

Eliana
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

A Series of English Grammar



Question
Mark



Exclamation
Mark



Inverted
Commas

Help-Kit
6-8



Eliana Books

1

Sentences : Their Kinds

EXERCISE

A. On the basis of the description of the five types of sentences above, point out, what kind of sentences each one is given below :

- Ans. 1. Exclamatory 2. Imperative 3. Interrogative
4. Exclamatory 5. Declarative 6. Exclamatory
7. Interrogative 8. Optative 9. Declarative
10. Imperative

B. Complete the following sentences, using suitable question tags. The first one has been done as an example for you :

- Ans. 2. He is going to accept the job offer, **isn't he?**
3. I had warned you against the virus attack, **hadn't I?**
4. You won't do such a thing, **will you?**
5. She can participate in the play, **can't she?**

6. The book hasn't been published yet, **has it?**
7. There are many coincidences in life, **aren't there.**
8. You have not been to Ooty, **have you?**

C. Change the following sentences according to the instructions given in the brackets :

- Ans. 1. How poor speaker she is!
2. This is beautiful garden.
3. What a terrible tragedy it was!
4. Haven't you been to the market?
5. Is it dangerous to drive when one is sleepy?
6. How well he sings!
7. Get rid of all this junk.
8. She is very short.
9. Will anybody take him seriously?
10. How will you have painted, I cannot believe it!

2

Phrases and Clauses

EXERCISE

A. Read these sentences and identify the independent clause, the coordinate clause and the dependent clause in each. The first one have been done for you :

- Ans. 2. Every one clapped when the dance performance was over.
Everyone clapped. (Principal clause)
When the dance performance was over. (Coordinate clause)
3. If you talk loudly, the child will wake up.
If you talk loudly, (Dependent clause)
the child wake up. (Independent clause)
4. Switch off the lights before you leave the classroom.
Switch off the lights. (Independent clause)
before you leave the room. (Dependent clause)
5. I knew that she was quite tired.
I knew (Principal clause)
that she was quite tired. (Coordinate clause)
6. We can enter only when the chief guest is seated.
We can enter only. (Dependent)
When the chief guest is seated. (Independent)
7. You can participate because you are already twelve years old.
You can participate. (Coordinate clause)
because you are already
twelve years old. (Principal clause)

B. Read the following and write sentence, clause or phrase correctly against each :

- Ans. 1. phrase 2. clause 3. clause
4. sentence 5. clause 6. phrase
7. clause 8. sentence 9. sentence
10. phrase

C. Complete the following sentences, choosing the appropriate options from those given in the box. The first one has been done as an example :

- Ans. 2. Reply to the email at once **so that he receives it well in time.**
3. It is difficult to be optimistic **when others around you lose hope.**
4. You are not allowed to go out **in the absence of the teacher.**
5. We finished cleaning up **before the house master's inspection.**
6. I finished the homework **while you were watching television.**

D. Complete the following sentences by adding appropriate clause :

- Ans. 1. The police started the investigation **because they wanted to find the truth out.**
2. They sat down to watch the football match **for it was in very interesting stage.**
3. People slowly came out of their houses **because they were afraid of the robbers.**
4. She wanted to ask a question **because she was totally confused.**
5. The inhabitants of the village are frightened **because there is a man-eater tiger in the village.**

EXERCISE

A. Complete the following table. One has been done for you :

Ans.	S.No.	Letter	Name	Place	Animal	Things
	1.	N	Namita	Nagpur	nightingale	nest
	2.	K	Kiran	Kanpur	Kangaroo	Kettle
	3.	O	Om	Ooty	Owl	Oven
	4.	M	Mayank	Meerut	Monkey	Mug
	5.	J	Jeetu	Jaipur	Jackal	Jug
	6.	R	Rounita	Railway station	Rabbit	Rickhsaw
	7.	U	Uma	Udaipur	Uakari	Utensil
	8.	B	Babita	Bikaner	Bear	bottle

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns :

Ans. 1.	A body part	Hand
2.	An animal	Tiger
3.	A bird	Peacock
4.	A book	The Ramayan
5.	A magazine	India Today
6.	A newspaper	Hindustan Times
7.	A flower	Rose
8.	A city	Lucknow
9.	A country	India
10.	A utensil	Kettle
11.	A vegetable	Potato
12.	A fruit	Banana

C. Fill each blank with a suitable noun :

- Ans. 1. The **teacher** is teaching science to class 6.
 2. **Canals** and rivers are water bodies.
 3. The **cattle** are grazing in the fields.
 4. Two sharp **girls** are her striking feature.
 5. Her **doctor** is a consultant at Anand Hospital.
 6. The **state** of Punjab cultivate Basmati rice.
 7. **Lucknow** is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.
 8. Kolkata is situated on the banks of the **Hugali**.
 9. These **people** forbid idol worship.
 10. A **knife** is used for cutting vegetables and fruits.

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with common nouns from the box to complete these sentences :

- Ans. 1. The Andes is the name of a **mountain range**.
 2. Sachin Tendulkar is the name of a **cricketer**.
 3. Christopher Columbus is the name of a **sailor**.
 4. December is the name of a **month**.
 5. Chhattisgarh is the name of a **state of India**.
 6. The Red Fort is the name of a **monument**.

7. Asia is the name of a **continent**.
 8. Tiger Wood is the name of a **golfer**.
 9. Charles Dickens is the name of a **writer**.
 10. St. Paul's Cathedral is the name of a **church**.
 11. Kanpur is name of a **city**.
 12. The Union Jack is the name of a **flag**.

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with proper nouns from the box :

Ans. 1.	Country	India
2.	Monument	The Charminar
3.	Explorer	Vasco-de-Gama
4.	King	Ashoka
5.	Day	Tuesday
6.	River	The Ganga
7.	Poet	William Wordsworths
8.	Ocean	The Pacific Ocean
9.	Building	The Empire State Building
10.	Newspaper	The Times of India
11.	Planet	Neptune
12.	Boy	Alok
13.	Writer	Munshi Prem Chand
14.	Leader	Bhagat Singh
15.	City	Jaipur
16.	Magazine	Champak

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with the collective nouns from the box :

Ans. 1.	A fleet of aircraft.	2. A tuft of grass.
3.	A bunch of grapes.	4. A bundle of hay.
5.	A crew of sailors.	6. A ball of wool.
7.	A bench of judges.	8. A brood of chickens.
9.	A library of books.	10. A team of footballers.
11.	A school of fish.	12. A flock of sheep.
13.	A gang of thieves.	14. A cache of arms
15.	A team of players.	16. A staff of workers.
17.	A board of directors.	18. A herd of cattle.
19.	A clump of trees.	20. A box of matches.
21.	A flight of stairs.	22. A pack of cards.
23.	A class of students.	24. A swarm of bees.
25.	A company of policemen.	26. A posse of shots.
27.	A horde of savages.	28. A pack of wolves.

B. Match the columns :

Ans. 1.	a plague of	a. locusts
2.	a cluster of	b. stars
3.	a suite of	c. furniture
4.	a bundle of	d. sticks
5.	a league of	e. nations
6.	a band of	f. robbers

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 7. a regiment of | g. soldiers |
| 8. a mob of | h. rioters |
| 9. a chest of | i. drawers |
| 10. a quiverful of | j. arrows |
| 11. a collection of | k. stamps |
| 12. a stack of | l. wood |
| 13. a heap of | m. ruins |
| 14. a flight of | n. pigeons |
| 15. a shoal of | o. fish |
| 16. a chain of | p. mountains |
| 17. a troupe of | q. dancers |
| 18. a nursery of | r. plants |

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the given abstract nouns from the box :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. love hatred | 2. sickness health |
| 3. cruelty kindness | 4. grief joy |
| 5. bravery cowardice | 6. ignorance cleverness |
| 7. pride shame | 8. poverty prosperity |
| 9. hardness softness | 10. dishonesty honesty |
| 11. failure success | 12. disobedience obedience |
| 13. gentleness harshness | 14. absence presence |

EXERCISE

A. Make abstract nouns from the following words :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. patient patience | 2. generous generosity |
| 3. anxious anxiety | 4. foolish foolishness |
| 5. intelligent intelligence | 6. sensible sensibility |
| 7. reside residence | 8. clean cleanliness |
| 9. punish punishment | 10. deep depth |
| 11. cruel cruelty | 12. high height |
| 13. rude rudeness | 14. judge judgement |
| 15. weak weakness | 16. child childhood |
| 17. beautiful beauty | 18. woman womanhood |
| 19. brave bravery | 20. obey obedience |
| 21. courageous courage | 22. disobey disobedience |
| 23. wise wisdom | 24. trusting trustability |
| 25. scarce scarcity | 26. faithful faithfulness |
| 27. thick thickness | 28. cowardly cowardice |

B. Choose the correct word from the box and use its abstract noun from to fill in each blank :

- | |
|---|
| Ans. 1. When the bell rang on the last day of school, the children shouted in excitement . |
| 2. When we buy clothes, we should first think of comfort then fashion. |
| 3. Give me a description of how your aunt looks and I'll pick her up from the station. |
| 4. The tree looked like a ghost in the darkness . |
| 5. My grandfather began to do community service after his retirement . |
| 6. The exception between my house and the railway station is not much. |

7. She takes **sweetness** in her good looks.
8. Shaila began to laugh when Harish pointed out the distance of errors.
9. Although the play was long, the **conclusion** was very unexpected.
10. Bharti Vidya Mandir has been given a trophy for **honesty** in sports.
11. Mr Vir Singh's **confidence** was appreciated by his loss and Mr Singh has been given a raise in pay.
12. Akbar's soldiers were known for their **loyalty** to the king.
13. The Principal took an **excellence** to the noise that the students made while playing football.
14. There is always some plan behind the **pride** that Poonam shows.
15. He managed to pass the test with the **blessing** of his elders.
16. The children showed no **keenness** in the project.
17. Mukul has no **comicality** in himself.
18. All of you must dress in red and blue on the day of the **celebration**.

EXERCISE

A. Write the plurals of the following nouns :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Variety Varieties | 2. Fairy Fairies |
| 3. Branch Branches | 4. Chief Chiefs |
| 5. Echo Echoes | 6. Gentleman Gentlemen |
| 7. Mouse Mice | 8. Factory Factories |
| 9. Wife Wives | 10. Foot Feet |
| 11. Sandwich Sandwiches | 12. Tax Taxes |
| 13. Bamboo Bamboos | 14. Disease Diseases |
| 15. Rupee Rupees | 16. Piano Pianos |
| 17. Cry Cries | 18. Chimney Chimneys |
| 19. Motto Mottoes | 20. Donkey Donkeys |
| 21. Fly Flies | |

B. Choose the nouns from the following sentences and write their plural :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Ans. 1. I have broken my watch. | watches |
| 2. The burglar broke into my neighbour's house. | burglars, houses |
| 3. The garden has a beautiful fountain. | gardens, fountains |
| 4. The necklace is made of ruby. | necklaces, rubies |
| 5. The woman was shouting loudly. | women |
| 6. The dentist pulled out Ravi's tooth. | dentists, teeth |
| 7. There is a person in the garden. | persons, gardens |
| 8. The child has to read this book. | children, books |

C. Rewrite these sentences, using the correct words from the brackets :

- | |
|--|
| Ans. 1. No news is good news. |
| 2. The cattle are in the field. |
| 3. It is good to give alm in the poor. |
| 4. My sister took away my scissors. |

EXERCISE

A. Change the gender of each noun. The first one has been done for you :

Ans.	2. sir	madam	3. mother	father
	4. lass	lad	5. mare	horse
	6. aunt	uncle	7. prince	princess
	8. sister	brother	9. cock	hen
	10. bull	cow	11. giant	witch
	12. drake	duck	13. heir	heiress
	14. duke	duchess	15. nun	monk

B. Unscramble the common gender nouns for the following definitions. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. A person who delivers mails is a **postman**.
 3. A person who teaches is a **teacher**.
 4. A person who treats the sick is a **doctor**.

C. Underline the nouns in the sentences given below and identify their gender :

- Ans. 1. The teacher taught the students. Common
 2. The king was crowned in the palace. Masculine
 3. The tenant gave the rent to the landlord. Common, Masculine
 4. The police caught the thief. Common

D. Change the masculine nouns and pronouns in the following sentences into feminine gender. The first one is done for you.

- Ans. 2. The lioness ran after the vixen.
 3. Our grandmother is very old.
 4. The hostess served juice to the guests.

EXERCISE

A. Write 'C' against countable nouns and 'U' against uncountable nouns :

Ans.	shop	C	job	C	loaf	C	garment	C
	honesty	U	childhood	U	poetry	U	machine	C
	cheque	C	love	U	report	C	piece	C
	poem	C	chemistry	U	sugar	U	coin	C
	bunch	C	heart	C	advice	U	money	C
	word	C	shopping	U	patience	U	freedom	U
	meat	U	sky	U	angle	C	smoke	U
	fun	U	victory	C				

B. Write how many and how much against the following nouns :

Ans.	1. time	how much	2. paper	how many
	3. hours	how many	4. money	how much
	5. sugar cubes	how many	6. petrol	how much
	7. cinema halls	how many	8. ink	how much
	9. crayons	how many	10. rupees	how many
	11. milk	how much	12. cheese	how much

C. Choose a suitable countable noun for each uncountable noun to express quantity :

- Ans. 1. A **piece** of information. 2. A **jar** of oil.
 3. A **bar** of chocolate. 4. A **log** of wood.
 5. A **bowl** of soup. 6. A **jar** of rice.
 7. A **piece** of music. 8. A **cup** of coffee.
 9. A **glass** of water. 10. A **loaf** of bread.
 11. A **slice** of cheese. 12. A **glass** of milk.

EXERCISE

A. Write the possessive forms of the following nouns :

- Ans. 1. The dress of the girls **girls' dress**
 2. The friends of my sister **my sister's friends**
 3. The children of his brother-in-law **brother-in-law's children**
 4. The laws of masses **masses' laws**
 5. The car of my father **my father's car**
 6. A hostel for girls **girls' hostel**
 7. The friends of James **James' friends**

B. Use a noun from the box to replace the italicized group of words in each sentence. One has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. He was loudly cheered by the audience.
 3. The auditorium was packed to its full capacity.
 4. If photography is your hobby, you must have an album.
 5. He is a judge.
 6. It is an autobiography.
 7. Stamp-collecting is a hobby.
 8. The biography is sometimes not very authentic.
 9. The traffic in large town is now controlled by traffic lights.
 10. India is visited every year by thousands of tourists.

C. Use the words from the box to answer the questions. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. is a member of the police force? **policeman**
 3. is fond of sports? **sportsman**
 4. earns his living by taking people or goods some where in a ship? **sailor**
 5. earns his living by catching fish? **fisherman**
 6. buy goods from foreign countries? **importer**
 7. inspects schools, factories, mines, etc? **inspector**
 8. is in charge of a museum or an art gallery? **curator**
 9. breaks into a house at night in order to steal? **burglar**
 10. collects fees from pupils in a school or college? **bursar**
 11. examines accounts officially? **auditor**
 12. edits a newspaper, magazine, etc? **editor**
 13. collects fares on a bus or a tram? **conductor**
 14. does clever tricks which appear magical? **conjurer**
 15. presides at a meeting? **chairman**
 16. travels into or through a country for the purpose of learning about it? **explorer**

D. The things whose names are given in the box are very useful. Fill in the blanks using the following words. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. A **library** is used to house a large number of books.
3. A **hammer** is used for driving nails in.
4. A **camera** is used for taking photographs.
5. A **thermometer** is used for measuring temperature.
6. A **lavatory** is used for washing hands and face.
7. A **laundry** is used for washing and ironing clothes.

8. A **laboratory** is used for performing scientific experiments.
9. **Scissors** are used for cutting cloth, paper, etc.
10. An **ambulance** is used for carrying sick or injured people to hospital.
11. A **telescopes** is used for making distant things appear near.
12. A **telephone** is used for speaking to people far away.

5

Articles

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the :

- Ans. 1. **The** Himalayas are a series of mountain ranges.
2. **The** President of India lives in Rashtrapati Bhawan.
3. Radhika came without **an** umbrella.
4. **The** identity card is necessary for voting.
5. Hundred centimetres make **a** metre.
6. One day **a** saint came to my door.
7. Patna is **a** big city.
8. Tarun left **an** hour ago.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles wherever necessary :

- Ans. 1. We will eat **an** apple, **an** orange and **a** banana.
2. He is **a** regular reader of **the** Gita.
3. **The** sugar is sweet.

4. We go to **the** gymnasium for a workout.
5. **A** mother took **the** child by her hand.
6. Mr Khan is **a** Muslim.
7. Do you see **the** blue sky?
8. Gold is **an** expensive metal.

C. Rewrite the sentences by adding the appropriate articles wherever required :

- Ans. 1. The cow is a useful animal.
2. The Ganga is a holy river for the Hindus.
3. The Himalayas lie to north of India.
4. Even the darkest cloud has silver lining.
5. A bird in hand is worth than two in the bush.
6. Newton was great a scientist.
7. The sun and the moon are the parts of the universe.
8. I met him at the church.

6

Pronouns

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct pronouns from the brackets :

- Ans. 1. She gave **me** a book.
2. Can you dance as well as **they**?
3. **They** are to be blamed for the fight.
4. Wait! Mohan, we are coming too.
5. Nobody but **she** was present at that time.
6. **We** will go out tomorrow.
7. You know the problem as well as I do.
8. The question is for **her** to answer.
9. How can I trust **him** again?
10. We are not so rich as **they**.

B. Use suitable possessive pronouns in the sentences given below :

- Ans. 1. This is not **his** shirt. It is **mine**.
2. Aman keeps dogs. That dog is **his**.
3. This book is not **yours**.
4. This book is mine, where is **yours**?
5. Now this house is **mine**.

6. Sita wears blue saris. This sari is **hers**.

C. Fill in the blanks with emphatic or reflexive pronouns :

- Ans. 1. I will go **myself** to see the boy.
2. Ravi has cooked this dish **himself**.
3. I **myself** heard the boy's laughing.
4. He did the work **himself**.
5. You may help **yourself**.
6. They enjoyed **themselves**.

D. Fill in the blanks with demonstrative pronouns :

- Ans. 1. **That** was a very cruel joke.
2. **This** is the car which I want to buy.
3. **That** sound was very funny.
4. **These** are our new arrivals.
5. **This** is what you must do.
6. **These** are excellent apples.
7. "Was **that** your scooter?" he asked.

E. Fill in the blanks with indefinite pronouns :

- Ans. 1. **Each** of the singers was worth listening to.
2. Can **anybody** solve this sum?

3. Are you looking for **anybody**?
4. **All** of you can do it now.
5. Have you found **anyone** to do this job?
6. The story was known by **all** of us.
7. Can **anybody** hear me?
8. **Nobody** can possibly understand their nonsense.
9. I am quite well; there is **nothing** wrong with me.

F. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative pronouns :

- Ans.**
1. **Who** came here yesterday?
 2. **What** is your proposal to do this?
 3. **Who** informed you about it?
 4. **Whom** did you speak to?
 5. **What** was the movie all about?
 6. **Which** day is he arriving on?
 7. **Who** came to see you?
 8. **Who** is your best friend?
 9. **Which** college do you study in?
 10. **What** is there in the bag?

G. Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns :

- Ans.**
1. We met a sailor **whose** ship was anchored at the port.
 2. Bring me the book **that** is lying on the table.
 3. Sarika plays the game **which** she likes the best.
 4. Please recite the poem **that** you have learnt.
 5. Mira always likes the people **who** speak the truth.
 6. My dog **whom** I loved very much is lost.
 7. Is this the street **which** leads to Jagat's house?

8. Have you read the book **which** I gave you.
9. Rathi has gone to Chennai, **which** is her birthplace.

H. Follow the examples and join the two sentences together :

- Ans.**
3. That is Meeta whose parents died in a car accident.
 4. This is the monument that was built by Shah Jahan.
 5. The car which is in the garage was bought by my father.
 6. The painter whom we met him at the art gallery had brown eyes.
 7. This is the first ranker who was given an award by the government.
 8. She was the singer who was shot by a gangster.
 9. They are the bookies who were put in jail for match fixing.
 10. He is the poet whose only son is lost.

I. Define the following in one sentence each. Follow the example :

- Ans.**
3. A carpenter is a person who does wood work.
 4. An air hostess, a lady staff to welcome in aeroplane.
 5. A drawing room is a room where guests are welcomed.
 6. A ticket is a coupon by which we can have our right.
 7. A plumber is a person who repairs the pipeline etc.
 8. A hospital is a building where sick people are kept.
 9. A market is a place having many shops.
 10. A prison is a place where many criminals are kept.

7

Adjectives

EXERCISE

A. Read the words in the two columns below. Mark 15 phrases by matching the words from both columns. One has been done for you :

Ans. A	B	
Sad	programme	sad story
Loud	story	loud noise
Paper	chain	paper boat
Sleepy	mouse	sleepy professor
Mean	boat	mean creature
Mad	noise	mad dog
Silver	dog	silver chain
Narrow	behaviour	narrow passage
Boring	labourer	boring programme
Lonely	passage	lonely mouse
Worried	creature	worried labourer
Tired	chicken	tired infant
Fried	woman	fried chicken
Rude	infant	rude behaviour

C. Complete these phrases by rearranging the letters in the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. an old woman 2. a golden bangle

3. a tiny mouse
4. a brilliant student
5. a clear sky
6. a furry animal
7. an interesting story
8. a funny clown
9. a crowded platform
10. a difficult sum
11. a famous singer
12. a beautiful queen

D. Fill in each blank with the correct adjective. The clues are given in the brackets :

- Ans.**
1. The **brave** man tried to run but fell down.
 2. You have a **little** sense.
 3. Here are **five** ripe mangoes.
 4. **That** boy is stronger than I.
 5. **Which** way shall we go?
 6. I saw it with my **own** eyes.
 7. **Each** student got the A grade.
 8. This is **my** coat.
 9. Seema bought a **gold** bangle.
 10. The **sleeping** man was woken by him.

E. Rewrite each sentence using a single adjective from the box, instead of the group of coloured words. Also make other necessary changes. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
2. Her handwriting is so bad that it is illegible.
 3. He is incapable for the position.



4. None of us is invulnerable.
5. The minds of young children are immature.
6. Miss Mary is ineligible of holding this case.
7. A worker who is conscientious is liked by all.
8. Matter is infallible.
9. In the death of her husband she has suffered a loss irreparable.
10. The soul is such as indestructible.
11. The dragon was too strong to be invincible.

F. Rearrange the words in the following phrases correctly. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
2. a small, black, old Turkish box
 3. a fat, friendly, young man
 4. our tall, kind headmaster
 5. a long, dark, wooden table
 6. a gorgeous, green-eyed, black-haired girl
 7. a little, nasty, spoilt boy
 8. a middle class, self-righteous student

G. Correct the order of words in each of the following sentences :

- Ans.**
1. She is a little, nice, old lady.
 2. It is a heart breaking, time consuming, dirty job.
 3. Sujata is my little, pretty, curly-haired friend.
 4. It is a long, dark, lonely road.
 5. It is a low varnished round table.
 6. He is a big, broad-shouldered, red-faced sailor.
 7. Madhavi is a good, gripping, interesting novel.

H. Use at least two adjectives of different categories to describe each of the following nouns. Use the adjectives in the correct order. One has been done for you.

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 2. an actor | a famous young actor |
| 3. a market | a big crowded market |
| 4. a street | a narrow lonely street |
| 5. a dress | an expensive beautiful dress |
| 6. a face | a smart fair face |

7. an animal a tall Indian animal

I. Complete the following comparisons using the words given in the box. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2. As brave as a lion. | 3. As busy as a bee. |
| 4. As wise as an owl. | 5. As strong as an hawk. |
| 6. As gentle as a lamb. | 7. As heavy as lead. |
| 8. As cool as a cucumber. | 9. As proud as a peacock. |
| 10. As cold as ice. | 11. As green as grass. |
| 12. As obstinate as a mule. | 13. As cunning as a fox. |
| 14. As hot as fire. | 15. As quick as lightning. |
| 16. As silent as the grave. | 17. As light as a feather. |
| 18. As deep as a well. | |

J. Complete the sentences with the correct form of adjectives given in the brackets :

- Ans.**
1. Who is **better** Sachin or Saurav?
 2. May is **hotter** than any other month.
 3. There is no animal **more ferocious** than the tiger.
 4. This is the **least** price that I can accept.
 5. Name the **largest** city in the world.
 6. Your knife is sharp but mine is **sharper**.

K. Write the suitable degree of adjective in the following sentences :

- Ans.**
1. Mount Everest is the **highest** peak of the Himalayas.
 2. Balu is the **best** bowler of our team.
 3. This is the **eldest** of my three sons.
 4. This is the **best** that I can do.
 5. Mahabaleshwar is **smaller** than Kanpur.
 6. Iron is **more useful** than copper.

L. Correct the following sentences :

- Ans.**
1. Ram is better than Shyam.
 2. I have more money than you.
 3. Rita is the tallest in all girls.
 4. I have an elder sister.
 5. She has not got good books.
 6. I have not heard the latest news.

8

The Verb

EXERCISE

A. Encircle the verb in each sentence :

- Ans.**
1. Alankrita **likes** yellow dresses.
 2. Ashok **has borne** a lot of pain since he **injured** his leg.
 3. The black woollen coat **is being hung** on the hook.
 4. Arun had **drawn** a beautiful picture of a leopard.
 5. Everyone **sprang** to their feet when the Principal **walked** in.
 6. The choir **sang** many hymns on the Christmas eve.
 7. The boat **had sunk** without a trace in the Yamuna.
 8. The shirt **had shrunk** so much that Anmol could not wear it.
 9. All the soldiers **bore** rifles on their backs.
 10. The choir **have been served** breakfast.
 11. Those machines **have lain** idle since the factory

closed down.

12. The bees **stung** the boy who **went** near the hive.
13. The sun **shone** brightly on the day of the picnic.
14. Manik **rode** the horse with great skill.
15. Mohan **has not ridden** a bicycle for many years.
16. We **saw** many interesting sights in Mumbai.
17. I **drew** the picture of a snake in my book.
18. It **was** very cold last night.
19. It **rained** heavily yesterday.

B. Choose the correct verb from the box and fill in each blank. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans.**
2. A troop of monkeys **cattered** noisily in the jungle.
 3. Because she **mumbled** we could hardly make out what she said.
 4. The lame man **hobbled** across the road.
 5. All sorts of difficulties **cropped** up.

6. Tears **wriggled** down her face.
7. The smoke from the campfire **curled** upwards.
8. They **crowed** over the defeat of their rivals.
9. Her face was **wreathed** in smiles.
10. He **streamed** his life to the service of his country.
11. She **cooked** up a story to deceive her friend.
12. He got out of the difficulties with ease.
13. For lack of quorum, the meeting had to be **adjoined**.
14. The judge was quick enough to see that all the witnesses had been **tutored** by the police.
15. Hitler tried to **liquidate** the Jews in Germany.
16. They **showered** praise upon the hero.
17. He is **wedded** to his own principles and nothing can change him.
18. His cruel master **denied** him even food.
19. We can't **assure** our workers regular employment.

C. Choose verbs from the box which have the meanings give below :

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| Ans. 1. Speak or cry out in a loud voice | shout |
| 2. Examine and argue about a subject | discuss |
| 3. Speak or say something using the breath | whisper |
| 4. Find out something existing | discover |
| 5. Cry out suddenly and loudly (in pain, anger or surprise) | exclaim |
| 6. Buy goods from a foreign country | import |
| 7. Take away something from a place unlawfully and often by force | rob |
| 8. Create or design something not existing before | invent |
| 9. Take somebody else's property secretly and unlawfully. | steal |
| 10. Sell goods to another country | export |
| 11. Feel sorry for something. | apologise |

D. Pair each verb with its opposite as done in the three cases :

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| Ans. 1. arrived | ← | a. forgot |
| 2. slept | ← | b. woke |
| 3. raised | ← | c. to vanish |
| 4. hated | ← | d. departed |
| 5. remembered | ← | e. loved |
| 6. to lock | ← | f. sold |
| 7. to loosen | ← | g. criticise |
| 8. to appear | ← | h. tighten |
| 9. bought | ← | i. lowered |
| 10. to praise | ← | j. to unlock |

E. Write the one which fits best :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Ans. 1. Aeroplanes (buzz, zoom, soar) | zoom |
| 2. Beetles (hiss, buzz, drone) | buzz |
| 3. Eagles (squeal, scream, screech) | scream |
| 4. Parrots (scream, screech, squeal) | screech |
| 5. Mice (scream, shriek, squeak) | squeak |
| 6. Rabbits (squeak, squeal, screech) | squeal |
| 7. Pigs (croak, grunt, chatter) | grunt |
| 8. Elephants (bellow, trumpet, roar) | trumpet |
| 9. Frogs (bark, croak, grunt) | croak |
| 10. Snakes (hiss, hum, murmur) | hiss |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 11. Bears (growl, howl, roar) | growl |
| 12. Camels (bark, croak, grunt) | croak |
| 13. Owls (hoot, scream, screech) | hoot |
| 14. Sparrows (twitter, chatter, purr) | twitter |
| 15. Ducks (quack, cackle, caw) | quack |
| 16. Bulls (bellow, trumpet, snarl) | bellow |
| 17. Crows (caw, bark, cackle) | caw |
| 18. Sirens (sound, blow, wail) | blow |

F. Complete each of the following phrases with the most suitable word from the box. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans. 2. The **trumpeting** of elephants.
 3. The **creaking** of door hinges.
 4. The **screeching** of brakes.
 5. The **bellowing** of bulls.
 6. The **rumbling** of guns.
 7. The **sizzling** of pressure cookers.
 8. The **blaring** of trumpets.

EXERCISE

G. Complete the table :

Ans. Name	Verbs	Adjective	Verbs
Advice	advise	Abundant	abound
Circle	circle	Back	blacken
Cloth	clothe	Broad	broaden
Class	class	Civil	civilize
Courage	encourage	Cheap	cheapen
Food	feed	Fertile	fertilize
Company	accompany	Firm	confirm
Habit	inhabit	Flat	flatten
Height	hight	Just	justify
Heir	inherit	Large	inlarge

H. Identify whether is verb is used transitively or intransitively, by underlining the transitive verbs and drawing a box around the intransitive verb.

- Ans. 1. The hikers reached the mountain by nightfall.
 2. They prepared their own meals that night.
 3. He spoke loudly.
 4. Last week the family ainted the house.
 5. They looked very anxious.
 6. His father scolded him for his poor performance in the examination.
 7. Swati spent her vacation in Mount Abu.

I. Now fill in the blanks with the phrasal verbs from the box :

- Ans. 1. He **set off** to do what he had always wanted to.
 2. The king **set free** the slaves.
 3. Gauri was asked to **set out** sometime for study every day.
 4. We **set eyes on** gay spirits knowing we'd enjoy the picnic.
 5. The minute she **set her heart on** it, she knew she had to buy it.
 6. I have **set apart** having a new pair of jeans for the party.
 7. He **set about** his work with great earnestness.
 8. I shall never **set foot in** that place again.
 9. **Set outside** some money for a rainy day.

EXERCISE

A. Complete the following table :

Ans.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
take	took	taken	meet	met	met
bleed	bled	bled	lay	laid	paid
bend	bent	pent	pay	paid	paid
breed	bred	bred	say	said	said
build	built	built	sew	sewed	sewed
flee	fled	fled	sell	sold	sold
flow	flowed	flowed	think	thought	thought
die	died	died	seek	sought	sought
lend	lent	lent	lead	led	led

9

Verbs : Tenses

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct form of verbs from the brackets and fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
- The earth **moves** around the sun.
 - My mother **baked** a cake yesterday.
 - Meena **has sent** a gift for Reena today.
 - I shall call you when he **tells** me.
 - He **fell** asleep while he was driving.
 - It started raining when we **were** playing cricket.
 - Ram **went** out five minutes ago.
 - Don't disturb me. I'm **doing** my work.
 - Abdul **wants** to be a doctor.

B. Change each sentence into its corresponding past and future tenses :

- Ans.
- I was reading (P). I will be reading. (F).
 - The teacher was teaching. (P). The teacher will be teaching. (F)
 - They were having their exams. (P). They will be having their exams. (F).
 - We had been cleaning our room. (P). We will have been cleaning our room. (F).
 - Mr Sharma's family was leaving for London. (P). Mr Sharma's family will be leaving our London. (F).
 - Rani had won the first prize in painting. (P). Rani will have won the first prize in painting. (F).
 - I was giving a party on my birthday. (P). I will be giving a party on my birthday. (F).
 - Maya had invited Meena for tea. (P). Maya will have invited Meena for tea. (F).
 - Sona returned from office at five o'clock. (P). Sona will return from office at five o'clock. (F).
 - We had finished our breakfast. (P). We will have finished our breakfast. (F).

B. Fill in the correct form of the verb choosing from those given in the brackets :

- Ans.
- It seems that all the birds have **flown** away from their nests.
 - We **forgot** to wish Lata on her birthday.
 - Vinay **threw** many stones into the pond.
 - I have not yet **begun** to write the essay.
 - The sari looks familiar. Have you **worn** it before?
 - We **saw** many interesting sights in Shimla.
 - We **swam** everyday on our last vacation.

- She was writing a letter to her brother. (P). She will be writing a letter to her brother. (F).
- Her mother was going to Kolkata last week. (P). Her mother will be going to Kolkata next week. (F).
- His brother was an engineer. (P). His brother will be an engineer. (F).
- Mr Kapoor was our new manager. (P). Mr. Kapoor will be our new manager. (F).
- Rachit studied in my school. (P). Rachit will study in my school. (F).
- Our teacher was taking a test. (P). Our teacher will be taking a test. (F).
- They were coming yesterday. (P). They will be coming tomorrow. (F).
- My father left clinic at 4 o'clock. (P). My father will leave clinic at 4 o'clock. (F).

C. Complete the following sentences using the present perfect continuous or the past perfect continuous tense forms of the bracketed verbs :

- Ans.
- He **had been living** in this house for years before he shifted to a new one.
 - She had been **listening** to him for a very long time.
 - Maya had been **trying** to pass these exams but she couldn't. So she is **trying** again.
 - No one realised that Tommy had **been sleeping** until they went to feed him.
 - The inspector **had been inspecting** the whole house after the theft until the came upon the broken window.
 - Reena and Ritika had **been fighting** till their mother came and scolded them.
 - Mother had been **feeding** the younger child when the elder one wanted to go to the bathroom.

8. I **had been doing** my work when Mani came to see me.
9. When I joined college, he had already been **studying** in class tenth.

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

- Ans.**
1. The horse is **galloping** down to the field.
 2. The children **were playing** in the park during their vacation.
 3. The children **were studying** when their friends came.
 4. He **is leaving** for Delhi tomorrow.
 5. Meena **will be dancing** at the mahotsava.
 6. The Principal **has agreed** to postpone the exams.
 7. The aeroplane **had taken** off by the time they

reached the airport.

8. The police **has been looking** for the missing boy for the past one month.

E. Correct and rewrite the following sentences. One has been done for you :

- Ans.**
2. If you were not careful, you would have cut your hand.
 3. We shall have been waiting for you for two hours.
 4. He had died before the doctor arrived.
 5. Shyam will give me book next week.
 6. The climbers are scaling the mountains.
 7. Rekha has been sick for the last two days.
 8. The children had been at home last night.

10

Voice

EXERCISE

A. Turn the following sentences from active to passive voice :

- Ans.**
1. Good care of my books is taken by me.
 2. Good news is expected by us.
 3. I am helped by them.
 4. What is wanted by you?
 5. Wheat is grown in his field by him.
 6. Are his parents always helped by him?
 7. The laws are not taken seriously by people.
 8. Am I known by him?

B. Turn the following sentences from active to passive voice :

- Ans.**
1. Coffee was drunk yesterday by us.
 2. You were not helped by him.
 3. Eggs were not laid yesterday by it.
 4. His lesson was learnt by Ram.
 5. Why was the match not played by them?
 6. Apples were grown last year by us.

C. Turn the following sentences from active to passive voice :

- Ans.**
1. Our lessons are being learnt by us.
 2. Why is such a noise being made by them?
 3. His field is being ploughed by him.
 4. Chess is being played by John.
 5. My child is being beaten by you.
 6. Green grass is being eaten by it.

D. Turn the following sentences from active to passive voice :

- Ans.**
1. His teeth were being cleaned by him.
 2. Mangoes were being bought by them.
 3. The luggage was being carried by the porter.

4. The flowers were not being picked by a young girl.
5. Where was the match being played by them?
6. Their clothes were being washed by women.

E. Turn the following sentences from active to passive voice :

- Ans.**
1. Our homework has been finished by us.
 2. Why has her old house been sold by her.
 3. His speech has been made by the leader.
 4. All the grass has been eaten by the cows.
 5. All the mangoes have been eaten by the cow.
 6. Has the speech been learnt by her?
 7. By which student have these books been brought?
 8. A mistake has been made by you.

F. Turn the following sentences from active to passive voice :

- Ans.**
1. The work had been finished before sunset by us.
 2. Had the road already been repaired by them?
 3. Two labourers had already been killed by the tiger.
 4. By whom had the feast been invited you?
 5. My brother had been met by Ritesh earlier also.
 6. Our seats had been taken by us before the film began.
 7. The party had been gone by them.

G. Turn the following sentences from active to passive voice :

- Ans.**
1. He will have been sent to jail by the magistrate.
 2. Will the food have been cooked by her?
 3. By whom will the chief guest have been that thanked?
 4. Will a letter have been written by him?
 5. A tree will have been planted by me.
 6. Your friends will have been met by you.
 7. Fish will have been eaten by us.

EXERCISE

A. Refer to the examples and explanations given above and fill in the blanks in the sentences given below. Choose from the options provided in the box. The first one has been done as an example :

- Ans. 2. Direct objects are directly related to the action of the verb. In the second sentence, the action of opening is directly related to **the door**.
3. In the third sentence, the action of presenting is related to **the teacher**.
4. Indirect objects are the **bouquet** of the action shown by the verb.
5. In the third sentence, **receivers** receives the bouquet and acts as the indirect objects of the verb.
6. The second sentence does not have an **indirect** object because the action of the verb is completed with the help of the **direct** object alone.

B. Use the verbs given in the box for the two exercises given below. You will not need all the verbs given here :

- Ans. 2. Srishti sang a song in the party.
3. Kiran teaches English in her school.
4. I saw a movie yesterday.

Choose the verbs that can take a direct and an indirect objects to complete their action and use them to make

sentences. Identify the two objects. One has been done as an example :

- Ans. Deepika asked me a question.
Sonu sent me a letter yesterday.
I wish you to be a doctor.

C. Use 'to' or 'for' to change the placement of the two objects in the sentences given below :

- Ans. 1. They offered a very high position to me.
2. Mr Khurana teaches Geography to us.
3. His father bought a bicycle for him on his birthday.
4. She has sent a telegram to her uncle.
5. I have brought a very good news for her.
6. My grandmother gave a book of stories to me.
7. She made a pizza for her little sister.
8. They refused to lend the book to me.
9. Every night, the mother would tell a new story to the children.
10. The magician handed a golden lamp to the king.
11. We bought a new dress for Ratan for the school event.
12. Our business partner will supply all the raw materials to us.
13. Sarita baked the favourite cake for her little brother.
14. Would you please pass the salt to me?
15. The mailman brought two parcels to me.

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct prepositions from the brackets and fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The golf course is **behind** our house.
2. The floor was covered **with** the broken glass.
3. Has the train **from** Shantiniketan arrived?
4. The school bell rings **in** the morning.
5. I will go to the cinema **with** my mother.
6. John fell **off** the chair.
7. Hari will buy the medicines **at** the chemist's shop.
8. Mary is swimming **in** the pool.
9. I will be flying from Patna **to** Delhi.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

- Ans. 1. Lata was born in Mumbai.
2. Rosy puts her dresses **in** a cupboard.
3. Peter goes to church **on** Sunday.
4. I came to the party **with** my sister.
5. The frightened child ran **into** the room.
6. We cannot live **without** water.
7. I am fond **of** south Indian food.

8. A kite was flying **in** the sky.
9. The book was lying **on** the desk.
10. The cow sat **under** the tree.
11. I met Ajit **at** Rita's party.
12. Don't dash **across** the stairs.
13. What is lying **on** the table?
14. Rohit is afraid **of** snakes.
15. I have not seen her **since** Tuesday.
16. I am tired **of** walking.
17. Kala has not yet recovered **of** the shock.
18. I am sorry **for** pushing you.

C. Look at the picture of the room and decide if these statements are True or False. If they are false correct the statements :

- Ans. 1. The vase is on the stool. **False**
2. The DVD player is in the almirah. **False**
3. The curtains are behind the television. **False**
4. The newspaper is on the sofa. **False**
5. The apples are in front of the calendar. **False**
6. **True**
7. The rat is under the sofa. **False**

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions :

- Ans. 1. He finished first **though** he began late.
 2. Take care **otherwise** you should fall.
 3. I ran fast, **but** I missed the train.
 4. Open rebuke is better **than** secret love.
 5. I shall not go **unless** I am invited.

B. Complete the following sentences suitably :

- Ans. 1. Call me as soon as **you feel any problem**.
 2. We shall start the meeting when **all the members come**.
 3. Hurry up or **you will be late**.
 4. He won the prize and **congratulated by his friends**.
 5. Since she is talented, she **could not get success in the test**.
 6. You must go to the doctor otherwise **you may be in danger**.

7. He is very handsome but **not intelligent**.
 8. You can go out to play only when **you complete your homework**.
 9. Her mother came before **the son had gone to his school**.
 10. We shall go but **in the evening**.

C. Using the correct word from the bracket join the sentences in each pair :

- Ans. 1. He is either at home or in school.
 2. He is healthy yet he remains said.
 3. Write to me when you can.
 4. That is the police case so I shan't excuse you.
 5. He arrived after the meeting over.
 6. He deserved to succeed for he had worked hard.
 7. I shall punish you unless you tell me the truth.
 8. I am sure what he said.
 9. He sells mangoes as well as oranges.

EXERCISE

A. Form new words by adding suitable prefixes :

- Ans. 1. sleep **asleep** 2. shore **ashore**
 3. Biography **autobiography** 4. Fame **defame**
 5. Educated **uneducated** 6. President **Vice-president**
 7. Start **restart** 8. Flow **reflow**
 9. Caution **precaution** 10. Like **dislike**
 11. Polite **impolite** 12. Faithful **unfaithful**

B. Form new words by adding suitable suffixes :

- Ans. 1. Brave **bravely** 2. Free **freedom**
 3. King **kingdom** 4. Nation **national**
 5. Friend **friendship** 6. Write **written**
 7. Dark **darkness** 8. Speak **speaker**
 9. Sail **sailor** 10. Mission **missionary**
 11. Bowl **bolwer** 12. Time **timer**

C. Add a prefix or suffix to each of the following words :

- Ans. 1. Use **useful** 2. Live **liveborn**
 3. Skilled **unskilled** 4. Fortune **misfortune**
 5. Locate **dislocate** 6. Fit **unfit**
 7. Famous **infamous** 8. Hand **handful**
 9. Beg **beggar**

D. Add suitable prefixes or suffixes to the words in the brackets and fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Maya fared **badass** in her exams.

2. Rajan is a very **attractive** young man.
 3. The teacher gave the class a **dictation**.
 4. I am **beware** of this fact.
 5. The Nazis melted out **humanity** behaviour to the Jews.
 6. Rajni is a very **irresponsible** girl.
 7. The rose is a **beautiful** flower.
 8. **Kindness** is the greatest of all wishes.
 9. Please make the full **payable** now.
 10. The teacher may give us a **monthly test** tomorrow.
 11. The peon says the manager is **unavailable**.
 12. Mr. Rajan was **unknown** for his excellent work.

E. Join the words in the lists to make new words :

- | Ans. | A | B | New Words |
|------|---------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. | News | a. paper | newspaper |
| 2. | Improve | b. ment | improvement |
| 3. | Fore | c. head | forehead |
| 4. | Time | d. table | time table |
| 5. | Hard | e. ness | hardness |
| 6. | Extra | f. ordinary | extra ordinary |
| 7. | Railway | g. station | railway station |
| 8. | Fear | h. less | fearless |
| 9. | Sun | i. set | sunset |
| 10. | Day | j. dream | day dream |
| 11. | Teen | k. ager | teenager |

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with idioms suitable :

- Ans.** 1. Ranjita is totally **at sixes and sevens** Rajan's daughter. She can't decide anything on her own.
 2. All the technicians **fight with tooth and nails** to make a film successful.
 3. He has **left no stone unturned** to succeed in his exams.
 4. Maya was **in high spirits** when she won the competition.
 5. The soldiers were **fighting with tooth and nails** and defended their country bravely.
 6. This work of yours is not **up-to-date**. Do it again.
 7. She took her life **through thick and thin** and took up a job to earn money.
 8. Rakesh is forever **standing in his own light** though he has achieved nothing.

B. Match the idioms with their meanings :

- Ans.** 1. To bring into play to bring into action
 2. To go on a wild goose chase to do something which has no result
 3. As the crow flies In a straight line
 4. To eat one's word to regret or apologise for what one has said
 5. By hook or by crook to succeed by fair or unfair means
 6. Off and on now and then
 7. To be no love lost between to dislike each other
 8. Through thick and thin through good or bad times
 9. To die in harness To die while working
 10. To suit one to a T exactly

C. Write the correct idioms against their meanings given below :

- Ans.** 1. To be cheerful and happy **to be in high spirits**.
 2. To voice one's opinion **have the gift of the gap**.
 3. Under one's control **to under one's thumb**.

4. To overtax one's energy and opportunity **to blow one's own trumpet**.
 5. To have a personal interest **an axe to grind**.
 6. To be faithful **in good part**.
 7. To be a partner in a wrongdoing **to be hand in glove with**.
 8. To regret and apologise for what one has said **to eat one's word**.
 9. To welcome heartily **with open arms**.

EXERCISE

A. Complete the following proverbs suitably :

- Ans.** 1. Make hay **while the sun shines**.
 2. Fools rush in **where angels fear to tread**.
 3. A bad workman **blames his tools**.
 4. A rolling stone **gathers no moss**.
 5. An idle brain **is the devil's workshop**.
 6. All that glitters **is not gold**.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable proverbs :

- Ans.** 1. make hay while the sun shines.
 2. Tools rush in where angles fear to tread.
 3. an empty vessel makes much noise.
 4. a bad workman quarrels with his tools.
 5. all that glitters its not gold.
 6. once bitten, twice shy.

C. Match the two parts of the proverbs to complete them :

- Ans.** 1. All that glitters is not gold.
 2. A stitch in time saves nine.
 3. An empty vessel makes much noise.
 4. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
 5. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
 6. Make hay while the sun shines.
 7. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
 8. Once bitten twice shy.
 9. Birds of a feather flock together.
 10. Look before you leap.
 11. A burnt child dreads the fire.
 12. Don't judge a book by its cover.

EXERCISE

A. Match the sounds with the right animals :

- Ans.** 1. bee – buzz 2. sparrow – tweet-tweet
 3. cat – meow 4. cow – moo

5. donkey – woof-woof 6. horse – neigh
 7. duck – quack 8. frog – croak
 9. sheep – oink-oink 10. tiger – eeh-aah
 11. dove – coo 12. cock – cluck-cluck
 13. dog – baa-baa

EXERCISE

A. Write the synonyms of the following words and use them in sentences of your own :

- Ans. 2. **Careless** : negligent, Ravi is a careless boy.
 3. **Associate** : companion, Imran is my regular associate.
 4. **Reluctant** : Unwilling, They reluctantly went to their college.
 5. **Benefit** : gain, I want some benefit by doing this job.
 6. **Superficial** : shallow, This utensil is superficial.
 7. **Flexible** : pliant, We should be flexible in our relationship.
 8. **Graceful** : elegant, The weather is very graceful.

B. In the following sentences, replace the coloured words with suitable synonyms and rewrite the sentences :

- Ans. 1. We shall end this talk right here.
 2. The old servant was much more efficient than the new one.
 3. His sword moved like lightning, striking a mortal wound to the opponent's chest.
 4. You cannot blame Seema alone of defaulting.
 5. I do not believe it to be completely correct.
 6. The people settled down in river valleys where food was ample.
 7. Stop making such false accusations.
 8. Ms. Sita, a famous painter, visited our school today.

C. Match the words with their opposites :

- Ans. 1. Remarkable a. ordinary

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 2. Rural | b. urban |
| 3. Careless | c. careful |
| 4. Modest | d. shameless |
| 5. Optional | e. compulsory |
| 6. Accuse | f. acquit |
| 7. Allure | g. repel |
| 8. Backward | h. forward |
| 9. Competent | i. incompetent |
| 10. Fortunate | j. unfortunate |

D. Fill in the blanks with the antonyms of the words in the brackets :

- Ans. 1. I don't think I would like to **remember** this day.
 2. Don't **accuse** a person unless you are sure.
 3. The first two questions of the paper are **compulsory**.
 4. The youth of today is running towards the **urban** life.
 5. You had assured me that this was only a **temporary** state.

E. Write the antonyms of the following words and use them in sentences of your own :

- Ans. 1. **Disclose** : conceal, This book discloses every secret of life.
 2. **Auspicious** : inauspicious, This year is very auspicious for me.
 3. **Accumulate** : spend, We should accumulate some money for future.
 4. **Moral** : immoral, We should pay our moral duty.
 5. **Uniform** : variable, We should be uniform always.
 6. **Allow** : refuse, We are not allowed to pluck the flowers.

A. Select the correct words from the alternatives given in the brackets in the following sentences :

- Ans. 1. I don't know **whether** the **weather** will change.
 2. **Their** shoes were lying there.
 3. The Gangetic **plain** is very fertile.
 4. I write my **diary** every day.
 5. I will narrate an interesting **tale**.

6. My house has only one **storey**.
 7. This is a good **site** for my house.
 8. The events happened during Akbar's **reign**.
 9. The funeral **rights** are over now.
 10. His father sells **stationery**.
 11. Mohan is a man of **principles**.
 12. **Lose** dresses are in fashion again.

EXERCISE

A. Look at the relationship between the first two objects

and then choose the answer from the bracket given after each sentence. One has been done for you.

- Ans. 2. Top is to bottom as large is to **small**.
 3. Angry is to calm as clean is to **dirty**.
 4. Hear is to listen as see is to **watch**.
 5. Soldier is to army as player is to **team**.
 6. Begin is to end as open is to **close**.
 7. Intelligent is to foolishness as beautiful is to **ugly**.
 8. Piano is to keys as guitar is to **strings**.

9. Animal is to horse as plant is to **tomato**.
 10. Air is to fly as water is to **swim**.
 11. Skin is to man as **meat** is to animal.
 12. Fork is to cutlery as pen is to **stationery**.
 13. Blue is to sky as red is to **rose**.
 14. Conductor is to bus as **cinema man** is to theatre.
 15. Happy is to sad as arrival is to **departure**.

20

Short and Extended Composition

EXERCISE

- A. Do yourself.
 B. Do yourself.
 C. Rakesh leaves a message for his mother as he has to pick up some clothes from the dry cleaner's shop. Write down Rakesh's message.

Ans. **Message**

Mum, I received a call from Nayyar auntie that your language class has been postponed to the 5th, on Monday. She will pick you up at 11:20 A.M. on that day. After class she will go for shopping with you.
 Rakesh (Yours son)

- D. Have you observed a growing baby, pet or plant? Choose one. List the stages of its development as points. Now write a diary entry (150-200 words) about a few weeks of its development.

Ans. 20th January, 20____

We have been getting a poet ready for planting balsam seeds. We went to the nursery, once got some balsam seeds.

21st January

I put the seeds out in the sun for the whole day. In the evening, I sowed them in soil bed and after some days I saw that it was growing at a very little rate. But I got happy always to see, it growing day by day. It gave me a lot of pleasure. I promised myself to grow a plant each month and will inspire my friends to grow a plant by their names.

- E. Suppose you are a brave mouse. The night you lost your friend and killed the snake, you returned and wrote a diary entry describing your feelings. Working in pairs complete the diary.

Ans. Thursday, February 25th, 20____

Oh, what a terrible night! I am really upset. My little kittie has left me alone. That ugly pussy, are my friend and make me alone in this world. As I am really upset today because today I also killed a furious snake in anger. I am afraid that its others friend might from the harm me for killing it. It has become a great problem for me. How can I save myself now from its other friends. I am feeling very nervous. No idea is hitting my brain.

There is only one idea. I should left this place. As my friend is not here with me and that snake's friends will not spare me. So, I decided to leave this place and search for a new place. Let me go somewhere very far from here. I get fed from this place and I don't want to stay here any more, please God help me showing the right way to live.

- F. Write a paragraph on 'Television is Harmful'. Use the following hints.

Ans. **Television is Harmful**

Television seems to be the ideal entertainer for the people of today, be it the elderly or the young, for almost all modern homes have a television set. One question remains a mystery-is television a boon or a curse? It is a boon, if you watch only good and usefu programmes and learn something from it, but it is a curse if you keep watching it, and forget everything else. With the introduction of TV sets we are beginning to forget reading good books and listening to music etc. At the same time people are deprived of all physical exercise as they rush home from schools and offices, gulp food and sit glued in front of their TV sets. Too much viewing is injurious to our eyes and health. If we remain engrossed in serials, movies and commercials we are sure to neglect our works and studies.

As the old saying goes-a little of everything in good-So, a little of TV, a little of play, and a little extra studies-will surely go a long way in shaping us into better human beings.

- G. Do yourself.
 H. Suppose you are the Principal of a school. Prepare a notice to be put up on the school noticeboard, advising the students to protect themselves from spreading swine flu.

Ans. **St. Peter's Public School**

Date : January 25, 201__

Notice About Swine Flue

Dear students,

As all of us know that swine flue is spreading very rapidly in our city. So, we should follow all kinds of precautions as, we should change our handkerchief daily. We should wash our hands time to time. We should cover our nose

and mouth while sneezing or coughing.

S.K.Shrivasthava

(Principal)

- I. **An inter-house debate competition is soon going to be held in your school. As the literary club secretary of your school, write a notice to inform the students about it.**

Ans. **Rainbow Public School**

16th March 20____

Debate Competition

This is to inform all the students that our school is organising an inter house debate competition on 20th March, Tuesday in our school campus from 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Those interested, give their names to their class teachers. For more details contact undersigned.

Literary Club Secretary

Gunjan Singh

EXERCISE

Write the following :

- Ans. 1. 15/23 Civil Lines

Kanpur

15 October 20____

The Principal

Hudson Public School

Civil Lines

Kanpur

Respected Madam

I want to say you that my cousin's wedding ceremony is going to be arranged on 19th October. So I have to attend his wedding ceremony. So please grant me the leave for two days 19th and 20th October. I will be much gratitude for your great kindness.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Damini Singh

VI-A

2. Do yourself.
3. Do yourself.
4. 1576 Temple Street

Begum Bagh

Meerut

January 22, 20__

Dear Father,

I got your letter. I read it many times to have pleasure. In fact father. I miss you all very much here.

- K. **Write the autobiography of the following :**

Ans. 1. **A Black Board**

Look at me. My name is blackboard. Some years ago I had been only a tree. A woodcutter cut me down and brought me to the cutter machine. I was cut as many planks. A carpenter took me to his work shop and joined many planks together. He filled all the groves and made a coat of rough black paint and kept me in the sun. In this way I took my form as a black board and brought here and hanged before you. I'm very happy to say that I'm here at a very holy place, the temple of education.

2. Do yourself.

- L. **Write a report of 200 words on 'Endangered Birds of India' for your school magazine.**

Ans. **Endangered Birds of India**

As we know, when we get up in the morning and listen the twittering of many birds how pleasant we feel! In fact all creatures of the world is a part of our life. But alongwith progress we are destroying our natural beauty. As we know the vultures have been vanished from India. They are the natural scavengers. Just imagine, what will happen when all such kind of creatures will vanish in future. What will be of dead animals. Another bird which is in danger is sparrow.

In our childhood we would listen lovely twittering of sparrows. But now we listen it's twittering once or twice a month. But in future it may be difficult because they are disappearing very speedily. It is the result of our cruel doing. We are cutting the trees down day by day to get more and more field for living and farming. We became too much cruel to provide them any place to live. We use more and more chemical in farming to have a good harvest. We use those grains after washing while they eat unwashed. In this way we find that we are the guiltyies for this condition. So we have to improve our habits and be kind for other creatures, so that we can save our nature.

M. Do yourself.

N. Do yourself.

EXERCISE

- A. **On the basis of your reading, answer the following**

questions in your own words :

- Ans. 1. The rain fell in slow drops on to Anthea's face from

the wet corner of a bath towel which her brother Robert was gently squeezing the water out of, to wake her up.

2. The sand-fairy had granted their lovely things which they like most with the first wish.
3. Cyril suggests that they should go up there are immediately after breakfast and have another wish and to make up our minds, solid and one must ask for anything unless the others agree first.
4. The children easily found the spot because the sun was burning and bright, and the sky was deep blue without a cloud. The sand was very hot to touch.
5. When the children dug into the hot sand with their hands, they found the spider-shaped brown hairy body, long arms and legs, the bat ears and snail's eyes of the sand-fairy.

B. Use the following words from the passage in sentences of your own to bring out the meanings of the words. You may use a dictionary for help.

- Ans.** 1. **growling** = snarl : The bear was growling in anger.
2. **crossly** = in a cross manner : Two roads were leading crossly towards east and north.
3. **disguise** = to change the appearance : I want in disguise so that I can know his reality.
4. **contemptuous** = in disdainful manner : I don't know that guy, but he just gave me a contemptuous look.
5. **peerless** = unparalleled : Your plan is quite peerless.

C. Change the narration of the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

- Ans.** 1. Anthea began that she had such a funny dream.
2. Anthea asked if different could all dream the same something.
3. Cyril said that they would go up there immediately after breakfast and had another wish.

D. In this excerpt from the passage, underline all the adjectives. (do not underline the adverbs) :

- Ans.** The other three dressed, with their mouths open. As they went they decided on the wish they would ask for. Although they were all in a great hurry, they did not try o

climb down the sides of the gravel pit, but went round by the safe lower road. The sun was burning and bright, and the sky was deep blue without a cloud. The sand was very hot to touch.

E. Change the following sentences from the active voice to the passive voice :

- Ans.** 1. Water was being gently squeezed out of the wet corner of his bath towel by Robert.
2. Anthea was woken up by the water dripping on her face.
3. The same sand fairy had been seen in their dream by all the children.
4. They were told all by their brother Cyril that they were silly.
5. The sand was dug and uncovered the brown hairy body of the sand fairy by the children.

EXERCISE

- A.** Do yourself. **B.** Do yourself. **C.** Do yourself.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Ishmael was a school master and head off to the sea to restore his spirits.
2. Ishmael planned to go to Nautucket—an island off the coast of Massachusetts to catch a whaling ship.
3. They had to go to New Bedford and take a small boat from there to Nautucket.
4. He ended up sharing a room with a harpooner by waiting for him all through the supper and till midnight.
5. The Harpooner had arrived from the south seas with a lot of embalmed Shrunkeen heads from New Zealand to sell.

B. Write the synonyms of the following words :

- Ans.** 1. Bitter **harsh** 2. Vessel **container**
3. Dismal **miserable** 4. Peddling **selling**
5. Replied **answered**

C. Change the tense of following sentences to those indicated in the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. I leave my job and head off to the sea.
2. I have been looking for a low cost inn.
3. I am astounded.
4. I will have gave New Bedford to reach there.

D. Change the voice of the following sentences to active or passive as the case may be :

- Ans.** 1. Ramu was peddling the bicycle.
2. The kite is flown well by Sohan.
3. She broke this plate.
4. The cat was chased up to right the tree by the dog.

1

Nouns : Countable and Uncountable

EXERCISE

A. Complete these sentences with the singular or plural form of suitable countable nouns. One has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. boys 3. vegetables 4. policeman
5. stadium 6. mother 7. grandfather
8. cock 9. fruits 10. parents
11. birds 12. gift.

B. Use these uncountable nouns to complete the sentences:

- Ans. 1. courage 2. furniture 3. advice
4. beauty 5. water 6. knowledge
7. water 8. glass 9. luggage
10. money 11. coffee 12. help
13. sugar.

C. Choose the correct words from the box and fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. discipline 3. furniture 4. scenery
5. education 6. employment 7. dirt
8. machinery 9. smoke 10. jewellery
11. progress 12. garbage.

D. Write the names of the following, using proper nouns :

Ans. Do yourself.

E. Rewrite the titles of these books or films, using capital letters wherever necessary :

- Ans. 1. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
2. The Wolf and The Seven Little Kids
3. The Golden Goose
4. Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets
5. Little Red Riding Hood

F. Underline the proper nouns in the following sentences. Then rewrite the sentences using them correctly :

- Ans. 1. Those students go to Thames Public School in London.
2. Lots of visitors like to go to orchard for real for shopping.
3. Christmas falls on the 25th December.
4. My mother bought some French perfume from Paris.

5. The Brazilians are very good football players.

G. Unscramble the letters and write the names of the correct places in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Camels are found in **desert**.
2. Bread is made in a **bakery**.
3. Beer is made in a **brewery**.
4. Films are shot in a **studio**.
5. Goods are made in a **factory**.
6. Leather is made in a **tannery**.

H. Unscramble the words in the brackets to fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. painter 2. carpenter 3. fishmonger
4. astronomer 5. blacksmith 6. conductor.

I. Write the names of the following, choosing common nouns from the box :

- Ans. 2. porter 3. optician 4. acrobat
5. sculptor 6. zoo-keeper 7. carpenter
8. monk 9. shopkeeper 10. performer
11. musician 12. dancer 13. monarch
14. graduate 15. freelancer.

J. Encircle the correct word :

- Ans. 2. florist 3. locksmith 4. arbitrator
5. journalist 6. astronomer 7. cartographer
8. conductor 9. caretaker 10. surgeon
11. ambassador 12. chef.

K. Unscramble the words in the brackets to find the common nouns that suit the following collective nouns. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. cattle 3. bananas 4. sailors
5. lions 6. trees.

L. Choose the correct collective noun from the box and complete each sentence. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. flock 3. bunch 4. bouquet
5. fleet 6. herd 7. regiment
8. board 9. gang 10. swarm
11. crew 12. posse 13. volley
14. collection

2

Determiners

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners :

Ans. My name is Jatin. This is **my** friend Hiten. He's 12. **Your** sister is nine. **Her** pet is a dog. **It's** name is Jacky. Hiten

and I go to the same school. There are 450 boys and girls in **our** school. Hiten's English teacher is Mrs Mishra. She, too, has got a pet. **Her** pet is a tortoise. Our English teacher is Mr Rao. I like **his** lessons. He has two dogs. The dogs love to play in **his** garden. Now I have a question for

you. What's our pet?

Yours,

Jatin

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners :

- Ans.** 1. some 2. any 3. few
4. some 5. any 6. four
7. her 8. her 9. her
10. a little 11. some 12. a little
13. first 14. one.

C. Fill in the blanks with 'few', 'a few', 'little' or 'a little' :

- Ans.** 1. a few 2. a little 3. a little
4. few 5. little 6. a few
7. a little 8. few 9. little
10. A little.

D. Fill in the blanks with 'both', 'either', 'neither' or 'other' :

- Ans.** 1. Either 2. other 3. Both
4. either 5. Either 6. other
7. neither 8. neither.

3

Pronouns

EXERCISE

A. Use the correct pronouns from the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. I 2. one's 3. who
4. they 5. me 6. that
7. yours 8. she 9. myself
10. who 11. what 12. who
13. whose 14. which 15. that
16. whom.

B. In column A are sentences using the pronoun 'it' and given in column B is the purpose of using 'it'. Associate each sentence in A with the related item in B :

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Ans. | A | B |
| 1. | Take this book and | used for things without |

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 2. | It is easy to solve the sum. | life used as a provisional subject before the verb 'be' use for an animal |
| 3. | The horse fell and broke its leg. | |
| 4. | It was I who first protested. | used to emphasize a pronoun |
| 5. | As I touched the baby, it started crying. | used for a child |
| 6. | He made a mistake and he knew it. | used to refer to a statement |
| 7. | It is winter and 12 o'clock at night. | used to refer to weather and time |

4

Adjectives

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate kinds of adjectives indicated in the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. which 2. those 3. any
4. what 5. enough 6. every.

B. Complete the table given below :

Ans.	Great	greater	greatest
	Wise	wiser	wisest
	Bright	brighter	brightest
	High	higher	highest
	Bad	worse	worst
	Good	better	best

Able	abler	ablest
Pretty	prettier	prettiest

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct degrees of the adjectives given in the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. most precious 2. highest, coolest 3. big
4. worse 5. upper most 6. nearest
7. wisest, most efficient 8. thicker.

D. Complete the sentences given below using the appropriate quantifiers from the help box below :

- Ans.** 1. many 2. some 3. neither
4. any 5. none 6. much
7. more 8. most 9. plenty of

5

Finite and Non-Finite Verbs

EXERCISE

A. Underline the finite verbs and encircle the non-finite verbs in the following sentences :

- Ans.** 1. Taming of wild animal is cruelty.
2. He was arrested for interrogation.

3. She bought a packet of frozen peas.
4. They demolished the ruined building.
5. She has a forgiving nature.
6. His kind gesture helped in cooling tempers.
7. He took the broken bicycle to the repair shop.

8. They *demand* a **written** apology from him.
9. Their parents *tried* **to bring** them together.
10. The teacher *wanted* **to raise** her voice.

B. Yesterday was Sunday. Based on the table, write six sentences about the places you visited, mentioning the purpose. The first sentence has been done for you :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| the market | to buy some vegetables. |
| the cinema | to see an interesting movie. |
| the library | to find some extra study material. |
| the cyber cafe | to see my result. |
| the bank | to deposit some money. |
| the railway station | to see my friend off. |

C. Look at the picture and complete the sentences using infinitives as shown :

- Ans.**
2. The cat stuck in the tree and was unable to come down.
 3. The cat was afraid and began to climb up higher.
 4. The boy stuck too and called his father to help.
 5. His father ran to fetch ladder.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using the '-ing' form of the verbs given in italics. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans.**
2. Her *singing* delighted her chief as well as herself.
 3. *Buying* a good pair of jeans is not easy.
 4. *Sleeping* in the class is not a good idea.
 5. *Losing* girl's pen made her upset.

E. Underline the participle in each of the following sentences. Say whether it is Present, Perfect or Past :

- Ans.**
1. Hearing the noise, I woke up. **present**
 2. Seeing my friend, I was happy. **present**
 3. Having filled up the form, Mohan submitted it. **perfect**
 4. Having played a match, Ram took rest. **perfect**
 5. You had a broken pen. **past**
 6. We saw an injured man. **past**
 7. Being ill, Mohan did not go to school. **present**
 8. You saw a man talking to my father. **present**

F. Combine the following sentences using participle :

- Ans.** 1. Having finished our work we slept.

2. Playing a match I saw my old friend.
3. Having written an essay she gave her copy to Madam.
4. Having cleaned room the peon went out.
5. Having deposited the fee Sohan returned.
6. Being ill he could not come.
7. Being tired I cannot walk.
8. I had a damaged car.

G. Tick (✓) the verb which is in agreement with its subject :

- Ans.**
1. Two and two (make/makes) four.
 2. Neither of the two actors (was/were) nominated for the award.
 3. My favourite languages (is/are) French and English.
 4. The lawyer's fee (has/have) been paid in time.
 5. Little Women (is/are) an entertaining novel.
 6. The West Indies cricket team (is/are) very young and talented.
 7. Half of the crops (has/have) been ruined.
 8. Many people (is/are) not remembered in spite of their heroism.
 9. The Red Indians (is/are) a courageous race.
 10. Most of them (has/have) failed in the examination.
 11. This university (has/have) a number of colleges.
 12. Notices (has/have) been sent to all the people concerned.
 13. Desperate Remedies (is/are) one of Thomas Hardy's novels.
 14. The Harry Potter series of books (is/are) popular.
 15. Seven Brides For Seven Brothers (is/are) a musical film.
 16. "All the world (is/are) a stage," said Shakespeare.
 17. Much (has/have) been said, but nothing (has/have) been done.
 18. Both the flights (has/have) been cancelled.
 19. Neither the secretary nor the treasures (was/were) present in the office.
 20. Neither (is/are) he a scholar, nor a gentleman.
 21. When everything fails; prayers (work/works).
 22. Every girl in this class (is/are) well-behaved.

6

One Word for Many

EXERCISE

A. Write down five words that end with 'ine' and deal with animals. One has been done for you :

- Ans.** 2. Feline 3. Bovine 4. Canine
5. Canine.

B. Write down for words that end with the suffix 'ist' and write their meanings :

- Ans.** Fascist : A person believing in authoritarian government.

Diplomatist : A person who deals in diplomacy.

Florist : A person who sells flowers.

Egoist : A person having an abnormal ego.

C. Write down four words that begin with the prefix 'im' and write their meanings :

Ans. **Imbalance** : A lack of proportion or balance.

Immaterial : Irrelevant

Immature : Not fully developed

Immeasurable : Too large, extensive, or extreme to measure

D. Here are two columns. Column A contains the names of various subjects and Column B contains what these subjects are about. You may probably know some of the subjects and can easily guess some others. See how many you can match in these columns :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
1.	Archaeology	a. Study of remains of buildings and old monuments
2.	Astrology	b. Study of prediction of the future by the movement of the stars
3.	Biology	c. Study of plants
4.	Cardiology	d. Study of the heart
5.	Climatology	e. Study of the climate
6.	Cosmology	f. Study of the universe
7.	Crimonology	g. Scientific study of crime, criminals and the system of punishment
8.	Ecology	h. Study of the ecosystem
9.	Entomology	i. Study of insects
10.	Futurology	j. Study of the future possibilities based on current trends
11.	Geology	k. Study of the geographical features of the earth
12.	Gynaecology	l. Study of the reproductive system of a woman
13.	Mythology	m. Study of stories connected with gods
14.	Oncology	n. Study of the disease of cancer
15.	Ornithology	o. Study of birds

16. Psychology	p. Study of the human mind and the consciousness
17. Radiology	q. Study of radioactive substances
18. Seismology	r. Study of earthquakes
19. Sociology	s. Study of the development of the human society
20. Zoology	t. Study of animals

A. Find words from the passage that mean the following :

Ans.	1. familiar	acquainted
	2. apprehensively	awe
	3. recollect	realise

B. Pick up the correct alternative to complete the following sentences from the choice given below and rewrite the sentences :

Ans.	1. ii.	2. i.	3. iii.
------	--------	-------	---------

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans.	1.	2.	3.	4.
	On the first day at school the parents and new pupils participated in the schools orientation programme.	The new pupil were apprehensive due to their seniors who were looking more mature.	The pupils' behaviour in primary school was of nervousness while behaviour of secondary school was of confidence and maturity.	In her own class. She smiled awkwardly at one another. She felt too shy to strike up a conversation with anyone. She was so quiet that her class teacher had to play a few ice-breaker games with her to ease her feelings. After that she felt more relaxed. During recess, she felt too mature to be playing in high school. Instead, she sat around and talked about school, fashion items and other grown up things.

7

Auxiliary Verbs and Modals

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct modal from the brackets :

Ans.	1. will	2. must	3. may
	4. will	5. might	6. can
	7. may	8. could	9. can

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable modals from the brackets :

Ans.	1. can	2. would	3. must
	4. ought to	5. could	6. ought to
	7. will	8. may	9. could
	10. may	11. may	12. would
	13. can	14. should	15. could
	16. may	17. should	18. would
	19. could	20. should	21. ought to
	22. dare.		

C. Rewrite each of the following sentences without changing the meaning. Follow the instructions given in the brackets. The first one has been done for you :

Ans.	2. close the window please?
	3. She need not to answer all the questions.
	4. She ought to obey her teacher.
	5. I should know when they are coming.
	6. We would know the time when he may call on you.
	7. Before marriage he used to smoke.
	8. Needn't she work so hard?
	9. She would have her own way.

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliaries. The first one has been done for you :

Ans.	2. will	3. could	4. may
	5. should	6. may	7. may
	8. should	9. would	10. could
	11. should, should, may		12. should

13. would 14. may 15. must
 16. can, would, may 17. should
 18. would 19. will 20. ought to

21. will 22. will, should 23. should, may
 24. will 25. ought.

8

Prepositions

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks, choosing the appropriate prepositions from the brackets. The first two have been filled for you :

- Ans. 3. to 4. besides 5. among
 6. on 7. beside 8. with
 9. into 10. to 11. to
 12. of 13. of 14. than
 15. of 16. at 17. of
 18. of 19. with 20. of
 21. at 22. from 23. for
 24. for 25. since 26. at, in.

B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the appropriate prepositions from the brackets. The first one has been filled for you :

- Ans. 2. in, near 3. in 4. of
 5. of 6. from 7. of
 8. of 9. in 10. of
 11. to 12. of 13. between.

C. In the passage given below, there is an error in each line. Spot the mistake and circle it. Write the correct word in the space provided :

Ans. banyan tree for a period (for) over 40 years. Thimakka and her husband (of) started planting trees because they were childless even (in) 15 years of (after) marriage. They thought that by doing good (for) the society, they would (to) be blessed (by) children. But, that was not to be. They considered the (of) trees to be their children and cared (of) them even when they had hardly (by) anything to eat. (Even when) Chikkiah's death, his widow continued to (even after) plant saplings for his memory. She lived (in) a hovel, with no children to support her and yet she continued by their life's mission. (under)

9

Conjunctions

EXERCISE

A. Choose the conjunction that may best complete each sentence :

- Ans. 1. because 2. yet 3. yet
 4. otherwise 5. as 6. whether
 7. even though 8. though 9. though
 10. or 11. if

B. Join the sentences in each pair, using the words given in the box :

- Ans. 2. You can take a sandwich or a bun.
 3. He can neither speak nor hear.
 4. All must listen as well as obey.

5. Mohit and Mamat went to the hospital.
 6. The teacher teaches well but the students don't pay attention.
 7. She is neither in Delhi nor in Mumbai.
 8. He is healthy as well as wealthy.
 9. Don't write at all but write properly.
 10. There was disturbance in the telephone connection so I could not hear her words.
 11. She danced well but the lights went off halfway through the program.
 12. You must study hard so that you may pass the entrance test.

10

The Tense : Present

EXERCISE

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

- Ans. 2. How does she laugh?
 3. My father drives a car.
 4. Many people like to drink coffee.
 5. He shaves before having breakfast.

6. Does she talk too much?
 7. His father works in a factory.
 8. We never reach our house before time.
 9. The inspector does not inspect a few colleges every month.
 10. Do these boys not learn their lesson daily.
 11. When do the stars shine?

12. They always speak the truth.

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

- Ans.** 1. play 2. goes 3. be
4. takes 5. sleeps 6. moves
7. joins 8. bear.

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

- Ans.** 1. we are not going for a movie.
2. The hunter is killing the lion.
3. Where is the police taking a round?
4. The fisherman is catching fish.
5. He is sleeping at this time.
6. Are you attending your class?
7. I am going to see the Taj.
8. You are writing a letter.
9. Where is the sun rising?
10. Is the postman delivering letters?
11. The teacher is not teaching the class.
12. The doctor is examining the patient.

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

- Ans.** 1. are ploughing 2. is worshipping 3. are working
4. is getting 5. is raining 6. am studying
7. is cooking 8. am waiting 9. are flying
10. are watching 11. am feeling.

E. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the present perfect form of the verb given in the box :

- Ans.** 1. has arrested 2. have arrived 3. has caught
4. has broken 5. have cleaned 6. has purchased
7. has lost 8. has given birth

F. The effects or results of the actions in above sentences are given below. Match and write them with the respective sentences. The first one is done as an example :

Ans. All of my guests have arrived, they will attend the tea party. She has caught cold therefore she is still taking medicine. My car has broken down so I shall go by bus. I have cleaned all the windows panes so all are shining. My father has purchased a plot in Jamuna Vihar, it is still lying there and is in his possession. The servant has lost the key of the main gate so we are standing outside.

Sudha has given birth a male baby so she is still in the maternity home.

G. Answer the following questions, using a proper time expression with since or for :

- Ans.** 1. I have been living in Delhi for five years.
2. I have been taking treatment of Dr Khurana for three days.
3. My family has been living in the city since 2011.
4. Mintoo has been learning to speak English for three months.
5. She has been playing chess with me since age of 6 years.
6. I have been living in U.S.A. for ten years.
7. It has been raining since morning.
8. Srishti has been looking for me since morning.

H. Complete the following sentences with the verbs in the brackets in the present perfect continuous tense with the time expression :

- Ans.** 1. He **has been taking exercise for one hour.**
2. It **has been raining cats and dogs since 10 o'clock.**
3. She **has been teaching her brother since morning.**
4. Your servant **has not been coming for ten days.**
5. Our coach **has been training us since March.**
6. The gardeners **have been cutting the plants for three hours.**
7. We **have been taking rest for seven days.**
8. The principals **have been attending seminar for three days.**

11

The Tense : Past

EXERCISE

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

- Ans.** 1. played 2. did, help 3. loved
4. did, plough 5. rained 6. did, go.

B. Put one of the following verbs in each blank in its proper form :

- Ans.** 1. went 2. met 3. took
4. worked 5. walked 6. spoke
7. made 8. played 9. travelled
10. gave.

C. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the past simple or past progressive form of the

verbs given in the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. sent 2. was using, was raining
3. bought 4. was brushing
5. was calling 6. was painting

D. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the verb into past progressive (continuous) :

- Ans.** 1. He was remembering his promise made to his friend.
2. We were going to the Ganga canal for swimming.
3. They were visiting the Taj Mahal last Sunday.
4. He was seeing the play and was very happy.
5. The child was weeping but the mother did not listen to him.
6. He was tasting the dishes prepared by his mother.

7. I was reading the newspaper and I came across this news.

E. Change each of the following sentences into past perfect tense, using one word from the list given below : (See the example.)

- Ans.** 1. We had not seen such an intelligent boy for many years.
2. He had not received your letter till then.
3. We had seen this circus in May last year after summer vacation.
4. Marina had never seen such an exciting scene when she was young.
5. All the shopkeepers had closed their shops by 8 o'clock.

6. He had already heard this news from his friend.
7. They had not cleaned their house upto this time.
8. Your brother had left school many months ago and learnt much there.

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

- Ans.** 1. had come, went 2. had been waiting, arrived
3. was waiting 4. had been crying, arrived
5. had been enjoying, caught
6. knew 7. had been playing, started
8. was dreaming, cried

12

The Tense : Future

EXERCISE

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

- Ans.** 1. shall have been watering 2. will be rejoicing
3. will have received 4. will be distributing
5. will have been depositing 6. will have knocked
7. will have been staying 8. will have gone
9. will have finished 10. have watched
11. shall be having 12. will have collected
13. will have, started 14. shall have been

15. will have been working studying
16. shall have played
17. will have slept, cooks 18. shall be waiting
19. will be snowing.

B. Write six sentences expressing your plans or wishes for the future :

- Ans.** I'm going to purchase a car on next year.
We shall visit many pilgrimages next month.
I will have that famous story book next week.
I will change my mobile in next month.
I will join that institute in April.
I will call my friend in summer vacation to stay with me.

13

Direct and Indirect Speech

EXERCISE

A. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

- Ans.** 1. Ravi said that he was glad to be with me that day.
2. Akash said that he had returned at noon.
3. The teacher said that it might rain at night.
4. The saint said that honesty is the best policy.
5. She said that all the boys had been laughing at the beggar.
6. Tarun said that he was in the room.
7. Rakhi says that it is raining heavily.
8. Mother said that there were no apples in the basket.
9. He said that it had been hailing outside.
10. The teacher said that the new Principal had taken over the charge.

B. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

- Ans.** 1. She told me that I was a nice fellow.
2. The doctor said that the patient had explained the problem to him.

3. I told her that they were working hard.
4. He said that he had been waiting for a long time.
5. Hamid told Abdulla that he had done his duty.
6. The teacher told me that I had not done well in the examination.
7. The peon said that the Principal had ordered him to keep the files in the safe.
8. She said that her mother was calling her.
9. Niresh said that he knew his subject very well.
10. You said that you were starting a factory.
11. I told the teacher that he had not checked Vani's notebook.
12. The monitor told Vikas that he was making a noise.
13. We said that he played cricket very well.
14. You said that he was not a good fellow.
15. The Principal told the children that they had made a mistake by changing their programme.
16. You said that you had been watching the magic show.
17. We said that we were not to blame for it.

18. Raman said that he had seen the picture.
19. The teacher told him that he was weak at English.
20. You told him that she was a foolish girl.

C. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

- Ans.**
1. He said that his father was ill that day.
 2. The father told the children that it would rain that night.
 3. Ravi said that he had seen that man long before.
 4. The teacher said that she was busy then.
 5. He said that he had met that man two days before.
 6. He said that it might rain the next day.

D. Change the following direct speech statements into indirect speech :

- Ans.**
1. The boy told the teacher that he did not understand that question.
 2. Rita told Gita that she liked her new cardigan.
 3. Karan told Priya that she was his dear wife.
 4. Jack told his servant that they were then in a foreign country.
 5. Jim remarked that criminals belong to no religion.
 6. She said that they would probably go the next day.
 7. He said that he had seen that woman that day.
 8. The child said that he liked toffees.
 9. The man told his wife that the world is changing every day.
 10. The cock told the hen that he loved her more than his life.

E. Change the following questions into indirect speech :

- Ans.**
1. She asked me where I was going.
 2. The queen asked the prince how he could be so unkind.
 3. The teacher asked the quarrelling boys what the matter was.
 4. He asked me if I had seen Ram that day.
 5. The dwarf asked Alice if she would like to drink coffee.
 6. He asked his wife how she knew that.
 7. The host asked the guest why he had not eaten anything.
 8. She asked John if he heard any noise.
 9. We asked him why he sang so loudly.
 10. She asked me if those grapes were sweet.

F. Report the following in indirect speech :

- Ans.**
1. She ordered the stranger to go away.
 2. I ordered John to come here.
 3. He advised his friend to run away.
 4. Mohan ordered me to switch on the lights.
 5. She advised Jack to mind his business.
 6. The teacher ordered the boys to stand up.
 7. She requested her husband to buy her a new saree.
 8. Alice ordered John not to try to be funny.
 9. Mother ordered me to get my hair cut.
 10. She requested Ganesh to lend her a pen.

G. Report the following sentences in indirect speech :

- Ans.**
1. She wished the child that he might get success.

2. The hermit wished that God may bring peace in life.
3. The oldman wished me that God may help me.
4. She exclaimed with sorrow that devilish cat had killed all her hens.
5. She exclaimed her husband with respect that she didn't believe the news.
6. He wished the children that their country might grow rich.
7. I exclaimed my mother in thankful manner that the devil had gone at last.
8. My grandmother wished me with blessing that I may prosper well in life.

H. Change the following statements from direct to indirect speech :

- Ans.**
1. I told John that I had seen the Taj Mahal.
 2. Razia told Abdul that she did not like meat.
 3. She told her husband that her father would go there the next day.
 4. The robber told me that he would spare me then.
 5. The child told his mother that he would wait there till she returned.
 6. The mother told him that he should complete his homework before five p.m.
 7. He told the policeman that he had seen that man long before.
 8. Ram told the washerman that was his coat.

I. Change the following questions from direct to indirect speech :

- Ans.**
1. She asked the stranger what he wanted from her.
 2. I asked the driver why he stopped there.
 3. Bharat asked his mother where his father was.
 4. The farmer asked the soldier if that was his horse.
 5. The Sadhu asked the villagers when the ghost arrived at that place.
 6. She asked her husband if he was going away that day.
 7. I asked the brahmin where I should find the sunflower.
 8. She asked the guest if she would open the window for him.

J. Change the following imperative sentences from direct to indirect speech :

- Ans.**
1. The teacher ordered the boys to look at the blackboard.
 2. The oldman requested me to help him to cross the road.
 3. The teacher ordered the boys to stand up.
 4. The angry teacher ordered the naughty boy to get out.
 5. The mother advised him not to answer his teacher back.
 6. The dwarf requested the princess to promise to give him her first born child.
 7. I advised John to love his parents, his brothers, and sisters.
 8. She requested me to lend her my pen.

K. Change the following exclamations into indirect speech :

- Ans.** 1. The driver exclaimed us with a shock that he train had left.
2. He exclaimed me with surprise that I was a great fool.
3. He wished me with respect to have a good morning.
4. The thief cried out me politely that I would send him to prison.
5. He exclaimed me with anguish that my dog had killed his cat.
6. She exclaim her husband with surprise that the scene was very beautiful.
7. He exclaimed us with sorrow that he was ruined.
8. His mother exclaimed him with sorrow that he had

again failed that year.

9. She exclaimed the man with anger that a princess could not marry with dwarf.
10. The king exclaimed commander with sorrow that battle had made them beggars.

L. Report the following wishes in indirect speech :

- Ans.** 1. The hermit prayed that God may save the country.
2. The grandmother wished me to become a very rich man.
3. She wished me that God may help me.
4. She cursed the killer to go to the dogs.
5. The beggar prayed us that we may have health and wealth.

14

Active and Passive Voice

EXERCISE

A. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

- Ans.** 1. Elders are obeyed by Ram.
2. You are not hated by Mohan.
3. Our work has been completed by us.
4. The beautiful painting had been made by you.
5. The poor should be helped by her.
6. A bird was seen in the sky by him.
7. Moral lessons are taught to you by your mother.
8. I was laughed by them.

B. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

- Ans.** 1. The truth is spoken by her.
2. A lie was told by him.
3. The thief was not arrested by the police.
4. Time should not be wasted by us.
5. He was given a prize by the teacher.
6. A gift was promised me by my father on my birthday.
7. A melodious song was being sung by her.
8. The truth has been found out by you.
9. Happiness and love is given us by God.

C. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

- Ans.** 1. Are others helped by you?
2. Are you called by Mohan?
3. Are your clothes being washed by you?
4. Was the match won by them?
5. Has good marks been got by you?
6. Should the bell be rung by them?
7. Are you beaten by your father?

D. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

- Ans.** 1. Where is your purse found by you?
2. How is this problem being solved by you?
3. Why are their lessons not learnt by them?
4. When were you invited by Ram?
5. By whom is a letter being written?
6. By whom are you taught Maths?

7. Which painting has been made by you?
8. How many lessons were learnt by you?

E. Now change the following sentences into passive voice :

- Ans.** 1. Let a letter be written.
2. You are requested to do it.
3. Let other always be helped.
4. Let elders be obeyed.
5. You are advised not to smoke.
6. You are advised to walk to the left.
7. Let your promise be kept.
8. Let time never be wasted.
9. You are requested to give me ten rupees.
10. Let a doctor be consulted.

F. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

- Ans.** 1. A mistake is made by Ram.
2. The rulers are followed by us.
3. Her lesson is not learnt by her.
4. The lady was helped by Mohan.
5. He has been promised a present by them.
6. I am being insulted by you.
7. A story will be told by you.
8. Is this pen liked by you?
9. Is Hindi taught to you by your father?
10. Am I being advised by you?
11. Have you been seen by them?
12. Was Mohan met by Ram?
13. Why were you being laughed by them?
14. Can English be spoken by her?

G. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

- Ans.** 1. God news is expected by us.
2. The teachers were praised by the Principal.
3. An essay was written by the boys.
4. You are requested to speak fluently.
5. You are advised to be honest and work hard.
6. How were you taught by the teacher?



7. Why has the door not been shut by the servant?
8. Rotten fruits must not be eaten by us.

H. Find out the errors in the following sentences and rewrite the sentences correctly :

- Ans.**
1. The pen was bought by him.
 2. Food can be cooked by mother.
 3. The boys were punished by the teacher.
 4. Mohan was insulted by me.
 5. The peon is being called by her.
 6. You are requested to open the door.

7. Why was the boy beaten by the teacher?
8. Let the work be finished.

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct passive voice form of the verbs given in the brackets :

- Ans.** Ashoka the great is known as a peace-loving king. During his rule people **were helped** in several ways. Roads **were constructed** for travel, wells **were dug** and trees **were planted** for shade and fruit. Shelters **were built** for passengers, hospitals **were opened** for treatment and schools **were started** for education.

15

Sentences : Simple, Compound and Complex

EXERCISE

A. Make 5 complex sentences using appropriate subordinate conjunctions like which, when, what, where and why :

- Ans.** I know the place where Kiran lives.
I know the reason why Shubham is not coming here.
I know the time when your mother is coming.
She has learnt the lesson which her teacher had given her yesterday.
I can show you the place where my English teacher lives.

B. Against each of the following sentences, write 'simple', 'compound' or 'complex' as the case may be :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Complex | 2. Complex | 3. Complex |
| 4. Simple | 5. Compound | 6. Compound |
| 7. Complex | 8. Complex | 9. Simple |
| 10. Simple. | | |

C. Combine the simple sentences in the following pairs into complex sentences :

- Ans.**
1. Radha, with whose name the people in Vrindaban associate everything, was a devotee of Lord Krishna.
 2. Gandhiji, who sacrificed his life for Hindu-Muslim unity, is called the father of nation.
 3. He told me a secret which nobody knew earlier.
 4. Everyone knows that he is contesting election for the Lok Sabha.

5. I have a dog which shows wonderful feats.
6. My younger brother goes to a school that is an international school.
7. My wife is working for an NGO which is helping the government to conduct classes for the destitutes.

D. Complete the following definitions, using subordinate clauses. You can look up the words in a dictionary for their meanings :

- Ans.**
1. An actor is one **who acts on a stage.**
 2. A choreographer is one **who directs a dancer in dancing.**
 3. A paediatrician is one **who studies about the medicine concerned with children and their illness.**
 4. A cardiologist is one **who studies about the heart and its diseases.**
 5. A pathologist is one **who studies the scientific of diseases of the body.**
 6. An orthodontist is one **who takes care of our teeth and jaws.**
 7. An ophthalmologist is one **who treats our eyes and cures its diseases.**
 8. A gynaecologist is one **who treats diseases of female reproductive system.**
 9. A radiologist is one **who does the scientific study of X-rays and other radiation.**
 10. A dentist is one **who treats our teeth and jaws.**

16

Phrasal Verbs

EXERCISE

- Rewrite these sentences without changing their meanings as shown in the example. Replace the coloured verbs with the appropriate phrasal verbs beginning with the words given in the brackets :

- Ans.**
1. His business was going on well, but all of a sudden it started running down.
 2. The other day, I ran across my old teacher

accidentally at the mall.

3. My uncle is running the election for the office of the president of the Society Welfare Association.
4. The burglars broke into the house at night. They entered through the kitchen.
5. The kidnapper held the child at a secret place but somehow the child broke out.
6. We look after our grandparents after the death of my father.

EXERCISE

A. Say whether each sentence contains a simile or a metaphor. Write the word simile or metaphor in the blank :

- Ans. 1. simile 2. simile 3. simile
4. metaphor 5. metaphor 6. simile
7. simile 8. metaphor 9. metaphor
10. metaphor

B. Use these similes in sentences of your own :

- Ans. 1. Her cheeks are as pretty as a rose.
2. It is no use complaining to him, he is as deaf as a door post.
3. Beware of these sticks, they are as hard as nails.
4. The lake was as clear as a crystal.
5. Everyone takes his advice, he is as wise as an owl.
6. Don't expect charity from him, he is as poor as a church mouse.

7. The night was as black as coal.
8. Her teeth are as white as snow.
9. He always wear a shirt as green as grass.
10. Her elder sister is as proud as peacock.

C. Make sentences using these metaphors. Find five more metaphors :

- Ans. 1. Rana Pratap was a lion in the battle.
2. Shraavan Kumar was a ray of hope for his blind parents.
3. For a nation fighting with poverty, a world cup winning was a gleam of delight.
4. Shikhar Dhawan is the star of the team.
5. Her in-laws have the heart of stone.

• Try Yourself!

- Ans. a shade of doubt the fire of passion
the torments of jealousy the reins of office
the light of knowledge

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct analogy. One has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. music 3. small 4. red
5. unhappy 6. animal 7. words
8. shoes 9. cat 10. forest.

EXERCISE

A. Adding appropriate prefixes, from antonyms of the following words :

- Ans. disadvantage illogical immature illiterate
unsufficient informal untidy impolite
irregular immortal unforgettable irresponsible
unreliable disobey uncooperative indiscipline

B. Adding appropriate prefixes form verbs from the following words :

- Ans. enable forsake oversee embody empower
imbark
fordo endear forbid overbear enlarge
forestall overhear forewarn overprint forage
enact enrich

D. Use appropriate suffixes from the table above to form nouns :

- Ans. baker beggar sailor lawyer
happiness wisdom freedom martyrdom
kingdom sickness friendship hardship

- lordship health goodness stealth
socialism communalism feminineness crookedness

E. Use appropriate suffixes from the table above to form adjectives :

- Ans. boyish greyish girlish perishable
prosperous wholesome handful quarrelsome
awful porous notable shameable
praisable blamable victorious ladyish
statesmanlike childish digestible luxurious
sinful joyful marvelous ominous
beautiful

F. Write two more examples of the compound words of each class in the space provided :

- Ans. 1. firestation, national flag 2. soft hand, hardwork
3. swimming pool, writing pad
4. over eating, overacting 5. get up, show down
6. inactuate, uproot

Compound Adjectives :

- Ans. 1. Snow white, hand some
2. Student-run, Oil-soaked

3. dark-blue, white showing
4. well-known, fast-running

Compound verb :

- Ans.** 1. Frog leap, moon-light
2. Good looking, Beautifully-painted
3. Fast-running, Soon after

G. For each of the blend words given in the first column, find the two words that are combined to make it, in column A and B. Hints for the first blend word have been given. Also, refer to a dictionary and write down the meaning of each of the blend words in your note-book :

Ans.	Blend	Word	Word A	Word B
	Soundscape	sound	smoke	fog
	Travelogue	travel	advertisement	editorial
	Brunch	breakfast	sound	landscape

Malware	malicious	web	log
Smog	smoke	free	software
Sitcom	situation	travel	monologue
Netizen	internet	internet	etiquette
Freeware	free	internet	citizen
Ecotel	ecology	biography	picture
Advertorial	advertisement	emotion	icon
Netiquette	internet	web	seminar
Webinar	web	camera	recorder
Emoticon	emotion	malicious	software
Biopic	biography	fourteen	nights
Camcorder	camera	breakfast	lunch
Blog	web	ecology	hotel
Fortnight	fourteen	situation	comedy

20

Letter Writing

EXERCISE

A. The government has banned the use of loudspeakers, but this nuisance continues in your locality and disturbs you in your studies. Make a complaint to the police inspector of your area :

Ans. **Disturbance caused by the use of loudspeakers**
I wish to draw your kind attention of the concerned authorities to the disturbance caused by loudspeakers. Loudspeakers are a great nuisance. Due to it, no student can concentrate on one's studies.
You will agree that peaceful atmosphere is indispensable to study. My suggestion is that 'silence zone' should be set up in our area while the use of loudspeakers banned. I hope the authorised will take the necessary steps to redress our grievance.

B. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, expressing your concerns over the cutting down of trees :

Ans. **About cutting down the trees**
I want to draw your kind attention that before five years. There were a lot of trees in my area, but now there are a few trees left. In spite of a great oppose nobody is following the rule. They are cutting the trees down without any hesitation. So I request you to publish this problem in your newspaper.
XYZ

C. Do yourself.

D. Do yourself.

E. You are Rajesh, living in school hostel. Write a letter to your younger sister, telling her how much you miss her :

Ans. 180 Boys hostel
Begum Bagh
Meerut
Dear sister
How are you. I'm not feeling well here. I remember the days when we were playing together. How we enjoy every

moment together and have many delicious dishes together. Sister, now when I'm in hostel. I cannot control myself. Sometime the tears would come out of my eyes by itself. In fact I miss you very much. Next month my holidays is going to be start, then I will come to see you. O.K, siter I stop writing. Bye.

Your loving brother

XYZ

F. Do yourself.

G. You met your friend's mother, who told you that your friend was upest because he did not make it to the school cricket team. Write a letter to your friend, consoling him and advising him not to feel disappointed:

Ans. D-56, Karol Bagh, New Delhi

10 March 20__

Dear Ram

Yesterday, I met your mother and was astounded to learn that you have not made it to the school cricket team. She also told me that you have taken the failure badly. Friend it is just up and down which continues. You should not be disturbed and make a fresh preparation for it. I trust that you will get a grand success on next time.

Yours sincerely

XYZ

H. Complete the following dialogue between a customer and a sales girl at a shop counter, choosing the appropriate modals :

Ans. **Sales girl** : Good morning, sir **may** I help you?
Customer : Good morning. I am looking for a gift for my son. **Can** you please help me?
Sales girl : Yes, of course. How old is your son?
Customer : He's ten.
Sales girl : What **would** you like to present him? A toy? A video game? Some books? or a CD?

- Customer** : I think I **will** give him some toys as he is not very fond of reading. Or I **might** give him a CD.
- Sales girl** : **Will** he prefer indoor games or outdoor games?
- Customer** : Oh, definitely outdoor games.
- Sales girl** : If you please come this way, sir I **will** show you some outdoor games.
- Customer** : Oh, I think I might take these swimming goggles.
- Sales girl** : **Would** you like this really trendy swimming costume and cap, sir?
- Customer** : I think I **will** buy the cap.
- Sales girl** : **Would** you like some audio CD's?
- Customer** : **Will** you show me some new releases?
- Sales girl** : Yes, Sir. Have a look at these albums.
- Customer** : I **shall** take this one.
- Sales girl** : **Will** that be all?
- Customer** : Yes, **will** you please wrap these for me?
- Sales girl** : Yes, Sir, sure.

I. Do yourself.

J. 1. Do yourself.

2. In fact science has changed our lives completely. It has made our lives easier. It increased food production. It made our lives faster. Due to only progress of science we can talk a person sitting thousand of kilometres. Due to only its progress we could reach the space too. Due to only progress of science this world has become shorter than earlier.
3. Every year during rains we read the news of floods in different parts of the country. In some parts these floods during havoc. But I was very curious to see the flood scene. Once I saw this scene with my uncle at Jamuna Bridge. There was a crowd of spectators. I saw around but there was nothing except water. The water in the river was flowing at a high speed. The people's belongings were flowing with the current of water. I saw a little child sitting on a cot was flowing with the water and struggling for its life. Some people on the side of the bridge hanged down a net to catch a child and he was saved. Next day I read the account of the great havoc of the floods in the newspaper. I was much pained, I could not control myself and join a team of social workers. With this team I reached a flood affected area. There was water and water all around. People were sitting on the roofs and were crying for food and water. Many people were trying to serve them with food, medicines and clothes. Schools and *dharamshalas* were opened for the suffers to stay in. Many Government officials were also busy in this relief work. They served them continuously for three days till the situation became normal. This was my first chance to see such a devastating situation. I realized how much loss and damage is done by these floods and how much scientists have to do to control these floods.

K. **Choosing any one of the options given below, write a short paragraph on the environment :**

Ans. We live in Kanpur. It is a big city. It is full of conveniences. It has many big places too, But it has heavy traffic too. Sometime we become tired of this heavy traffic. Due to their harmful smoke some of people suffering from lung diseases. We never think about others. But we should think. We should use public vehicles as much as we can. We should try our best to reduce air pollution as much as we can, so that we can live safe and healthy.

L. **You are Ronak/Rashima. Suppose you have lost your beautiful wrist watch. Write diary entry recording your feelings about the loss :**

Ans. I like my this watch very much for it was presented me by father on my birthday. It was very costly watch. My father brought it from abroad. I'm so much disturbed by it that I cannot express it in my word. Looking my sadness my parents are also very sad and trying me to comfort me as much as possible.

M. Do yourself.

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

Ans. Value of Games and Sports in Life

Games and sports are an important means of recreation. All work and no play makes lack of dull boy is a well known proverb. After their studies during the day, students require some rest and recreation. Games and sport particularly outdoor games provide them much needed relief. They take the students in the lap of energy. Games not only strengthen them physically but also refreshes their mind. Playing in the game field helps in character building. It teaches students the value of discipline. They learn to respect the decision of the referee. Sportsmen are more social and more self sacrificing than those who never participate in games. Games also provide an outlet for the surplus energy for youth. They also help them develop the spirit of sportsmanship which helps them to face life in a better way. They learn to accept defeat, and winning does not make them proud. It is therefore clear that games and sports are of great value. They should be enjoyed in leisure time as a means of recreation.

O. Do yourself.

P. Do yourself.

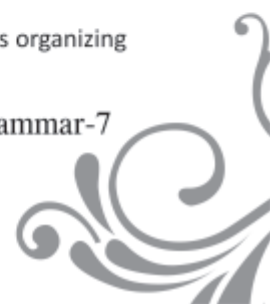
Q. **You are the secretary of the Adventure Club in your school. Write a notice to inform the students about a terkking adventure that the club is organizing near Nainital in September.**

Ans. NOTICE

16th August 20____
D.A.V. Public School

ADVENTURE CLUB

This is to inform the students that our school is organizing



the Adventure Club near Nainital in September. The club is organized for a period of 25 days i.e. from 1st Sept to 25th Sept. Those students who are interested in joining the club fill the registration form by 29th August. The fee for the registration form is Rs. 200. For further details contact undersigned

Shipra Khanna
Secretary

- R. **Maggi decides to write an article for the newspaper to let other children know the fun children had in earlier times at school.**

Ans. Schools In India Then And Now

Today's children have lost the fun in schools they had in earlier times. Today education has become the primary motto of both parents and the children. But in earlier times only those who belonged to Brahmins' or King's families used to go to attain education in Gurukuls. There they not only studied materialistic education but also learnt moral and cultural values. Due to globalization and modernisation, our society is passing through movements changes in its value system. Values of yesteryears in Gurukuls taught children to serve their Gurukuls taught children to serve their parents and teachers as gods but it has taken a back seat and materialism, corruption, dishonesty and other negative values have come to the fore. Don't you think so?

In previous times, Gurukuls were established and the pupils were taught in the open but now a days providing education has become a business. Grand school buildings have been made for children to learn everything in a closed rooms. But don't you think there is a great need to make education a forceful tool for the cultivation of social and moral values among our children? Please think over it.

- S. Do yourself.
T. Do yourself.
U. **The literary club of your school is organizing a debate competition on the motion : "Should mothers work?" Prepare a debate opposing/supporting the motion in not more than 150 words :**

Ans. Mothers should have freedom of their choice. It is absolutely fine if mothers work and can cope up with the household works and the children. But if it is difficult for her to cope up, it is better to work part time. So that even the children can get the required quality time from their mothers.

Favour : I think they should work to stand on their feet.

Women in this world can work. I do agree that mothers should take care about their children. When the mother works, the children will become independent on their own. Even my mother works but she spends time with me. So I request each and every mother to work.

Against : According to me mother shouldn't work because in the beginning they will be able to tackle the work responsibilities of both at home and at their offices. But of late they find themselves unable to handle the responsibilities of both. They get tired, they cannot take care of their children. Now a days this is the problem faced by most of the children of working mothers. They are not getting the love which is necessary for them.

Favour : I feel that mother should work. I don't feel that they neglect children due to work. If they make things properly than, they can manage everything properly. So its entirely their choice and their planning to do things.

Favour : I think it should be their choice. They work for us. So we should take care of her and help her if she is tired. Its better if the work is distributed among the family members so that everyone feels good.

Favour : Yes, I agree that mothers should work but only part time as if they keep on working they cannot spend time with their children. We should also try to help our mothers in whatever way possible as mothers are after all humans and cannot work continuously. We should also not pile up things and keep our things in place so that our mother will not have to tidy up much.

Conclusion : I think mother should work according to the child's time table. If she manages it's ok.

V. **Write the precis of the following :**

- Ans.** 1. Crowds of Romans came to see the fight of Androcles with a huge lion. Fierce lion came out of his cage. Androcles did not fear and stood bravely to face him. As the lion came near to him his heart beat faster but suddenly the lion stopped roaring and crunched at Androcles, feet and began to lick his hands. Androcles embraced the lion—the same lion who lived with him in a cave for a long time.
2. Do yourself.
3. Once there was a very clever king. He was fond of listening stories all the time, but never satisfied. He made an announcement and wanting a long life story teller and ordered to offer him a huge amount of money and his princess as a reward. Many came but no one succeeded and get their heads chopped off immediately for not telling a long lasting story.

EXERCISE

- A. From your reading of the passage, complete the following statements :

Ans. 1. China 2. largest town 3. languages

4. warm 5. bamboo.

- B. Describe the houses on the Phillipine islands.

Ans. The houses on the Phillipine islands are not very high, but they are beautiful. The highest house is only two

storeys. In some parts they have strange windows in their houses. They are not made of glass, as in our houses. They are made of oyster shells. They are so thin that the light can come through them as well as glass. The shell is made square and fits in the window like a pane of glass. Sometimes the sides or walls of the upper storeys are made of frames, with oyster shells for panes.

C. How are the houses of the Moro tribe different from the houses of the other Phillipines.

Ans. The houses rest of islands are not very high, but they are beautiful. The highest house is only two storeys. In some parts they have strange windows in their houses. They are not made of glass, as in our houses. They are not made of glass, as in our houses. They are made of oyster shells. But they are not like our oyster shells. They are very thin so thin that the light can come through them nearly as well as through glass. The shell is made square, and fits in the window like a pane of glass. Sometimes the sides or walls of the upper storeys are made of frames, with oyster shells for panes. The people can slide these walls back, so as to let the cool air into the rooms.

While the houses of more tribe are in the water near the shore. They build them on the top of long poles. The first storeys are high above the water. The people use ladders to go up to them. These houses are built of bamboo.

D. Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives from the passage :

Ans.	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1.	small	smaller	smallest
2.	Strange	stranger	strangest
3.	Thin	thinner	thinnest
4.	Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

EXERCISE

Ans. Do yourself.

EXERCISE

Answer these questions :

- Ans.**
1. The author describes the rain as the pleasing activity of the nature.
 2. Rain can make us happy and make things grow. It can make a rainbow. It can smell our earth. It can flood the earth and make houses and people swim.
 3. When it rains, the children feel like blowing soap bubbles. They want to run out to play in the rain and sail paper boats in the puddles. They want to sing and dance.
 4. Mothers scream and shout to come inside at once and not to wet the carpet and not to bring our muddy shoes into the house.
 5. The rain treats the rich and the poor alike. Rain makes us poetic, hungry and wise. Rain is summer's very special prize.

EXERCISE

Ans. Do yourself.

22

Essay Writing

EXERCISE

A. Write a narrative essay on 'A Jungle Safari'.

Ans. 'A Jungle Safari'

I recently visited the Corbett National Park with my parents. This is a vast wildlife park.

There I saw various kind of animals and birds living freely. They include wolves, deer, tigers, hyenas, crocodiles, wild buffaloes and hundreds types of birds. The animals enjoy in their natural environment. I prefer a wildlife park to a zoo where a lot of animals are in cages. We were able to walk among the deer and wild buffaloes. We were even allowed to touch them and to feed them. We were very excited to be so close to them.

The fawns looked very cuddly. I got my photograph taken with one of them. It is a wonderful souvenir of my presence in the park.

We also visited the aviary. There were some very colourful birds there. I liked an old parrot which could talk.

We also saw crocodiles. The wildlife park has a lot of freshwater crocodiles. Some of them were very big and scary with huge teeth. I did not go very close to them.

I wish we could have more time to spend in the wildlife

park. These was so pleasing to see.

EXERCISE

A. Write and essay on Saina Nehwal :

Ans. Saina Nehwal is an Indian badminton player who was ranked No. 1 on in the world by Badminton world federation. She is the first Indian to win a medal in Badminton at the Olympics. She achieved this feat by winning the Bronze medal at the London Olympics 2012 on 4 August 2012. She is also the first Indian after Prakash Padukone and the first Indian woman to become world number 1. Besides these, she is the first Indian to win the world Junieur Badminton Championships and was also the first Indian to win a super series tournament, by clinching the Indonesia open on 21 June 2009. Saina is supported by the Olympic Gold Quest.

Saina Nehwal was born as the second daughter to Harvir Singh and Usha Rani at the University Hospital of the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University in Hisar. Her father worked in CCS HAV and she complete her first few years of completed her first few years of schooling at campus school CCS HAU, Hisar. The family later shifted to Hyderabad. Nehwal also has a brown belt in Karate.

1

Parts of Speech

EXERCISE

A. Read the following sentences and find out the function of each word in bold. Underline the correct part of speech in the bracket.

- Ans. 1. I would be the **last** man to harm my friend. adjective
 2. The meeting **lasted** for an hour. verb
 3. He hasn't got **any** money. adverb
 4. You should not sleep **any** more. adverb
 5. **All** of the students are present. adjective
 6. She is **all** right now. adverb
 7. You can go **either** way. adjective
 8. **Either** he or his brother has broken the window. conjunction

B. Read the following sentences. Find out the function of each word in bold. Underline the correct part of speech in the bracket.

- Ans. 1. Rohit is taller **than** I. conjunction
 2. Is there no other ways **than** this? preposition
 3. I know nothing **about** him. preposition
 4. He is **about** forty years of age. adverb
 5. He did **as** I asked him to do. conjunction
 6. He ran **as fast as** he could. adverb
 7. He applied **for** one day's leave. preposition
 8. He did not make an appearance, **for** he is too shy. conjunction

C. Read the following sentences. Find out the function of each word given in bold. Underline the correct part of speech in the bracket.

- Ans. 1. I have **much** work to do. adjective
 2. She laughs too **much**. adverb
 3. We have **enough** food. adjective
 4. I have eaten **enough**. adjective
 5. I do not know about her **past** life. adverb
 6. The police band marched **past**. adverb
 7. The market is **near** our school. preposition
 8. The time when our country will be a superpower is coming **near**. adverb

D. Read the following sentences. Find out the function of each word given in bold. Underline the correct part of speech in the bracket.

- Ans. 1. He was deserted by his **near** and dear ones. adjective
 2. The Yamuna flows **past** Delhi. preposition
 3. They played **till** they got tired. conjunction
 4. Some are poor, **others** are rich. pronoun
 5. I was asleep **then**. adverb
 6. I have **mastered** the language. verb
 7. The **more** we get, the more we want. noun
 8. When did you see him **last**? adverb
 9. We have decided to go **up** the hill. preposition
 10. She breathed her **last** yesterday. noun

2

Sentences

EXERCISE

A. Change these sentences as directed :

- Ans. 1. Sunder and Ram have gone to Patna.
 2. I have not read the book Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens.
 3. Lucy plays the piano everyday.
 4. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
 5. Rajdeep and Mahesh are not good friends.
 6. The river Ganges flows through India.
 7. Zeeshan will not go to new school from April.
 8. It did not rain heavily during winter.
 9. When they went to Agra, they saw the Taj Mahal.

B. Write questions to which the following sentences are answers :

- Ans. 1. What does she love to do?
 2. Why is she very angry with you?
 3. Why is she scared?
 4. Why do the soldiers spread out?
 5. Where does he live?

C. Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets :

- Ans. 1. How poor speaker she is!
 2. Do write a letter today.
 3. This is a very beautiful garden.
 4. How horrible accident it was!
 5. You should not go home yet.

EXERCISE

A. Use the phrases given in the box below in sentences of your own as shown :

- Ans. 2. When we visited Hastinapur, we saw many beautiful temples built of stone.
 3. Due to my sister's divorce my parents are in great difficulty.
 4. Mr XYZ is a professor in Economics, of considerable renown.
 5. He fell from the roof to the ground.
 6. Keep pessimists at arm's length.
 7. The speaker delivered the speech in a loud voice.
 8. Whatever he did, he did with all his might.
 9. Reading books is a good hobby.
 10. Playing cricket is not an easy job.
 11. Birds of a feather flock together.
 12. To win the match the team did its best.

B. Write adjective phrases for the adjectives given in colour:

- Ans. 1. A person of noble nature.
 2. A night in its darkness.
 3. A person free of greed.
 4. A dog of big size that has gone mad.
 5. A cat of black colour.
 6. The peacock of India.

C. Replace the adjective given in colour in each sentence with an adjective phrase :

- Ans. 1. It is the flag of India.
 2. Nikita is a girl with blue eyes.
 3. Monarma has a face of smile.
 4. Sachin put on trousers made of cotton.
 5. The soldiers of India are very brave.
 6. The clouds of grey colour spread over the, sky.

D. Change the adjective phrases given in colour into adjectives having the same meaning :

- Ans. 1. The top of the mountain was snowy.
 2. Nelson was a fearless boy.
 3. It is a yellow flower.
 4. Parul has a woollen skirt.

E. Match the adverb phrases with the correct adverbs :

- Ans. 1. Carelessly a. without any care

2. Cowardly b. in a cowardice manner
 3. There c. at that place
 4. Soon d. at an early date
 5. Unwisely e. in an unwise manner
 6. Swiftly f. in a swift manner
 7. Beautifully g. in a beautiful way
 8. Away h. to another place

F. Replace the adverb in colour with an adverb phrase and rewrite each sentence :

- Ans. 1. Send them at any place.
 2. I hope that he will come at an early date.
 3. He speaks in polite manner.
 4. Our soldiers fought in a brave manner.
 5. We thank you with great heart.

G. Replace the adverb phrases in colour with adverbs :

- Ans. 1. He arrive just then.
 2. He was standing there with his brother.
 3. He talked to me unwisely.
 4. Do your work carefully.
 5. The rabbit ran swiftly.

H. Underline the noun phrase in each sentence :

- Ans. 1. I dislike mixing with bad boys.
 2. He denies stealing the money.
 3. I promise to come again.
 4. I would hate to do such a thing.
 5. Slow and steady wins the race.
 6. He refused to answer any question.

I. Complete each sentence, using a noun phrase :

- Ans. 1. Result of mine surprised my teacher.
 2. His father promised to buy me a bat.
 3. He pretended not to have the medicine.
 4. He wishes to have a good result.
 5. I don't intend any of useless thing.
 6. He hopes that his departure will be safe.

J. Expand the circled noun in each sentence into a noun phrase by adding the given words :

- Ans. 2. There's a beautiful girl.
 There's a girl wearing a long skirt.
 There's a girl teaching kids in a class.
 3. There's a tall boy.
 There's a boy with an umbrella.
 There's a boy standing at the bus stop.

EXERCISE

A. Identify the following as simple, complex or compound sentences. Write the type of each sentence in the space

- against it.
 Ans. 1. Compound 2. Complex
 3. Complex 4. Complex

5. Complex 6. Compound
7. Compound 8. Compound

B. Convert the following simple sentences into complex sentences :

- Ans.** 1. We went to school when the rain stopped.
2. A man who is honest, is always fearless.
3. He is so careless that he cannot win a prize.
4. Get up when it is 5 a.m.
5. He was lucky that he escaped injury.
6. We saw a lion that was limping.
7. Those people who are honest always suffer.

C. Convert the following complex sentences into simple sentences :

- Ans.** 1. I know him to be a very intelligent boy.
2. He is certainly very selfish.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. Do you know the time of his arrival?
5. I cannot help you without money.

6. Despite his richness he lives miserly.
7. You cannot succeed without very hard working.

D. Convert the following simple sentences into compound sentences :

- Ans.** 1. He must run fast so that he can catch the train.
2. He is weak yet he can run fast.
3. The moon rose and we went for a stroll.
4. He is wealthy yet unhappy.
5. He made a misatke so he could not progress.

E. Convert the following compound sentences into simple sentences :

- Ans.** 1. Despite being cheap this pen is durable.
2. Many people were ruined on account of failure of the bank.
3. Despite being poor he is not miser.
4. Make haste to be in time.
5. I was left alone after the death of my wife.

5

Clauses

EXERCISE

A. Read the sentences given below. State whether the italicized groups of words are phrases or clauses. Write P for phrase or C for clause against them.

- Ans.** 1. P 2. P 3. C
4. P 5. C 6. C

B. Convert the phrases in the following sentences into clauses, using the words given in the brackets. The first one has been done as an example.

- Ans.** 2. Pratap hopes that he can clear the interview easily.
3. While standing in the heavy downpour the crowd shook its head.
4. When he returned, he found a letter at the door.
5. Her previous house that had big windows.
6. He spoke to her in a manner which was very rude.
7. Since he refuse to see reason there is no other alternative.

C. Convert the clauses in the following sentences into phrases, using the words given in the brackets. The first one has been done as an example.

- Ans.** 2. He found a place to keep it.
3. I heard about the success of her mission.
4. He is sure to pick up a quarrel on her late coming.
5. He found the house locked on reaching home.

D. Complete these sentences by adding noun clauses :

- Ans.** 1. Ram believes that he will get good marks in next exam.
2. Madhuri is not interested in participating in the debate competition.

3. Ask her if she has taken your book.
4. The question is whether he is wrong or right.
5. Amit was opposed to what he said wrong.
6. The sports teacher said that he will select a new cricket team.

E. Complete these sentences beginning with It + be any adding noun clauses :

- Ans.** 1. It is certain to be sunny today.
2. It is pointless to make excuses.
3. It is true that the earth moves round the sun.
4. It was on Sundays that we would go to church.
5. It is seen that they will come next month.
6. It is a fact that the poor always suffer.

F. Supply suitable adjective clauses :

- Ans.** 1. The children who work hard get rewards.
2. Radhika knows Payal, who is the tallest girl in the school.
3. The tower which is very high in Delhi is the Qutub Minar.
4. I have a bicycle which has a brown seat and red peddles.
5. Vikas, who was the most laborious boy in our class, stood first in the class.

G. Underline the adjective clauses in these sentences. Write in the blank the noun or pronoun each clause qualifies :

- Ans.** 1. that was false-story
2. which is blue in colour-car
3. that was red in colour-shirt
4. which was made of gold-chain

5. who always smile-Robert
6. who was a good student-Sudha

H. Combine the sentences in each pair, making one of them an adjective clause. One is done for you :

- Ans.** 2. A lady who wrote this book is coming here today.
 3. He worked in a factory which was closed down last month.
 4. Once there was a king who had new clothes made for himself everyday.
 5. Mr Kumar who spoke last was the best speaker.
 6. This is the place where I was born.

I. Pick out the adverb clauses in the following sentences. Also state their kinds :

- Ans.** 1. When the class is over-Adverb clause of time
 2. Where we liked-Adverb clause of place

3. So that the rain water might not come in-Adverb clause of result
4. Before she goes home-Adverb clause of time
5. Since you are not well-Adverb clause of reason
6. So hard that I got distinction-Adverb clause of purpose

J. Complete these sentences by adding adverb clauses :

- Ans.** 1. He could not catch the train though he ran fast.
 2. Please do not go anywhere unless your parents come.
 3. You cannot leave the country until you show me your documents.
 4. He was as good at tennis that he won the match.
 5. I could not hear the news until my husband came.
 6. You can come over to my house whenever you want.

6

Nouns : Their Kinds

A. Who is what?

- Ans.** 1. actor 2. artisan 3. cobbler
 4. butcher 5. barber 6. chemist
 7. confectioner 8. draper 9. dentist
 10. florist 11. dyer 12. gardener
 13. stationer 14. shepherd 15. sculptor
 16. palmist 17. optician 18. miner
 19. mechanic 20. mason 21. magician
 22. librarian 23. lock smith 24. lawyer
 25. hawker

B. There are some places which are meant for some special purposes. Read the clues and fill in the blanks with the words given in the help box.

- Ans.** 2. A laundry is a place where clothes, bedsheets, etc. are washed and ironed.
 3. A mint is a place where money is coined.
 4. A hangar is a place where aeroplanes are kept.
 5. An orphanage is a home for children whose parents are dead.
 6. An asylum is a place where mentally disturbed people are cared for.
 7. A cinema is a building where films are shown.
 8. A laboratory is a place where scientific experiments are made.

C. Choose the correct words from the box and fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans.** 2. An armoury is a place where arms are kept.
 3. An apiary is a place where bees are kept.
 4. A barn is a building for storing hay, grain, etc. on a farm.
 5. An aviary is a place where birds are kept.
 6. A basement is a floor of a building below the ground level.

7. A lounge is the top outside floor of a ship or boat.
8. A cabin is a public room in a hotel where one can relax.

D. Match the following words with the correct descriptions:

- Ans.** 1. psychiatrist → i. a person who travel in spacecraft
 2. astronaut → ii. a person whose job it is to prepare and/or sell medicines
 3. chemist → iii. one who writes articles for newspapers
 4. surgeon → iv. a doctor who studies and treats the diseases of children
 5. pediatrician → v. a doctor who studies and treats mental illnesses
 6. columnist → vi. a person who studies sociology
 7. sociologist → vii. a doctor who performs medical operations

E. Complete the phrases with the collective nouns given in the box.

- Ans.** 1. an army of **soldiers** 2. a shoal of **fish**
 3. a constellation of **stars** 4. a band of **musicians**
 5. a bench of **judges** 6. a bevy of **girls**
 7. a brood of **chickens** 8. a bunch of **keys**
 9. a century of **years** 10. a code of **laws**
 11. a pride of **lions** 12. a chain of **islands**
 13. a class of **students** 14. a caravan of **pilgrims**

F. Use the following material nouns in sentences of your own :

- Ans.** 1. This necklace is made of gold.

- Copper is a very useful metal.
- We use water for many purposes.
- Air is presented everywhere.
- Furniture is made of wood.

G. Make abstract nouns from these adjectives :

Ans. 1. Kind	Kindness
2. Pleasurable	Pleasurable
3. Beautiful	Beauty
4. Sincere	Sincerity
5. Permanent	Permanence
6. Long	Length
7. Delightful	Delight
8. Interesting	Interest

H. Make abstract nouns from these verbs :

Ans. 1. Announce	Announcement
2. Enjoy	Enjoyment
3. Speak	Speech
4. Develop	Development
5. Inform	Information
6. Produce	Production
7. Decide	Decision
8. Heal	Heath

I. Fill in the blanks with the opposites of these abstract nouns from the box :

Ans. 1. Justice	injustice
2. Friendship	enmity

3. Truth	falsehood
4. Distrust	trust
5. Confidence	diffidence
6. Arrogance	humility
7. Sincerity	insincerity
8. Confession	denial
9. Intelligence	stupidity
10. Originality	artificiality
11. Innocence	guilt
12. Creation	destruction
13. Departure	arrival
14. Gratitude	ingratitude
15. Sorrow	joy
16. Repulsion	attraction
17. Slavery	freedom
18. Abundance	scarcity

J. Fill in the blanks with the nouns formed from the words given in brackets :

- Ans.** 1. His **observation** during the experiment provided valuable input to the team.
2. The sign in the shop stated : 'Shoppers are responsible for any **breakage**.'
3. There is a **vacancy** for an accountant at this firm.
4. Only fools are won by **flattering**.
5. What **choice** do I have in this matter?
6. She will suffer for her **indiscretion**.

7

Non-Finite Verbs

EXERCISE

A. Underline the non-finite verbs in the following sentences. State the kind of each non-finite verb.

- Ans.** 1. We couldn't help laughing at the incident. **participle**
2. He always refused to obey orders. **infinitive**
3. She is looking for another job. **participle**
4. I cannot allow you to be out so late. **infinitive**
5. Clearing her throat, she began her speech. **participle**
6. I saw a man riding a donkey. **participle**
7. Hearing the noise, he ran to the window. **participle**
8. She is really good at confusing people. **participle**
9. To succeed is always a wonderful feeling. **infinitive**
10. Knowing her, he is unlikely to take any help from her. **participle, infinitive**

B. Use the verbs given in the brackets with or without to, as required.

- Ans.** 1. You needn't to **ask** permission.
2. I used to **live** in the next street.
3. May I **use** your phone?
4. They refused to **accept** my gift.

5. I'd like him to **go** to temple, but I can't **make** him to go.
6. She wish to **visit** the exhibition.
7. You seem **know** him well.
8. Where would you like to **have** dinner?

C. Fill in the blanks with the infinitive or the present participle form of the verbs :

- Ans.** 1. I can't afford **eating** out as I don't have any money.
2. Please remind me **to buy** tea when we go to the market.
3. Stop **complaining** about your classmates.
4. Jyoti was quite unwell, but she's **to get** better now.
5. He simply refused **to answer** any more questions.
6. He still remembers **being** in the hospital when he was four.

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable (-ing or -ed/-en) form of the verb given in the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. A passer-by was seen **helping** the injured man.
2. He came **running** to me.
3. We saw cars **parking** all over the place.
4. I heard him **talking** to himself.
5. Having **fought** against injustice all his life, he found

the present scenario extremely **depressed**.

6. **Disowning** by his family and friends, he left the town.
7. Having **regained** some strength, he was able to walk.
8. Having **reached** a decision, he planned to take action.

E. Fill in the blanks with the -ing form of the verbs given below :

- Ans.**
1. She has a habit of **putting** to conclusions.
 2. **Hooting** is a skill which many people do not have.
 3. **Listening** improves one's command over the language.
 4. **Reading** pressure on the child is not going to help.
 5. **Making** fun of others is not a good thing.
 6. **Planning** for one's future is very important.
 7. **Sleeping** for less than six hours is bad for health.
 8. I am often woken up by **jumping** owls a night.

EXERCISE

A. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions :

1. a. i. Because it is eco-friendly.
ii. Because it's surface is very smooth.
b. Handmade paper is eco-friendly because in manufacturing of it no kind of pollution is made.
c. Paper was invented in China in back to 105 A.D.
d. In ancient India, leaves of palm tree, Papyrus and a kind of paper made from reed were used.

B. Complete the following :

Ans. The handmade paper industry which flourished in India during the Mughal period. It declined after the establishment of the paper Mills, Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi. It was revived during the freedom movement.

C. Find the antonyms of the following words in the passage:

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. slowly | rapidly |
| 2. declining | establishment |

D. Which words in the passage mean the same as :

- Ans.**
1. tasteful and dignified = **elegant**
 2. having an exceptional beauty = **exquisite**
 3. making something new = **invention**
 4. likely to happen = **revive**

8

Pronouns

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns :

- Ans.**
1. He gave away **what** he did not need.
 2. **Some** of the students is in uniform.
 3. **It** is better than what I bought yesterday.
 4. Those children are intelligent. **They** will win the quiz.
 5. I like this bird because **it** is colourful.
 6. I did not say **anything** to hurt his feelings.
 7. **One** must be careful of one's own reputation.
 8. **Who** wishes to see me?

B. Underline the right words :

- Ans.**
1. Their house looks like (our/ours) but (our/ours) is a little bigger.
 2. Its (their/theirs) problem not (our/ours).
 3. (My/Mine) room is bigger than (her/hers).
 4. Rosy is going with (her/hers) friends to the fair.
 5. That's not (my/mine) umbrella; (my/mine) is black.
 6. Whose books are these: (your/yours) our (my/mine)?

C. Make one sentence by joining the two sentences in each pair. Use who/that/which :

- Ans.**
2. The man who answered the phone, told you were away.
 3. The building which was destroyed in the fire now has been rebuilt.

4. The waitress who served us was very impolite and impatient.

D. Complete each sentence below. Choose the most suitable ending from the box and make it into the relative clause.

- Ans.**
1. The book is about a girl who runs away from here.
 2. A mystery is something that cannot be explained.
 3. What was the name of the horse which won the race.
 4. I don't like people who are never on time.
 5. It seems that the earth is the only planet that can support life.
 6. The police have caught the men who stole my car.
 7. Pushpa works for a company that makes washing machines.
 8. Alexander Bell was the man who invented the telephone.

E. Correct the following sentences :

- Ans.**
1. Each of the players must play in his/her turn.
 2. My mother and I will see the movie.
 3. That is he whom we all agree is very rich.
 4. One cannot be too careful about what one says.
 5. Mohini is more beautiful than any of her four sisters.
 6. There are many whom we know quite well do not work at all.
 7. Every man must bear his own burden.
 8. He must obey his parents.

A. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and write the kind of each :

- Ans. 1. English-Proper 2. Affectionate-Descriptive
3. This, that-Demonstrative
4. What-Interrogative 5. Dense-Descriptive
6. Every-Numeral/Distributive
7. Fourth, second-Numeral/Definite/Ordinal
8. One-Numeral (Definite)/cardinal
9. Blue-Descriptive 10. Very-Descriptive
11. Whose-Interrogative 12. Famous-Descriptive.

B. Follow the examples given above and write phrases using the words given :

- Ans. 1. an old plastic mug 2. a little handy mobile phone
3. a young dark man 4. three elegant silk dresses
5. a cheerful fat lady 6. a nice little box

C. Fill in the blanks with the words opposite in meaning to the ones written in italics. Choose the words from the box. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans. 2. We prefer boys who are **polite** to those who are *rude*.

3. Boys who are **industrious** succeed; those who are *lazy* fail.
4. The beginning of the story is *interesting* but its end is **dull**.
5. The deer is *timid* but the lion is **fearless**.
6. His *humorous* jokes were not liked by his **serious** wife.
7. The *innocent* often suffer while the **guilty** escape.
8. He was *insolent* but his brother was **courteous**.

D. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words given in colour before the sentences :

- Ans. 1. i. The **latter** part of the novel is not interesting.
ii. Arvind was **later** than Bishu.
iii. Hasan and Arif have arrived. The former is a painter, the **later** musician.
2. i. Meerut is **farther** from Delhi than Ghaziabad.
ii. No **further** reasons were given.
iii. Until **further** orders, you will remain here.
3. i. I am **older** than you.
ii. This building is **older** than that one.
iii. Ramesh is my **elder** brother.

EXERCISE

A. Use the Internet and find out the meanings of the following idioms. Write down the meanings and make sentences using the idioms, in your notebook :

- Ans. 1. **To daydream** : Ann spends most of her time building castles in Spain.
2. **To speak frankly about something** : Let's call a spade a spade. The man is a liar.
3. **A quiet period just before a period of great excitement** : It was very quiet in the cafeteria just before the students came in for lunch. It was the calm before the storm.
4. **To earn and spend equal amounts of money** : I have to work at two jobs to make ends meet.
5. **The most worthy of people** : Mrs Rashmi is the salt of the earth. She is the first to help anyone in trouble.
6. **To agree about someone or something with someone else** : I'm glad we see eye to eye about Madhur with Varsha.
7. **Having an aura of greatness perhaps not supported by the real person** : Perry seemed larger than life to those who had only read about him.

8. **To understand how to do a particular job or activity** : It'll take sometime for the new receptionist to learn the ropes.
9. **Something very good that someone has done** : A new television series will be another feather in his cap.
10. **Back to the beginning** : We lost our appeal of the lower court decision, so back to square one.

B. Match the idioms in Column A with their meanings given in Column B.

- | Ans. | Column A | Column B |
|------|----------------------|---|
| 1. | a bolt from the blue | a. a complete surprise |
| 2. | a fish out of water | b. someone in an uncomfortable situation |
| 3. | a hard nut to crack | c. something/someone difficult to deal with |
| 4. | a bed of roses | d. a very comfortable situation |
| 5. | a white elephant | e. a burdensome possession |
| 6. | all Greek and Latin | f. impossible to understand |
| 7. | in cold blood | g. deliberate cruel |

8. in the good books of someone
9. in the twinkling of an eye
10. in the prime of life
11. in a fix
12. a bird's eye view
- h. in favour with
- i. very quickly
- j. the time when someone is most successful
- k. in a dilemma or a difficult situation
- l. a general or overall view of things

C. Fill in the blanks with the suitable idioms from the box. You may have to make some changes to form grammatically correct sentences.

- Ans. 1. Crime is increasing these days because many law enforcers are themselves **are land in glove with** criminals.
2. You need to improve your work. It is not **is up to the mark**.
3. She dotes on her younger son; he is the **apple of her eye**.
4. He has no job and hence, no income. It is not surprising that he is always **hard up**.
5. We don't have much time for this discussion, so please stop **beating around the bush** and come straight to the point.

6. The two brothers can't stand each other; they really are **at dagger's drawn** with each other.
7. I was **on the verge of** blurting out the secret when she stopped me with an angry look in her eyes.
8. Nobody likes a person who always **pokes his nose into** others affairs.

D. Match the words in the following columns correctly to form complete proverbs. Write them in your notebook. Discuss the meaning of each proverb in the class.

Ans.	Column A	Column B
1.	Better safe	than sorry
2.	Practice makes	one perfect
3.	Two wrongs do not	make a right
4.	A bad workman	blames his tools
5.	Don't put all your eggs	in one basket
6.	No pain,	no gain
7.	A friend in need is	a friend indeed
8.	Where there is a will,	there is a way
9.	The grass is always greener	on the other side
10.	Don't put off for tomorrow	what you can do today

E. Choose the best meaning for each of the following idioms :

- Ans. 1. a. to face consequences
2. a. an important day
3. c. something which is almost impossible to find
4. c. behave politely and observe social conventions

11

Determiners

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct words :

- Ans. 1. i. **Each** member of the family worked hard.
- ii. Ten boys stood in **every** row.
- iii. **Every** man wants to be happy.
2. i. Can you give me **some** food?
- ii. There is hardly **some** money left with me.
- iii. Have you seen **any** picture recently?
3. i. The **whole** milk was spilt on the floor.
- ii. **All** newspapers cover important news items.
- iii. He lost **all** hope of recovery.
4. i. There were **few** shops open so I could make my purchase.
- ii. I was able to reach home as there were **a few** buses running.
- iii. As **a few** numbers came for the meeting, it had to be postponed.
5. i. Please give me **a little** milk for my child.
- ii. This **little** rain means nothing to the farmers.
- iii. I have **a little** money. So I can't help you.

B. Fill in the blanks with few, a few, the few little, a little, the little :

- Ans. 1. I need **few** days' rest.
2. He lent me **a few** books.
3. Go and bring me **a little** milk.
4. He had only **a little** rupees left.
5. I have read **few** books that I had.
6. Bring me **a little** water to drink.
7. I am going away for **a few** days.
8. **Few** women can keep a secret.
9. Please put **a little** sugar in my tea.
10. He is a fool and has **a little** sense.
11. She lent me **a little** money she had.
12. **Few** clothes that he had were all torn.
13. **Few** people live a life of 100 years.
14. I have **a little** money and I'll help you.
15. **Little** knowledge is a dangerous thing.
16. Hurry up! We have only **a little** time left.
17. They are very poor and have **a little** money.
18. He was very cruel. He showed **a little** merry.

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the'. Where no article is required, put a cross (X) :

- Ans. 1. He is **an** honourable man.
 2. **An** honest man is **the** noblest work of God.
 3. A hundred paise make **a** rupee.
 4. Patna is **the** capital of **the** state of Bihar.

B. Rewrite each sentence correctly :

- Ans. 1. The more one has, the more one wants.

2. This is the most useful book on subject.
 3. The boy who won the prize is my brother.
 4. Belgium is a European country.

C. Correct the following sentences :

- Ans. 1. You can see the Pole star in the east.
 2. The Indus is a famous river of India.
 3. Mumbai is the London of India.
 4. Radha is a virtuous and beautiful girl.

EXERCISE

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

- Ans. 2. The eagle **swooped** down on its prey.
 3. The mouse **scampered** into its hole.
 4. The owl **flew** through the dark wood.
 5. The tortoise **crawled** across the grass.
 6. The duck **waddled** to the pond.
 7. The horseman **galloped** swiftly across the plain.
 8. The snake **glided** along the ground.
 9. The aeroplanes **zoomed** over our heads.

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

- Ans. 2. The rain **pattered** against the windowpanes.
 3. The thunder **rumbled** in the distance.
 4. The wind **howled** through the trees.
 5. The lightning **flashed** across the sky.

C. Choose from this box the best verb for each sentence given below and fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you :

- Ans. 2. The old gate **creaked**.
 3. The sea gulls were **wheeling** in the air above our heads.
 4. The national flag was **fluttering** in the breeze.
 5. The candle **flickered** in the wind.
 6. The Express Train **thundered** through the station.
 7. When the violinist finished, the audience **clapped** for five minutes.

8. The bus **crashed** into a tree.
 9. The old man **plodded** slowly up the hill.
 10. The tram driver **clanged** his bell.

D. Fill in the blanks with appropriate transitive verbs :

- Ans. 1. I **bought** an umbrella yesterday.
 2. Sarita **narrated** a number of stories.
 3. The dog **ate** the meat.
 4. She **took** her bag.
 5. She **kept** the money safely.
 6. She **locked** her suitcase.
 7. Jhonny **finished** his household chores.
 8. Neha **read** the novel, 'The Goblet of Fire' two months ago.
 9. The chairman **sent** a long circular.
 10. Tagore **wrote** the national anthem.
 11. Raman **ainted** the rooms.
 12. Mala **started** the work.

E. Rewrite each sentence correctly :

- Ans. 1. His heart overflowed with love.
 2. While she was walking a snake bit her.
 3. I want to lie down on this soft bed.
 4. The peon has not yet rung the bell.
 5. One girl has passed and nine have failed.
 6. She has never told and will never tell a lie.
 7. It being a fine day, we went for a picnic.
 8. Entering the room, he found the light quite dim.
 9. He went to the church to say his prayers.
 10. We fear the old man will not get well now.
 11. I never have done and never will do such a thing.
 12. He hung his coat on the nail.

EXERCISE

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

- Ans.** 2. If he participated in the competition, he would win.
If he had participated in the competition, he would have won.
3. If you did these exercises, you would get very good marks.
If you had done these exercises, you would have got good marks.
4. If the Principal came into the room, he would be angry.
If the Principal had come into the room, he would have been angry.
5. If you went to him, he could solve your problem.
If you had gone to him, he could have solved your problem.
6. If you went near the horse, it would kick you.
If you had gone near the horse, it would have kicked you.

B. Rewrite these sentences as conditional sentences :

- Ans.** 2. If there is no computer here, I cannot type the letter.
3. If the water is too cold, I cannot swim in.
4. If he was not careful with his investments, he would lose his money.
5. If we did not go up early enough, we would not go for a walk.
6. If I had done the sums all over again I would have got them all wrong.
7. If they did not have a map, they would get lost.
8. If Mrs Bhatia is not here, how can she tell you what to do.
9. We cannot go for a picnic if it is not cool enough.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verbs in the brackets.

- Ans.** 1. If you had posted the letter yesterday, they **would have received** it today.
2. If you ask Peter, he **will help** you.
3. If you **had drunk** warm milk, you would have slept well.
4. If someone were at the door, you **would hear** the sound of the bell.
5. If I **get** a ticket, I will go to Mumbai this evening.
6. If I had a good job, I **would have paid** off all my debts.
7. If you are ready, we **shall leave** now.
8. If I find out the truth, I **shall tell** it to you.
9. If they **had offered** a good discount I would have

bought the music system.

10. if he had not broken his leg, he **would have played** the match.

D. Supply if or unless in the following sentences.

- Ans.** 1. He would have come **if** you had invited him.
2. **Unless** you take a taxi, you can't reach in time.
3. **If** you were a bird, you would live in trees.
4. I shall not write to him **unless** he writes to me.
5. You can't learn much **unless** you work harder.
6. I won't go to the door **unless** I hear the bell.
7. You can learn a lot **unless** you work harder.
8. I'll go to the door **if** I hear the bell.

E. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. We are now learning English.
2. She goes to school every day.
3. Good students never tell lies.
4. The baby is crying because it is hungry.
5. These days she is preparing for her final exam.
6. She is not in the kitchen. She is washing clothes.
7. The school time is over. The peon is ringing the bell.
8. Do you know the man who is arguing with my father?

F. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

- Ans.** 1. I have been living here since 2000.
2. I have not seen him for a long time.
3. He has not been here since Christmas.
4. You have already drunk three cups of tea.
5. We have been living here for the last six months.
6. The dog has been lying under the table since morning.
7. You must tell me what you have been doing since morning.
8. I have phoned him four times but he has not cared to answer.

G. Add since or for in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. He hasn't sent me any money **since** February.
2. What have you been doing **since** yesterday?
3. Nobody has come to see me **since** Monday.
4. He has been working **since** early morning.
5. He has been selling cars **for** ten years.
6. My friend has been ill **for** a long time.

H. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets. Also tick (✓) 'since' or 'for' :

- Ans.** 1. They **have been** building that bridge for a year but they have not finished it yet.
2. They **have been** staying at the same hotel every year for five years.
3. Mother **has** gone to market and the child has been

crying since then.

4. We **have been** learning English grammar for the last two years.
5. Since the last year the streets **have been** becoming very crowded.
6. You must wake her. She **has been** sleeping for ten hours.

I. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

- Ans.**
1. I **went** to bed early last night.
 2. When I **went** out, the sun was **shining**.
 3. The boy **fell** down while he was **running**.
 4. He was **sitting** in a cafe when I **saw** him.
 5. The light **went off**, while we were **having** tea.
 6. He **jumped** off the train while it was **moving**.

J. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

- Ans.**
1. The sun **had set** before I **was** ready to go.
 2. The patient **had died** before the doctor **came**.
 3. They **had had** their dinner before they **left**.
 4. He **had broken** the lock before I brought the key.
 5. Mohan **had reached** home before it **started** raining.
 6. They **went** home after they **had finished** this work.

K. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

- Ans.**
1. The fog **disappeared** when the sun **rose**.
 2. Two thieves **escaped** from the prison last night.
 3. He is Mr Kapoor. He **has been** a teacher since 2002.

4. He **wrote** a book last year. He **has** not published it yet.
5. He **bought** a new shirt last month. He **has not worn** it yet.
6. I **have seen** this film already. I **saw** it in Mumbai last month.

L. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets :

- Ans.**
1. It **rained** last night.
 2. A stitch in time **saves** nine.
 3. It **often rains** in this month.
 4. It **happened** in the year 2006.
 5. I **do not like** children who tell lies.

M. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets :

- Ans.**
1. The sky is dark. I think it **will** rain.
 2. I **will** open the door when the bell rings.
 3. They **will be** living in their new house by next year.
 4. When you come, I **will** sit in the school library.
 5. It is too late. They **will be sleeping** when we get there.

N. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

- Ans.**
1. I **had finished** my work before he came.
 2. I **had just received** a letter from my brother.
 3. I **will have finished** my work by tomorrow evening.
 4. It **will have become** dark before she comes back.
 5. The bell **had rung** before I entered the class.

15

Adverbs

EXERCISE

A. Use the adverbs given in the box to replace the italicized groups of words in the following sentences. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
2. He was elected by all present *unanimously*.
 3. The soldier was killed *instantaneously* in the explosion.
 4. These two events happened *simultaneously*.
 5. He resigned *deliberately*.
 6. They made an offer of help to us *voluntarily*.
 7. He was acquitted of the crime *honourably*.
 8. He supported our proposal *wholeheartedly*.

B. Choose the most suitable adverb from the box and fill in each blank. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
2. The judge spoke to the criminal **sternly**.
 3. The pupils listened to their teacher **attentively**.
 4. The old beggar trudged **profusely** along the dusty road.
 5. The child muttered something **inaudibly**.
 6. The wounded soldier bled **laboriously**.
 7. The man was very ill so the doctor came **immediately**.
 8. He was elected president of the society **unanimously**.

C. Complete the sentences using the words given in the brackets. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
2. The children played noisily in the park all day.
 3. I met her by chance after so many years in the street last night.
 4. He was born a four o'clock in the morning on New Year's Day.
 5. We are going to Kashmir for a fortnight next week.

D. Use the adverbs given in the box to replace the italicized phrases in the following sentences. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
2. Ultimately he was found out and tried for treason.
 3. This train arrives punctually.
 4. She visits us repeatedly.
 5. We told her occasionally not to play such silly tricks.
 6. Meera waited for the result with impatiently.
 7. She left the house hurriedly as she was late.
 8. You will come to know of the facts gradually.

E. Rewrite each of these sentences, using the adverb in the bracket in its proper place. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
2. She sometimes goes to bed very late.

3. She would often come home late.
4. He generally avoids bad companions.
5. Seldom you can see him smoking.
6. She will visit her husband occasionally.
7. We have already finished our work.
8. Nothing happens ever by chance.

F. Arrange the adverbs suitably in the given sentences :

- Ans.** 1. Eventually everywhere peace prevailed gradually.
 2. He never came here afterwards.
 3. Afterwards he walked away slowly.
 4. Recently I met him briefly somewhere.

G. Correct the following sentences :

- Ans.** 1. Sarla has not been suffering from fever.
 2. You wrote only on one side of the paper.
 3. The teacher forbade them to copy.
 4. They are very wise.

5. The pen is very costly for me.
6. His salary is very low to pull on.
7. It is very hot today.
8. Have you taught your students?
9. He often comes late to school.

H. Correct the following sentences :

- Ans.** 1. Milton wrote chiefly for the class of intellectuals.
 2. Carlyle has taught us that silence is always golden.
 3. I am very happy with your work.
 4. This news is very shocking.
 5. I can write as neatly as you can.
 6. Your handwriting is very good.
 7. The Principal was very angry with me.
 8. He is very clever to understand your tricks.
 9. The air is much hotter today than yesterday.

16

Prepositions

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

- Ans.** 1. The Taj Mahal was built **by** Shah Jahan **on** the bank of the river Yamuna.
 2. He jumped **into** the river and swam in it for an hour.
 3. The Qutub Minar is the first Muslim monument built **in** India.
 4. It has been raining continuously **since** last night.
 5. I have a dislike **for** coffee.
 6. We have been living in this house **for** last ten years.
 7. Your friend is in the habit **of** telling lies.
 8. New Delhi was designed **by** two British architects, Sir Edwin Lutyen and his assistant, Merbert Baker.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

- Ans.** 1. They boasted **of** their achievements.
 2. Do not cry **for** spilt milk.
 3. He bought it **for** forty rupees.
 4. They will be back **in** three hours.
 5. God is good **to** me.
 6. He will reach Mumbai **by** Monday evening.
 7. The property was divided **between** the two brothers.
 8. She sat **under** a tree.
 9. It's 9 o'clock **by** my watch.
 10. Distribute the toffees **among** your friends.
 11. They prevented her **for** going out.
 12. The cat sat **under** the tree **behind** the bushes.

C. Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositions from the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. I'm interested in buying a new computer.

2. Divers dive **into** water.
3. **In** my opinion, Om is a crazy boy.
4. What are the ingredients **of** this delicious dish?
5. Tessa is named **after** Mother Teresa.
6. Sumi passed out **from** Riverdale School.
7. I'm not familiar **with** this city.
8. The jar is filled **of** candy.
9. The book is **on** the table.
10. I **insist on** paying the bill.
11. My father was born **at** the eve of Christmas.
12. I met him **at** the airport.
13. Hema is either early or late. She's never **in** time.
14. Juhi lives **at** 2223, Hill Street, doesn't she?
15. I'll be **able** to leave **in** about 10 minutes. I have to finish something first.

D. Rewrite each sentence correctly :

- Ans.** 1. Every morning the sun rises in the east.
 2. It is quicker to travel by air **than** by train.
 3. We have not seen him for a month.
 4. She asked me what I was doing.
 5. She takes great pride in her children.
 6. I have known him for twenty years.
 7. Look **at** the blackboard.
 8. We pray to God daily.
 9. He died of overwork.
 10. He didn't listen to my advice.
 11. They invited me to dinner.
 12. He prefers coffee to tea.
 13. Who is knocking at the door?



14. There is no harm in doing this.
15. She is married to a doctor.
16. She is in England these days.

E. Correct the following sentences :

- Ans.**
1. It is two by my watch.
 2. I can't hear you properly.
 3. Are you applying for the post of a Principal?
 4. My friends have invited me to the lunch.
 5. You must be obedient to your parents.
 6. Drinking is injurious to health.

7. She has a taste for singing.
8. Sit at the door.
9. Send this letter to this address.
10. I wrote a letter with a fountain pen.
11. I have not heard you for a long time.
12. A quarrel rose among the family members.
13. Our team lost the match by two goals.
14. My servant tied the cow to a tree.
15. Most of us believe in God.
16. The thief escaped from the custody.

17

Conjunctions

EXERCISE

A. Circle the conjunctions in the following sentences :

- Ans.**
2. We came after the party was over.
 3. We shall go since you desire it.
 4. I must stay here, for his is my duty.
 5. He ran away from school because he was afraid of his teacher.
 6. He found his bicycle where he had left it.
 7. Sameer will not pay unless he is compelled.
 8. Make hay while the sun shines.
 9. He is either cunning or foolish.
 10. He visited not only America but also Mexico.

B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct conjunctions from the box :

- Ans.**
1. The elephant was angry **though**, I kept quiet.
 2. The patient died **before** the doctor arrived.
 3. Do not go **till** I come back.
 4. Neeta has read a lot **when** she is young.
 5. The sun set **and** the night fell.

6. My purse is lost **or** stolen.
7. Manak failed **because** she was ill.
8. Don't go there **unless** you are invited.
9. Mother knows **when** I was born.
10. Raman was punished **because** he was guilty.
11. He will be sad **if** he fails.
12. I am ill **therefore** I cannot go to the office.

C. Correct the following sentences :

- Ans.**
1. Until he comes, I shall wait for him.
 2. If you go to Delhi, you will see the Red Fort.
 3. When the postman came I was sleeping.
 4. It had hardly stopped raining when my friend came to me.
 5. He is poor yet the helps others.
 6. Neither she nor her husband came.
 7. I will not teach you, unless you promise me to work hard.
 8. Scarcely had I awaked then my wife offered me tea.
 9. I was not only fined but also punished.

18

Synthesis of Sentences

EXERCISE

A. Join the sentences in each pair, using the given conjunction.

- Ans.**
1. She lost her way therefore she requested passer-by to direct her.
 2. He 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 its is very heavy.
 5. He will fly to Paris on either Tuesday or on Friday.
 6. No sooner did the old lady die then her sons began to quarrel over her property.

7. He not only helped me with books but also with money.
8. Neither I nor my brother is in the wrong.

B. Join the sentences in these pairs, using who, which, whose, or whom. The first one has been done for you.

- Ans.**
2. We met the sailors whose ship was wrecked.
 3. He, whose fame has spread far and wide is a brilliant scientist.
 4. The gardener chased the boys whom he had found in his orchard.
 5. I was thanked by the people whom I had saved from drowning.
 6. My mother found the shoes which had been lost.

EXERCISE

A. Write some more examples of the following figures of speech.

- Ans. 1. I heard, the hog's grunt!
2. Love is blind.
3. She shed ocean of tears.

B. Identify the figures of speech in the following sentences.

- Ans. 1. Alliteration 2. Personification
3. Oxymoron 4. Hyperbole
5. Hyperbole 6. Personification, Oxymoron
7. Oxymoron 8. Simile
9. Hyperbole 10. Personification

A. Complete the following paragraph, using ideas from the passage :

Ans. We can say that Abdul is very brave because he **saved many children**. He is very sympathetic also because when he saw the tragedy, **he jumped into the Yamuna without caring his own life**. We know that his family wholeheartedly supported him in his rescue attempts as he says that they were in tears.

B. Write the meanings of the following words as used in the passage :

- Ans. 1. flocked surrounded, collected
2. zeal great and strong emotion
3. hordes a large number of people

C. Answer the following questions briefly in your own words :

- Ans. 1. The parents of the children flocked at the Triveni Kala Sangam to greet Abdul Sattar.
2. Raj Kumari Devi, whose ten-years old son, Arun was rescued by Sattar said that she saw God in that man.
3. Chand Sharma said that he went to temple, but that man was true god amongst them.
4. Abdul Sattar worries over his daily meal, clothes and a fixed dwelling unit for his family in his daily life.
5. By the statement "there was no fun anymore" Abdul Sattar wanted to express his great grief, which has been made by the accident. Abdul Sattar as well as his family was very sad. At any rate he wanted to save as much children as he could.
6. Abdul Sattar did the deed of bravery. He saved many children when they were downing. Even he did not care a little for his own life nor think anything about his family. This is why he finds the heroic moment in his life an irony.

- A. Do yourself.
B. Do yourself.
C. Do yourself.
D. Do yourself.

1. Complete the following, using ideas from the passage :

- Ans. 1. The author talks about the dance of folk theatre,

one has developed from other and the other is form in its origin.

The essential feature of the stage setting of a folk theatre is its design which helps the actors to perform with the quality when the play is on.

2. Write the meanings of the following words as used in the passage.

- Ans. 1. eloquently express in effective manner
2. eminent remarkable
3. colossal extremely large
4. hallmark symbol
5. vitality the capacity to develop
6. chronicle a problem, that continues over an extended period of time.

3. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The religions and secular evolved from Indian folk theatre.
2. The author is making appeal to the public that the religious and the secular folk theatre therefore started working together whilst influencing each other create a fresh type of Indian natya.
3. The names of folk dances in different states are Jatra in Orissa, Bengal and Eastern Bihar, Tamasha in Maharashtra, Nautankiin Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab, Bhavai in Gujarat, Yakshagana in Karnataka, and Tborukuttai in Tamil Nadu.
4. The author means by the words "theatre broke the barrier of orchestra and pits and reached the masses in a whole new way through the brilliance of music, song and folklore" that in earlier time people were fond of orchestra while now the folk music is continuing to have much progress. Now people like folk music more than orchestra. Now people would like to understand its qualities. Most of our songs of movies are depended on ragas which is the part of Indian folk music.

- A. Do yourself.
B. Do yourself.
C. Do yourself

- A. Do yourself.
 B. Write a paragraph in 100-150 words on 'The Internet'. Use the information given below :

Ans. **Internet**

The internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to serve billions of users world wide. It is a network of networks that consists of millions of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope that are linked by a broad array of electronic and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries a wide array of information resources and services, most notably the interlinked hypertext documents of the world wide web (www) and support e-mail. The internet has developed to give many benefits to mankind. The access to information being one of the most important. Students can now have access to libraries around the world. Some charge a fee but most provide free services.

Before students had to spend hours and hours in the libraries but now at the touch of a button students have a huge text in front of them. Today internet has brought the entire globe in a single room. Every single innovation in science and technology is now available for us. Internet has its own advantages and disadvantages. The foremost use of it is in the field of communication and information. The internet is a virtual treasure trove of information. Any kind of information on any topic is available on the internet. It is also the means of entertainment for kids and young. There are numerous games that may be downloaded from the internet either free of cost or on nominal fee. If you are using Internet you may be facing grave danger as your personal information such as name, address, credit card number etc. can be accessed by other culprits and raise problems for you.

Through internet one can also create havoc, destruction and its misuses can be very fatal, But still the advantages of it outweigh its disadvantages.

- C. 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.

Ans. **Coconut Tree**

The coconut tree grows in tropical countries. This tree grows tall and straight having circular trunk. At the top it has is leaves. The shape of its leaves is like the sword shape. Its stem is very stout. It bears yellowish orange flowers. Its fruit is very large having hard shell on it. It has soft milky white flesh and sweet water. All parts of coconut tree is used. Leaves are used for roof thatching and broom making. Trunk is used for making small boats. Its sap is used as toddy which is a kind of alcohol. Its fibre is called husk, which is used for making ropes, carpets and stuffing. Its hard shell are used as fuel. Its oil is used in cooking, making soap and margarine. In fact coconut tree

is very beneficial for us.

- D. Do yourself.
 E. Now write the description of the following devices. Also draw/stick their pictures.

Ans. **1. Refrigerator**

Refrigerator (fridge in short) is a cooling appliance comprising a thermally insulated compartment and a heat pump-chemical or mechanical means-to transfer heat from it to the external environment, cooling the contents to a temperature below ambient. Cooling is a popular food storage technique and works by decreasing the reproduction rate of bacteria. The device is thus used to reduce the rate of spoilage of foodstuffs. The refrigerator is relatively modern invention among kitchen appliances. The refrigerator lets people store dairy products, fish, poultry, vegetables and fruits. It also lets people eat more salads, fresh fruits and vegetables. Exotic foodstuffs from far off countries that have been imported by means of refrigeration can be enjoyed in the home because of domestic refrigeration. It on demand not only adds to the enjoyment of cold drinks but it is useful for preserving cold packs that can be kept frozen for picnics or in case of emergency.

2. Do yourself.
 3. **Microwave Oven**

A microwave oven, or a microwave is a kitchen appliance that cooks or heat food by dielectric heating. This is accomplished by using microwave radiation to heat water and other polarized molecules within the food. Also the food is evenly heated throughout. Microwave ovens are generally used for time efficiency in both industrial applications such as restaurants and at home rather than for cooking quality, although some modern recipes use microwave ovens. Microwave ovens are also useful for the case in which we can perform some traditionally cumbersome kitchen tastes, such as softening butter or melting chocolate. Popcorn is an item popular with microwave oven users.

A microwave oven consists of :

- A high voltage power source, commonly a simple transformer or an electronic power converter, which passes energy to the magnetron.
- a cavity magnetron which converts high voltage electric energy to microwave radiation.
- a magnetron control circuit (usually with a micro controller).
- a wave guide (to control the direction of the microwaves)
- a cooking chamber.

4. Do yourself.

EXERCISE

- F. Now study the following pictures and write interesting stories about them :

Ans. 1. Do yourself.

2. **A Fatal Accident** : Once I was going to Lucknow from Kanpur. I saw a yellow car which was going at about 130 to 140 km per hour. He was driving very roughly. He took us over and made a very high speed. I was frightened as it was high way. After sometime I heard a very loud noise. It was an accident. It was the same car which took us over. Its condition was very bad. Front part of the car damaged very much. Even all the glasses scattered on the road. The driver of the car and a boy were no more. It was an accident with a motor lorry. Both the drivers were in very high speed. They lost their control and came in the middle of the road. Due to some carelessness they lost their lives. If they were in their controlled speed, they might be saved. But in fact I'm sorry for that fatal accident.

G. Do yourself.

H. **Reena and Neha were meeting after almost a decade. What could be the relationship between them? What were the circumstances that separated them? How did they find each other? How is their life now? Write an original short story about these two characters:**

Ans. **Two Old Friends**

There were two friends in a city. They were very fast friends. They would never let other sad. They were known as Reena and Neha. Reena was married in another city while Neha was married in her own city. Once Reena had a chance see Neha. When Neha saw her, she became full of laughter. She welcomed her with open heart. She took her in her lawn. She provided her some tea and snacks. She asked her to stay for some more days. Reena agreed to stay, for she had a lot of things to discuss. In fact both of friends were very happy because they were meeting to each other after a decade of years.

I. **You want to join computer classes during the summer vacation. Write a letter to the manager to a coaching centre asking him/her for details of the courses available. Remember to ask about the :**

Ans. B-65

Nehru Enclave

Jammu

10 May, 20__

The Manager

Excellent Coaching Academy

17 Eucalyptus Road

Jammu

Dear Madam/Sir,

I wish to join the computer class in your institute. I want to know the duration of each course alongwith its fees and timing and information if I may have each course online availability or not and what are the content in each course. I shall be grateful if information is provided me alongwith all details as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

XYZ

J. Do yourself.

K. **You are studying in a boarding school. Your teachers have been asking you to save paper. When you visited**

your home during summer vacation, you saw your sister wasting a lot of paper.

Now write a letter to your sister on the importance and read for saving paper.

Ans. M-375

Boys' Hostel

Civil Lines

Kanpur

20 July 20__

Sapna

946

Begum Bagh

Meerut.

Dear Sister,

As I saw you wasting the paper during my summer vacations. Sister it is not good deed. We should use the whole paper as much as possible. We should write on both sides of the paper. We should not throw the paper anywhere but we should collect them and sell them so that it may be recycled. We should save the paper as much as possible.

Yours loving brother

Aman

L. **You played a guessing game in the class today. This must have been great fun in the classroom. Write a diary entry about it when you reach home.**

Ans. Date__

Monday, 9:00 p.m.

Dear Diary,

Today it wasn't all studies, we actually played a game in the class. It was great fun in the classroom. We were playing a guessing game. There were two groups having twenty students in each group. Both of groups were doing well. We were guessing very shortly. Both of groups were not ready to surrender. After half an hour other group had to be surrendered. Thus we became the winner.

M. **You won the first prize in an inter-school debate on "Environmental Pollution". Record your feelings in a diary entry.**

Ans. Date : _____

Wednesday, 10:00 a.m.

Dear Diary,

Yesterday I participated in an inter-school debate on 'Environmental Pollution'. I won the first prize. I can't express my feelings, how much I was happy at that moment while I was declared as the winner. In fact I was very happy at that moment and now while I'm writing it.

N. Do yourself.

O. **Complete the notice. You can fill some of the blanks, using words and phrases given in the box.**

Ans. Date _____

A 'Meet Your Seniors Day' is being organized in the School auditorium on 16-08-2016 at 2:00 p.m. Former students of the school who are now film-maker as artists, designers engineers, pilots civil servants are going to talk about their professions and answer all your questions. Come and get inspired.

Signature
(Secretary)
Careeb Club

P. Do yourself.

Q. **The Rainbow School, Muzaffarnagar is organizing a health exhibition entitled, 'Live Healthy' on 23rd and 24th January. The sports incharge Mr Bhim Singh wants to put up a notice inviting students to prepare chart, slogans and posters. Write the notice on his behalf.**

Ans. **Rainbow School Muzaffarnagar
Notice**

Date : 20th January 201__

As I want to inform you that a health exhibition entitleds 'Live Healthy' is going to be organized on 23rd and 24th January 20___. So the students are invited to expose their charts, slogans and posters. The students who are interested may contact me by 22nd January noon.

Signature
Bhim Singh
(Sports Incharge)

R. Do yourself.

S. **Here is some information about garlic and is medicinal value. Use the information to write a short article for your school's science magazine. Add more information if necessary.**

Ans. **Garlic And Its Medicinal Value**

Garlic is an important pungent medicinal herb that is readily available everywhere. It is one of the safest herbs and as such can be taken often. It contains a substance called Allicin, which has anti-bacterials properties that are equivalent to a weak penicillin. Garlic appears to have anti-bacterial and anti-viral properties. The list is long when it comes to its uses as a remedy. This list includes flu, athlete's foot, some viruses, respiratory ailments, high blood pressure, blood thinning cancer of stomach, colic, colds, kidney problems, bladder problems and ear aches, to name a few. For most internal problems, eating raw garlic is probably the most potent way to fight. It finds its application in diseases like—High Cholesterol and heart related problems.

due to presence of Katuerosa.

Blood clotting due to its penetrating nature as it does not let blood to clot.

Indigestion as it helps in secretions of digestive enzymes.

Pain reliever

Increases hepatic functions by helping liver in producing bile that is very essential for good digestion.

Work as natural antibiotic by curbing bacterial infection and its growth.

Helps in reducing infections in open and bleeding wounds and also promotes healing.

It has been used since ages as dewormer in children.

It has also proved its worth in improving eyesight.

New researches have shown that garlic can be very beneficial to cancer patients as it inhibits growth of cancerous cells.

T. Do yourself.

U. **Information about animals may be found in a magazine, an encyclopedia, in newspapers and on special T.V. channels like the National Geographic.**

Find out about the efforts of various governments attempting to save the tiger from becoming extinct. Write an article on the tiger with the suggested title.

Ans. **Save the Tiger**

The tiger is the spirit of Indian jungle, the symbol of India's wilderness. We are pledged to preserve them. Their dwindling numbers have given environmentalists around the world enough reasons to panic. In just a hundred years tiger number have dwindles from 40,000 to less than 1400 and in the next five years we can either save or lose our tigers altogether. Saving the world's largest feline predator, now on the bunk of extinction, should be made a national emergency. As per the monitoring exercise by Wildlife Institute of India in reciation with National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Government of India using camera traps, in 2008 we were left with only 1,411 tigers.

WWF India aims for a strategic and focused approach in its tiger conservation efforts. This goal is to restore, maintain and protect tiger as well as their habitat and prey base in important tiger landscapes in India.

In 1974, the World Bank Funded Tiger Conservation Project was launched at Corbett National park in an endeavour to save this majestic animal from extinction. With Corbett as the pilot model, eight other tiger reserves came up in India. At the last count the tiger population in Corbett and other parks had shown stability, raising hopes of naturalists and conservators worldwide.

Corbett is one of the most congested parks in India with a ratio of 1 tiger to every 5 acres. Gullies, ravines and thick forest cover give tigers the right kind of habitat. And herdes of deer, particularly the sambar, plenty of food.

V. Do yourself.

W. **Now write a speech on the topic given below.**

Ans. **Pollution Can Ruin a Child's Health**

Respected Principal, teachers and my dear friends. Wish you a very good morning. Today I am going to speak on the topic, 'Pollution can Ruin a Child's Health'. Pollution of the environment is one of the worst problems that mankind faces today and this is a problem we have created ourselves. The level of pollution is much higher in cities where the number of vehicles and industries is far greater.

The biggest threat to a child's health these days is air pollution.

The variety of vehicles on the road and their ever increasing numbers is the chief cause of air pollution. The poisonous fumes emitted by the exhaust pipes of cars and buses constantly add to the level of carbon di oxide in the air, thus, reducing its purity. It is this poisonous air, devoid of proper content of oxygen, that city dwellers breathe everyday. No wonder then, complaints of breathing disorders are going up each day. Small children lose their immunity and fall prey to dreadful diseases like asthma

and bronchitis. Another major factor that is contributing to air pollution is the location of factories and small

- X. **On the eve of Republic Day, you are told to deliver a speech in the morning assembly in your school on the topic "Patriotism and the Youth". Write your speech.**

Ans. **Patriotism and the Youth**

Respected Principal, wish you a very good morning. As all of you know today is Republic Day and I stand before you to support the motion, 'Patriotism and the Youth'. Patriotism means love for one's country. It is noble sentiment to be a patriot, one must be willing to make sacrifices for the sake of the country. The feeling of patriotism can change zeros into heroes, murderers into martyrs and sinners into saints. The names of patriots are written in word of gold.

Monuments are raised in their memory. Who does not remember patriots like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Guru Gobind Singh, Rana Pratap, Shivaji, Bhagat Singh, Jhansi Ki Rani and many others. True patriotism enables a country to attain heights of glory.

The true glory of a country does not lie in its gold and silver, but in having a band of devoted men, women and youth. True patriots are the assets of a nation. True patriots sacrifice their all for the sake of the country while false patriots do all sorts of antinational activities in the name of patriotism. In times of war, patriotism demands from the people the readiness to die in the defence of the country. In times of peace it demands a readiness from the people to serve the country in other ways. In times of peace a patriot must cooperate with his government. Demonstrations, strikes and agitations are unpatriotic in character. But it does not mean that the people and youth should surrender meekly to an unjust government. Most of our elected representatives are corrupt.

It is the patriotic duty of all citizens and youth to remove corrupt and inefficient men from office. Patriotism demands that we national character too much patriotism is bad. It can lead to international conflicts. Excessive patriotism demands that we national character too much patriotism is bad. It can lead to international conflicts. Excessive patriotism makes the youth intolerant of other countries. We must realise that the present day world is smaller place. We cannot think in terms of nationalism. We should have an international outlook.

There is a great need of broad minded patriots. We should realise that no men are foreign and no country strange.

- Y. **Write a speech on the topic "Modernisation Has Led to Corruption."**

Ans. **Modernisation has led to corruption**

Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand before you to support the notion, 'Modernization has led to Corrupt'.

Before going to speak about the topic. I want to specify the definition of corruption. Corruption may be defined as the offering, giving, soliciting or acceptance of an inducement or reward, which may influence the action of

any person.

'Optimism' the unique quality, is the strength of mankind. The 'Khof' for the origin of corruption is therefore started here with the optimistic notion that anything that has the origin or beginning will have an end too. Gita also advocates this principal with this optimism. Let us begin the search with a serene mind and see during the process whether we could see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Among the several causes of corruption the important ones are greed circumstances opportunities, misconception, petty excuses special temptations, etc.

Greedy people want an unfair advantage over others. For example to pay less tax, to get appointment or promotion, to win a contract, to get something done quickly or to avoid fine, etc.

Particular circumstances produce farther demands. People get opportunities for taking bribes. People pay bribes because they think they have to.

They think that officials will not do their job or take decisions which they ought to take unless they are paid a bribe. Politicians seek contributions to party funds or money to use for patronage. Politicians and officials who fear loss of office seek corrupt benefit as insurance.

Employees who refuse to participate in a corruption 'racket' may be suspected and under threat from their colleagues or superiors. Other groups of people have special motives or opportunities for corrupt gains. Corruption in its sequence of occurrence in the descending order in terms of its impact on society.

It makes societies unfair. It hurts people. It denies the poor their share particularly when they have no money to pay bribes. It increases poverty because the resources allocated for the poverty relief get diverted to the rich. It reduces quality of work. It leads to poor administration. It makes regulation ineffective. It increases criminality, when police or judges are bribed. That creates heavens for drug dealing and arms smuggling. It breeds revolution through people's discontent and anger.

Having concluded that the origin of corruption is the human mind, let us not just optimistic alone and wait for the moment of it reaching its own end, which will not take place of its own. We, being responsible for bringing it to this spot from its origin take the responsibility for pushing it to its coffin too. Sooner or later it has to happen being a universal concept. It depends entirely on us. Why not make it sooner and save ourselves?!!!!

EXERCISE

Organize a class debate on the following topics :

- A. **Science Has made our Lives happy and comfortable.**

Ans. Respected Principal, worthy judges and my dear friends. I am standing before you to express my views in favour of the motion that Science has made our lives happy and comfortable.

Friends, we are living in the age of science. Science has completely changed our surroundings. Throughout our life, every moment and at every place, we depend upon

science. In fact science has given us so many gifts that they have brought a tremendous joy in our life. So it will not be wrong to say that this age of science every man is making use of it.

In the field of transport science has given us cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes and shipset. With the help of these gifts we have conquered land, water and air. The scientists land, water and air. The scientists are trying to conquer even the space and we are confident that they shall be successful very soon. Thus our journey has become safe and very quick.

In the field of communication we need not send messengers. But now we have telephones to talk with our friends sitting at very long distances. We can send messages through telegraph and e-mail in no seconds. In the field of recreation also we have the gifts of science e.g. cinema, radios, television, computers and internet. In the field of industry science has saved the labour of them. There are mills and factories where foods are produced at a very large scale in short period of time.

In the field of medicine science has progressed so much that almost all kinds of diseases can be cured. Vaccines, many other injections and so many medicines save the man from many dangerous diseases. With the help of different techniques like X-ray etc. a surgeon can see the inner part of our body. Surgery of any organ of our body is at the top of our wonders. We can say that science has given eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf, tongue to the dumb and hand and feet to the cripple. In the field of electricity, the contribution of science cannot be described in words. Electricity is the greatest need of everybody. It gives us light in the dark, heat in winter and cool air in summer. It has lessened the labour of housewives in cooking food, washing clothes and ironing them etc.

Besides these comforts science has brought a havoc also. In the war fields we have many dangerous weapons and atom bombs which can bring a complete ruin in a country. So when we use the inventions of science for constructive purposes. It is a blessing and when we use it for destructive purposes it becomes a curse.

B. Importance of computers in schools.

Ans. Computers

A well familiar term today has its immense importance in every sphere of life. Its an electronic device which works according to the instructions given to it with an immense speed and with great accuracy. Its importance in education in a boon for the students coming on generation to generation. They are facing a new revolution in education and technology every second. Everything is available to them on interest through the faculties available to them online. They can find a lot of information in just a click in a nick of time. The system of education is going to be so advance that the pupils will feel their classrooms fully equipped with computerised disks. Their learning will becoming more enjoying. So, step ahead with computers.

C. Write a newspaper report on the following :

Ans. Successful Touchdown of A Spacecraft

In what may be called first successful attempt of a spacecraft carrying space tourists has taken place peacefully at Thar Desert on 14th September.

It was a first successful attempt of a spacecraft which carried four Indians, three Americans, one Chinese and crew members. The whole event took place at Thar Desert and was spectated by the Prime ministers and twenty countries, and the scientists and army reporters. TV crew was also present there.

It was really good that no mishappening took place during the whole event. But the special arrangement were made carefully if there was any.

There were arrangements of ambulances, doctors and firefighters.

It is by the will of God that everything went off perfectly and peacefully.

All the spectators wished the spacecraft crew and praised them whole heartedly.

Report by

Tanya Mathur

VIII

D. Use the information below and write classified advertisements in not more than 50 words each.

- Ans.**
1. Do yourself.
 2. **Siya Florist :** I need a person male or female having some knowledge of flowers. Own vehicle is must. Duty hrs. from 3:00 p.m. o 7:00 p.m. Salary Rs. 8000 per month. Interested person may see me from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. at main market Begum Bridge Road Meerut.
For
Siya Florist

EXERCISE

Summarize the following passages :

Passage 1

Ans. According to this passage we can achieve any goal of life. We should be firmly determind to achieve that. We should continue to try to get it as the smallest brook (river) on the earth goes on to flow and completes its journey. We should never be disappointed on our failure. We should go on trying to have our goal and be successful in life.

Passage 2

Ans. Do yourself.

Passage 3

Ans. In this passage it is trying express that the problem of illiteracy is going on to be very critical. It is not only due to increasing populating but also of our policy. We should plan to develop some kind of policy by which our country mainly semi urban and rurals may be developed along with big cities.

More to do

Ans. Do yourself.