our nation.

I will do nothing wrong in my life.

I will plant more and more trees.

I will explore far and wide.

11. The Conjunction

Exercise

A. Join each pair of sentences, using 'and' :

1. Our tongue helps us to talk and to taste things.
2. My son keeps bad company and started to misbehave.
3. I went to the book shop and bought this book.
4. These grapes are fresh and juicy.
5. I will go back and bring them here.

B. Now join each pair of sentences, using 'but', 'yet', 'still' or 'in spite of' as necessary :

1. Zora Singh is hardworking but not intelligent.
2. A hare can run but a tortoise cannot.
3. Yogesh rang the bell but no one came to the door.

4. I tried my best but failed.
 5. I was going to write but I lost your address.
- C. Now join each pair of sentences, using 'or', 'otherwise' or 'else' as necessary :**
1. Stop running otherwise you will get out of breath.
 2. Is that your bat or mine?
 3. Hurry up or you will be late.
 4. Are you going to stadium or to the market?
 5. You must study now otherwise you will fail.
 6. Anil is often rude to me else I like him.
- D. Now join each pair of sentences using 'so' or 'nor' as necessary :**
1. The meal did not cost much so it was not very good.
 2. I have no time nor money to go on holiday.
 3. It was dark so I couldn't see what was happening.
 4. I nor other could finish the test.
 5. I couldn't see so I broke my glasses.
 6. Manish had a bad cold so I took him to the doctor.
- E. Fill in the blanks with suitable co-ordinating conjunctions :**
1. Fareed **not only** passed **but** also won the scholarship.
 2. He is **both** intelligent **and** hardworking.
 3. He **as well as** his friend is guilty.
 4. Girish **as well as** his son is dishonest.
 5. Chitra **not only** plays chess very well **but also** sings beautifully.
 6. I am **not only** grateful to your brother **but also** to you.
 7. The captain **as well as** the crew was drowned.
 8. Deepak gave me **not only** books **but also** notes.

Exercise

- A. Fill in the blanks with suitable subordinating conjunctions ('that, if ' or 'whether') :**
1. Fareeda asked me **whether** I had sufficient woollens for the winter.
 2. I am afraid **if** I shall not be able to come.
 3. It appears **that** mother is in a bad mood.
 4. Deepak asked me **whether** I could lend him some money.
 5. She said **that** she was not very confident.
 6. Are you sure **that** you have the right address?
- B. Fill in the blanks with suitable subordinating conjunctions ('who, which, that, whose') :**
1. I know the man **whose** son has died in the accident.
 2. This is the bicycle **which** I bought yesterday.
 3. Girish is the boy **who** called me names yesterday.
 4. The boy **who** is coming is my brother.
 5. The book **which** I bought yesterday is interesting.

C. Join the following pairs of sentences by using the subordinating conjunctions given in brackets :

1. My friend asked me to wait till he returned.
2. Hema has not written to me since she left.
3. As soon as I got the telegram, I left Delhi.
4. He checked the cash book while I took a cup of tea.
5. I came across an old friend as I was walking to the school.
6. We arrived when it was raining.
7. I will give him your message whenever I see him.

Going Beyond

• **The Subordinating Conjunctions**

Give examples of subordinating conjunctions out of the ones given below.

Comparison	Time	Condition	Reason
rather than	before/after	if	because
as much as	as soon as/as long as	only if	since
whereas	by the time	unless	that
than	now that	provided that	as
whether	since	assuming that	
	till/until	even if	
	when/wherever	in case (that)	
	while	lest	
Purpose	Concession	Place	Manner
so that	though	where	how
in order that	although	wherever	as though
	even though		as if

12. Active and Passive Voice

Exercise

A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences and tell whether they are in the active voice or in the passive voice :

1. Chandan plays with the children. **Active Voice**
2. Deepak teaches me English. **Active Voice**
3. I was reading a book. **Active Voice**
4. A race is being run by him. **Passive Voice**
5. The police caught the thief. **Active Voice**
6. A cat is running after the rat. **Active Voice**
7. A letter is being written by Fareeda. **Passive Voice**
8. He has been given a one-rupee coin by me. **Passive Voice**

9. Open the window. **Active Voice**
10. Let the truth be spoken. **Passive Voice**

B. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

1. By whom was English taught you?
2. Your work had not been finished by you.
3. The clothes were washed by the washerman.
4. The field is being ploughed by the farmer.
5. Was fruit not eaten by you?
6. Why was a race run by you?
7. A match is being played by me.
8. An application is written by him.
9. The dinner is being cooked by Geeta.
10. Mathematics is taught us by her.

C. Fill in the blanks by choosing a suitable word from the brackets:

1. The teacher **made** him the monitor.
2. We **won** the match.
3. The voters **elected** him M.P.
4. Your visit was **arranged** by them.
5. He **finished** his work.
6. Where do you **see** him?
7. What is being **done** by you?
8. The road is **repaired** by them.
9. The child was **knocked** down by a car.
10. I **saw** him running.

13. Direct and Indirect Speech

Exercise

• **Change the following sentences into indirect speech :**

1. The guide said that Indian summer is usually hot.
2. The teacher said that the new principal had taken over the charge.
3. She said that she wanted to join the hostel.
4. She said that she had been working with Mr. Gupta for a long time.
5. The teacher said that she was pleased with his work.
6. Fareeda said that she had gone to Bhushan's house in the morning.
7. Geeta said that all the girls had been singing and dancing.
8. The saint said that honesty is the best policy.
9. The teacher said that Damini had worked very hard.
10. Hema said that she had finished her home work.
11. Anita said that Beena was very successful.
12. My friend said that he was glad to be with me that day.
13. The teacher said that Vishnu would not pass.
14. Chandan said that he had returned at noon.

15. The teacher said that it might rain at night.
16. He said that all the boys had been laughing at the beggar.
17. The station master said that the trains were running late because the track had been damaged by an accident.
18. She will say that she knew the way.
19. Deepa said that it was raining heavily.
20. He said that it had been hailing outside.

Exercise

- **Put the following sentences into indirect speech :**

1. She told me that he was not to blame.
2. Lokesh told you that you were wrong.
3. Omkar told me that he was very sorry to hear of the sad demise of my mother.
4. He says that he is reading a delightful story.
5. You told me that you were feeling very uneasy and tired and further told me that you would like to go to some hill-station.
6. He said that he had done his homework.
7. She said that she would do her best.
8. I said that I would not go there.
9. I said that the teacher liked me.
10. Jagan told me that I was right.
11. The teacher told Kareem that he was a good boy.
12. The teacher told Laila that she was a good girl.
13. The teacher told him that he had not done his homework.
14. The officer told me that I had done my duty.
15. Kiran told me that she was ill that day.

Exercise

- **Change the following into indirect speech :**

1. Reena said that she had gone to Sunita's house that morning.
2. The teacher said that the next day would be a holiday.
3. The visitor said that he had gone there three days ago.
4. She told me that she would come to my place that evening.
5. He said that he would discuss that matter following week.
6. He said that he could not waste time then.
7. She said that she had a peaceful sleep the previous night.
8. The teacher said that he would be explaining all those problems the following week.
9. She said that she was too ill to speak then.
10. You told Neera that Poonam could not give her notebook that day.

Exercise

- **Turn the following sentences in the indirect speech :**

1. The policeman said that he had caught two thieves the previous night and he was going to produce them before the magistrate then.

2. Vikas said that no one could tell a man's character from his face.
3. The farmer told the hunter that he would show him the way to the forest if he would go with him.
4. I said that I admitted that I had acted foolishly in what I had done.
5. He told me that I could stay with them whenever I was at Delhi.
6. The teacher told the students that she could not teach if they made a noise.
7. Yogesh told me that he did not know when the school was going to close for the vacation.
8. You told me that you were feeling uneasy and tired and you would like to go to some hill station.

Exercise

● **Put these sentences into indirect speech :**

1. The teacher asked the boy whether he knew Hindi.
2. I asked Anil if he was going to the meeting that day.
3. Brijesh asked his friend if he had any money to spare.
4. Mrs. Chaman Singh asked the mechanic whether the car was ready.
5. The teacher asked the boy whether he knew his residence.
6. She asked me if I was going to college that day.
7. His angry father asked him whether he supposed, that he was wiser than him.
8. The stranger asked us if we would not mind him.
9. I asked my servant if the tea was ready.
10. She asked her if she was going to the movie that night.
11. The policeman asked the men where they were going.
12. He asked if he would listen to such a man.
13. The beggar asked the boys why they were throwing the stones at him.
14. I asked him who he was.

Exercise

● **Report the following into the indirect speech :**

1. Chandra suggested that they should join some computer course.
2. The tortoise proposed the hare that they should have a race and to see that who was faster of the two.
3. The father advised his son to put that pen back in the drawer when he had finished with it.
4. The teacher ordered us to let him explain to us how to deal with such a problem.
5. My father ordered the porter to put the luggage in a second class compartment.
6. The mother patted Deepak on his back and gently advised not to talk ill of others behind their back, it is not a good habit.
7. The mother ordered her children to run away and not to disturb her.
8. Sushma advised Sunita not to play such loud music, for it might disturb mother.

9. Sanjana suggested that they should wait till the results were officially declared.
10. Ajay ordered his servant to go and post that letter at once.
11. My friend requested me to wait till he returned.
12. The teacher requested the students to be quiet.
13. I advised my friend not to talk nonsense.
14. The old father ordered his sons not to quarrel over trifles.
15. The teacher ordered the students to be quiet and listen his words.
16. The beggar requested me to give him a piece of bread.
17. The father advised his son to work regularly and he would surely succeed.
18. The servant requested his master with respect to forgive him that time.
19. He advised his friend to do as he told him.
20. He requested his friend to lend him his notebook.

Exercise

A. Express the following in indirect speech :

1. I exclaimed Jagan with surprise that it was a very powerful shot.
2. I exclaimed with joy that we had succeeded.
3. He exclaimed that it was a great pity that he had not come.
4. The patient exclaimed with cry that the wound was very painful.
5. The captain exclaimed me that I had done a very rash and bloody deed.
6. The captain exclaimed with sorrow that they had lost the match.
7. The fox exclaimed with surprise that it was a great feast.
8. Vishal exclaimed that he had got into a very nasty situation.
9. He blessed that God might reward his labour.
10. The farmer exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
11. The traveller exclaimed his friends to farewell.
12. The girl exclaimed with surprise that the sunset was very beautiful.

B. Turn into indirect speech :

1. The monitor said that the principal had found many students absent from the school when he was taking a round of the school.
2. The young scientist said that the things weigh slightly less at the poles than the equator.
3. The father told the sons that they should remain united among themselves so that nobody was able to harm them.
4. The poor woman told her son that he should not have wasted the money his father had left him.
5. One of the sailors asked Columbus when they would reach their destination.
6. A farmer took his sons to the field and told them that there was a treasure hidden there in the earth. If they found it, they might share it among them.
7. The teacher asked Anju how it was that she was always late for school.
8. The stag looked at his reflection in the water and exclaimed that his horns

were very beautiful and his legs, very ugly.

9. One of his friends said that he did not think him had lost much and the money was of no use to him and he had not bought anything with it.
10. The girl exclaimed the crow that it could talk and it must be really very clever and she requested it to help her.

Going Beyond

Rewrite

1. Jacky asked Kelly if he saw the game the previous night.
2. Kelly replied that he didn't because she was busy with her homework.
3. Jacky reminded her that they didn't had any homework the previous day.
4. Kelly agreed but she added that she likes to do extra work.
5. Jacky wondered what extra work she did the previous night.
6. Kelly told Jacky that it's everything.

Unit-2 : Comprehension and Composition

14. Comprehension of Unseen Passages

Unsolved Passage

- Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow :

Passage 1

1. The solar energy is useful for animals because they depends on the plants while solar energy is needed to the plants to grow.
2. It generates water power through evaporation and rainfall.
3. Evaporation means the change into vapour.
4. Every forty minutes the sun gives as much energy to the Earth's surface as all the people on the earth use in a year.
5. Solar energy is produced by nuclear reactions.

Passage 2

Do yourself.

Passage 3

- Read the given passage and answer the question below :

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

Passage 4

- Read the passage and answer the following questions given below :

1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (b)

15. Composition

Exercise

- A. Write a paragraph of not more than 150 words on the following topics :
- (a) Ambition of My Life

The ambition of my life to be a very famous doctor. For I would see many poor people who fell ill but cannot go to the doctor in want of money. In fact I feel very sad for them. So I wish to be a good doctor and to go to any remote place where people are unable to go to the doctor, there I would serve them as much as possible so that the poor also lead a happy and healthy life. In fact the profession of a doctor is very good but nowadays it has become only the means of earning.

(b) Do yourself.

(c) **Republic Day**

Our country got freedom on August 15, 1947, but it became republic on January 26, 1950. It is our national festival. On this tricoloured flag is hoisted and sung the national anthem everywhere in our country. The Prime Minister salute it. In our school many functions are also held. Our principal hoists the national flag and we sing the nation song. After that we participate in many plays and dramas. Our principal addresses to all of us. Later on we have the sweets. In fact we enjoy this festival very much. I

Exercise

- **The following news notes were sent in by the correspondent. Write the complete report in the space provided :**

Owners will Be Fined If Premises Breed Mosquitoes

The next three months are congenial for the breeding of the mosquitoes. This is why the Municipal Corporation of Delhi announces some conditions are to follow, if somebody is found making any kind of offence, he/she will be fined upto Rs. 2000 and the imprisonment upto six months. The cooler must be cleaned once a week. Keep the water storage tanks covered. Prevent stagnation of water in the locality. All citizens are requested to follow the above given rules to check the breeding of dengue mosquitoes.

XYZ

Commissioner

Municipal Corporation Delhi

Exercise

- **The sports in charge of your school has asked you to make a speech on the value of games and sports in life, for the morning assembly. Write that speech in about 150 words :**

Respected principal, worthy Teachers and My Dear Friends. Today I am going to present my views on the Value of Games and Sports in our Life. Games and Sports should be a part of our lives. It makes us fit and fine. It refreshes our body. It is energising to our body. It is said that early rising and taking some exercise make us healthy. If we do some exercise daily, we can always be active. It makes us healthy. All kinds of sports and games are very valuable to all of us. They consume our calories. Sports and games reduce our fat. Just imagine if somebody does not take part in any kind of sports or games and has healthy food, such a person invites many kinds of diseases because of

increasing fat and calories. They increase our physical power. They develop our mind. They make our mind creative by making new plans. So we should play any kind of sports or games. They are necessary to all of us.

16. Essay Writing

Exercise

1. **Should children be allowed to watch the television as they please?**

Television plays very important role in our lives, and it is also main source of entertainment. We watch TV whenever we are free, or sometimes while working, and learn many things from it. As the TV is used in our daily life, it broadcasts many live events and news which educate us in many ways. But sometimes children watch those programs on TV which should not meant to be viewed by child's age group and have many negative impacts on their lives. The Advisory Committee of I2B Ministry recommends that kids under 2 years did no more than 1 to 2 hours a day.

The first 2 years of life are considered a critical time for brain development. TV and other electronic media can get in the way of exploring, playing, and interacting with parents and others, which encourages learning and healthy physical and social development. As kids get older, too much screen time can interfere with activities such as being physically active, reading, doing homework, playing with friends and spending time with family.

It is believed that many children who watch TV for long hours, have many negative impacts on their health, such as they may weak their eye-sight at young age. In fact, these children should spend most of their time playing and studying, which would give them better result later and keep them healthy as well. If these children keep wasting their precious time watching TV for long hours instead of studying, it may affect their school result.

Thus, children should not allowed to watch the television as they please. They should be given only a limited and restricted screen time.

2. **Internet-Advantages and Disadvantages**

Internet is a big source of knowledge. If the user wants to get knowledge about anything, just clicking a button he can get it. If you study a book, you can get knowledge of only a specific subject but of you click a button of computer, you can knowledge of any subject.

Internet helps in quick exchange of news and current affairs Internet has made the world made so fast. Internet relates people. People of different parts of the world can be connected through Internet. Also through it, people including children can be trained for a particular field or profession. So it is a source of training. Internet works as a media of publicity and advertising agency.

Internet has some disadvantages too. Immoral materials and talks on internet badly affect the minds of immature boys and girls, they destroy their ethic and morality. Besides glamour, fashion, immoral and violent films and shows are

also shown on internet which leave bad impact upon the minds of young immature boys and girls. Sitting long time before computer or laptop or smartphones for browsing and chatting, the boys and girls get so involved that they forget their lunch and dinners and consequently lose health. Computer and laptop/smartphones produce rays which are harmful to eyes and skin.

3. **My School Bus**

After my exhausting day at school, I always look forward to my ride in the school bus back to my home. It is my best friend in the school. I like my school bus very much. Its look absolutely mesmerising in its shining yellow colour. My home is considerably far from the school, so I am always the last one to get off the bus. My bench partner shares the game bus as me, and she makes the entire ride ten times more fun.

My school bus gives me proper ride everyday. On my way home, I see a lot of things. The bus usually starts around 1:50 pm from the school. The first stop is of an affluent fifth-grader. He lives in a rich neighbourhood. The villas are so beautiful! There's a water fountain in the middle of the gated community. Everyday our bus driver goes around the fountain, and it feels so magical. Usually around this time, a man walks his two poodles. They walk so elegantly.

On the way to the next stop, there's a beautifully carved statue of Mahatma Gandhi. It stands in the middle of a roundabout. Judging from the appearance, it's probably made of marble. Every time I look at the statue, I can't help but appreciate the amount of effort the sculptor must have put into making the marvellous statue. A little away from the statue comes the most annoying part of the entire trip, traffic.

Since this is the typical time for most school to end, the roads are always overflowing with school vans and buses. My school bus is always a part of this mayhem. But as a trustworthy friend, my school bus, ensures they all of us reach our homes sound and safe. The journey on school bus is like a little adventure everyday. After a journey of 45 minutes, I reach my home, and I am welcomed by my golden retriever, Jackie, and my mom.

4. **My Best Friend**

My best friend is someone special whom I can share all my feelings. He is Raghav. He lives with me as my neighbour in the same colony. We met each other in the nursery class on the very first-day. We sit together in the classroom and share everything very happily without any problem. We know each other very well as well as understand each other's need. He is a leader in nature; tall, fair in complexion, good looking and smart. He is quite good in studies and behaves well with everyone. He does his classwork and homework very attentively. He is favourite student teacher as he is very punctual and follows all the etiquettes. We share our tiffin in the lunch time. He respects my feelings and helps me always. Many things of us like hobbies, likes, dislikes, etc. are similar. We love to listen music, watching cartoons and

playing carrom at home. We take care of each other in the school and playground. We share school copies and help each other whenever one of us remain absent in the school. We love drawing sceneries and arts in our spare time. We go at tour and picnic with our parents together in every winter and summer vacation.

5. The day things about wrong in a row

Life is a mixture of bad days and good days. Each one of us experiences the joys of good days and anguish of bad days. I also went through the ordeals of a bad day.

It was one of those bad days to day when so many bad things happen together. As I got up my mother told me there had been no power supply since early morning. She also told me that there was no water in the water tank. So I had to pump water and bring it in buckets to the washrooms for ablutions and washing up.

Then as the mother was cooking breakfast, the cylinder ran out. Thank God there was a filled cylinder available with the grandmother. It was just 10 am when the inverter battery also ran out. It happened to be one of the hottest days with summer solstice just a week away. All of us had no option but want for the resuming of power supply. Then one of the neighbours told us that the power supply would resume in the evening as the Electricity Department was repairing the wires. At 3 pm all of us missed the power supply the most because that day Champions Trophy semi-final cricket match between India and Australia was to be played.

We forgot all our pain we had faced that day when the power supply resumed. However, that joy was short lived. We had hardly finished our dinner when the power supply was disrupted again. The inverter did not work. We again had no option but to want for the resumption of the power.

I really had an extremely bad day during my summer vacation.

6. My Hobbies

Many skills come with a hobby like time management, creativity, and so on. A hobby represents a person's behaviour and skills. All people have different hobbies but people mostly become friends with the same hobbies and interests.

I have many hobbies but writing and reading are my favourite hobbies. My interest in writing and reading started at my school in 1st grade. And over time it becomes my strong habit, and all my free time is spent writing and reading. Firstly, writing helps you to express your feelings and emotions through your words. Secondly, reading improves your language skills and makes your mind respond quickly.

Nowadays, it's become very easy to understand a difficult word. Google helps a lot and provides you with the meaning and explanation of a difficult word. So, due to this digital Google, we don't need to carry heavy dictionary books. This has made reading and writing extremely easy and convenient.

7. My Trip to Kashmir

We planned a vacation to Kashmir during my Navaratri holidays. From Delhi we took a flight to Srinagar. From my window I could see snow-capped mountains and beautiful valleys and was very excited. When we reached Srinagar, our driver Mr. Gulzar took us to the Hotel Dar-es-Salam. That evening we went to Shalimar Bagh and Nishant Bagh and then we took Shikara ride in the Dal lake. On the Dal Lake were floating markets. Next morning we drove to Pehalgam. There we saw the Jhelum flowing and mountains everywhere. We went to glacier point. I was so thrilled to hold the ice in my hands.

On the third day we left for Gulmarg. We went to the Gondola point where we took a winch ride between the high mountains. I took several photos from the yellow winch. When we got down we took a horse ride—my horse's name was Skanda—the horse took us on a path off the road and I enjoyed riding the horse. I also played TT with my father and ate some yummy food in the restaurants.

8. Should students be given holiday homework?

Do it

9. My Dreams

Sometimes, a man himself is reasonable and good in his behaviour but some despotic powers compel him to do wrong. A pious man can do nothing against the orders of his conscience. In this situation, he dreams for a world which is free of compulsions and crimes, pride and prejudice. I dream of a world which reflect human code of life. In which there is no discrimination, no cruelty and even no rule of "Might is right". I dream of a world in which these would be justice and equality. I dream of a world which should have clean environment; everyone should be free to go and come as he desires. There should be brotherhood, politeness, free education for all.

I dream of a world in which there would be no nepotism, disintegration and should get a job according to his ability. There should be a democratic set up in the country for the promotion of democracy. There should be peace and happiness everywhere. So I dream of a life at happiness, a world which should have all facilities of leading life peacefully.

10. When I Grow Up!

Do it yourself

11. Junk food and health awareness

Junk food is tempting but harmful. It's tasty but loaded with unhealthy fats, sugars and additives. Eating too much can lead to obesity, diabetes, and heart diseases. Regular consumption may affect concentration and energy levels, impacting academic performance. Despite its convenience, it lacks essential nutrients vital for growth and development. Long-term indulgence can damage organs and weaken immunity. Moderation is key; occasional treats are fine, but frequent consumption poses risks. Opting for balanced meals with fruits, vegetables and whole grains promotes better health. It's crucial to prioritize nutritious choices over the allure of junk food for overall well-being.

Grammar-8

Unit-1 : Functional Grammar

1. The Sentences

Exercise

- Mention whether the sentence is positive or negative. Put 'P' for positive and 'N' for negative in the box given against each sentence :

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. P | 2. P | 3. P | 4. P |
| 5. N | 6. P | 7. N | 8. N |

Exercise

- A. Some simple and double interrogative sentences are given below. Write 'S' for simple interrogative sentences and 'D' for double interrogative sentences :

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. S | 3. S | 4. S |
| 5. S | 6. D | 7. D | 8. S |
| 9. D | 10. S | | |

- B. Form questions of the following sentences :

1. Is New Delhi the capital of India?
2. Is Pinky the monitor of our class?
3. Does he work hard?
4. Is January the first month of the year?
5. Is he Rajesh?
6. Is he twenty years old?
7. Am I doing my work?
8. Is he there in the class?
9. Do I play with him?
10. Am I going to see the Rose Garden?

Exercise

- Some imperative sentences are given below. Write 'A' for advice, 'C' for command, 'O' for order and 'R' for request within the box given next to each sentence :

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. R | 2. O | 3. C | 4. C |
| 5. A | 6. A | 7. O | 8. R |
| 9. A | 10. A | | |

Exercise

- Some exclamatory and optative sentences are given below. Please write 'E' for exclamatory sentences and 'O' for optative ones :

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. E | 2. E | 3. O | 4. O |
| 5. E | 6. E | 7. O | 8. E |
| 9. O | 10. E | | |

Exercise

A. Supply the subjects to the following predicates :

1. **Health** is a great wealth.
2. **Delhi** is the capital of India.
3. **She** is a doctor.
4. **The Ganga** falls into the Bay of Bengal.
5. **The Moon** goes round the earth.
6. **Unity** has great strength.
7. **We** worship the rising Sun.
8. **The Sun** rises in the east.
9. **Saturday** is the last day of the week.
10. **Barking dogs** seldom bite.

B. Supply the predicates to the following subject :

1. The streets of our town **are very wide**.
2. A bouquet of flowers **is very beautiful**.
3. The early birds **have hearty food**.
4. He will come today
5. The poor little boy **is weeping bitterly**.
6. This flower **is smelling sweet**.
7. The clouds **are very dark**.
8. The parents **are waiting**.
9. Swimming **is good for health**.
10. My friend **loves me very much**.

Exercise

A. Complete the following by adding a suitable noun clause :

1. His father was **a good doctor**.
2. I do not know **what is the matter**.
3. He told me **what he knew**.
4. Do you know **what he thinks**.
5. I wonder that **he has become a famous person**.
6. I think **that you are right**.
7. Please show in **where is the dark**.
8. It is certain **that he will come**.
9. Tell him **what you listened**.
10. I cannot understand **what you told**.

B. Choose the noun clause from the sentences given below :

1. No one knows **who he is**.
2. I do not know **when I shall return**.
3. My belief is **that he will not come**.
4. Life is **what we make it**.
5. There is no meaning in **what you say**.
6. She denied **that she had written the letter**.
7. Tell me **where you live**.

8. I do **whatever** I can.
9. I asked the boy **how old** he was.
10. Tell me **what** you eat.

Exercise

- **Prepare a chart of subordinate adjective clause of the following sentences:**

1. The boy **whom you met** was not my brother.
2. The girl **who is singing** is my sister.
3. This is the book **which I gave you**.
4. This is the house **where I live**.
5. He has tricks **that reminds me of his father**.
6. He could not answer the question **I asked him**.
7. I duly received the message **you sent me**.
8. The night is long **that never find the day**.
9. The plan you proposed is **a very good one**.

Exercise

- A. Some statements are given below. Put a tick (✓) for right statements and a cross (X) for the wrong ones in the boxes given against each :**

1. All the clauses can be called 'independent clauses'. (X)
2. When a subordinate clause does the work of an adverb, it is called subordinate adverb clause. (✓)
3. Main clause depends on another clause for its clear meaning. (X)
4. Subordinate clause depends on another clause for its clear meaning. (✓)
5. Main clause can be called an 'independent clause'. (✓)

- B. Complete the following sentences by filling subordinate conjunctions in the blanks :**

1. You must work harder **as** I do.
2. He was **so** weak **that** he could not speak.
3. The tree is **so** high **that** I cannot climb it.
4. We eat **so that** we may live.
5. Do it **before** you forget.
6. **Though** he is poor, he is honest.
7. I would not do it **unless** you paid me.
8. You may do **as** you please.
9. It all ended **before** I expected.
10. I am taller **than** you.

Exercise

- A. Two options are given within the brackets next to each of the following sentences. Choose the correct option and fill up the blanks in the following sentences :**

1. We must eat to live **yet** we live to eat.
2. The horse galloped **and** the rider was thrown.
3. He went to the window **and** looked out **but** saw nobody.
4. He tried hard **but** he did not succeed.

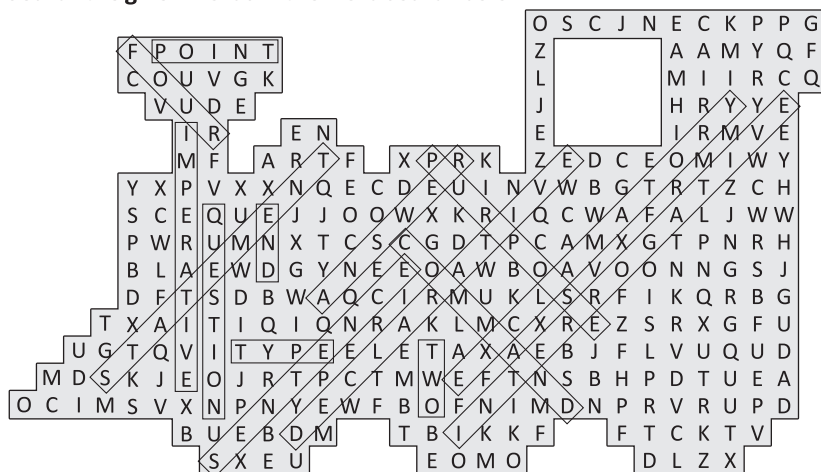
5. She called me **but** I did not answer her.
6. God made the man **and** man made the other things.

B. Underline the clause in each of the following sentences and say what kind of clause it is :

1. They made such a noise that I could not work. **Adjective clause**
2. When he heard this he turned very pale. **Adverb clause**
3. Where are the friends whom I knew? **Adjective clause**
4. Take a lamp because the room is dark. **Adverb clause**
5. As he was ill, he could not come to office. **Adverb clause**
6. They live where the climate is good. **Adverb clause**
7. He was very pleased that you had passed. **Noun clause**
8. He is not so wise as you think. **Adverb clause**
9. I know the place which you mention. **Adjective clause**
10. Since you are intelligent, you will pass easily. **Adverb clause**

Going Beyond

- Search the given words in the word search below :



2. The Noun : Kinds of Nouns

Exercise

A. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and write their kinds :

1. He gave me bunch of grapes. **collective**
2. Our class consists of thirty pupils. **collective**
3. We all love each other. **distributive**
4. Clothes are made of cotton and wool. **material**
5. She is a good girl. **common**
6. Anil (proper) always speaks the truth. **abstract**
7. We all love honesty. **abstract**

8. A committee of five was appointed. **collective**
9. The elephant has great strength. **proper, abstract**
10. Our team is better than theirs. **collective**

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns choosing from the list given below :

1. The girl is fond of **music**.
2. The up **train** is late.
3. There is a big **crowd** on the road.
4. My **book** is on the **table**.
5. The **soldiers** were rewarded for their bravery.
6. A **jury** of five was appointed.
7. What is the verdict of the **committee**?
8. **Wisdom** is better than strength.
9. The **Yamuna** overflows its banks every year.
10. The elephant has great **strength**.
11. A herd of **cattle** is grazing in the field.
12. He was **star** of his age.

C. Fill in the blanks by using the types of nouns given in the brackets :

1. He remembered the days of his **childhood**.
2. The **cow** gives us milk.
3. **Aparna** is our class monitor.
4. **Srishti** is my best friend.
5. The chair is made of **wood**.
6. He is a good **boy**.
7. The name of his teacher is **Shri RP Rathore**.
8. He is the student of my **class**.
9. All that glitters is **not gold**.
10. **Politeness** is next to godliness.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct collective nouns from the list given below :

1. A **herd** of cattle was grazing in the field.
2. A **flock** of sheep was seen in the forest.
3. A **conference** was held yesterday.
4. The **police** was running after the thief.
5. Our **team** won the match.
6. The **jury** found him innocent.
7. There was a large **crowd** in the street.
8. The **class** is without teacher.

E. Now complete the following pairs by choosing the correct nouns from the list given below :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Question and answer . | 2. Friend and enemy . |
| 3. Town and village . | 4. Man and woman . |
| 5. Table and chair . | 6. Hand and foot . |
| 7. Husband and wife . | 8. Doctor and nurse . |

3. The Correct Use of Nouns

Exercise

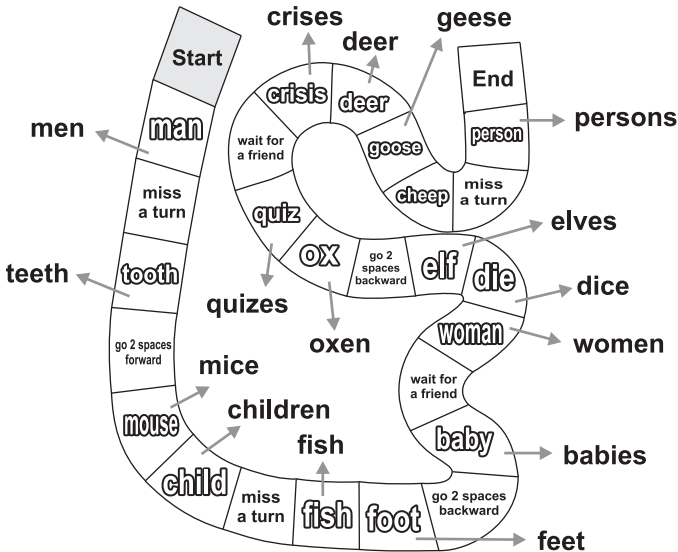
- Rewrite the following sentences correctly. Also mention the rule you have used for your correction:
 1. I have two dozen of pens.
 2. He ran a race of 1800 metres.
 3. The wages of sin is death.
 4. The road is closed to repair.
 5. He bought five dozen of bananas.
 6. His means are limited.
 7. This is Hemant's poultry.
 8. My trousers are very tight.
 9. I gave her some advice.
 10. This news is not true.

Exercise

- Express a relationship between each pair of items by using 'of ' or the possessive case :
 1. the cupboard's keys
 2. the meeting of students
 3. the salary of a month
 4. the population of country
 5. my sister's mother in law
 6. the rivers and mountains of India

Going Beyond

- Make groups of two or four. Play the game given below and write the plurals of certain words :



4. The Pronoun

Exercise

A. Fill in the blank, with suitable pronouns :

1. **One** of you can go.
2. **She** hardly knows what to do.
3. **None** but fools have even believed it.
4. Those pens are **mine**.
5. I go **there**.
6. **They** heard the remarks.
7. He lost **his** purse.
8. **Whose** book are you reading?

B. Write the kind of pronouns of the words given in colour :

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. reflexive | 2. distributive | 3. distributive |
| 4. proper | 5. demonstrative | 6. relative |
| 7. emphasising | 8. emphasising | 9. relative |
| 10. relative | 11. proper | 12. distributive |

C. Fill in the blanks by using the pronouns as directed :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Your cows are these . | 2. Everybody likes her. |
| 3. This book is hers . | 4. I myself built my house. |
| 5. Each of the questions is true. | 6. This is the Red Fort. |
| 7. All of them were Indians. | 8. Each of the accusation is true. |

D. Fill in the blanks by using one of pronouns given in the brackets that suits best :

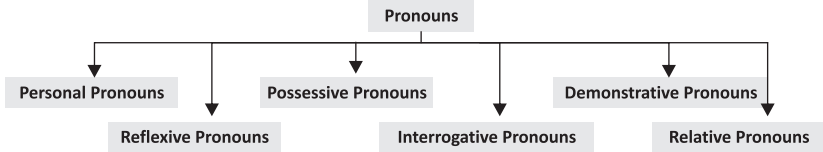
1. Whom can we trust if not **him**?
2. He is as good as **I**.
3. We were not so poor as **they**.
4. Can you sing as well as **they**?
5. Naresh and I were present.
6. Let you and **me** try what we can do.
7. Nobody but **he** was present.
8. None is so blind as **they** that will not see.

E. Underline the pronouns and tell the kind of each pronoun :

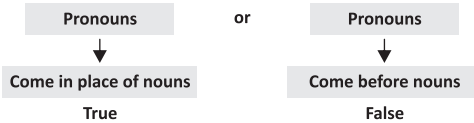
1. Few can do this. **Indefinite**
2. Either of these books will serve the purpose. **Distributive**
3. We love those persons who are kind to us. **Proper, Relative**
4. Neither of them knows the truth. **Distributive**
5. Rohit brought his book and laid it on the table. **Possessive**
6. All are busy in their work. **Indefinite**
7. Such was his interest. **Demonstrative**
8. This house is to let. **Demonstrative**

Going Beyond

- Complete the given Mind Map on pronouns :



- Which of the following statements is true and which is false?



5. Adjectives–Degrees of Comparison

Exercise

A. Complete the sentences using the comparative form :

1. You have no experience of doing this project, we want someone more experienced.
2. Fareed was rejected because he was only 18, the company wanted someone more than 18.
3. This movie is more awful, let us watch it.
4. We missed the bus, we should have more.
5. He was already feeling bad about his behaviour at the party. His friends comments made him worse.

B. Use 'much', 'better', 'a lot', 'a bit' in the following sentences to turn them to comparative degrees :

1. Girish is **better** than me and can resist any infection.
2. If you had been **a bit** more careful, the accident would not have taken place.
3. He was too proud to bend even **a bit** and make **a lot of** friends in his neighbourhood.
4. The old woman was very tired ; she requested us to walk **a bit** slowly.
5. It is **better** to eat at home than in a restaurant.
6. He had made **a lot of** effort to make his party **better**.

C. Fill in the blanks in the suitable comparative forms :

Hema and Indira study in the same school and class. Indira is **older** than Hema by one year. She is **shorter** in height but weigh **more** than Hema. Indira is **smarter** than Hema who is **more** attractive. Hema is **better** in studies than Indira who is an average student. Hema is **better** in English and Maths, but Indira scores **more** in Science. The difference in their hobbies is **bigger** as Hema loves swimming and reading, whereas Indira loves singing and dancing **more** than anything else.

Exercise

• Rewrite the following sentences using 'as as' :

1. Janki could be the captain of team as good as Kiran.
2. I do not think Lokesh Sharma can bowl as good as Manoj Gupta.
3. Mumbai is as cool as Bengaluru.
4. It is as hot today as yesterday.
5. This is as interesting story as one I read yesterday.

Exercise

A. Complete the following sentences with superlative degree :

1. This is the **prettiest** dress in the show room.
2. China is **the biggest** country in the world.
3. My mother is **the most** graceful lady I have ever seen.
4. Monday is **the busiest** day of the week for us.
5. Who is the **most** famous novelist in the country?
6. Of the three reports, yours was **the best** one.

B. Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative form of the words given in brackets :

1. How is your brother today? Is he **better** now?
2. Of the two evils before him, he chose **less**.
3. He thinks he is **wiser** than his parents which is **the most** foolish on his part.
4. The Ganga is a large river but the Brahmaputra is **the largest** in India.
5. The circus company had many strongmen in their employ but David was **the strongest**.

C. Fill in each blank with a superlative form. You can take the help of adjectives given in the box :

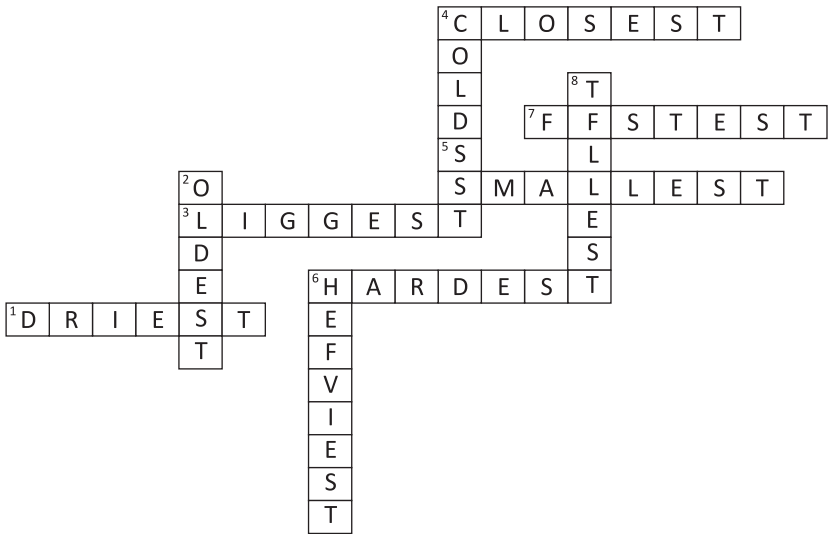
The Sun is **the greatest** force on earth. But we are still not using the Sun to the **most common** extent possible. Instead, fossil fuels are presently **the largest** source of electricity. However, these fuels are also one of the **most serious** causes of air pollution. To use the force of the sun to the maximum we need our most creative thinking and our **the strongest** efforts.

D. Fill in the blanks with a superlative form in each of the following sentences :

1. Which spaceship made the **longest** journey in space?
2. Is a space module the **easiest** way to travel in space?
3. Isn't space travel the **costliest** and not the **easiest** way to travel?
4. Who made the **earliest** spaceship?
5. Which country had the **largest** number of spaceships?

Going Beyond

- Solve the Crossword Puzzle using superlative adjectives :



6. The Correct Use of Adjectives

Exercise

A. Correct the following sentences :

- This is the best store in the market.
- Which is hotter month—January or May?
- My bike is cheaper than yours.
- He is the wisest of all the people here.
- Milk is preferable to meat.
- My hair is shorter than Tanuja's.
- Agra is the most famous place in the state.
- Death is preferable to dishonour.
- Wednesday is the busiest day in the whole week.
- The Brahmaputra is the longest of all rivers.
- He is the most dull of all boys.
- It is getting colder after the day.
- This route is the shortest of all.

Exercise

A. Rewrite each sentence in the comparative degree :

- Poison is not more harmful than a cigratte.
- Chitra is not better than Beena.
- She is not more capable than he.
- His father is not taller than he.
- Anil is taller than any other boy.

6. Gold is more valuable than some other metals.
7. Keats was greater than some other English poets.
8. Hockey is not more popular in India than football.

B. Rewrite each sentence in the comparative degree :

1. Delhi is bigger than Meerut.
2. Her sister is taller than she.
3. Honey is sweeter than sugar.
4. Kolkata is bigger than Kanpur.
5. A fox is cleverer than a crow.
6. Bananas are cheaper than apples.
7. Gold is heavier than iron.
8. Your bag is heavier than mine.
9. A car is faster than a cart.

C. Rewrite each sentence in the positive degree without changing its meaning :

1. A river is not as deep as the sea.
2. Fatima is not as intelligent as Deepa.
3. The younger brother is not as good as elder one.
4. An angry lion is not as dangerous as an old woman.

D. Turn the following into positive degree :

1. Hema is as hard working as Geeta.
2. That school is as big as this one.
3. The next street is as wide as this one.
4. My writing is as good as yours.

Exercise

• **Change into comparative degree of comparison in each of the following sentences :**

1. Milk is more nourishing than any other food.
2. Fox is cleverer than any other animal.
3. Home is better than any other place.
4. Chandigarh is more beautiful than any other Indian town.
5. Kolkata is better than any other seaport in India.
6. Platinum is more precious than some other metals.
7. Kabir is greater than some other poets.
8. Dravid is more gentle than any other player.

7. Verb

Exercise

A. Choose the most suitable verb from the brackets and complete the sentences. The first one has been done for you :

1. The baby **toddled** across the room.
2. The duck **waddled** to the pond.

3. The horseman **galloped** swiftly across the plain.
4. The snake **moved** along the ground.
5. The pickpocket was **surrounded** by angry women.
6. The aeroplanes **zoomed** over our heads.
7. The eagle **swooped** down on its prey.
8. The mouse **scampered** to its hole.
9. The owl **flitted** through the dark wood.
10. The tortoise **crawled** across the grass.

B. Here are five incomplete sentences about a stormy night. Choose the correct verb from the box and complete the sentences. The first one has been done for you :

1. The storm **raged** all night.
2. The lightning **flashed** across the sky.
3. The rain **pattered** against the window panes.
4. The thunder **rumbled** in the distance.
5. The wind **howled** through the trees.

Exercise

• **Fill in the blanks with appropriate transitive verbs :**

1. She **kept** her suitcase.
2. The chairman **sent** a long circular.
3. Pankaj **finished** the work.
4. I **bought** an umbrella yesterday.
5. Manoj **narrated** a number of stories.
6. The dog **ate** the meat.
7. She **kept** her bag.
8. She **locked** the money safely.

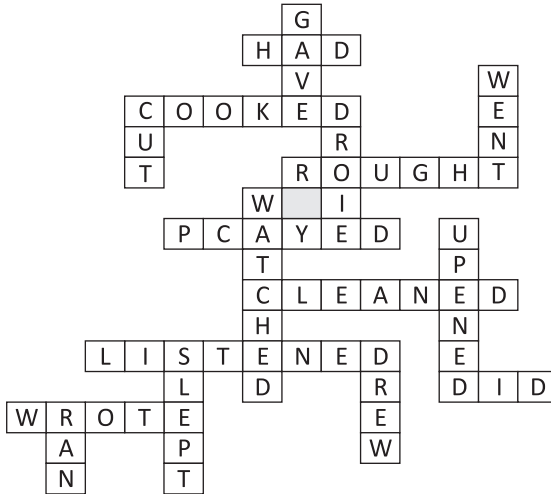
Exercise

• **Rewrite each sentence correctly :**

1. Being a fine day, we went on a picnic.
2. Entering the room I found the light quite dim.
3. She went to the church to say her prayers.
4. We fear that the old man will not get well now.
5. I have never done and never will do such a thing.
6. My sister is twenty years old and I am of sixteen.
7. Walking down the road, ten was struck by the clock.
8. We went for a picnic and enjoyed it very much.
9. His heart was overflowed with love.
10. Lying under a tree, she was bit by a snake.

Going Beyond

- Instructions Complete the Crossword with the past form of the given verbs :



8. The Adverb

Exercise

- A. **Underline the adverbs in the following sentences, and say of what kind each is, and what word it modifies :**

- | | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| 1. Arjun does not know <u>why</u> she has gone. | she | reason |
| 2. This is the way <u>how</u> we won. | way | manner |
| 3. We looked for her <u>everywhere</u> . | her | place |
| 4. The school will open <u>tomorrow</u> . | school | time |
| 5. Ravi will come <u>soon</u> . | Ravi | time |
| 6. Hema reached <u>here</u> by train. | Hema | time |
| 7. You speak <u>slowly</u> . | speak | manner |
| 8. She was <u>too</u> careless. | careless | degree |

- B. **Fill up the blanks by choosing the suitable adverbs from the list given below :**

- The child slept **soundly**.
- He left the school **because** of poverty.
- You are **often** right.
- Yes**, he is there.
- I know the place **where** he lives.
- When** will you come?
- She is taking tea **outside**.
- Who is waiting **daily**?
- We searched him **everywhere**.
- He **partly** visits the school.

C. Two adverbs are given within the brackets for each sentence. Choose the correct from them to fill in the blanks :

1. I go to office **timely**.
2. Neera drives her car **safely**.
3. I know the school **where** he teaches.
4. This tablet **quickly** cures the illness.
5. **When** are you going there?
6. My uncle is living **here**.
7. My mother does her work **carefully**.

Going Beyond

- Given below are adverbs according to their position in the sentences. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

Position of Adverb

Front Position	Mid Position	End Position
Adverb of Frequency Sometimes I see him at the supermarket.	Adverb of Frequency He always had sandwiches for his lunch.	Adverb of Frequency He visit me occasionally .
Adverb of Manner Suddenly , the eagle opened its wings.	Adverb of Manner He slowly backed his car into the garage.	Adverb of Manner The horse whisked its tail angrily .
Adverb of Time, Place Tomorrow I'm going to Dublin. next to her I felt like a fraud.	Adverb of Time We've already eaten dinner.	Adverb of Time Journalists will be able to preview the exhibition tomorrow .
Adverb of Certainty Perhaps he's not coming in the end.	Adverb of Certainty We're obviously going to need more help.	Adverb of Place Bring the boxes here .
	Adverb of Degree I can hardly believe you said that.	

9. Punctuation and Capital Letters

Exercise

A. Place a 'full stop', mark note of interrogation or exclamatory mark wherever necessary :

1. Who has run away with my bag?
2. How I wish, I hadn't agreed to his proposal!
3. Would you mind moving away, you can?
4. "Where have you been?", she said to me.
5. "Ouch" he said, "Why did you hurt me so much nurse?"
6. How exciting your climb on the Everest! Must be.
7. Oh yes! It was a marvellous adventure.

8. You carried oxygen with you, didn't you?
9. Are there more bundles to be tied up and sent to the godown?
10. What a delightful movie it was!

B. Insert commas wherever necessary :

1. Yesterday, I bought new battery for my D.V.D. player.
2. Fortunately, we had good weather today and everyone enjoyed themselves. Infact, today was one of the loveliest days, we spent on this island.
3. When most people think of Goa India, they think of beautiful beaches, they do not think of heat or other discomforts.
4. "Please Geeta, don't forget about bringing a camera with you so that you can take pictures", said Amar. "Good idea," said Geeta "What about food?" she asked after a few minutes pause. "Let's take something practical", said Amar. "Let's take some sandwiches, some biscuits and fruits then we won't need to cook."
5. It took us about 80 minutes to finish the yellow trail as we were in no hurry. We could have gone faster but there was a lot of traffic with so many people in the trail. We heard the calls of various birds, felt the crunch of gravel beneath our shoes, the roughness of tree's bark and the softness of moss. We smelt herbs such as lemon, grass and mint and fruit such as jack fruit and mango.

C. In the following passage incorrect punctuations and capital letters are used. Rewrite it correctly :

"Walking, is one of the oldest form of exercise. Know to man, it is both enjoyable and healthy. But most of us do not walk enough and because modern Science is doing everything possible to eliminate physical exertion. The result is that it has added pounds of body-weight and lessened well being. It is also giving rise, to a generation, which is overweight, under worked, and over anxious."

D. Punctuate the following passages by putting in the necessary stops and capital letters :

1. Before reading on, there are two things you should know about ghosts, according to an unwritten convention. They will not make themselves visible to people who do not believe in them.
2. The professor was silent.
"Whod produces his favourite foods the moment, it was time but of course I believe in you, Mrs Sharma," he said comfotringly.
"Do you", she asked and vanished

“How tiresome women can be!” he thought. Fancy going off like that, in the middle of an argument.

“Do you believe in me, Mrs Sharma?” asked out of the air swinging from the ceiling fan.

Of course, I do but not, when you do foolish things. Come down at once or you, I'll break your neck.

10. Prepositions

Exercise

- **Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :**
 1. Miss Poonam is very popular **among** the students.
 2. I have known him **since** 2014.
 3. It has been raining heavily **for** three hours.
 4. They invited us **to** the wedding.
 5. Are you pleased **with** the new watch?
 6. When he is angry he also starts shouting **on** everybody.
 7. Can you translate this passage **into** Sanskrit?
 8. We were all **at** home **on** Monday.
 9. The large house **at** the corner **of** the street is my uncle's.
 10. I congratulated him **for** getting the job.
 11. I will see you **at** 8.30 **on** Sunday morning.
 12. Please put this picture **on** the wall.
 13. Mr Brijesh Sharma lives **at** 301, New Road.
 14. We stayed **in** Agra **on** Christmas.
 15. I was **at** my uncle's house **on** New Year's Day.
 16. We had lunch **at** New Star Cafe **on** Karnal Road.
 17. She is very punctual. She always arrives **in** time.
 18. She didn't arrive **on** time to say goodbye.
 19. Are you angry **with** me **for** being late?
 20. She is good **in** maths.

11. The Conjunction

Exercise

- A. **Fill up the blanks with suitable conjunctions :**
 1. Vikas was **so** tired **that** he could not easily stand.
 2. **Though** he slay me **yet** I will trust him.
 3. I will go **if** he goes.
 4. **If** you say so, I must believe it.

5. Yogeeta failed **because** she did not work hard.
6. Will you wait **till** I return?
7. You will pass **because** you work hard.
8. **That** I was younger, I thought so.
9. Make hay **because** the sun shines.
10. I like you better **than** him.

B. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences and say whether they are coordinating or subordinating :

1. I asked him if he would help me. **subordinating**
2. If he is there, I will see him. **subordinating**
3. I shall be surprised if you fail. **subordinating**
4. Anuj failed but he tried again. **coordinating**
5. I waited till the train arrived. **subordinating**
6. Do not go before I come. **subordinating**
7. Birju is richer than me. **subordinating**
8. Zoravar was sick still he had done it. **coordinating**
9. Either you are mistaken or I am. **correlative**
10. We travel by land or air. **subordinating**
11. Do not be careless lest you should be suspended. **subordinating**
12. The girls sang while the boys played. **subordinating**
13. I know when he will come. **subordinating**
14. He is poor, still people love him. **coordinating**

12. Determiners

Exercise

A. Fill in the blank spaces with 'this', 'that', 'these', 'those' :

Puja : Rajesh, look! Have you seen **these** new books on computers?

Rajesh : Oh, yes! I have not seen **these** book before.

Puja : I want **that** one with a red cover and **this** book right here.

Rajesh : Look Puja, at **this** one. It is written by my teacher, there must be more written by him. They must be on **that** counter. I will go and look.

Puja : I want to buy **these** books on paintings also. I love looking at them.

Rajesh : Okay. Now let us pay for all the books **these** we have bought.

Puja : **This** is a good idea. We have spent a lot of money. I am sure we will enjoy reading **these** books.

B. Fill in the blanks with possessives (my, our, your, his, her, its, their, etc.) :

1. I was astonished at **his** reaction to the good advice given to him.
2. **My** performance in the examination was much above expectations.
3. We have been let down very badly by **our** football team in the first match.

4. They were asked to remove **their** shoes before entering the building.
5. Hundreds of people came to pay **their** homage to the departed leader.
6. Reading will help you to improve **your** vocabulary.
7. I was dismayed at the non-arrival of **my** suitcase at the airport.
8. In a rage Poonam threw her pencil box on the floor, all **its** contents fell in different directions.

Exercise

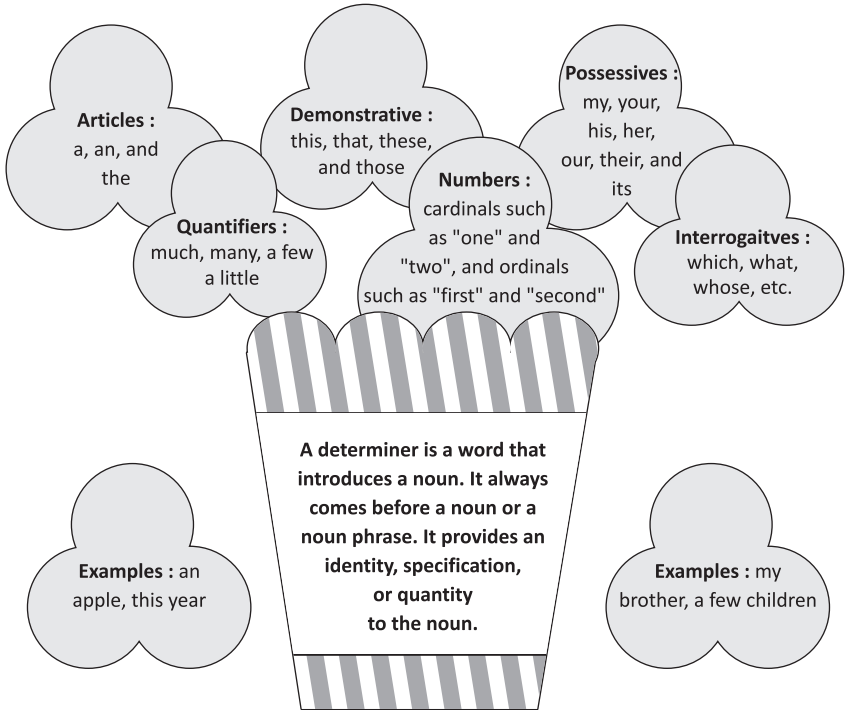
- **Fill in the blank with each, every, either or neither :**
 1. **Neither** Beena nor her sister has to come to work today.
 2. When we went to Goa we visited the beach **every** day.
 3. **Each** of you will be given a uniform to wear to school on Sunday.
 4. **Every** Indian is expected to do his duty.
 5. **Every** building has been provided with twenty-four hours backup inverters in the case of a power cut.
 6. **Neither** of the two girls was fined.
 7. You can stand on **each** side.
 8. **Every** policeman was at his post.
 9. **Every** seat in the cinema hall was occupied.
 10. **Each** of the girls was present.

Exercise

- A. **Fill in the blanks with some or any :**
 1. Have **some** tea.
 2. I can't find **any** pen in the drawer.
 3. We have **some** potatoes and tomatoes.
 4. They don't have **any** biscuits left.
- B. **Fill in the blanks with 'much' or 'many' :**
 1. **Many** problems can be solved by sitting together and discussing them.
 2. **Much** time was wasted in trying to break the lock and the thief escaped through the window.
 3. Inder could not do **much** for his family as he was suffering from poor health.
 4. In spite of his **much** attempts, he could not improve his driving skills.
 5. How **much** sugar do you want in your tea?
- C. **Fill in the blanks with 'few', 'a few', 'little' or 'a little' :**
 1. **Few** tourists have gone to Kashmir this year because of the terrorism there.
 2. I am quite tired and I am having **a few** days holiday next week.
 3. **Few** drops of the blue liquid were added to give colour.
 4. **Little** caution could have saved the child.
 5. Only **few** of the books printed by the firm were a hit, the rest failed to find buyers.
 6. **Few** costumers have come to the shop and we are busy.

Going Beyond

- Name all the kinds of determiners with the help of their examples :



13. Articles and Their Uses

Exercise

- A. Rewrite the following sentences, inserting or omitting articles wherever necessary :

1. A tomato is always good to eat.
2. The earth revolves around the sun.
3. The Yamuna rises from the Himalayas.
4. Tuesday is the third day of the week.
5. Have you ever seen an eagle?
6. Anita is a naughty girl.
7. Delhi is on the bank of the Yamuna.
8. Gold is a useful metal.
9. I admire the honesty of this girl.
10. Draw the map of India.
11. How blue the sky looks!
12. Give him a hundred rupees.
13. Milton was a great poet.
14. I like to live in the open air.

B. Fill in the blanks with 'a' or 'an' and 'the' suitably:

1. **The** sun rises in **the** east.
2. He came without **an** umbrella.
3. Sanskrit is **a** difficult language.
4. I know **the** way to station.
5. He is **an** honourable person.
6. Honest man speaks **the** truth.
7. **A** European met me on **the** way.
8. Which is **the** longest railway platform in India?
9. China is one of **the** most industrial countries in the world.
10. I purchased **a** knife, **an** inkpot and **a** book.
11. Delhi is not **a** very cheap place to live in.
12. We found **an** egg in **the** nest.
13. **The** lion is **the** king of forest.
14. English is **an** easy language.
15. Haridwar is **a** holy city.

14. Synthesis of Sentences

Exercise

• **Join each pair of sentences using the given conjunction :**

1. Chitra lost her way therefore she asked a passer-by to direct her.
2. Deepak rushed out of the room in time or he would have been buried under the roof.
3. The monsoon failed therefore the crops did not grow.
4. I cannot carry this luggage for it is very heavy.
5. Fareed will fly to Canada either on Tuesday or on Friday.
6. The old man no sooner died than his sons began to quarrel over his property.
7. Girish helped me with not only book but also with money.

Exercise

• **Join these pairs of sentences by using 'who', 'which', 'whose', or 'whom'.**

The first one has been done for you :

2. He is a brilliant scientist whose fame has spread far and wide.
3. The gardener chased the boys whom he had found in his orchard.
4. I was thanked by the people whom I had saved from drowning.
5. We met the sailors whose ship was wrecked.

15. Conditional Sentences

Exercise

A. Write the other two forms of each sentence as shown in the first:

2. If you went to him, he could solve your problem.
If you had gone to him, he could have solved your problem.

3. I you went near the cow, it would kick you.
If you had gone near the cow, it would have kicked you.
4. If we caught the thief, we shall beat him.
If we had caught the thief, we would have beaten.
5. If Lokesh came back to life, he would rush to home to see the family.
If Lokesh had come back to the life, he would have rush to home to see the family.
6. If you did these exercise, you would get very food marks.
If you had done these exercise, you would have got very good marks.
7. If the teacher came into the room, he would be angry.
If the teacher had come, he would have been angry.

B. Rewrite these sentences as conditional sentences :

1. If he had not been careful with his investments, he would have last his money.
2. If we had not got up early enough, we would not have gone for a walk.
3. If I had not got all the sums wrong. I would not have done all these again.
4. If they had a map, they would not lost.
5. If you lived nearby, you would walk to this place.
6. If there would be typewriter here, I would type the letter.
7. If the water had been too cold, I would not swim in.
8. If Mrs. Gupta had not been here, she could not tell you what to do.
9. If it had been cool enough, I would go for a picnic.
10. If I had been rich enough. I would have gone on a holiday.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets:

1. If they **had offered** a good discount I would have bought the music system.
2. If he had not broken his leg, he **would have played** in the match.
3. If we **had bought** a dictionary, we could have looked up the meanings.
4. If I can I **drop** the parcel off at her house.
5. I **would done** the shopping this evening, if I have the time.
6. If I had gone to the library, I **would have got** the book for you.
7. If you courier the letter now they **would get** it tomorrow.
8. If you had posted the letter yesterday, they **would have received** it today.
9. If you ask Anil, he **will help** you.
10. If you **had drunk** warm milk, you would have slept well.
11. If someone were at the door you **would hear** the sound the bell.
12. If I **get** a ticket, I will go to Kanpur this evening.
13. If I had a good job, I **would pay** off all my debts.
14. If you are ready we **shall leave** now.

Exercise

A. Use the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

1. She is not in the kitchen. She is washing clothes.
2. The school time is over. The peon is ringing the bell.

3. Do you know the person who is arguing with my father?
4. He often sits with me but today he is sitting with Anoop.
5. I can hear them. They are talking at the back of the room.
6. We now learn Sanskrit.
7. She goes to school everyday.
8. Good students never tell lies.
9. The baby cries because it is hungry.
10. These days Neelam prepares for her final exam.

B. Use the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

1. The cat has been lying under the table since morning.
2. You must tell me what you have been doing since morning.
3. I have phoned him many times but he has not cared to answer.
4. I have been waiting for her since noon, but she has not come yet.
5. He has been writing a novel for the two years, but has not finished it yet.
6. I have been living here since 2014.
7. I have not seen him for a long time.
8. He has not been here since Diwali.
9. You have already drunk three cups of tea.
10. We have been living here for the last six months.

Exercise

A. Add 'since' or 'for' in the blanks :

1. My friend has been ill **for** a long time.
2. I haven't done any work **for** a month.
3. He hasn't been here **for** two weeks.
4. He has been living here **since** 2014.
5. I have been waiting **since** 7 o'clock.
6. He hasn't sent me any money **since** April.
7. What have you been doing **since** yesterday?
8. Nobody has come to see me **since** Tuesday.
9. He has been working **since** early morning.
10. He has been selling cars **for** five years.

B. Use the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets. Also insert 'since' or 'for' :

1. Since last year the streets have been becoming very crowded.
2. You must wake her! She has been sleeping for five hours.
3. Coal has been becoming dearer since the end of last year.
4. She has not been buying the new dress for seven months.
5. He has been working in this office for five years.
6. I have not been seeing him for more than a week.
7. They have been building that bridge for a year but they have not finished yet.

- They have been staying at the same hotel every year for five years.
- Mother has gone to the market and the child has been crying since then.
- We have been learning English grammar since last two years.

Exercise

A. Use the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

- The boy fell down while he was running.
- He was sitting in a cafe when I saw him.
- The light went off while we were having milk.
- I went to bed early last night.
- When I went out, the sun was shining.

B. Use the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

- Harish had reached home before it started raining.
- The thief had run away before the police arrived.
- Before the ambulance arrived the woman had died.
- The sun had set before I was ready to go.
- They had had their dinner before they left.

C. Use the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

- He bought a new shirt last month. He has not worn it yet.
- I meet my friend last Saturday. I have not seen him after that.
- He left his home a few days ago. He has not come back yet.
- The fog disappeared when, the sun has risen.
- He is Mr. Gupta. He has been a teacher since 2014.

Exercise

A. Use the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

- I do not like students who tell lies.
- I left for Kanpur after the holidays.
- I shall have my first driving lesson tomorrow.
- It rained last night.
- It often rains in this month.

B. Use the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

- Don't come next week. I shall be preparing for my exam.
- I shall pack my luggage after coming back from office.
- The sky is dark. I think it will rain.
- They will live in their new house by next year.
- It is too late. They will be sleeping when we get there.

C. Use the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets :

- I shall have finished my work by tomorrow evening.
- The bell had rung before I entered the class.
- I had finished my project before he came.
- I have just received a greeting card from my brother.
- The train has come. Try to find a seat for me.

Unit-2 : Comprehension and Composition

16. Comprehension of Unseen Passages

UNSOLVED PASSAGES

Passage-1

• Read and answer :

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

Passage-2

• Read and answer :

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

Passage-3

• Read and answer :

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

Passage-4

• Read and answer :

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

Passage-5

• Read and answer :

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

Passage-6

• Read and answer :

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

Going Beyond

• Fill in the blanks to complete the story :

Summer Fun at the Beach

My family loves to visit the beach in summer. On our last trip, **Roman** and I explored the rock pools and saw **four** , **oysters** and a very **big** starfish. It was great fun until I was bitten on the finger by a **crab** ! Then **Raghu** swam out really for until he/she came face-to-face with a **small**, **fish**! His/Her faced turned bright **red** as he/she swam back to shore as fast as a **Raghu**. **Raman** and I had a competition to see who could build the tallest sand **dunes**. Mine was 4 feet tall and I decorated it with **sand**, **pebbles** and **rocks**. At the end of the day, we were all **tired** and **happy** as we headed home in our **big** , **blue**, **car**.

17. Composition

Exercise

- A. You want to learn computer during the summer vacations. Write a letter to a coaching centre asking them for details of the courses available. Remember to ask :**

To

Star Computer Academy

75, Grand Road

Delhi

From

56, MG Road

Civil Lines

Kanpur

Date : 28/4/XX

Dear Madam/Sir

I wish to join the computer class in your institute I want to know about the duration of some courses, timing, fees, number of classes, number of students and what courses are taught.

I shall be grateful if information about above given points are provided by you.

Yours sincerely

Aparna Rajput.

- B. You have heard about rain water harvesting but are not very sure what it is. Write a letter to the Water Resources Department and ask for information : Do yourself.**

Exercise

- A. Write a composition of about 100-150 words on the internet :**

Do yourself

- B. Given below are some reasons for and against having zoos in towns and cities. Using the information given write a paragraph of about 100-150 words :**

In fact the zoo is a wonderful place where we can see different kinds of birds and animals at a place. But there are many advantages and disadvantages which can compell us to do what should we do. At first we are to talk about its advantages. As we can see different kinds of animals at a place. Just imagine if there were no forests how can we see the wild animals. As we know that practice makes somebody perfect. Reading about them is another thing but looking their activities, their food and their habitant is really amazing. On the other hand keeping them in the zoo is an unkind manner for them. They are free in the forests while in the zoo they have to sustain, they hustle bustle. In forest they eat their hearty food while in the zoo have to be depended on our wish. In forest they can wander anywhere while in the zoo they have to be remained in limited area.

- C. Write out the description of a camera choosing the correct alternative from those given in the brackets. Complete the description with help of good books if necessary :**

Do yourself

- D. Like the banana plant, the coconut tree is a symbol of complete utility. Use the given hints to write two or three paragraphs on the coconut tree :**

Coconut is kind of tree which is grown in tropical countries. It is a tall tree having straight circular trunk and at the top there is a large crown of large feather like fronds. Its leaves are long and are divided into many sword shaped leaflets fixed on stout stem having yellowish orange flowers and its fruit is large and three sided having hard shell on it and under it there is some white substance and water which is very sweet in taste. Its leaves are used for making broom and making roof while its trunk are used for making boat. Its sap is also useful. It is called as toddy. Its coir is used for making ropes, carpets and its hard shell is used as the fuel. In some part of India its oil is used for cooking. And it is also used in many other uses.

- E. Now write a similar description of the following devices. Also draw / stick the pictures :**

a. A Television

Nowadays while we are living in modern world, in such condition the television has become very essential part of our lives. It is the fastest means of information. In olden time whenever some kind of incident hapened, we came to know after a long time and some time it remained unheard. But now when we have the television, we can know about the incident at once having live telecast. Now we can know about different kind of knowledge, information and education remaining at home. It is not only beneficial for the elders but also for the children. On television we can see the live telecast of any kind of game sitting anywhere. On television we can see the pictures, songs, news, games and the educational programmes. Thus we can say that the television plays a very important role in our lives.

b. A Mobile Phone

In such a modern time mobile phone is very important to all of us. It has many advantages. Just imagine, if you have no mobile and somebody wants to make you call and it is very urgent to both of you, or you are to get anywhere in time but due to traffic jam you are unable to reach. You will easily realize about its utility. Using a mobile phone you can use internet, which is the need of this time. It is also used as calendar, reminder, watch, music system and even as the video player. But it has some disadvantages too. Nowadays it causes the road accidents. Its rays are very harmful to our health. So we should know well about its use, and we should use it very carefully.

- c. Do yourself
d. Do yourself

Exercise

Now study the pictures given and write interesting stories about them :

1. A Fatal Accident

We should follow the traffic rules. If we don't follow it, it causes the accidents. Once while I was going to Lucknow from Kanpur, a heavy loaded truck lorry was coming from Lucknow and before my car a car of red colour was also going to Lucknow. It was in very high speed. Both of vehicles were out of control. The truck lorry was running along with the middle line of the road. The car driver tried his best to make a cut to escape, but it was too late. The car crashed to the lorry head to head, and the car was totally damaged and the driver was knocked down by a jolt. His head started bleeding. I made a call to the police. Very soon the police came and took him to the hospital. Fortunately he was saved.

2. The Puppy and the Crows

Do yourself

Exercise

Expand each outline into a readable story :

A. Outline :

Pretty princess—wicked stepmother—left in forest to die—saved by seven dwarfs—lives with them—stepmother comes to know—tries to kill—with poisoned apple, dwarfs think she is dead—put her glass coffin—handsome prince seen—kisses her—she revives—gets married—live happily ever after.

There lived a pretty princess whose name was Snowwhite. In fact she was very beautiful. Her mother was died very early. The king married once again. Her step mother was very cruel to her. She had a magic mirror. She was proud of her beauty. Sometime she would ask to the mirror who was the most beautiful of all. The mirror would answer that she was. But after her marriage the mirror said that Snow White was the most beautiful at all. At once she ordered one of her servants to take her and kill. But being kind hearted the servant only left her in the forest. When the queen came to know that Snow White was still alive. She tried many times to kill her by giving poisoned apple etc. But she was saved. She ran to and fro and finally she reached the seven dwarfs' house. They liked her. She did for them and they took care of her. Once the queen got success to kill her. The dwarfs wept bitterly and kept her in a glass coffin. Once a handsome prince saw her. He liked her and asked the dwarfs to take her.

The dwarfs let him to take her. After a distance his horse trumbled and the poisoned apple came out of her mouth. And she became alive. The prince kissed her and got marriage with her and afterwards they lived happily.

B. Outline :

Traveller passing through forest—river flowing—tiger came often to drink water—old could not hunt—lured greedy travellers by showing gold bangle—traveller overjoyed—took both got stuck in mud—lion ate him up—moral—greed has its down fall.

Do yourself

Exercise

- A. On the Eve of the Republic Day, you are told to deliver a speech in the morning assembly in your school on the topic “Patriotism and the National Security”. Prepare your speech :**

Do yourself

- B. Now write /deliver a speech on the topic given below :**

POLLUTION CAN RUIN A CHILD'S HEALTH

Pollution is a very big problem. We should know that it is due to us all. And we should also know that it is more dangerous than elders. We should know that all inner parts of a child is weaker than of a grown up person. It is due to many reasons as noise, smoke and waste. It is true that waste is the part of our lives, but it is also true that it can be reduced. If it is not for us, it must be for our new generation. So we must check it.

- C. Prepare a speech on the topic “Modernisation has led to Corruption” :**

Do yourself

Exercise

Summarize the following :

Passage 1

Do yourself

Passage 2

Once a person wanted to be a great warrior. He armed himself and taking a poor man with him he rode in seek of adventure. David Fold, the poor man had to be agreed because of his poverty. While it was a stupidity.

Exercise

- A. The indoor games must have been quite funny. These must surely have been a great deal of laughter and fun in the home. Write a diary page about it before going to bed.**

Date 30/4/17

Dear Diary

Today it wasn't all work, we actually played a game in our home, it was great fun. I and my brother were together. Our friends also came then we decided to play the carrom. We started playing and won first two games easily and the third one we lost and next two games we won. Thus I and my brother won the game by 29-6. In fact we enjoyed the game very much. OK diary it is my time to sleep.

- D. The Arya Public School, Agra is organizing a Summer Camp in school for a month. Activities would include, aerobics, guitar, pottery making, western dance and aero modelling . Students can opt for any two activities and the fee is ` 700. As Secretary of the Cultural Club of your school put up a suitable notice giving all necessary information.

Do yourself

Exercise

- A. Here is some information of garlic and its medicinal value. Use the information to write a short article for your school science magazine and add more information if necessary :

Do yourself

- B. There are some of the ways by which women can help themselves in learning to read and write. In what ways will literacy help women in villages? Think of at least three ways in which literacy will improve the lives of rural women.

Write a short article on the topic 'Women and Literacy' for your school magazine on the occasion of International Woman's Day :

Do yourself

- C. Information about animals may be found in a magazine like an encyclopedia and from newspapers and special T.V. channels on nature and science like the National Geographic. Find out about the effort of various governments attempting to save the tiger from becoming extinct. Write an article on the tiger with the suggested title :

Save The Tiger

We should know that all the things which the nature has provided us are very necessary to all of us. All balance to one another. Just we have to pay attention to save them. As we know that the human being is the most intelligent creation of God, this is why we have to pay more attention towards it. To preserve it all at first we have to save our forests so that wild lives can also be saved. As we know that the tiger needs a big area to live. It also needs plenty of food. If there is no forest, there is no food and there is no tiger. As we know that the tiger is our national animal, even then it is indangered. The government has banned its hunting. And they are kept watching. For this the government is taking more and more precaution to save them. Many new sanctuaries have been developed to save wild lives as well as the tigers.

Exercise

Write a newspaper report on the following :

It is 15th September today. It is 4 p.m. at Sahara Desert. Today we are going to be the witness of a great event. At this moment we are looking the spacecraft which is carrying the tourist into the space. In fact it is a very great event. In fact it is a great progress of our country and of science as well.

I'm
Sunita Sharma
from
Sahara Desert.

Exercise

1. SP Sharma
Serv. India
Exp. 56 Civil Lines
Meerut
Pune
9784365789

As I am to inform you that I was to come on 15th July, but I missed my train and I'm now coming on Diwali.

- Vijay
Wadia College
Pune
2. Do yourself
 3. Do yourself
 4. Do yourself

18. Essay Writing

1. Pollution : Causes and Solutions

Pollution happens because of many reasons. Firstly, industries release harmful chemical into the air and water. Secondly, vehicles emit pollutants that pollute the air. Thirdly, improper disposal of waste leads to pollution of land and water bodies. Fourthly, deforestation reduces the number of trees that absorb pollutants from the air. Finally, agricultural practices such as excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides contribute to water and soil pollution. All these factors combined result in pollution, harming the environment and endangering human health.

As the pollution is caused by human activities so but naturally its solution also lies in the hands of humans only. Initiatives like use of more eco-friendly sources of energy-solar panels, wind mills, etc; stricter vehicle emission norms; regulation of industrial pollution; efficient mechanism for the collection and efficient sewage management system; recycling of run off water, could be taken to reduce the environmental pollution.

Even the simple initiatives like avoiding the use of plastic and plastic materials, switching off lights and machines when not in use; and taking public transport instead of personal vehicle will considerably help reduce the environment pollution by ensuring that lesser hazardous gases are emitted into the atmosphere.

We need to take these steps immediately in our capacity, if we ever want our planet to stay green and healthy the way it is now.

2. **India of My Dreams**

India is a multi-cultured, multi-lingual and multi-religious society that has seen a steady progress in various spheres over the last century. I dream of India that progresses at an even greater pace and joins the list of the developed countries in no time. Here are the key areas that need attention in order to make it India of my dreams.

Education and Employment

I dream of India where every citizen is educated and is able to find a deserving employment opportunity. No one can stop the growth and development of a nation full of educated and talented individuals.

Caste and Religious Issues

India of my dreams would be a place where people would not be discriminated on the basis of their caste or religion. This would go a long way in strengthening the nation.

Industrial and Technological Growth

While India has seen both industrial and technological growth in the past few decades, it is still not at par with many other countries. I dream of India that advances technologically and sees a boom in every sector.

Corruption

There is a lot of corruption in the country and its rate is growing by the day. The common man is suffering at the hands of corrupt politicians who are only interested in fulfilling their own selfish motives. I dream of India that is free from corruption at all levels. It would be a place where the betterment of the country would be the sole agenda of the government.

3. **Good Books**

Millions of books have been written and published since centuries man began writing from the ancient times and this is one practice he hasn't given up even in today's modern era. Numerous learned and experienced authors have penned down several books on different topics. Both fictional and non-fictional books have been written on various genres including science, astrology, fashion, beauty, life style, history, culture, philosophy and technology. These books are considered as good books, as these contain knowledge about different topics and have been enlightening the readers.

It is said that the good books are the ones that hold interest or attention of its readers. Good books need not be lengthy or contain a very high quality of words that are different. But they should essentially evoke interest attention, or admiration in a powerful way. It should be the one that connects with its reader. Brilliant literature makes readers feel seen by unveiling human experiences in a vivid and reasoning way. It takes the reader on a compelling journey. Calling a book "good" is an opinion that can be applied to any book.

4. Corruption in India

Corruption is a widespread problem in India that has been a matter of concern for several decades. It is a menace that plagues all levels of society, from the poorest to the richest. Corruption in India takes various forms such as bribery, embezzlement, nepotism and misuse of public resources. The root cause of corruption in India is a lack of transparency, accountability, and a weak legal system.

Consequences : Corruption in India has severe consequences on the country's social and economic development. It has resulted in the misallocation of resources, poor governance, and a lack of essential services to the people. Corruption has also undermined democracy and the rule of law, with political parties and leaders using corruption as a means to maintain power and control.

Measures : The Indian government has taken several measures to address corruption, such as setting up anti-corruption agencies, enacting laws and regulation, and promoting transparency and accountability in public institutions. However, corruption remains a significant challenge in India requiring continued efforts and political will to combat.

Citizens also have a crucial role to play in fighting corruption by refusing to participate in corrupt practices, reporting corruption, and demanding accountability from their leaders. Addressing corruption in India requires a collective effort from all stakeholders, including the government, civil society, and citizens, to build a more transparent, accountable and fair society.

Going Beyond

- **Study the following and answer the questions given below it.**
 1. Bhagat Singh taught us to question authority, even that of great men. He believed that the strength of one's argument would force others to deery them as vainglorious.
 2. Bhagat Singh is an inspiration to many people because of his courage, intellectual contributions to India's freedom. His legacy continues to inspire indians and freedom fighters around the world.