

1 Sentence

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

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. phrase | 2. sentence | 3. clause | 4. sentence |
| 5. clause | 6. phrase | 7. clause | |

B. On the basis of the description of the five types of sentences given in the chapter point out, what kind of sentence each one is given below :

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Exclamatory sentence | 2. Imperative sentence |
| 3. Interrogative sentence | 4. Optative sentence |
| 5. Negative sentence | 6. Exclamatory sentence |
| 7. Interrogative sentence | 8. Optative sentence |
| 9. Optative sentence | 10. Imperative sentence |

C. Use the given words to make sentences of different kinds. Name the kinds of sentence you have formed :

Do yourself.

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

1. Would that she was a poor speaker.
2. That is a beautiful garden.
3. What a terrible tragedy!
4. Have you been to the market?
5. You should get rid of all this junk.
6. She is a short girl.

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

2. So that he receives it well in time.
3. when others around you lose hope.
4. in the absence of the teacher.
5. before the house master's inspection.
6. while you were watching television.

2 Noun

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable proper noun.

1. Nose
2. Lion
3. Parrot
4. Harry Potter
5. Pratiyogita Darpan
6. Hindustan Times
7. Rose
8. Meerut

B. Fill each blank with a suitable common noun :

1. teacher
2. Lakes
3. cows
4. family
5. husband

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

1. mountain range
2. Sailor
3. State of India
4. continent
5. golfer
6. church
7. flag

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

1. fleet
2. tuft
3. bunch
4. bundle
5. crew
6. bale
7. bench
8. brood
9. library
10. team
11. school
12. flock
13. gang
14. cache
15. team
16. company
17. board
18. herd
19. clump
20. box
21. flight
22. pack
23. class
24. swarm
25. posse
26. volley
27. horde
28. pack

E. Make abstract nouns from the following words :

1. patience
2. generosity
3. anxiety
4. foolishness
5. intelligence
6. sensibility
7. residence
8. cleanliness
9. punishment
10. depth
11. cruelty
12. height

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

1. excitement
2. comfort
3. description
4. darkness
5. retirement
6. distance
7. confidently
8. height

G. Write the plurals of the following nouns :

1. Varieties
2. fairies
3. branches
4. leaves
5. echoes
6. gentlemen

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------|
| 7. mice | 8. factories | 9. wives |
| 10. feet | 11. sandwiches | 12. taxes |

H. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the underline words into their plural form. Make other necessary change to :

- I have broken my watches.
- The burglars broke into my neighbour's house.
- The garden has a beautiful fountains.
- The necklaces are made of rubies.
- The women were shouting loudly.
- The dentist pulled out Ravi's teeth.
- There are people in the garden.
- The children have to read these books.

3 Nouns : Genders and Possessive

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. heroine | 2. madam | 3. father | 4. lad |
| 5. stallion | 6. uncle | 7. princess | 8. brother |
| 9. hen | 10. cow | 11. giantess | 12. duck |
| 13. heiress | 14. duchess | 15. monk | |

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

- chairperson
- postman
- teacher
- doctor

C. Identify the gender of the underlined words in the following sentences :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Common gender | 2. Masculine gender |
| 3. Common, Masculine | 4. Common |

D. Change the masculine nouns and pronouns in the following sentences into feminine gender and rewrite the sentences. First one has been done for you :

- Her mother gave her a bicycle.
- The lioness ran after the vixen.

3. Our grandmother is very old.
4. The hostess served the juice to the guests.

E. Write the possessive case of the following nouns.

1. The girl's dresses.
2. My sister's friends.
3. His brother-in-law's children.
4. The masses's laws.
5. My father's car.

F. Fill in the blanks to complete the table :

Singular	Possessive	Plural	Possessive
1. man	man's	men	men's
2. lady	lady's	ladies	ladies'
3. grandfather	grandfather's	grandfathers	grandfathers'
4. girl	girl's	girls	girls'
5. child	child's	children	childrens'
6. son	son's	sons	sons'
7. soldier	soldier's	soldiers	soldiers'
8. bird	bird's	birds	birds'

G. Use the possessive form in a sentence of your own :

1. The woman's friends gathered to celebrate her birthday with a surprise party.
2. The wall's colour was a vibrant shade of blue, adding a cheerful touch to the room.
3. The teacher collected the pupil's books at the end of the lesson.
4. The shoe's heel was broken, making it comfortable to walk in.
5. My sister's friends often came over to play board games in the evenings.
6. The Malhotra's garden was a beautiful oasis in the middle of the busy city, filled with colourful flowers and fragrant herbs.
7. The tree's branches swayed gently in the breeze, casting dancing shadows on the ground.
8. The children were mesmerized by the clown's tricks.
9. The kings' palace were opulent structures, adorned with gold and precious stones, reflecting their power and wealth.
10. The chair's handle was broken, making it difficult to move.

11. The women's rights movement has made significant strides in achieving gender equality.
12. The dog's house was nested under the porch, providing a cozy shelter from the rain.
13. The sofa's cover was embroidered with intricate floral patterns, adding a touch of elegance to the living room.

4 Articles

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

1. The
2. The
3. an
4. An
5. a

B. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the. Put a cross (X) whose no article is needed.

1. an, an, a
2. a, the
3. The
4. the, the
5. The, a

C. Insert slash (/) at the place where 'a/an' or 'the' is missing and write the correct article in the space provided. One has been done for you.

1. Cow is a useful animal.
2. The Ganga is a holy river for the Hindus.
3. The Himalayas lie to the North of India.
4. Even the darkest cloud has a silver lining.
5. The bird in the hand is worth than the two in the bush.

5 Pronouns

A. Choose the correct pronouns from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. me
2. they
3. we
4. she
5. we

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

1. his, mine
2. his
3. yours
4. yours
5. mine

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

1. myself
2. himself
3. myself
4. himself
5. yourself

D. Fill in the blanks with demonstrative pronouns :

1. that
2. this
3. this
4. those
5. that

E. Fill in the blanks with indefinite pronouns :

1. Each 2. anyone 3. somebody 4. all 5. anyone

F. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative pronouns.

1. who 2. what 3. who 4. whom 5. what
6. which 7. who 8. who

G. Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns :

1. Whose 2. which 3. that 4. that 5. who
6. whom 7. that 8. which

H. Follow the examples and join the two sentences together using the words given in brackets as relative pronoun. One has been done for you.

2. That man is my father who scored fifty runs.
3. That is Meera whose parents died in a car accident.
4. This is the monument that Shah Jahan built it.
5. The car which bought by my father is in the garage.
6. The painter had brown eyes whom we met at the art gallery.

6 Adjectives

A. Read the words in the two columns below. Make 10 phrases by matching the words from both columns. One has been done for you.

1. (i) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (j) 6. (f)
7. (e) 8. (b) 9. (g) 10. (h)

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

1. fat 2. no 3. six 4. that 5. which

C. Match the adjectives to their opposites. One is done for you :

1. (c) 2. (h) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (i) 6. (d)
7. (f) 8. (j) 9. (g) 10. (e)

D. 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.

1. His brother was illiterate.

2. Her handwriting is so bad that it is illegible.
3. He is ineligible for the position.
4. None of us is infallible.
5. The minds of young children are immature.
6. Miss Marry is incapable of holding this case.
7. A worker who is conscientious is liked by all.
8. Matter is indestructible.
9. In the death of her husband she has suffered a loss irreparable.
10. The soul is such as invulnerable.
11. The dragon was invincible.

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

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

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

1. She is a nice old little lady.
2. It is a dirty, time-consuming and heartbreaking job.
3. Sujata is my pretty curly-haired little friend.
4. It is a lonely long dark road.
5. It is a varnished low round table.

G. 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.

1. a big Indian house
2. a versatile young actor
3. a bustling colourful market
4. a lively narrow street

5. a comfortable cotton dress
6. a youthful sculpted face
7. an agile massive animal

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

1. better 2. hotter 3. ferocious 4. least 5. largest

I. Correct the following sentences and write again in the space given :

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 older sister.
5. She has not got good books.

7 Verbs

A. Encircle the verb in each sentences.

1. likes 2. has borne, injured 3. is being hung
4. had drawn 5. sprang, walked

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

1. roared 2. chattered 3. whispered 4. hobbled
5. rolled 6. curled 7. dedicated

C. Write the one which fits best :

Do it yourself.

D. Complete the table :

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Verbs
advice	advise	abundant	abound
circle	encircle	back	backup
cloth	clothe	broad	broaden
class	classed	civil	civilize
courage	encourage	cheap	cheapen
food	feed	fertile	fertilize
company	accompany	firm	confirm

habit	habituate	flat	flatten
height	heighten	just	justify
heir	inherit	large	enlarge

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

1. reached 2. prepared 3. spoke 4. painted
 5. looked 6. scolded 7. spent

F. Completed the following table with the past and past participle form of the verbs :

Present tense	Past tense	Past Participle
take	took	taken
bleed	bled	bled
bend	bent	bent
breed	bred	bred
build	built	built
flee	fled	fled
flow	flowed	flowed
die	died	died
lend	lent	lent
go	went	gone
draw	drew	drawn
see	saw	seen
fall	fell	fallen
hang	hung	hung/hanged
meet	met	met
lay	laid	laid
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
sew	sewed	sewed/sewn
sell	sold	sold
think	thought	thought
seek	sought	sought

lead	led	led
sing	sang	sung
hide	hid	hidden
fly	flew	flown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
ring	rang	rung

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

1. flown 2. forgot 3. threw 4. begun 5. worn

8 Verb : Tenses

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

1. moves 2. baked 3. sent 4. tells
5. fell 6. were 7. went 8. doing 9. wants

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

- Past Tense: "I was reading."
Future Tense: "I will reading."
- Past Continuous: The teacher was teaching.
Future Continuous: The teacher will be teaching.
- Past Continuous: They were having their exams.
Future Continuous: They will be having their exams.
- Past Perfect Continuous: We had been cleaning our room.
Future Perfect Continuous: We will have been cleaning our room.
- Past Continuous: Mr. Sharma's family was leaving for London.
Future Continuous: Mr. Sharma's family will be leaving for London.
- Past Perfect: Rani had won the first prize in painting.
Future Perfect: Rani will have won the first prize in painting.
- Past Continuous: I was giving a party on my birthday.
Future Continuous: I will be giving a party on my birthday.
- Past Perfect: Maya had invited Meena for tea.
Future Perfect: Maya will have invited Meena for tea.
- Simple Past: Sona returned from office at five o'clock.
Simple Future: Sona will return from office at five o'clock.

10. Past Perfect: We had finished our breakfast.

Future Perfect: We will have finished our breakfast.

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

1. lived
2. listened
3. tried, trying
4. was doing
5. studying

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

1. galloping
2. were playing
3. were studying
4. is leaving
5. will be dancing

E. There is an error in each of the following sentences. Read the given sentences, find the error and rewrite them in the space provided. One has been done for you.

1. When will you go to the market?
2. If you are not careful, you could cut your hand.
3. We had been waiting for you for two hours.
4. By the time the doctor arrived, he had already died.
5. Shyam will give me the book next week.

9 Adverbs

A. Go through the following sentences and find out the adverbs :

1. about
2. again
3. usually
4. quite
5. extremely
6. diligently
7. loudly
8. heavily
9. certainly
10. barely
11. early
12. rarely
13. around
14. how
15. everywhere

B. Complete the following sentences by choosing the most suitable adverb from the list.

1. fairly
2. frequently
3. ahead
4. previously
5. once
6. slightly
7. swiftly
8. quite
9. too
10. so

C. Rewrite the following sentences, using the Adverb in brackets in its proper place :

1. He has never deceived any person.
2. The sun always sets in the west.

3. She has just arrived.
4. He rarely visit his grandfather.
5. We have already found the answer.
6. She goes to see a movie occasionally.
7. He is often late for school.
8. The film was fairly good.
9. She usually gets up at six.
10. He hasn't finished yet.
11. She sometimes sings in the presence of her friends.
12. I have hardly any money.
13. We nearly lost the match.
14. He generally comes home late.
15. She never thought that her friends would come to know of her secret.

D. Classify the kinds of adverbs in the sentences given below :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Adverb of frequency | 2. Adverb of degree |
| 3. Adverb of time | 4. Adverb of manner |
| 5. Adverb of frequency | 6. Adverb of place |
| 7. Adverb of manner | 8. Adverb of time |
| 9. Adverb of manner | 10. Adverb of time |

E. Complete the sentences with the best adverb.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. quickly | 2. excitedly | 3. carelessly | 4. finally |
| 5. slowly | 6. easily | 7. quickly | 8. loudly |
| 9. well | 10. beautifully | | |

10 Active and Passive Voice

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

1. My books are taken good care of 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.

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

1. Coffee was drunk by us yesterday.
2. You were not helped by him.
3. Eggs were not laid by it yesterday.
4. His lesson was learned by Ram.
5. Why was the match not played by them?

C. Change the following sentences from Active to Passive voice :

1. Our lesson are being learned 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.

D. Change the following sentences from active to passive voice.

1. He teeth were being cleaned by him.
2. Mangoes were being bought by them.
3. The luggage was being carried the porter.
4. Flowers were not being picked by a young girl.

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

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 cow.

F. Change the following sentences from active to passive voice.

1. The work had been finished by us before sunset.
2. Had the road been repaired by them already?
3. Two labourers had already been killed by the tiger.
4. By whom had you been invited to the feast?

G. Change the following sentences from active to passive voice.

1. He will have been sent to jail by the magistrate.
2. Will food have been cooked by her?
3. The chief guest will have been thanked by whom?
4. Will a letter have been written by him?

11 Prepositions

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

1. behind
2. with
3. from
4. in
5. with
6. off

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. in
2. in
3. on
4. with
5. into

C. Look at the picture of the room and decide if these statements are true or false. If they are false—correct the statements.

1. The vase is on the stool.
2. The DVD player is in the almirah.
3. The curtains are behind the television.
4. The newspaper is on the sofa.
5. The apples are in front of the calendar.

D. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions mentioned in the brackets.

1. at
2. on
3. on
4. till
5. at

12 Conjunctions

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

1. although
2. lest
3. still
4. than
5. even if

B. Complete the following sentences suitably.

1. you arrive.
2. everyone has arrived.
3. we'll be late.
4. money
5. is therefore successful.

C. Choosing the correct word from the bracket join the sentences in each pair. One has been done for you.

2. He is healthy yet he remains sad.
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 was over.

D. Complete the following sentences using appropriate conjunctions.

1. if 2. so 3. and 4. so that 5. but

13 Punctuation Marks

A. Punctuate the following sentences.

1. He is not really nice-looking and yet, he has enormous charm.
2. When I was a child, I could watch TV whenever I wanted to.
3. It is a fine idea; let us hope that it is going to work.
4. Mrs. Solomon, who was sitting behind the desk, gave me a big smile.
5. We were believe it or not in love with each other.
6. "I don't like this one bit", said Julia.
7. Have you met our handsome new financial direction?
8. If you are ever in London, come and see me.
9. Michael, in the Ferrari was cornering superbly.
10. Looking straight at her he said, "I can't help you".

B. Write the correct punctuation mark from above that best completes each sentences.

1. (.) 2. (?) 3. (.) 4. (.) 5. (!) 6. (?) 7. (!)
8. (?) 9. (?) 10. (.) 11. (?) 12. (.) 13. (.)

C. Punctuate the given passage.

Do you know how to make tea? I will tell you how to do it. First pour water in the kettle and put it on the stove. Put two teaspoons of tea leaves in the tea pot. When the water in the kettle becomes hot pour the water into the teapot. Cover it with a tea cosy. Pour tea into a cup, add sugar and milk. Use tray to carry the cups.

14 Interjections

A. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with suitable interjections.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Hello! | 2. Hush! | 3. Look out! |
| 4. Alas! | 5. Wow! | 6. Hush! |
| 7. Wow! | 8. Oh! | 9. Hurrah! |

10. Alas! 11. Hello! 12. Hush!
13. Look out!

B. Underline the interjections in the following sentences. One has been done for you.

1. Ouch! 2. Hey 3. huh 4. Hi
5. Wow! 6. Careful 7. Yes 8. Whew
9. Wow! 10. "Shoo!" 11. Stop! 12. Yippee
13. Bravo!

15 Prefix and Suffix

A. Form new words by adding suitable prefixes.

1. Oversleep 2. Off shore 3. Autobiography
4. Defame 5. Uneducated 6. Vice-president
7. Restart 8. Overflow 9. Precaution
10. Dislike 11. Impolite 12. Unfaithful

B. Form new words by adding suitable suffixes :

1. bravely 2. freedom 3. kingdom
4. nationality 5. friendship 6. writer
7. darkness 8. speaker 9. sailor
10. missionary 11. bowler 12. timely

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

1. badly 2. attractive 3. dictation 4. unaware
5. inhuman 6. irresponsible

16 Idioms and Proverbs

A. Fill in the blanks with idioms suitable.

1. under, thumb 2. leave no stone unturned
3. all his ducks in a row 4. over the moon
5. ready for battle

B. Match the idioms with their meanings.

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

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

1. to be in a soup
2. with open arms
3. to let both ends meet
4. off and on
5. in good part

D. Complete the following proverbs suitably.

1. while the sun shines.
2. where angels fear to tread.
3. quarrels with his tools.
4. gathers no moss.
5. is the devil's workshop.
6. is not gold.

E. Fill in the blanks with suitable proverbs :

1. strike while the iron is hot.
2. an empty vessel makes much noise.
3. a little learning is a dangerous thing.
4. fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
5. all that glitters is not gold.
6. a burnt child dreads the fire.

F. Writing the meaning of the following proverbs :

1. By not talking too much you avoid trouble.
2. Even the most difficult situation will pass.
3. Some actions are irreversible.
4. A foolish person cannot hold on to his money for long.
5. A foolish person talks a lot.
6. People with no other options must be content with what is offered.

17 One-Word Substitution

A. Use a noun from the box to replace a group of word in each sentence. One has been done for you.

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 in which a collection of photographs can be kept.
5. He is a judge in a lower court.
6. It is an autobiography.

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

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. author | 2. policeman | 3. sportsman | 4. sailor |
| 5. fisherman | 6. importer | 7. auditor | 8. curator |

18

Synonyms and Antonyms

A. Write the synonyms of the following words and use them in sentences of your own. One has been done for you.

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|-----------------|---|
| 1. tangible, | The horizon is not tangible. |
| 2. negligent, | Her negligent attitude towards her studies resulted in poor grades. |
| 3. quit, | He quit his job after a disagreement with his boss. |
| 4. hidden, | The treasure chest was hidden beneath the old oak tree. |
| 5. deadly, | The cobra is a deadly snake with a highly venomous bite. |
| 6. appropriate, | The teacher provide appropriate feedback to help the student improve. |

B. Fill in the blanks with the antonyms of the words in the brackets.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. remember | 2. convict | 3. compulsory | 4. urban |
| 5. temporary | | | |

C. Write the antonyms of the following words and frame meaningful sentences using them :

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. disappear, | The children disappeared into the crowd at the festival. |
| 2. increase, | Traffic congestion has increased dramatically in recent years. |
| 3. refuse, | The dog refused to eat its food. |

4. discord, Political discord prevented the country from passing any meaningful legislation.

19 Homophones

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

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. whether, weather | 2. Their, there | 3. plain |
| 4. diary | 5. tale | 6. storey |
| 7. site | 8. reign | 9. rites |
| 10. stationery | 11. principles | 12. loose |

20 Analogies

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.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. foot | 2. small | 3. dirty | 4. watch | 5. team |
| 6. close | 7. ugly | 8. strings | 9. tomato | 10. swim |
| 11. hide | 12. stationery | 13. rose | 14. cinema man | |
| 15. departure | | | | |

21 Different Writing Skills

- A. Complete the story of Arnav as if it were told by one of the boys listening to the boy playing on the flute. Try to imagine how Arnav might have found the flute and what he would be doing now as an adult. Remember that your composition must have at least three paragraphs. Give a title and a moral of the story.

Do it yourself.

- B. Write a composition on how the polluted water of the river is affecting life in this village. Your composition must have at least three paragraphs.

The Grim Toll of a Polluted River

The once-life-giving river that flowed through the village now bears a grim testimony to human neglect. Its waters, once crystal clear, are now a murky brown, choked with pollutants. This insidious contamination has cast a long shadow over the lives of the villagers,

impacting their health, livelihoods, and the very fabric of their community.

The most immediate and devastating impact is on the villagers' health. Contaminated water leads to the rampant spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. Children are particularly vulnerable, suffering from frequent illnesses that weaken them and hinder their growth. The elderly are also disproportionately affected, their weakened immune systems struggling to combat the onslaught of infections.

Furthermore, the river, once a source of irrigation, now poisons the crops, leading to failed harvests and widespread poverty. Women spend hours each day fetching water from distant sources, a burden that falls heavily on their shoulders, hindering their participation in other economic activities.

The situation demands urgent action. Concerted efforts are needed to curb pollution at its source. Industries must be held accountable for their waste disposal practices, and stringent regulations must be enforced to prevent further contamination. Community awareness programs are crucial to educate villagers about the dangers of polluted water and promote safe hygiene practices.

Ultimately, the restoration of the river is not just about cleaning up the water; it's about restoring hope and dignity to the lives of the villagers. It's about ensuring a future where the river once again nourishes life instead of poisoning it.

- 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.**

Do it yourself.

- D.** Do it yourself.

- E.** Do it yourself.

- F.** Do it yourself.

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

Vegetarianism, the practice of abstaining from consuming meat, has gained significant traction in recent years. While dietary choices are

deeply personal, there's compelling evidence to suggest that a vegetarian diet offers numerous health and wellness benefits.

Firstly, vegetarian diets are renowned for their heart-healthy properties. Plant-based foods are typically lower in saturated and unhealthy fats, cholesterol, and often higher in fibre. This can contribute to lower blood pressure, reduced risk of heart disease, and improved cholesterol levels. Secondly, these diets are often rich in antioxidants, vitamins, and minerals. Fruits, vegetables, legumes, and whole grains are packed with nutrients that protect against chronic diseases. Studies have shown that vegetarians may have a reduced risk of certain types of cancer, type 2 diabetes, and some neurological conditions. Furthermore, a well-planned vegetarian diet can be highly beneficial for weight management. Plant-based foods are generally lower in calories and higher in fibre, which can help with satiety and prevent overeating.

Beyond individual health, vegetarianism also has environmental and ethical implications. By choosing a plant-based diet, individuals can reduce their environmental footprint and support more sustainable food systems.

The modern food system faces significant challenges, including environmental degradation and ethical concerns. One compelling argument for a shift towards plant-based diets centres on the inherent advantages of growing vegetables over raising animals for food.

Firstly, cultivating vegetables requires significantly less land than raising livestock. Animal agriculture demands vast tracts of land for grazing and feed production, leading to deforestation and habitat destruction. In contrast, vegetable cultivation can be more space-efficient, allowing for higher yields per unit of land. This reduced land use has a positive impact on biodiversity and helps to preserve natural ecosystems. Secondly, raising animals for food has a substantial environmental footprint. Livestock production generates significant greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change. Animal waste also pollutes waterways and contributes to air and soil pollution. Vegetable cultivation, while not entirely without environmental impact, generally has a lower carbon footprint.

Furthermore, the ethical considerations of animal agriculture are undeniable. Many people find the practice of raising animals for

slaughter to be ethically problematic. Animals raised for food often live in confined and stressful conditions, facing physical and emotional suffering. A plant-based diet eliminates the ethical concerns associated with animal exploitation.

While a completely plant-based diet may not be feasible for everyone, reducing meat consumption and increasing the intake of plant-based foods can offer numerous benefits. By embracing a more plant-centric approach to our diets, we can contribute to a more sustainable and compassionate food system.

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.

Do it yourself.

I. Write the following :

(1) Write a letter to your class teacher, requesting her to grant you two days leave as you have to attend your cousin's wedding.

Do it yourself.

(2) Write a letter to your friend who has been ill and is in hospital, asking how he is feeling now.

Dear Akash,

I was so saddened to hear that you're not feeling well and are in the hospital. How are you feeling now?

I was really worried about you and hoping you're getting the best possible care. Is there anything at all that I can do for you? Perhaps I could bring you some books, magazines, or your favourite snacks? Maybe you'd like someone to visit and keep you company?

Please don't worry about anything else right now. Just focus on getting better. I'm thinking of you and sending you all my best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Get well soon!

With love and concern,

Abhay

- (3) Write a letter to the Commissioner of the city to draw his attention towards the need for a speed breaker in front of your school

Subject: Urgent Need for Speed Breaker in Front of our School

Dear Commissioner,

I am writing to express my grave concern regarding the alarmingly high speed of vehicles passing in front of our School. The absence of a speed breaker in this area poses a significant threat to the safety of students, teachers, and pedestrians.

During school hours, there is a constant influx of students and parents entering and exiting the school premises. The speeding vehicles create a highly dangerous situation, increasing the risk of accidents. Children are often distracted and may not be able to react quickly to oncoming traffic.

I urge you to consider the following :

Installation of a speed breaker : A prominently placed speed breaker would effectively reduce the speed of vehicles, thereby mitigating the risk of accidents.

Improved road markings : Clear and visible road markings, such as zebra crossings and speed limit signs, would enhance road safety and remind drivers to slow down.

I kindly request you to prioritize this matter and take immediate action to ensure the safety of the school community. I would be grateful for your prompt attention to this urgent issue.

Sincerely,

- (4) Write a letter to your father, asking him to send some money to you for buying books.

Do it yourself

22 Reading Comprehension

1. A. **On the basis of your reading, answer the following questions in your own words :**

Do it yourself.

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

Do it yourself.

2. A. Answer the following questions.

1. The moon.
2. The face of the moon.
3. On thieves on the garden wall; on streets, field and harbour quays; and on birds asleep in the forks of the trees.
4. The squalling cat, the squeaking mouse, the howling dog and the bat.

B. Name three words that describe sounds in this poem.

Squalling Squeaking Howling

C. Write the synonyms of the following words and frame meaningful sentences using them :

1. Glow The setting sun cast a glow of orange and pink across the sky.
2. Glare The glare from the computer screen made it difficult to read.
3. Hug The child ran to their mother and gave her a big hug.
4. Appear The magician made the rabbit appear from his hat.

23 Essay-Writing

Write the essays on the following topics.

1. Courage: The Foundation of Human Progress

Courage is not the absence of fear, but rather the triumph over it. It is the inner strength that allows individuals to face challenges, overcome obstacles, and strive for greatness. It is the driving force behind human progress, enabling us to explore new frontiers, challenge injustice, and create a better future for ourselves and generations to come.

True courage manifests in various forms. It can be the physical bravery of a soldier on the battlefield, the moral courage to stand up for one's beliefs in the face of opposition, or the emotional courage to overcome personal struggles and emerge stronger. It can be the quiet courage of everyday heroes who help others in need, or the bold courage of those who challenge the status quo and fight for change.

Courage is essential for personal growth and development. It empowers us to take risks, step outside our comfort zones, and learn from our mistakes. It allows us to embrace new experiences, pursue our passions, and live life to the fullest. Without courage, we would remain stagnant, trapped in a cycle of fear and self-doubt.

Courage is also crucial for societal progress. It is the courage of activists and reformers that drives social change, challenging injustice and fighting for equality. It is the courage of innovators and entrepreneurs that fuels economic growth and creates new opportunities. It is the courage of those who dare to dream big and strive for a better future that inspires and motivates us all.

In conclusion, courage is a fundamental human virtue that empowers us to overcome challenges, achieve our goals, and create a better world. It is the foundation of personal growth, societal progress, and human flourishing. By cultivating courage within ourselves and inspiring it in others, we can unlock our full potential and create a brighter future for all.

2. Global warming is the significant rise in Earth's average surface temperature primarily caused by human activities. The primary driver is the increase in greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, in the atmosphere. These gases trap heat from the sun, preventing it from escaping back into space, leading to a warming effect.

The consequences of global warming are far-reaching and include:

- F Rising sea levels due to the melting of glaciers and ice sheets, threatening coastal communities and ecosystems.
- F More frequent and intense heat waves, droughts, and wildfires, impacting human health, agriculture, and natural habitats.
- F Changes in precipitation patterns, leading to increased flooding in some areas and severe droughts in others.
- F Disruption of ecosystems, causing shifts in plant and animal distributions and potentially leading to species extinction.
- F Increased ocean acidification, harming marine life, particularly coral reefs and shellfish.

Addressing global warming requires a collective effort on a global scale. Key strategies include:

- F Transitioning to renewable energy sources such as solar, wind,

and hydropower, reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

- F Improving energy efficiency in buildings, transportation, and industrial processes.
- F Protecting and restoring forests, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- F Developing and deploying carbon capture and storage technologies.
- F Promoting sustainable agriculture and forestry practices.
- F Raising awareness and promoting individual actions to reduce carbon footprints.

Global warming is a complex challenge that demands urgent action. By understanding its causes, consequences, and potential solutions, we can work together to mitigate its impacts and create a more sustainable future for generations to come.

3. Education is the cornerstone of individual and societal progress. It empowers individuals with knowledge, skills, and critical thinking abilities, enabling them to navigate the complexities of the modern world and contribute meaningfully to society.

Here are some key reasons why education is vital:

Personal Growth: Education fosters intellectual curiosity, expands horizons, and cultivates a deeper understanding of the world. It empowers individuals to make informed decisions, solve problems creatively, and achieve their full potential.

Economic Prosperity: Education is a crucial factor in economic development. A skilled and educated workforce is essential for innovation, productivity, and economic growth. Education provides individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to secure better employment opportunities and improve their standard of living.

Social Development: Education promotes social cohesion and understanding. It fosters tolerance, respect for diversity, and a sense of global citizenship. Education empowers individuals to actively participate in their communities, address social issues, and contribute to a more just and equitable society.

Technological Advancement: In today's rapidly evolving technological world, education is crucial for developing the skills and knowledge necessary to adapt to new technologies and thrive in a digital age.

In conclusion, education is an invaluable asset that empowers individuals, drives economic growth, and fosters a just and equitable society. Investing in education is an investment in the future, ensuring a brighter and more prosperous tomorrow for all.

4. Peer pressure is the influence that a peer group exerts on an individual, encouraging them to conform to group norms and behaviours. This influence can be both positive and negative.

Positive Effects:

- F **Motivation and Inspiration:** Peer pressure can motivate individuals to excel academically, pursue healthy habits, and engage in positive activities like sports or community service. Seeing peers succeed can inspire individuals to strive for similar achievements.
- F **Skill Development:** Peer interaction can foster valuable social skills such as communication, cooperation, and conflict resolution. Group projects and team activities provide opportunities to learn from peers and develop essential teamwork skills.
- F **Self-Confidence:** Positive peer interactions can boost self-esteem and confidence. Feeling accepted and valued by peers can have a significant positive impact on an individual's mental and emotional well-being.

Negative Effects:

- F **Risky Behaviours:** Peer pressure can lead individuals to engage in risky behaviors such as substance abuse, bullying, or criminal activity. The desire to fit in or gain acceptance can override an individual's better judgment.
- F **Academic Decline:** Peer pressure can negatively impact academic performance. Students may feel pressured to prioritize social activities over studies, leading to lower grades and decreased motivation.
- F **Mental Health Issues:** Negative peer pressure can contribute to anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem. Constant comparison to peers can create feelings of inadequacy and insecurity.
- F **Loss of Identity:** The pressure to conform can lead individuals to suppress their own individuality and adopt the values and

behaviours of their peer group, even if they don't align with their own beliefs.

Coping with Peer Pressure:

- F **Developing Strong Self-Esteem:** Building self-confidence and a strong sense of self-worth helps individuals resist negative peer pressure.
- F **Assertiveness Training:** Learning to assert oneself and communicate boundaries effectively is crucial in navigating social situations.
- F **Developing a Strong Support System:** Having a strong support system of family and friends can provide guidance and encouragement.
- F **Identifying Positive Peer Groups:** Surrounding oneself with positive and supportive peers can minimize exposure to negative influences.

Peer pressure is an inevitable part of social interaction. By understanding its potential effects and developing effective coping strategies, individuals can navigate social situations successfully and make choices that align with their own values and goals.

1 The Sentence

- A. Make changes in the given sentences as instructed in the brackets :**
1. What a poor speaker she is!
 2. The garden is beautiful.
 3. It was such a terrible accident!
 4. She did not enjoy the party last night.
 5. Hand over your book to me today.
 6. Do not bring me your trouble.
 7. What a good combination thinking and writing is!
 8. Are there four lawyers standing there?
- B. Read the following sentences and state what kind they are – simple, compound or complex sentences :**
1. compound 2. simple 3. complex 4. compound
 5. compound 6. complex 7. compound 8. complex
 9. complex 10. compound
- C. Underline the subject and circle the predicate in the following sentences :**
1. The earth's land 2. One big deep ocean
 3. So many oceans and seas 4. You
 5. The original land mass 6. These pieces
 7. Their movement 8. an encyclopedia

2 Noun

- A. Write the names of the following, using proper nouns :**
Do yourself
- B. Rewrite the titles of these books or films, using capital letters wherever necessary.**
1. The adventures of Tom Sawyers
 2. The wolf and the seven little kids
 3. The golden goose
 4. Harry Potter and the chamber of secrets

C. Underline the proper nouns and circle the common nouns in the following sentences :

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

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

1. desert
2. bakery
3. studio
4. factory
5. tannery

E. 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 :

1. sheep
2. cattle
3. bananas
4. ship
5. lions
6. trees

F. Choose the correct collective noun from the box and fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you :

1. pack
2. flock
3. bouquet
4. fleet
5. regiment
6. board
7. swarm
8. squad

G. Fill in the blanks with nouns of your own :

1. policemen
2. stationery
3. classroom
4. freedom fighters
5. audience
6. ego

H. Identify whether the following nouns are countable or uncountable.

1. Neeraj - Uncountable laughter - Uncountable
room - Countable
2. money - Countable car - Countable
3. glass - Countable
4. teacher - Uncountable politeness - Uncountable
5. Mala - Uncountable ice-cream - Uncountable
bar of chocolate - Countable
6. pair of scissors - Countable hair - Uncountable

3 Pronouns

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

1. me 2. his 3. who 4. them 5. me

B. In column A the sentences are 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 :

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

4 Adjectives

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

1. which 2. those 3. any 4. what 5. substantial 6. every

B. Complete the table given below :

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. great | greater | greatest |
| 2. wise | wiser | wisest |
| 3. bright | brighter | brightest |
| 4. high | higher | highest |
| 5. bad | worse | worst |
| 6. good | better | best |

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

1. most precious 2. higher, cooler 3. big 4. worse
5. upper 6. nearest 7. wisest, most efficient
8. thicker

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

1. some 2. a little 3. neither 4. any 5. more
6. much 7. many 8. none 9. plenty of

5 Verb

A. Here are a couple of sentences identify the verbs used in it :

1. cooking 2. talking 3. running 4. make
5. Finish 6. concentrate 7. solve 8. is

B. Below are the few sentences, find whether the verb is transitive or intransitive :

1. advised (Transitive)
2. invited (Transitive)
3. waited (Intransitive)
4. send (Transitive)
5. changed (Intransitive)
6. discuss (Transitive)

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb from the options :

1. playing
2. writing
3. wanted
4. helped
5. assisting

6 Adverbs

A. Pick out the adverbs in the following sentences and state their kind :

1. next week - Adverb of time
2. well - Adverb of manner
3. just - Adverb of time
4. often - Adverb of frequency
5. happily - Adverb of manner
6. extremely - Adverb of degree
7. everywhere - Adverb of place
8. there - Adverb of place

B. Insert the given adverbs in their normal positions :

1. Ritu smiled happily.
2. She went downstairs to the door.
3. She later went to the hostel.
4. He always shouts at me.
5. She barely reached in time.
6. When did mother reach home?
7. You go there!
8. I will certainly join the group.

C. Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverbs. One has been done for you.

1. happily
2. angrily
3. carelessly
4. awfully
5. wonderfully
6. quietly

7 Auxiliary Verbs

A. Fill in the blanks with primary auxiliaries :

1. has 2. have 3. are 4. is 5. am 6. was
7. were 8. is

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals :

1. can 2. could 3. may 4. may 5. shall 6. will
7. will 8. ought to

8 Finite and Non-Finite Verbs

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

1. Taming 2. was arrested 3. bought 4. demolished
5. has 6. helped, cooling

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.

Do yourself

C. Look at the picture and make meaningful sentences using infinitives as shown. One has been done for you.

1. The boy climbed the tree to rescue the cat.
2. The cat stuck in the tree was unable to come down.
3. The cat afraid began to climb up higher.
4. The boy stuck too and called father to help.

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

1. Asking questions is easier than answering them.
2. Singing to herself was her chief delight.
3. Buying a good pair of jeans is not easy.
4. Sleeping in the class is not a good idea.

E. Underline the participle in each of the following sentences. Say whether it is present, perfect or past.

1. Hearing - Present Participle

2. Seeing - Present Participle
3. Having filled - Perfect Participle
4. Having played - Perfect Participle
5. Had - Past Participle

F. Combine the following sentences using participle and write in the space provided :

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 the rooms, the peon went out.
5. Having deposited the fee, Sohan returned.

G. Tick (3) the verb which is in agreement with its subjects.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1. makes | 2. was | 3. are | 4. has | 5. is |
| 6. is | 7. have | 8. are | 9. are | 10. have |
| 11. has | 12. has | 13. is | 14. are | 15. is |

9 Prepositions

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

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. by, with | 2. besides | 3. of | 4. at | 5. of |
| 6. in | 7. with | 8. of | | |

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

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. to, in | 2. in, near | 3. on | 4. of | 5. of |
| 6. from | 7. of | | | |

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.

Do yourself.

10 Conjunctions

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

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. because | 2. yet | 3. yet | 4. otherwise |
| 5. as | 6. whether | | |

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

1. Hurry up or you will miss the bus.
2. You can take a sandwich or a bun.
3. Neither he can speak nor he can hear.
4. All must listen as well as obey.
5. Mohit and Mamta went to the hospital.
6. The teacher teaches well but students don't pay attention.

11 The Tense : Present

A. Change the following sentences as directed.

1. Maria never gets up at 6 o'clock.
2. Does she laugh loudly?
3. My father drives a car.
4. Many people like to drink coffee.
5. Doesn't he shave before having breakfast.

B. Fill in the blanks with Present Tense forms of the verbs in the brackets :

1. play 2. goes 3. are 4. takes 5. sleeps

C. Change the following sentences as directed. Use present continuous tense only.

1. We are not going for a movie.
2. The hunter is killing the lion.
3. Is the police taking a round?
4. The fisherman is catching fish.
5. He is sleeping at this time.

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

1. are ploughing 2. is worshipping 3. are working
4. is getting 5. is raining

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

1. has arrested 2. have arrived 3. has beared
4. has broken 5. have cleaned

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

1. I have been living in Delhi for two years.
2. I have been taking treatment of Dr. Khanna for seven days.
3. My family has been living in the city since 2001.
4. I have been learning to speak English for three months.
5. I have been playing chess with my friends since the age of 12 .

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

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 10 days.
5. Our coach has been training us since march.

12 The Tense : Past

A. In past indefinite tense complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. played
2. did, help
3. loved
4. ploughed
5. rained

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

1. goes
2. met
3. took
4. worked
5. walked

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.

1. send
2. used, was raining
3. brushing
4. called

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

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 watching the play and was very happy.
5. The child was weeping but the mother was not listening to him.

E. Change each of the following sentences into the past perfect tense, make other necessary changes too. One has been done for you.

2. We had never seen such an intelligent boy.
3. He had not received your letter.
4. We had seen this circus in May last year.
5. Marina had never seen such an exciting scene.
6. All the shopkeeper had closed their shops.

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.

1. came, went
2. had been waiting
3. had been crying
4. had known
5. had dreaming, cried

13 The Tense : Future

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 :

1. will have been watering
2. will have rejoiced
3. will have received
4. will be distributing
5. will have been depositing
6. will have knocked
7. will have stayed

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

Do yourself

14 Direct and Indirect Speech

A. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Ravi said that he was glad to be with them that day.
2. Aakash 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.

B. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. She told me that I was a nice fellow.

2. The doctor told 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.

C. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

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 ago.
4. The teacher said that she was busy then.
5. He said that he had met that man two days before.

D. Change the following Direct Speech statements into Indirect Speech.

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 belonged to no religion.

E. Change the following questions into indirect speech :

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.

F. Report the following in indirect speech :

1. She warn the stranger to go away.
2. I asked John to come there.
3. He ordered his friend to run away.
4. Mohan asked me to switch on the lights.
5. She advised Jack to mind his business.

G. Report the following sentences in indirect speech :

1. She wished that child might get success.

2. The hermit blessed the God might bring peace in our life.
3. The old man wished me that God would help me.
4. She cried out in grief that the devilish cat had killed all her hens.
5. She exclaimed to her husband that she didn't believe the news.

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

1. I told John that I had seen the Taj Mahal.
2. Razia told Abdul that she didn't like meat.
3. She told her husband that her father would come 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.

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

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.

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

1. The teacher requested the boys to look at the blackboard.
2. The old man requested me to kindly help him cross the road.
3. The teacher ordered the boys to stand up.
4. The angry teacher ordered the naughty boy to get out.
5. His mother advised him not to answer his teacher back.

K. Change the following exclamations into indirect speech :

1. The driver exclaimed to us that it was bad luck that the train had left.
2. He exclaimed that I was a fool.
3. He greeted me Good morning.
4. The thief exclaimed to me that I would send him to prison.
5. He exclaimed to me that my dog had killed his cat.

L. Report the following wishes in indirect speech :

1. The hermit prayed that God might save the country.
2. My grandmother blessed me that I might become a very rich man.

3. She wished me that God might help me.
4. She cursed the killer that he might go to the dogs.
5. The beggar wished us health and wealth.

15 Active and Passive Voice

A. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

1. Elders are obeyed by Ram.
2. You are not hated by Mohan.
3. Our work has been completed by us.
4. A beautiful painting had been made by you.
5. The poor should be helped by her.

B. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

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.

C. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Where was your purse found by you?
2. How this problem is being solved by you?
3. Why are their lessons not being learned by them?
4. When was you invited by Ram?
5. By whom a letter is being written?

E. Now change the following sentences into passive voice :

1. Let a letter be written.
2. Let it be done.
3. You are advised to always help others.
4. You are advised to obey elders.
5. You are requested not to smoke.
6. You are advised to walk to the left.

F. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

1. A mistake is made by Ram.
2. The rules are followed by us.
3. Her lesson is not learned 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.

G. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Good news is expected by us.
2. The teacher were praised by the principal.
3. An essay was written by the boys.
4. You are advised to speak fluently.
5. You are advised to be honest and to work hard.

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

Now correct the following sentences.

1. The pen was bought by him.
2. Food can be made by mother.
3. The boys were punished by the teacher.
4. Mohan was insulted by me.
5. The peon is being called by her.

16 Phrasal Verb

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.

1. His business was going on well, but all of a sudden it started running down.
2. The other day, I came across my old teacher accidentally at the mall.
3. My uncle is running for the election for the office of the president of the Society Welfare Association.
4. The burglars broke into the house quickly at night. They entered through the kitchen.
5. The kidnapper held the child at a secret place, but somehow the child break out.

17 Idioms and Proverbs

A. Write the meaning of the following idioms and also use in the sentences.

1. **Hit the nail on the head**

F Meaning: To accurately describe or identify something; to say or do exactly the right thing.

F Example: "The detective hit the nail on the head when he suggested the butler was the murderer."

2. **Get out of hand**

F Meaning: To become uncontrollable or unmanageable.

F Example: "The children got out of hand at the party, running around and screaming."

3. **To burn the midnight oil**

F Meaning: To work or study late into the night.

F Example: "The students were burning the midnight oil to prepare for their exams."

4. **It is always the darkest before dawn**

F Meaning: Things often seem worst just before they start to improve.

F Example: "I know things are tough right now, but remember it's always the darkest before dawn. Better days are coming."

5. **Pull the last straw**

F Meaning: To be the final unpleasant event that causes someone to lose their temper or patience.

F Example: "Having to work overtime on a weekend was the last straw, and I finally quit my job."

6. **Get the show on the road**

F Meaning: To begin an activity or event without further delay.

F Example: "Let's get the show on the road! We're already behind schedule."

7. **Know which way the wind blows**

F Meaning: To be aware of and understand the prevailing opinion or situation.

F Example: "She's a very perceptive person and always knows which way the wind blows, so she's never caught off guard."

B. Use the following proverbs in the sentences :

1. Since the investors funded the project, they will ultimately "call the tune" and decide how it's managed.

2. Trying to escape the noisy street, he ran into a construction site. It was truly a case of "out of the frying pan and into the fire."
3. If you start your day with a good workout, you've already "well begun" and will likely feel more productive throughout the day.
4. Before making a major career change, it's crucial to "look before you leap" and carefully consider the potential risks and rewards.
5. The farmer knew he had to "make hay when the sun shines" and work tirelessly during the good weather to ensure a successful harvest.
6. I know the food isn't gourmet, but "beggars can't be choosers" when you're hungry and someone offers you a meal.
7. Despite the initial setbacks, the project was ultimately a success. As they say, "all is well that ends well".
8. Desperate to find a solution, he was grasping at any opportunity, like a "drowning man catching at all straws".

18 Vocabulary

A. Write the antonyms of the following words :

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. rich | 2. fake | 3. unfair | 4. dark |
| 5. short | 6. light | 7. enemy | 8. unusual |
| 9. protect | 10. lend | 11. irritation | 12. interior |
| 13. exclude | 14. pessimist | | |

B. Write the synonyms of the following words :

1. public, assembly, crowd
2. good faith, genuine, authentic
3. persuade, influence, re-educate
4. alliance, combination, partnership
5. faint, pass out, fall down
6. dedication, devotion, responsibility
7. progress, growth, improvement
8. problem, difficulty, puzzle
9. sympathy, compassion, pity
10. fall unconscious, black out, pass out
11. genuine, authentic, actual

12. indigenous, local, endemic
13. memorize, retain, grasp
14. unhappy, depressed, miserable

19 One Word for Many

A. Write down five words that end with 'ine' and deal with animals.

One has been done for you :

1. canine 2. feline 3. bovine 4. leonine 5. vulpine

B. Write down four words that end with the suffix 'ist' and write their meanings : [Answer may vary]

Artist - A person who practices an art, such as painting, sculpture or music.

Scientist - A person who conducts scientific research.

Journalist - A person who writes for newspaper or magazines.

Activist - A person who compaigns to bring about political or social change.

C. Write down four words that begin with the prefix 'im' and write their meanings : [Answer may vary]

Impossible - not possible; cannot be done or achieved

Impatient - unable to wait calmly.

Impartial - Fair and just; not favoring one side over another.

Improbable - Not likely to be true or to happen.

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.

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (g) | 2. (i) | 3. (f) | 4. (q) | 5. (h) | 6. (n) | 7. (t) |
| 8. (k) | 9. (p) | 10. (r) | 11. (c) | 12. (o) | 13. (j) | 14. (a) |
| 15. (e) | 16. (l) | 17. (s) | 18. (b) | 19. (m) | 20. (d) | |

20 Metaphor and Simile

A. Use these similes in sentences of your own.

1. "as pretty as a rose": The little girl was as pretty as a rose, with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes.

2. **“as poor as a church mouse”**: After losing his job, he was left as poor as a church mouse, struggling to make ends meet.
3. **“as deaf as a door post”**: He pretended to be as deaf as a door post when his wife started nagging him about the messy garage.
4. **“as black as coal”**: The night sky was as black as coal, with not a single star visible.
5. **“as hard as nails”**: The old man was as hard as nails, having lived through many hardships in his life.
6. **“as white as snow”**: The bride wore a gown that was as white as snow, shimmering in the sunlight.
7. **“as clear as crystal”**: The instructions were as clear as crystal, leaving no room for confusion.
8. **“as green as grass”**: The young boy was as green as grass when it came to driving, having just gotten his license.
9. **“as wise as an owl”**: The old professor was as wise as an owl, offering insightful advice to his students.
10. **“as proud as a peacock”**: She strutted down the runway, as proud as a peacock, showcasing her beautiful new dress.

B. Make sentences using these metaphors :

1. **“a lion in battle”**: The general led his troops into battle, fighting like a lion against the enemy.
2. **“hit the books”**: It’s exam week, so I need to hit the books all night to prepare.
3. **“a ray of hope”**: The news of the breakthrough in cancer research offered a ray of hope to millions of patients.
4. **“a nine to five job”**: After years of freelancing, she finally landed a nine to five job with a stable income.
5. **“gleam of delight”**: A gleam of delight appeared in her eyes as she unwrapped the long-awaited gift.
6. **“nitpicking”**: My mother is always nitpicking about the cleanliness of my room, finding fault with the smallest things.
7. **“star of the team”**: He was the star of the team, scoring most of the goals and leading them to victory.
8. **“cover your bases”**: Before making a decision, it’s important to cover your bases and consider all possible outcomes.

9. **“heart of stone”**: The villain in the story had a heart of stone, showing no mercy to his enemies.
10. **“blood from a turnip”**: Trying to get information out of him was like trying to squeeze blood from a turnip - it was impossible.

21 Word Formation

A. Form antonyms from the following words by adding prefixes and write in the space provided.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. disadvantage | 2. immature |
| 3. insufficient | 4. untidy |
| 5. irregular | 6. unforgettable |
| 7. unreliable | 8. uncooperative |

B. Form verb from the following words by adding prefixes and write in the space provided :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. enable | 2. embody | 3. overdo | 4. forebear |
| 5. forehear | 6. enrage | 7. forsake | 8. empower |

C. Form new words using the suffixes given in the above table and write in the space provided.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. noticeable | 2. reversible | 3. useful | 4. supremacy |
| 5. involvement | 6. manageable | 7. generosity | 8. occurrence |
| 9. monstrous | 10. labourer | 11. adoration | 12. sensible |

D. Form nouns from the following words by using suffixes given in the above table and write in the space provided.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. baker | 2. sailor | 3. wisdom | 4. martyrdom |
| 5. friendship | 6. lordship | 7. stealth | 8. community |
| 9. beggar | 10. lawyer | | |

E. Form adjectives from the following words by using suffixes given in the above table and write in the space provided.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. boyish | 2. perishable | 3. wholesome |
| 4. awesome | 5. noteworthy | 6. blameworthy |
| 7. ladylike | 8. digestible | 9. sinful |
| 10. ominous | | |

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

1. Textbook, Blackboard
2. Green house, Softball
3. Walking stick, Swimming pool
4. Overcoat, Inside job
5. Drawback, Lookout
6. Outgrow, Overhear
7. Sky blue, Heart-breaking
8. Time consuming, Record-breaking
9. Bitter-sweet, Red-hot
10. Well-known, Hard-working
11. Daydream, Home school
12. Whitewash, Blackout
13. Overcome, Undergo

22 Letter Writing

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. You are Rajesh, residing at 3A, Rajkot Apartments, New Delhi.

From,

3A, Rajkot Apartments,
New Delhi.

Date: 01-12-20xx

To,

The Police Inspector,
Rajkot,
New Delhi.

Subject: Complaint Regarding Loudspeaker Nuisance

Sir/Madam,

This letter is to formally complain about the persistent use of

loudspeakers in our locality, despite the government ban. The incessant noise emanating from these loudspeakers is causing significant disruption to my studies and the peace of our neighbourhood.

The noise levels are particularly high during late evenings. This constant disturbance is not only affecting my concentration but also impacting the sleep and well-being of other residents, especially children and elderly people.

I request you to kindly take immediate action to address this issue. I urge you to:

Investigate the sources of the noise: Identify the individuals or organizations responsible for using loudspeakers without proper authorization.

Issue strict warnings: Advise the violators of the government's ban and the potential legal consequences.

Take necessary action: Initiate legal proceedings against those who continue to violate the ban.

I hope that you will take this matter seriously and take appropriate steps to ensure the peace and tranquillity of our neighbourhood.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Rajesh

- B. Imagine you bought a magazine and found pages in it missing. The stationer refused to accept or change the magazine. Write a letter of complaint to the publisher whose office is at 45, Shivaji Road, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune, requesting him to look into the matter.**

From,

Sector 32,

Pune

Date: 03-01-20xx

To,

The Publisher,

Meraki

45, Shivaji Road,

Deccan Gymkhana,

Pune.

Subject: Complaint Regarding Missing Pages in Meraki

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my disappointment and lodge a complaint regarding a copy of Meraki, Issue No. 2220005, Date of Issue: 011-01-20xx that I purchased on 02-01-20xx from Jain Stationery, Pune.

Upon receiving the magazine, I discovered that 8 pages were missing from the publication, specifically 9 to 16. This significantly diminishes the value and enjoyment of the magazine.

I immediately returned to Jain Stationery to report the issue and request a replacement. However, the stationer refused to accept the defective magazine or provide a replacement.

I request you to kindly investigate this matter and take appropriate action. I would appreciate it if you could either:

- Replace the defective magazine with a complete copy.
- Refund the amount paid for the magazine.

I have attached a copy of the receipt for your reference. I look forward to your prompt response and resolution to this issue.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Ajay

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

Hostel Room No. 7

Maruti Public School

Date: July 22, 20xx

My Dearest Sister,

How are you doing, my sweet sister? I hope you are taking good care of yourself and studying hard. I miss you so much here at the hostel!

It feels so lonely here without you. I remember all the fun we used to have – playing games, sharing our secrets, and teasing each other. I especially miss your delicious cooking!

I'm trying my best to focus on my studies, but it's not the same without you around to encourage me. I miss our late-night chats and the silly arguments we used to have.

Please write back soon and tell me all about what you've been up to. I can't wait to hear from you.

Take care of yourself and keep smiling.

Lots of love,

Your loving brother,

Rajesh

23 Diary Entry

- A. Imagine yourself as a school bag. Write a diary entry on a 'A rainy day of a school bag'.**

July 5th, 20xx

"Pitter patter... pitter patter..." That's how my day began today. Rain. Glorious, refreshing rain! I could feel the first few drops hitting my canvas, sending a shiver down my spine. My owner, Rosy, was already getting excited. She pulled out her bright yellow raincoat and those shiny, new rain boots. I, on the other hand, braced myself for the inevitable.

The walk to school was an adventure. We splashed through puddles, sending waves of water flying. I felt the cool rain soaking into my fabric, a little dampness creeping in. Rosy, however, seemed oblivious, her face lit up with pure joy.

In the classroom, things got a little chaotic. My owner, along with her classmates, couldn't stop talking about the rain. The teacher had to remind them to focus, but the excitement was palpable. I could feel the dampness seeping into my books and notebooks. I hoped they wouldn't get damaged.

During recess, we watched the rain from the window. The world outside looked magical, everything washed clean and sparkling. I wished I could experience the rain too, but I guess I'll have to settle for these second-hand thrills.

The walk back home was even more exciting than the one to school. We raced through the puddles, trying to create the biggest splashes. I got soaked, but I didn't mind. It was an exhilarating experience.

Back home, Rosy carefully wiped me down with a towel, trying to dry me as much as possible. I was exhausted but happy. It had been

a memorable day, a day filled with rain, joy, and a little bit of mud. I can't wait for the next rainy day!

P.S. I hope my books and notebooks are okay. I'm a little worried about them.

24 Report Writing

A. Write a newspaper report on 'A Candle Light March'.

Candlelight March Held to Protest against Rising Pollution

Meerut, January 25: A large crowd gathered in the heart of the city yesterday evening for a candlelight march to protest against the alarming rise in air and water pollution. The march, organized by People of India, saw the participation of residents from all walks of life, including students, teachers, and concerned citizens.

Marchers carried placards with slogans like "Save our Earth," "Breathe Clean Air," and "Say No to Pollution." They demanded stricter enforcement of environmental regulations, increased awareness campaigns, and a shift towards sustainable practices.

Yash Agarwal, a well-known environmental activist, addressed the gathering, emphasizing the urgent need for collective action to combat the growing environmental crisis. "We cannot afford to ignore the devastating impact of pollution on our health and the environment," he said. "We need to hold our government and industries accountable and demand a cleaner, healthier future for ourselves and generations to come."

The candlelight march culminated at Ghantaghar, where participants observed a moment of silence to reflect on the urgency of the situation. The organizers expressed their gratitude to the public for their overwhelming support and urged them to continue raising awareness and advocating for environmental protection.

This event serves as a strong reminder of the collective responsibility we all share in safeguarding our planet and ensuring a sustainable future for all.

25 Notice Writing

A. You are the secretary of the Adventure Club in your school. Write a notice to inform the students about a trekking adventure that the

club is organizing near Nainital in September.

Do yourself.

- B. A newspaper report revealed certain startling facts. More than 50% students were found to be anaemic, 70% students suffered from weak eyesight and were underweight. Doctors said it was due to bad food habits and lack of nutritious food. Write a notice about the health check-up camp organizing in your school next week.**

Do yourself.

26 Article Writing

Maggi decides to write an article for the newspaper to let other children know the fun children had in earlier times at school. Write the article on her behalf.

The Good Old Days: Schooling in the Past

By Maggi

My grandparents often tell me stories about their school days, and they seem so different from mine! Back then, schools were simpler places. There were no fancy computers or interactive whiteboards. Instead, classrooms were filled with the sound of chalk scratching on the blackboard and the rustle of pages in textbooks.

Students used to sit in rows, and discipline was much stricter. They had to learn by rote, memorizing poems and long multiplication tables. There were no field trips to museums or amusement parks. Instead, they had to spend their recess time playing traditional games like hopscotch, marbles, and hide-and-seek.

Physical education was all about sports like cricket, football, and volleyball. There were no fancy gyms or specialized trainers. Students learned to play these sports on their own, developing teamwork and sportsmanship.

School life was more about learning from books and teachers. There were fewer distractions, and students had to rely more on their own creativity and imagination.

While I enjoy the technology and resources available to me today, I can't help but feel a little nostalgic for those simpler times. It

must have been a unique experience to grow up in a world without the constant buzz of technology.

27 Reading Comprehension

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

1. China 2. Luzon 3. warm 4. of bamboo

B. Describe the houses on the Phillipine islands.

Do yourself

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

Do yourself

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

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

Answer the following questions.

- Rain is wet. Rain is white. Rain is a puddle and a leak in the sky.
- Rain makes us happy and makes things grow. When rain comes in winter, sometimes it is snow! The rain and the sun together make a rainbow. Rain can be gentle and rain can be wild. It can wet the Earth and make it smell good. It can flood the Earth and make houses and people swim.
- It makes them feel like blowing soap bubbles. It makes them run out to play in the rain and sail paper boats in the puddles.
- Rain makes mothers scream and shout. 'Come inside, at once.'
"Don't wet the carpet."
"Don't bring your muddy shoes into the house."
- Rain treats the rich and the poor alike. Rain brings out umbrellas of every size. Rain makes us poetic, hungry and wise.

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

The jeep lurched forward, its tires crunching on the gravel path that snaked through the dense jungle. Excitement crackled in the air, a mixture of anticipation and a healthy dose of apprehension. We, a family of four, were embarking on a jungle safari, a long-cherished dream finally coming to fruition.

My heart pounded against my ribs as we ventured deeper into the emerald green canopy. Sunlight filtered through the leaves, creating dappled shadows that danced on the forest floor. Monkeys swung from branches, their calls echoing through the stillness. A colorful array of birds flitted amongst the foliage, their vibrant plumage a feast for the eyes.

Suddenly, our driver, a seasoned veteran of the jungle, slowed the jeep. "Look!" he whispered, pointing towards a patch of dense undergrowth. A majestic tiger, its stripes blending seamlessly with the foliage, was stalking its prey. We held our breath, mesmerized by its grace and power. The tiger, seemingly oblivious to our presence, disappeared into the thick undergrowth, leaving us breathless and awestruck.

As the day progressed, we encountered a diverse range of wildlife. Elephants lumbered along the path, their young ones playfully frolicking beside them. A herd of deer grazed peacefully in a nearby clearing, their eyes alert for any sign of danger. We spotted a python slithering through the tall grass, its scales shimmering in the sunlight.

The jungle, with its symphony of sounds and its vibrant tapestry of life, was a world unto itself. It was a place where time seemed to slow down, where the worries of everyday life faded into insignificance. We left the jungle at dusk, our hearts filled with wonder and a profound sense of respect for the incredible biodiversity that thrived within its depths.

The safari was more than just a thrilling adventure; it was an unforgettable experience that instilled in us a deep appreciation for the natural world and a renewed commitment to its conservation.

B. Write an essay on Saina Nehwal.

Saina Nehwal: A Badminton Legend

Saina Nehwal is an Indian badminton player who has made significant contributions to the sport in India. She is the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal in badminton, capturing the bronze at the 2012 London Olympics.

Born on March 17, 1990, in Hisar, Haryana, Saina's journey to badminton stardom began at a young age. Her parents, both former badminton players, instilled in her a love for the sport. The family moved to Hyderabad when Saina was eight, and she began training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium.

Saina's talent shone early on. She won the national junior championship in 2004 and the BWF World Junior Championships in 2008. She made her Olympic debut at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, and while she didn't win a medal then, it was a valuable experience.

The 2012 London Olympics marked a turning point in her career. Saina's bronze medal win ignited a wave of badminton enthusiasm across India. She became a role model for aspiring athletes, proving that with dedication and hard work, even seemingly impossible dreams can be achieved.

Saina's career has been filled with numerous accolades. She has won over 24 international titles, including eleven Superseries titles. She also reached the World No. 1 ranking in 2015, becoming the only Indian woman to achieve this feat.

Beyond her sporting achievements, Saina is admired for her sportsmanship, determination, and humility. She has been a flagbearer for Indian badminton, inspiring a generation of young players to take up the sport.

In conclusion, Saina Nehwal is a true legend of Indian badminton. Her Olympic medal, numerous titles, and World No. 1 ranking are testaments to her exceptional talent and dedication. More importantly, she has inspired millions with her journey, proving that with passion and perseverance, dreams can indeed become reality.

1 Parts of Speech

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

1. adjective 2. verb 3. adjective 4. adverb
5. adjective 6. adverb 7. adjective 8. adjective

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

1. conjunction 2. preposition 3. preposition
4. adverb 5. conjunction 6. conjunction
7. preposition 8. 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.

1. adjective 2. adverb 3. adjective 4. adverb
5. adjective 6. adverb 7. preposition 8. 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.

1. adjective 2. preposition 3. conjunction
4. pronoun 5. adverb 6. verb
7. pronoun 8. adverb

2 Sentence

A. Change these sentences as directed.

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.

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

1. What she loves to do?
2. Why she is very angry with me?
3. Why is she scared?
4. Who spread out to look for the thief?

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

1. What a poor speaker she is!
2. Write a letter today.
3. It is a beautiful garden.
4. What a horrible accident was it!

D. Identify the following as simple, complex or compound sentences.

Write the type of each sentence in the space against it.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. compound | 2. complex | 3. complex |
| 4. complex | 5. complex | 6. compound |
| 7. compound | 8. compound | |

E. Convert the following simple sentences into complex sentences.

1. After the rain had stopped, we went to school.
2. One who is honest is always fearless.
3. Since he is too careless, he cannot win a prize.
4. If you want to be healthy, get up at 5 am.
5. Since he was lucky, he escaped the injury.
6. We saw a lion that was limping.
7. Although honest people are often truthful, they often suffer.
8. John, who is enjoying the cool water, is swimming in the river.
9. Mona, who is often restless, makes a noise in the class.

F. Convert the following complex sentences into simple sentences.

1. I know he is a very intelligent boy.
2. He is certainly selfish.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. Do you know the time of his arrival?
5. I have no money to help you.
6. Despite being rich, he lives a simple life.
7. You must work very hard to succeed.

G. Convert the following simple sentences into compound sentences.

1. He must run fast and catch the train.
2. He is weak but he can run fast.
3. The moon had risen, and we went for a stroll.
4. He is wealthy but he is unhappy.
5. He made a mistake and he could not progress.

H. Convert the following compound sentences into simple sentences.

1. This pen is cheap and durable.
2. The bank failure ruined many people.
3. Despite being poor, he is not a miser.
4. You must make haste to be on time.
5. My wife's death left me alone.

3 **Phrase**

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

1. She is a lady of great wealth.
2. The ancient castle, built of stone, stood majestically on the hill.
3. The stranded hikers, in great difficulty, signaled for help.
4. The strong winds blew the leaves to the ground.
5. He held the suspicious packages at arm's length.
6. The teacher spoke in a loud voice to get the student's attention.
7. Reading books is a wonderful way to expand your knowledge.
8. The boys enjoyed playing cricket in the park.
9. Birds of a feather flock together, the saying goes.

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

1. It is the flag of India.
2. Nitika is a girl with blue-eyes
3. Monorama has a face that is smiling.
4. Sachin put on trousers made of cotton.
5. Soldiers of India are very brave.
6. Clouds of grey colour spread over the sky.

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

1. The top of the mountain was snowy.
2. Nelson was a fearless boy.
3. It is a yellow flower.

4. Parul has a woolen skirt.

D. Match the adverb phrases with the correct adverbs.

1. (g) 2. (e) 3. (h) 4. (a) 5. (f) 6. (d) 7. (c)
8. (b)

E. Rewrite the adverbs given in colour with adverb phrases and rewrite each sentences.

1. Send them to any place.
2. I hope that he will come shortly.
3. He speaks in a politely manner.
4. Our soldiers fought with great bravery.
5. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

F. Underline the noun phrase in each sentences.

1. bad boys
2. stealing the money
3. to come again.
4. to do such a thing
5. slow and steady
6. answer any question

G. Expand the circled nouns in each sentence into a noun phrase by adding the given words. One has been done for you.

2. There's a beautiful girl.

There's a beautiful girl wearing a long skirt.

There's a beautiful girl wearing a long skirt teaching kids in a class.

3. There's is a tall boy.

There's is a tall boy with an umbrella.

There's is a tall boy standing with an umbrella at the bus stop.

4 Clause

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

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.

2. Pratap hopes that he will clear the interview easily.
3. While standing in the heavy downpour, the crow shook its head.
4. When he returned, he found a letter at the door.
5. In her previous house, that had big windows, she lived happily.

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.

2. He found a place to keep it.
3. I heard of her success in her mission.
4. On her late arrival, he is sure to pick up a quarrel.
5. On reaching home, he found the house locked.

D. Complete these sentences by adding noun clauses.

1. Ram believes that he is the most intelligent boy in the class.
2. Madhuri is not interested in what others think of her.
3. Ask her if she can come to the party.
4. The question is whether he will agree to help us.
5. Amit was opposed to the idea that we should go on the picnic.
6. The sports teacher said that we should practise regularly.

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

1. It is certain that he will pass the examination.
2. It is pointless to argue with him.
3. It is true that the earth revolves around the sun.
4. It was on Sundays that we used to go for a picnic.
5. It is seen that hard work always pays off.
6. It is a fact that honesty is the best policy.

F. Supply suitable adjectives clauses :

1. The children who obey their parents get rewards.
2. Radhika knows Payal, who lives next door.
3. The tower that stand tall in Delhi is the Qutub Minar.
4. I have a bicycle that is red in colour.
5. Vikas, who is very intelligent, stood first in the class.

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

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 smiles 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.

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

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

1. when the class is over - Adverb clause of Time.
2. where we liked - Adverb clause of Place
3. so that the rainwater might not come in - Adverb clause of purpose
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 in all the subjects - Adverb clause of Result

J. Complete the sentences by adding adverb clauses.

1. He could not catch the train because he was late
2. Please do not go anywhere until I come back
3. You cannot leave the country unless you have a valid passport.
4. He was so good at tennis that he won the championship.
5. I could not hear the news because there was too much noise.
6. You can come over to my house whenever you like.

5 Verb

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

1. toddled
2. swooped
3. scampered
4. flapped
5. crept
6. waddled
7. trotted
8. glided
9. flew

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

1. raged
2. pattered
3. rumbled
4. howled
5. flashed

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate transitive verbs :

1. bought
2. narrated
3. ate
4. locked
5. kept
6. took
7. finished
8. read
9. sent
10. wrote
11. painted
12. started

D. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. His heart overflowed with love.
2. While walking in the garden, she was bitten by a snake.
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 never will tell a lie.
7. Being a fine day, we went for a picnic.
8. Entering the room, I noticed the light was quite dim.

6 Non-Finite Verb

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

1. laughing - gerund
2. to obey - infinitive
3. looking - gerund
4. to be - infinitive
5. clearing - gerund
6. riding - gerund
7. hearing - participle
8. confusing - gerund

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

1. ask
2. to live
3. use
4. to accept
5. to go, make, go
6. to visit
7. to know
8. to have

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

1. to eat
2. to buy
3. complaining
4. getting
5. to answer
6. being

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

1. helping
2. running
3. parked
4. talking
5. fought, depressing
6. disowned
7. regained
8. reached

7 Determiner

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

1. an
2. an, the
3. a,
4. the, the

B. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. The more one has the more one wants.
2. This is the most useful book on the subject.
3. The boy who won the first prize is my brother.
4. Belgium is a European country.

C. Correct the following sentences :

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

D. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words :

1. (a) every (b) each (c) every
2. (a) some (b) any (c) any
3. (a) whole (b) all (c) all
4. (a) a few (b) few (c) few
5. (a) a little (b) little (c) little

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

1. a few 2. a few 3. a little 4. a few 5. the few
6. a little 7. a few 8. few 9. a little 10. little
11. the little 12. the few 13. few 14. a little 15. a little
16. a little 17. little 18. little

8 Modal

A. Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks given :

1. (c) will 2. (b) could 3. (c) ought to 4. (c) may
5. (a) can 6. (b) could 7. (d) could 8. (d) must
9. (b) should 10. (b) should 11. (c) must 12. (b) need not

B. Choose the appropriate modal verbs from the given box to fill in the blanks :

1. must 2. used to 3. should 4. could 5. must not
6. could 7. must 8. should not 9. should 10. should
11. dare 12. might

C. Complete the dialogues, by filling the appropriate modal verbs in the blanks. You can choose the verbs from the hint box :

1. (a) should (b) can't (c) will (d) ought (e) will not
(f) dare
2. (a) can (b) I can (c) can (d) need to (e) cannot
(f) will

9 Conditional Sentence

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

2. Do yourself

3. Do yourself

4. Do yourself

5. Do yourself

B. Rewrite these sentences as conditional sentences as shown :

2. If there was a computer here, I could type the letter on it.
3. If the water were not too cold, I could swim in it.
4. If he had been careful with his investments, he would not have lost his money.
5. If we had got up early enough, we could have gone for a walk.

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

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. would have received | 2. will help | 3. had drunk |
| 4. would hear | 5. get | 6. would pay |
| 7. can leave | 8. will tell | |

D. Apply if or unless in the following sentences :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. if | 2. unless | 3. if | 4. unless | 5. unless |
| 6. unless | 7. if | 8. if | | |

10 Tense

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the simple present tense :

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. drink | 2. revolves | 3. melts | 4. wish | 5. walk |
| 6. arrives | 7. leaves | 8. eat, drive | 9. tells | 10. rains |

B. Rewrite the following sentences after correction.

1. Those who work hard get their rewards.
2. The city dwellers face number of problems.
3. Do I know your friend?
4. The army marches ahead!
5. Do you believe in superstitions?
6. You must weigh your words before you speak.
7. The nation progresses only if the people are honest.
8. The farmer takes the cattle to the field.
9. The river abounds with fish.
10. The team does the country proud every year.

C. Put the verbs in their correct forms. (Simple present or present continuous). Negative can also be used.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. go, am preparing | 2. am going | 3. is taking, takes |
| 4. looking, pays | 5. speaking, finds | 6. enjoy, get |
| 7. is coming, moves | 8. conducts, conducting | |
| 9. saves, is depositing | 10. is allocating, does | |

D. Complete this paragraph with the present continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.

I have come to a local market with my grandfather and sister. The shops are stuffed and the vendors are bringing their goods in carts and lorries. They are lining up along the narrow path, forcing people to walk in a straight line. On one side of the road, some vendors are selling fresh fruits and vegetables, etc. and on the other side of the road, the vendors are displaying rich variety of handicrafts, kitchenware, etc. The sellers are hollering to grab the attention of the buyers, and the buyers are haggling over the quality, quantity and price. The hubbub caused by the bargaining between the sellers and the buyers is at times almost deafening. Some children are standing near the ice-cream trolley cart. They are relishing their treats in this hot weather. Some people are enjoying the hearty snacks at the chaat corner. My grandmother and sister looking for some special ingredients for her mango pickle and pudina chutney. I am just observing this amazing view of the busy market place.

E. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. have seen | 2. have stopped | 3. have paid |
| 4. have visited | 5. has departed | 6. has won |
| 7. have issued challans | 8. has announced | 9. has addressed |
| 10. have finished | | |

F. Complete the letter by filling in the correct form of the verbs given brackets :

Dear father

At last I have got the time to write a letter to you. I have been very busy in the past few days. You will be glad to know that I have cleared the NEET.

I have purchased the forms of different colleges. I have filled them.

Kindly transfer some money in my account so that I can make the draft.

Amit

G. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

1. (b) has been
2. (d) studying
3. (c) raining
4. (a) have
5. (c) has not been attending

H. Use the given words to make meaningful sentences in present perfect continuous tense :

1. Has he been standing here for an hour?
2. He has been learning French since January.
3. Of late, the baby has not been drinking milk properly.
4. Have you not been getting the mail regularly?
5. You have been making a fool of me all these days.
6. The police have not been investigating the kidnapping case now.
7. She has not been eating regularly for the past one week.
8. I have been waiting since two o'clock.

I. Rewrite the following sentences into simple past :

1. The girls were not singing.
2. He went out for dinner.
3. Mr. Gupta looked angry.
4. The woodcutter was cutting a tree.
5. He gave you something.
6. Somebody shot the mad dog.
7. She always cheated me.
8. She did not do her homework.
9. Did she eat too many toffees?
10. Why did they not play chess?

J. Read this adapted excerpt from the novel Little Women by Louisa May Alcott. In this excerpt, the mother tells a story to her four daughters. Complete the excerpt using simple past tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

Once upon a time, there were four girls, who had enough to eat, drink and wear. They had many comforts and pleasures; kind friends

and parents who loved them dearly, and yet they were not content. These girls were anxious to be good and make many excellent resolutions, but they did not keep them very well. They were constantly saying, 'if only we had this,' or 'if we could only do that,' quite forgetting how much they already had, and how many things they actually could do. So they asked an old woman what spell they could use to make themselves happy. The old woman said, 'Whenever you feel discontented, think over your blessings, and be grateful; were surprised to see how well off they were. One discovered that money couldn't keep shame and sorrow out of rich people's houses. Another that, though she was poor, she was a great deal happier with her youth, health and good spirits, than a certain fretful, feeble old ladies who couldn't enjoy their riches and comforts. The third one discovered that, however disagreeable it was to help get dinner, it was harder still, to go begging for it. And the fourth, that even carnelian rings were not as valuable as good behaviour. So they agreed to stop complaining to enjoy the blessing already possessed, and to try to deserve them, lest they should be taken away entirely. They were never disappointed or sorry that they took the old woman's advice.

K. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous or simple past forms of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. gave | 2. got, was sleeping |
| 3. were planning, arrived | 4. was performing, entered |
| 5. were traveling , robbed | 6. were driving, were challenged |
| 7. was sleeping, left | 8. saw, were running |
| 9. was painting, called | 10. called, was doing |

L. Complete the story with the correct form of the verb given in brackets. (simple past or past continuous)

A dove saw that a bee had fallen in the water of the pond. The bee was trying to fly but its wet wings did not let it fly. The dove took pity on it. She plucked a leaf from a tree and put it in water. The bee climbed on it. She was soon basking in the sun. The dove who was watching all its actions, felt very happy.

M. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect or simple past tense of the verb in the bracket.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. was playing, called | 2. were raising, arrived |
| 3. had poached | 4. broke upon, had fled |
| 5. arrived, had taken | 6. voiced, calmed |
| 7. suggested, had left | 8. showed, had cried |
| 9. switched, took | 10. had been put off, reached |

N. Correct the following sentences and rewrite.

1. He had done the work.
2. He was flying a kite yesterday.
3. They were talking to us.
4. You looked very beautiful.
5. I was working hard.
6. I was taking tea when you came in.
7. He was sleeping when I entered the room.
8. Aunt Polly was looking for Tom.

O. Using the given words to make meaningful sentences in past perfect tense.

1. The police arrived after the thief had already disappeared.
2. When we reached home, the thief had not run away.
3. This is something that had not happened before.
4. I knew about him after he had left.
5. Chetan's father had died before his birth.
6. He had not revised his course before he told them.

P. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect continuous form of the verbs in the brackets.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. had been planning | 2. had been enjoying |
| 3. had been saving | 4. had been fighting |
| 5. had been writing | 6. had been missing |
| 7. had been writing | 8. had been trying |
| 9. had been snowing | 10. had been solving |

Q. Fill in the blanks with simple future tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. will buy
2. will begin
3. will be
4. will take
5. will, book
6. will turn

R. Complete the paragraph about your future trip to Mumbai by filling the blanks with given verbs in future continuous tense.

I will be going Mumbai next week. In Mumbai I will be visiting my uncle and his family. The second day, we will be going to the famous caves. I will be enjoying, the beach next. I will be also meeting some film actors. Mother will be walking to the famous Tirupati Temple. She will be praying for her family. I will be having a good time with my cousin and family. We will be returning home by third week of November.

S. Fill in the blanks using the future perfect tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. will have left
2. will have finished
3. will have arrived
4. will have been published
5. will have risen
6. will, have done
7. will have slept
8. will, have eaten

T. Change the following sentences written in future perfect continuous tense into negative, interrogative and interrogative negative form. One has been done for you.

2. **Negative:** Grandfather will not have been walking for about an hour by the time the sun sets.

Interrogative: Will Grandfather have been walking for about an hour by the time the sun sets?

Interrogative Negative: Will Grandfather not have been walking for about an hour by the time the sun sets?

3. **Negative:** The acrobats will not have been performing for three hours by the time the show gets over.

Interrogative: Will the acrobats have been performing for three hours by the time the show gets over?

Interrogative Negative: Will the acrobats not have been performing for three hours by the time the show gets over?

4. **Negative:** Ranbir and Deepak will not have been waiting for more than two hours when Rakesh finally arrives.

Interrogative: Will Ranbir and Deepak have been waiting for more than two hours when Rakesh finally arrives?

Interrogative Negative: Will Ranbir and Deepak not have been waiting for more than two hours when Rakesh finally arrives?

5. **Negative:** The artist will not have been painting this mural for over six months by the time it is finished.

Interrogative: Will the artist have been painting this mural for over six months by the time it is finished?

Interrogative Negative: Will the artist not have been painting this mural for over six months by the time it is finished?

U. Complete the conversation by using simple future, future continuous and future perfect form of the verbs given :

1. Megha : My parents will return home in an hour. I think they will be very angry if they see this mess.

Anjali : Don't worry, by the time they come back, I will have cleaned the room.

Sanjana : I will be washing the dishes before they arrive.

Megha : With your help, I'm sure the house is going to be clean and all the mess will have cleared up.

2. Samir : I have just two more questions to solve, before I finish my homework. By this time tomorrow, I will have finished my work.

Neeta : What will you be doing at this time tomorrow.

Samir : I will be inviting some friends for dinner and we will be celebrating.

11 Active and Passive Voice

A. Rewrite these sentences in passive voice. Also, identify the tense of the sentences.

1. The flag will be hoisted by the chief guest before the programme begins (Future Simple).

2. Dinner was being served by mother when father arrived. (Past Continue)

3. Many computers had been repaired by Abhishek before he received his software degree. (Past Perfect)
4. The portrait is sketched by the artist. (Simple Present)
5. Money was generously donated to the orphanage by the rich man. (Simple past)
6. Mumbai has been visited by us twice. (Present Perfect)
7. A disturbance was made at the meeting by the young man. (Past Simple)
8. A pan Pizza is being made by Ryanna. (Present Continuous)
9. Laptops will be given to all the top scorers. (Future Simple)

B. Change the following interrogative sentences into passive voice.

1. By whom was the jug broken?
2. Is television watched by them every morning?
3. By whom was my chocolate eaten?
4. When will the result of the lucky draw be announced?
5. Was your work completed by you?
6. By whom was disturbance created at the meeting?

C. Change the following imperative sentences into passive voice.

1. Let no noise be made here.
2. Let a cup of tea he had and a break be taken.
3. Let you be come in please.
4. Let this gate be entered.
5. Let him not be allowed to walk fast.
6. Let your promise be kept.
7. Let a tent be put up here.
8. Let the green be kept up, please.
9. Let the bed cover be spread on the bed.
10. Let your superiors never be disobeyed.

12 Direct and Indirect Speech

A. Change the following mode of narration from direct speech to indirect speech.

1. The boys said that it had been raining since morning.

2. Anjana's mother said that her father had left for Mumbai.
3. My teacher said that practice makes a man perfect. (No change in tense as it's a proverb)
4. He says that he goes to the temple every morning.
5. He told me that he would not get down from the bus.
6. Rita tells Mita that she will go with her.
7. The boy told his friend that he had gone to school the previous day.
8. You said that you had been right.
9. The young lady said that she would go to the top.
10. The conductor told me that he had got his rules.

B. Turn the following interrogative sentences into indirect speech.

1. The policeman asked the stranger what he was looking for.
2. Nikhil asked me why I looked sad.
3. I asked her where she came from.
4. The girl asked her mother if she would give her bangles.
5. Father asked me why I cried.
6. She asked her friend if she would come the next day.
7. The queen asked if I really knew magic.
8. The teacher asked Ram why he was so late.

C. Turn the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. The teacher ordered the students to keep quiet.
2. My teacher advised me not to neglect my studies.
3. The man advised his son to always try to be honest.
4. Mother warned Raju not to run in the Sun.
5. The man requested me to help him.
6. The students requested the teacher to allow them to play in the field.
7. He requested me to give him some money.

D. Change the following sentences from indirect speech to direct speech of narration.

1. He said to me, "Do not waste your valuable time."
2. The grandson said to the children, "Do not pluck flowers."

3. Tom said to Sid, "Do not shake me."
4. The master said to the servant, "Sort the door."
5. The commander said to the soldiers, "Stand at ease."
6. The vendor said to him, "Sethji, do not rob the poor."
7. The doctor said to the patient, "Take proper vitamins to stay healthy."
8. The teacher said to the students, "Do it then."

E. Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech mode of narration.

1. Rahim suggested that they should decide the matter together.
2. The boy suggested to me that we should play cricket.
3. He requested to be allowed to go home.
4. He suggested to me that I should let him say whatever he likes.
5. He insisted on being allowed to go out.

F. Change the following sentences from indirect speech to direct speech mode of narration.

1. She said, "Let us go to the cinema."
2. He said, "Let us drop the matter."
3. They said, "Let us make him give us our fears back."
4. Shabnam said to Chandni, "Let us go for a walk."
5. The leader said, "Let us hold a meeting tomorrow."

13 Adverb

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.

2. He was elected by all *unanimously*.
3. The soldier was killed *instantaneously* in the explosion.
4. These two events happened *simultaneously*.
5. He resigned *voluntarily*.

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

1. continuously
2. sternly
3. unanimously

4. laboriously 5. inaudibly

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

2. The children played noisily in the park all day.
3. I met her by chance in the street last night after so many years.
4. He was born at 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.

2. Ultimately he was found out and tried for treason.
3. This train arrives punctually.
4. She visits us hurriedly.
5. We told her repeatedly not to play such silly tricks.

E. Rewrite each of these sentences, using the adverbs given in the brackets at its proper place. The first one has been done for you.

2. She sometimes goes to bed very late.
3. She would often come home late.
4. He generally avoids bad companions.
5. You can seldom see him smoking.

F. Arrange the adverbs suitably in the given sentences.

1. Peace prevailed gradually everywhere eventually.
2. He never came here afterwards.
3. He walked away slowly afterwards.
4. I recently met him briefly somewhere.

G. Correct the following sentences.

1. Sarla has not been suffering from fever.
2. You wrote on only one side of the paper.
3. The teacher forbade them to copy.
4. They are very wise.
5. This pen is too costly for me to buy.

H. Correct the following sentences.

1. Chiefly Mayank wrote for the class of intellectuals.

2. Shivani has always taught us that silence is golden.
3. I am very happy with your work.
4. This news is very shocking.
5. I can write as neatly as you can.

14 Preposition

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. into, across
2. in,
3. since
4. for
5. for
6. of

B. Choose the correct preposition and fill in the blanks.

1. in
2. under
3. in
4. of
5. after

D. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. Every morning the sun rises in the east.
2. It is better 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.

E. Correct the following sentences :

1. It is two o'clock on 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 lunch.
5. You must be obedient to your parents.
6. Drinking is injurious to health.

15 Conjunction

A. Circle the conjunctions in the following sentences as shown :

1. lest
2. after
3. since
4. for
5. because
6. where
7. unless
8. while
9. either, or
10. not, but

B. Choose and fill in the blanks with correct connector given in the brackets.

1. because
2. but
3. when
4. since
5. unless
6. so that

C. Correct the following sentences :

1. Until he come, 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. Though he is poor, he helps others.
6. Neither she nor her husband came.

16 Figures of Speech

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

1. The bees buzzed around the hive.
2. The old house creaked ominously in the night.
3. I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.

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

1. Apostrophe
2. Personification
3. Antithesis
4. Oxymoron
5. Climax
6. Oxymoron
7. Paradox
8. Simile
9. Hyperbole
10. Litotes

17 Idioms and Proverbs

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

1. hand in glove with
2. up to the mark
3. apple of her eye.
4. hard up
5. beating around the bush
6. at daggers down
7. on the verge of
8. pokes their nose into

B. 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.

1. (c) 2. (f) 3. (h) 4. (g) 5. (a) 6. (i) 7. (d)
8. (j) 9. (b) 10. (e)

18 Reading Comprehension

The Weaver Bird

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

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

B. Complete the following paragraph using ideas from the passage.

Weaver birds are very easy to keep in captivity because they eat exclusively grains and need a commodious aviary and plenty of grass. They occupy themselves in weaving wonderful nests. However, they do not like to share their cage and quite often they attack their neighbour. The natives usually train them to do all kinds of tricks.

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

1. attire 2. cage 3. miniature 4. conceal

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The cock decks himself out in gay attire when he goes looking for his mate. The feathers of his head become golden, while his breast turns bright yellow if he is an elderly gentleman, or rusty red if he still possesses the fire of youth.
2. A very effective trick, which is performed alike by parrots and weaver birds, is the loading and firing of a miniature cannon. First the bird places some grains of powder in the muzzle of the cannon, then it rams these home with a ramrod. It next takes a lighted match from its master, which it applies to the touch-hole.
3. Ploceus baya, bayas
4. Description is unnecessary. Every one who has been in India has seen dozens of the hanging flask-shaped structures, while those who have not must be acquainted with the nest from pictures.
5. It makes no attempt to conceal its exquisitely woven nest. It relies for protection on inaccessibility, not concealment. Every animal can see the nest, but cannot get at it. It hangs high enough to be out of reach of all four-footed creatures. The ends of the entrance passage are frayed out so as to baffle all

attempts on the part of squirrels and lizards to reach the treasures hidden away in it.

Just Children

On the basis of your reading of the poem, answer the questions that follow :

1. "Bright as the Sun" is a metaphor. It means that both daughters and sons have the potential to be exceptional, talented, and successful in their own unique ways. Just like the Sun shines brightly, both genders possess the potential to shine and achieve greatness.
2. This proverb emphasizes that retaliation or unjust treatment towards one gender to compensate for past injustices towards the other is not the solution. It highlights the importance of equality and fairness for both genders.
3. The central idea of the poem is the importance of gender equality and equal opportunities for both daughters and sons. It emphasizes that both genders are equally capable and deserve to be treated fairly and given the same chances to succeed in all aspects of life. The poem advocates for a society where both daughters and sons are valued equally and encouraged to reach their full potential.

19 Paragraph Writing

Write paragraph on the following topics.

Hardwork is a key to Success

- A. Hard work is undeniably the cornerstone of success. It is the consistent effort and dedication applied towards achieving a goal, regardless of the challenges faced. Whether it's excelling in academics, building a successful career, or pursuing a personal passion, hard work is the driving force behind every accomplishment. It cultivates perseverance, resilience, and a strong work ethic, essential qualities for navigating life's obstacles. While talent and opportunity may play a role, it is through persistent effort and unwavering commitment that individuals can unlock their full potential and achieve their dreams.

C. Value of Discipline

Discipline is the cornerstone of success in all aspects of life. It fosters order, self-control, and a strong work ethic, enabling individuals to achieve their goals and live fulfilling lives. By adhering to a disciplined routine, one can cultivate healthy habits, manage time effectively, and prioritize tasks. Discipline empowers individuals to overcome challenges, resist temptations, and maintain focus on their objectives. It fosters a sense of responsibility and accountability, leading to personal growth and a fulfilling sense of accomplishment. In essence, discipline is not merely about following rules; it is about cultivating inner strength and developing the character necessary to navigate life's complexities with grace and determination.

D. How to create value in society?

Creating value in society is a multifaceted endeavour that involves contributing positively to the well-being of others and the collective good. Here are some key ways individuals can make a meaningful impact:

Community Engagement: Actively participating in local communities through volunteering, mentoring, or supporting local organizations. This could involve helping at a food bank, tutoring underprivileged children, or advocating for environmental causes.

Skill-Based Volunteering: Sharing your professional skills and expertise with non-profit organizations or community groups. This could involve providing legal advice, offering marketing expertise, or conducting financial workshops.

Promoting Education and Literacy: Supporting educational initiatives, tutoring students, or advocating for improved access to quality education.

Environmental Stewardship: Engaging in environmental conservation efforts, such as reducing your carbon footprint, participating in clean-up drives, or supporting sustainable practices.

Social Entrepreneurship: Starting or supporting businesses that

address social and environmental challenges while generating positive social and economic impact.

Advocacy and Activism: Raising awareness about important social issues and advocating for policy changes that promote justice, equality, and sustainability.

Ultimately, creating value in society is about making a positive difference in the lives of others and contributing to a more just, equitable, and sustainable world. It's about recognizing our interconnectedness and acting with compassion, empathy, and a commitment to making a meaningful impact.

20 Letter and E-mail Writing

A. Dearest Sister,

I was absolutely thrilled to hear that you scored an incredible 95% in your 12th Board exams! This is a fantastic achievement, and I am so incredibly proud of you.

You have worked incredibly hard throughout the year, and your dedication and perseverance have truly paid off. I know how much effort you put into your studies, and I am so happy to see your hard work rewarded with such outstanding results.

This is a momentous occasion, and I am so proud to call you my sister. Celebrate this success with your friends and family, but remember to keep working hard towards your future goals.

Wishing you all the very best in all your future endeavours.

With lots of love and pride,

Your lovingly

B. **Subject:** Deteriorating Living Conditions in my Locality

Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my deep concern regarding the deplorable state of affairs in our locality. The primary issues plaguing our neighbourhood are inadequate street lighting and appalling sanitary conditions.

The poor lighting has created a significant security threat for residents. Dark streets embolden anti-social elements and make it unsafe for women and children to venture out, even during daylight

hours. This has led to a palpable fear among residents and a significant decline in their quality of life.

Furthermore, the sanitary conditions in our locality are appalling. Open drains overflow, garbage remains uncollected for days, and the streets are littered with filth. This has resulted in a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects, posing serious health risks to residents. The stench emanating from the overflowing drains and garbage heaps is unbearable and makes living in this area extremely unpleasant.

I urge the concerned authorities to take immediate action to address these pressing issues. This includes:

- F Installing adequate street lights throughout the locality to ensure the safety and security of residents.
- F Improving sanitation services with regular garbage collection and proper maintenance of drainage systems.
- F Raising awareness among residents about the importance of maintaining cleanliness and proper waste disposal.

I trust that the concerned authorities will take note of these concerns and take swift action to improve the living conditions in our locality.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

C. Subject: Book Order for School Library

Dear Bookseller Name,

This email is to place an order for a variety of books for the library at School. Please find below the list of books we require:

- F Book Title 1: 20
- F Book Title 2: 15
- F Book Title 3: 35
- F Book Title 4: 25
- F Book Title 5: 5
- F Book Title 6: 50

Please provide us with a detailed invoice including the price of each book, applicable taxes, and the estimated delivery time.

We would appreciate it if you could confirm the availability of all the books and provide an estimated delivery date.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

21 Diary Writing

- A.** First, our teacher divided us into two teams. Then, she wrote a word on the board, but only one person from each team could see it. That person had to describe the word to their team without actually saying it.

My team was the first to go. Our word was “elephant.” The person who saw it started describing it as “big,” “gray,” “has long ears,” and “a trunk.” Some of my teammates were guessing “horse,” “donkey,” and even “mouse”! It was hilarious!

Finally, someone shouted, “Elephant!” and we cheered.

The other team had to guess “umbrella.” Their teammate described it as something you use when it rains, and it goes up and down. They guessed “raincoat,” “cloud,” and even “rainbow” before someone finally guessed “umbrella.”

We ended up winning the game, but the best part was laughing together and trying to guess the words. It was a great way to learn to communicate and have fun at the same time.

I can't wait to play more games like this in class.

- B. Do it yourself**
C. Do it yourself
D. Do it yourself

22 Message and Notice Writing

- A.** You are Ajay. Your friend Arun was absent today. You went to his house to tell him the practical exams dates had been announced and that the teacher had asked all students to submit their practical files next day, but the house was locked. Write a message for him.

Hey Arun,

I came to your house today to tell you that the practical exam dates have been announced. The exams will be held on next Monday.

Also, our teacher asked all students to submit their practical files tomorrow without fail. Please make sure you don't miss it.

Let me know if you need any help with the files or if you want me to borrow any of your notes.

Best,

Ajay

- B. You are the Editor of your school magazine. Write out a notice for your school notice board inviting contribution for the school magazine.**

Do it yourself

23 Poster Making

Make poster on the following topics.

- A. Do it yourself
B. Do it yourself

24 Essay Writing

A. Our Duties toward Our Country

Every citizen of a nation bears a responsibility towards their homeland. These duties extend beyond mere obedience to laws and encompass a deeper sense of belonging and contribution. A true patriot understands that the nation's progress is intertwined with their own well-being.

One of the fundamental duties is to uphold the Constitution and abide by the laws of the land. This includes respecting the rights and freedoms of fellow citizens, maintaining law and order, and contributing to the harmonious functioning of society.

Furthermore, active participation in the democratic process is crucial. This involves exercising the right to vote responsibly, engaging in constructive political discourse, and holding elected officials accountable for their actions.

Contributing to the nation's growth and development is another vital duty. This can be achieved through honest work, paying taxes diligently, and utilizing one's skills and talents for the betterment of the country.

Protecting and preserving the environment is also a significant responsibility. This includes conserving natural resources, reducing pollution, and promoting sustainable practices.

Finally, fostering a sense of national unity and pride is essential. Celebrating our cultural heritage, promoting social harmony, and working towards a more inclusive society are crucial aspects of this duty.

In conclusion, our duties towards our country extend beyond mere citizenship. They encompass a deep sense of responsibility, active participation, and a commitment to building a better future for all. By fulfilling these duties, we not only contribute to the nation's progress but also enhance our own sense of belonging and purpose.

B. Computer: A Necessity

In today's rapidly evolving world, the computer has undeniably become a necessity, seamlessly integrated into almost every facet of human life. From education and entertainment to business and communication, computers have revolutionized the way we live, work, and interact.

In the realm of education, computers have transformed the learning experience. They provide access to a vast ocean of information through the internet, enabling students to explore diverse subjects, conduct research, and engage in interactive learning platforms. Online courses and educational software have made learning more accessible and engaging, breaking down geographical barriers and catering to diverse learning styles.

The impact of computers on the business world is equally profound. They have streamlined operations, increased efficiency, and facilitated global connectivity. Businesses rely heavily on computers for data management, communication, e-commerce, and automation, leading to increased productivity and profitability.

Furthermore, computers have revolutionized communication, bringing people closer together across geographical boundaries. Email, video conferencing, and social media platforms have

transformed the way we connect with friends, family, and colleagues, making communication instantaneous and effortless.

While the benefits of computers are undeniable, it is crucial to acknowledge the potential downsides. Excessive screen time can have detrimental effects on physical and mental health, leading to issues like eye strain, obesity, and social isolation. It is essential to use technology responsibly and maintain a healthy balance between digital and real-world interactions.

In conclusion, computers have emerged as an indispensable tool in the modern world, transforming various aspects of human life. By embracing technology while maintaining a balanced approach, we can harness the power of computers to enhance our lives, foster innovation, and drive progress towards a brighter future.

C. Education for girl child

Education for the girl child is not merely a social imperative; it is a fundamental human right and a cornerstone for the progress of any nation. Denying girls access to quality education perpetuates a cycle of poverty, inequality, and underdevelopment.

Educated girls are empowered individuals who are better equipped to make informed decisions about their lives. They are more likely to delay marriage and childbirth, leading to improved health outcomes for themselves and their children. Educated women are also more likely to participate in the workforce, contributing significantly to economic growth and development.

Furthermore, educated girls are agents of social change. They are more likely to challenge gender stereotypes, advocate for women's rights, and contribute to the overall well-being of their communities. They are also more likely to invest in their children's education, breaking the cycle of poverty and creating a brighter future for generations to come.

Investing in girls' education is not merely an act of charity; it is an investment in the future of our society. By ensuring that all girls have access to quality education, we can create a more equitable, just, and prosperous world for all.

D. Do it yourself