

LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

# THE BEST BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR



ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT BASIC ENGLISH

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VIJAY SHARMA

The Best Book of  
English Grammar

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VIJAY SHARMA



**Beyond Books Hub**

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## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**M**y Name is Vijay Sharma. I didn't speak any English when I crossed the high School. Today, I can speak Standard English like a British Citizen. In this lesson, I will teach you how to speak Standard English that can be understood by any native speaker; and I'll show you step-by-step instructions on how to completely get rid of your accent and speak Standard English like a native.

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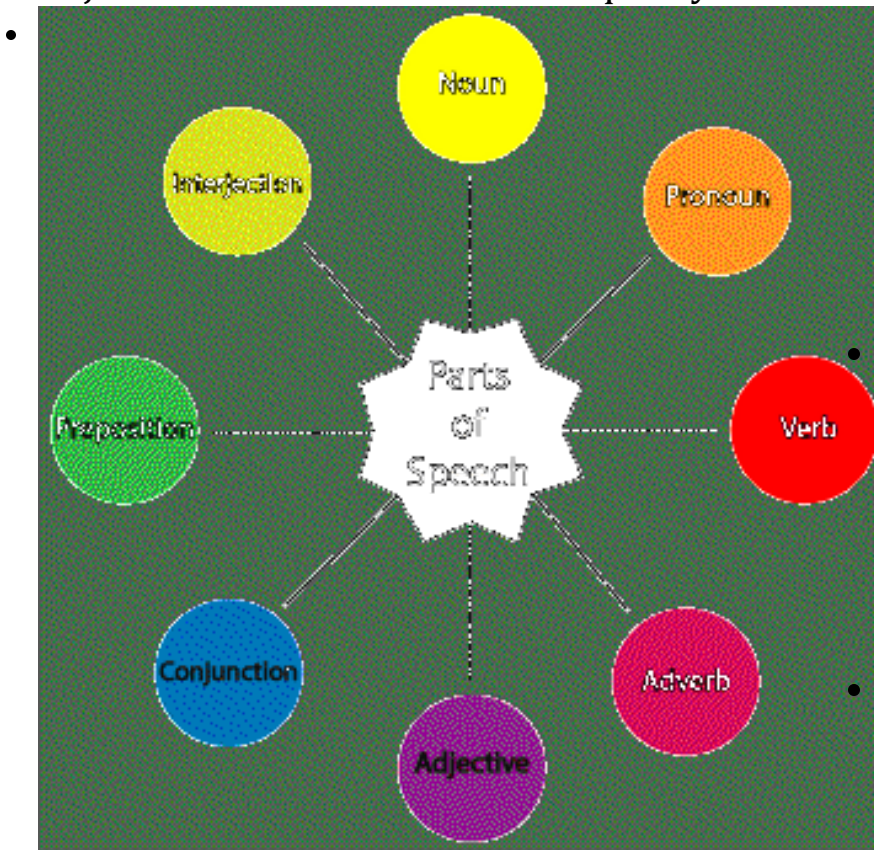




# INTRODUCTION TO PARTS OF SPEECH

## THERE ARE EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

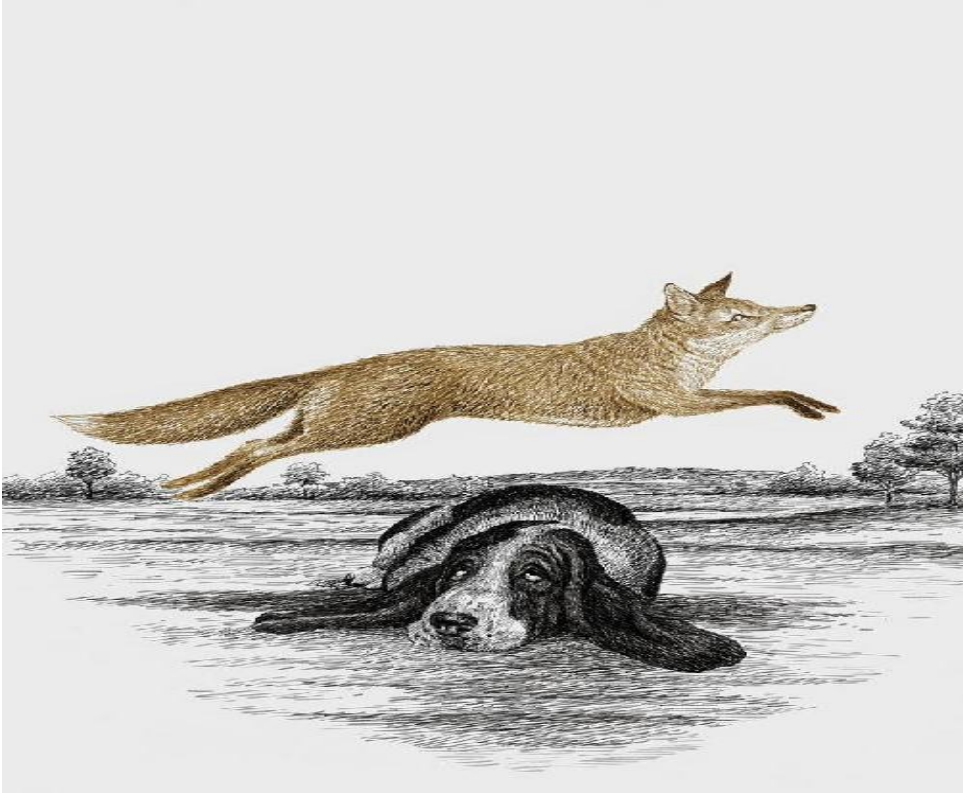
- Nouns: Describe person, place and thing.
- Pronouns: Words used in place of nouns.
- Verbs: Words that express actions or state.
- Adjectives: Words that show the quality of nouns or pronouns.



Adverbs:  
Words that show the quality of verbs, adjectives or adverbs.

- Prepositions: Words that relate a noun or pronoun to other noun or pronoun in a sentence.
- Conjunctions: Words that join sentences.

- Interjections: Words expressing feeling and emotions.



These 8 parts of speech come together to form a sentence. Sentence is a group of words which make complete sense and the all the words in any language is divided in to the 8 categories

referred above which are called parts of Speech.

For e.g.:- Oh! The quick brown fox jumped smartly over the lazy little dog and ate it.

In the above sentence we find all parts of speech in the following manner-

Oh! (Interjection) the (article) quick (adjective) brown (adjective) fox (noun) jumped (verb) smartly (adverb) over (preposition) the (article) lazy (adjective) little (adjective) dog (noun) and (conjunction) ate (verb) it (pronoun).

# NOUN

W



What Is a noun?

A noun is the name of person, place, animal, thing, quality, action, feeling etc.

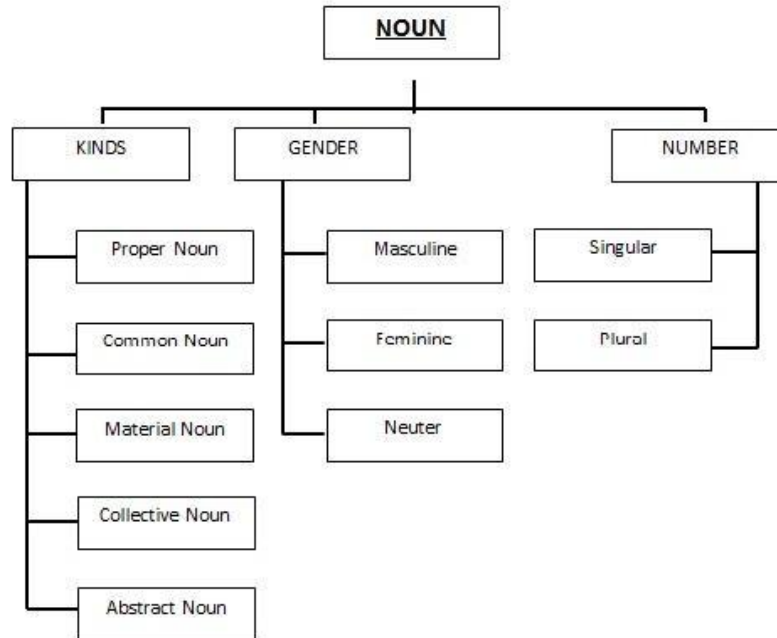
1. My mother is

- beautiful. (Person)
- 2. Kolkata is a very large city. (Place)
- 3. Cows live on grass. (Animal)
- 4. The pen is in my pocket. (Thing)
- 5. Beauty cannot be made. (Quality)
- 6. Lata sings very sweet songs. (Action)
- 7. Joy is always short-lived. (Feeling)

Nouns can be categorised in the following way:-

# KINDS OF NOUN

1.



**Proper noun:** A proper noun is the name given to a particular place, person or thing to single it out

from other of its class.

E.g. The Red Fort is made of Red Stone.

2. **Common noun:** A common noun is the name of a person, place or thing of whose kind there are many others.

E.g. The Children Stood up.

3. **Collective noun:** A collective noun names a group or collection of persons, animals, or things as a complete whole.

E.g. our army defected the enemy.

4. **Material noun:** A material noun names a substance or material of which things are made.

E.g. Bread is made from flour.

5. **Abstract noun:** This noun is usually the name of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object to which it

belongs to.

- Quality- Goodness, Kindness, Darkness, Honesty, Wisdom, Bravery etc.
- Action- Laughter, Hatred, Theft, Movement etc.
- State - Childhood, Boyhood, Youth, Manhood, Death, Poverty etc.

Abstract nouns are formed from adjectives:

E.g.

- a) Kindness from kind
- b) Honesty from honest

Abstract nouns are formed from verbs:

E.g.

- a) Obedience from obey
- b) Growth from grow

## EXERCISE-1

Underline each noun in the following sentences. Mention its kind too:

1. Chairs are made of wood and cane.
2. The laborers work very hard.
3. My family is happy.
4. The Ganga is the largest river in India.
5. The train stopped at the station.
6. Our motherland is the best land of all.
7. Her ear-rings are made of gold.



# GENDER

In English, there 3 gender forms. These are as follows:

1. **Masculine form:** There are two ways by which we can get masculine form in English

- *Use of Independent words:*

Words like Father, Brother, Servant, Grandfather etc. Denote masculine forms in English.

- *Use of pronoun 'He':* The use of pronoun 'He' denotes masculine form in English

Eg. He is an active person

In this sentence, the pronoun 'He' refers to a person who is male.

2. **Feminine Form:** These are three ways through which we can get feminine form in English.

- *Use of Independent words:* Words like Mother, Sister, Mother-in-law etc. denote feminine form in English.

- *Use the pronoun 'She':* he use pronoun 'she' denotes masculine form in English.





E.g. She is an active person.

In this sentence, the pronoun 'She' refers to a person who is female.

*Adding -ess to the Masculine form:* If we add -ess to the masculine form, we can get feminine form.

Eg.

1. Actor + ess = Actress
2. Prince + ess = Princess
3. God + ess = Goddess

3. **Neuter:** In English, everything else is included in this category.

It includes Animals, Birds, Insects and all non- living things.

One uses the word 'It' when you are not emotionally attached to that living thing.

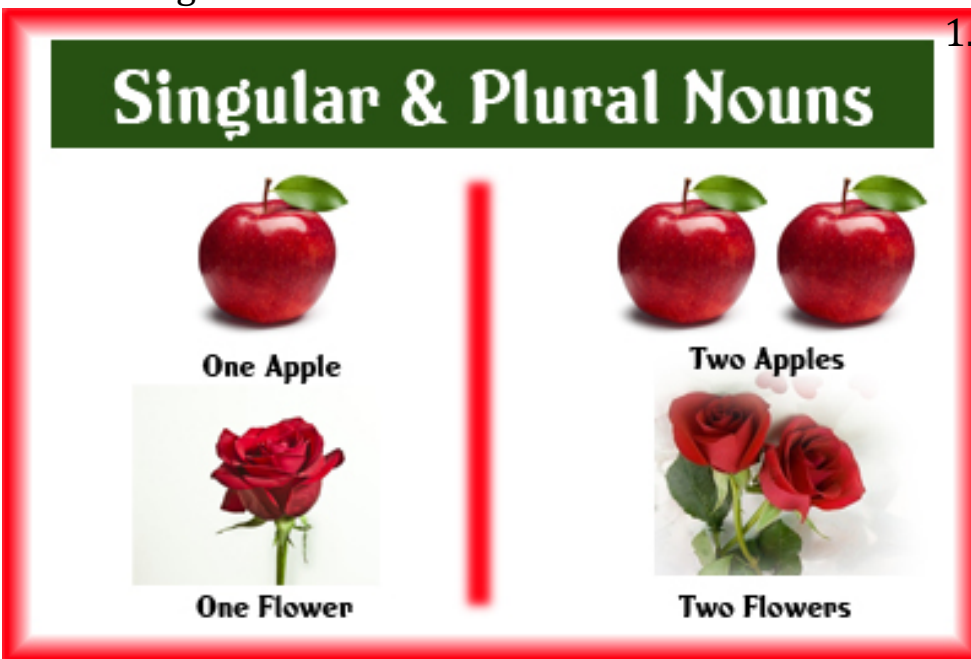
E.g. It is a cat.

But if you are emotionally attached to that living thing then one can use either 'He' or 'She'.

E.g. She is a cat.

# NUMBER

In English, categorization of Nouns happens at 2 levels which are the following:



1. Singular- The word singular is derived from the word single which means one. Hence, singular form of any noun is that form where we talk about the noun as one i.e. one single

object like pen, chair, man, child, person, etc.

2. Plural- Plural forms of nouns are used when we are talking about more than one of the noun. For E.g. Pens, Chairs, Men, Children, People etc.

- All countable nouns can be transformed from singular to plural

Example:

1. Pen- Pens
2. Chair- Chairs

3. Man- Men
4. Child- Children
5. Person- People

- And some from plural to singular

1. Feet- Foot
2. Teeth- Tooth
3. Hair- Strand of Hair
4. Grass- Blade of Grass.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

### Q1. Nouns (Countable)

Fill in the blanks with “How many/how much”:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ did you pay for it?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Times has she been to Mumbai?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ People were there at the party?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Sweets did you distribute?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream has you bought?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Students are there in the class?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Time did you spend in reaching your class?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Money did the books cost you?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Children does Renu have?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Sugar is required for the cake?

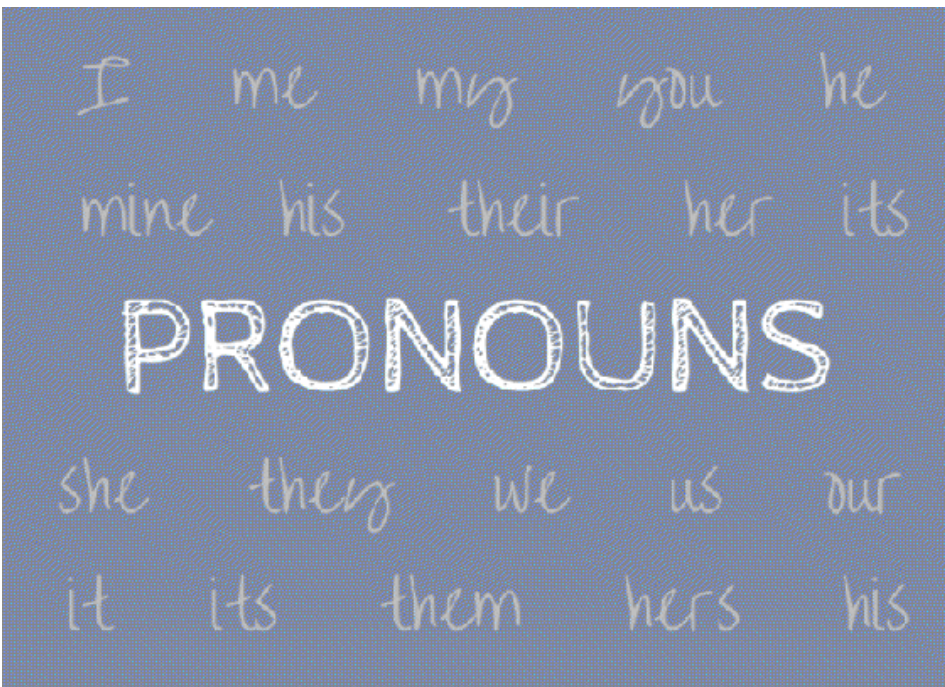
### Q2. Nouns (Number)

Write the plurals of the following words:

1. Flower
2. Boat
3. Woman
4. City
5. Umbrella
6. Address
7. Knife
8. Sandwich
9. Family
10. Foot
11. Holiday
12. Potato
13. Commuter
14. Goose
15. Mango



# PRONOUN



**P**ronoun is a word used instead of a noun. For example "Radha is a nice girl. Radha often suffers from asthma attack. Radha, although, takes regular medicine but still Radha faces severe

problem during the festival Diwali. This is because of the increase in the level of various harmful gases in the air." In the above example, the word 'Radha' is used again and again which makes the paragraph less interesting to read. Thus, in place of 'Radha' we use 'She' in English. The use of such words in place of noun is known as pronoun. "Radha" is a nice girl. She often suffers from asthma attack. Although, she takes regular medicine but still she faces severe problem during the festival Diwali. This is because of the increase in the level of various harmful gases in the air."

It is divided into nine classes:

1. *Personal Pronoun*
2. *Possessive Pronoun*
3. *Reciprocal Pronoun*
4. *Reflexive Pronoun*
5. *Demonstrative Pronoun*
6. *Interrogative Pronoun*
7. *Relative Pronoun*

## PERSONAL PRONOUN

They stand for persons. There are 3 persons those are:

1. First Person: The Person speaking

- I (singular)

- We (plural)

- Second Person: The person spoken to You (singular as well as plural)

- Third Person: The person spoken about

He and she (singular)

They (plural)



## NOMINATIVE

|       |       |      |
|-------|-------|------|
| I     | You   | He   |
| ”     | ”     | She  |
| --X-- | --X-- | It   |
| We    | You   | They |

E.g.

- He saw me.
- I told him we will meet her tomorrow.
- They liked her a lot.

## ACCUSATIVE

|       |       |      |
|-------|-------|------|
| Me    | You   | Him  |
| ”     | ”     | Her  |
| --X-- | --X-- | It   |
| Us    | You   | Them |

E.g.

- He saw **me**.
- I told **him** we will meet **her** tomorrow.
- They liked **her** a lot.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

They show ownership. It show that something belongs to the person used.

E.g.

- This book is mine.
- Those pen are theirs.
- The car is theirs.

|          |            |              |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| My/Mine  | Yours      | His          |
| ”        | ”          | Her/hers     |
| --X--    | --X--      | Its          |
| Our/Ours | Your/Yours | Their/Theirs |

## RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

They are used to express mutual or reciprocal relationship between two things.

E.g.

- They trust *each other*.
- They like to be with *one another* all the time.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

They are used with the same person in the subject and the object of a verb.

|  |         |          |            |
|--|---------|----------|------------|
|  | Myself  | Yourself | Himself    |
|  | ”       | ”        | Herself    |
|  | --X--   | --X--    | Itself     |
|  | Ourself | Yourself | Themselves |

E.g.

- I saw *myself* in the mirror
- The boys are washing *themselves*.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns point out person or things.

|  |      |       |       |
|--|------|-------|-------|
|  | This | These | Here  |
|  | That | Those | There |

E.g.

- *This* is my pen
- *Those* are my friends.

# INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

They are used in asking questions.

E.g.

- Who is he?
- What do you want?

|      |  |   |   |
|------|--|---|---|
| What | Refers to people. It is used as the subject of the question.           | Who is going with you to the camp?<br>Amar is.  |   |
|      | Asks question about possession   | Whose pen is this?<br>It's mine.  |   |
|      | It is used as the object of the verb or preposition.                   | Whom (who) should I talk to?<br>You will have to talk to Arav.<br>Whom do you want me to give your money to?<br>Give it to my wife. |   |
|      | Can be used as the subject or object of question. It refers to things. | <u>What</u> do you want for dinner?<br><i>Rice pudding.</i>   |   |
|      | Which  | Used instead of what when a question concerns choosing from a definite, known quality or group.                                     | <u>Which</u> one of these is your book?<br><i>The one with plastic cover.</i> |
|      | Why  | It is used to ask question about reason.  | <u>Why</u> do you hate me?<br><i>I do not hate you.</i>                       |
|      | It is used to ask  | <u>When</u> Should I come to  |   |

|           |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|
| When      | question about<br>reason.   | pick you up?<br><i>No, don't come. I'll be late and Sameer will drop me.</i>               |
| Where     | It is used to ask question about place.                                   | <u>Where</u> should we go now?<br><i>I'm tired. Let's go home.</i>                         |
| How       | Generally asked about manner. It is often used with much, many and often. | <u>How</u> will we reach there?<br><i>You have no option but to use the bridge.</i>        |
| How much  | Much is used with how for uncountable things.                             | <u>How much</u> money do you want?<br><i>I can manage with thousand bucks.</i>             |
| How many  | Many is used with how for countable things.                               | <u>How many</u> chapaties do you eat for lunch?<br>6.                                      |
| How often | Often is used for time or number or times.                                | <u>How often</u> do you go out for dinner?<br><i>Uh! Never, once in a blue moon maybe.</i> |

## RELATIVE PRONOUN

They act as a pronoun and as a conjunction at a time

E.g.

- This is the man *who* saved me.
- This is the boy *who* came yesterday.

I know the person who won the lottery.

The boy whose pen was lost started crying.

I don't know with whom I should share my problem.

I never understand what he is speaking.

He bought something which he would never use.

I don't know why she talks to me when all she wants is to fight with me.

I don't know why she talks to me when all she wants is to fight with me.

Let's go somewhere where nobody can overhear us.

I don't know how he'll write the exam if he is ill.

He can take as much as he likes.

He has as many candies as I have.

One can't go to the cinema as often as one wants.



## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE

**Pick out the pronoun in the following sentences and say what kind each is:**

1. He hurt himself in an accident.
2. Neither of the boys is active.
3. Who are you?
4. Which of these is yours?
5. Two of the boys who won prizes at the sports are my sons.
6. This is mine.
7. Each of them has earned Rs. 15/-
8. I don't want all, I want only some.
9. Mary typed the letter herself.
10. That is Mr. Sinha's car.

**Fill in the correct personal pronoun in the following sentences.**

1. Take this pencil and give ..... To Sheila.
2. Dad says ..... Will come to school tomorrow.
3. Good morning teacher! May ..... Carry the books for .....?
4. Excuse ..... is tomorrow a holiday?
5. My twin sister and ..... look alike.

**Fill in the blank with the correct possessive pronoun in the following sentences.**

1. Suzana has done her homework has Rosy done .....?
2. If you both bring your books, we will bring .....
3. Sheila this pen is ..... And that one is .....
4. Anil says that this shirt is .....
5. The purse which you found yesterday was .....

**Fill in the blanks with reflective pronouns.**

1. I made this kite .....
2. She is ..... to blame for her failure.
3. They are grown up. They can take care of .....
4. He enjoyed ..... the party.
5. We must congratulate ..... For our fabulous success.

**Fill in the blanks with suitable personal reflexive pronouns.**

“What are ..... doing, Mohan? “..... Am reading the letter .....  
Mother has written to .....”

People said / commented, “war can not solve any problem. It is a  
problem in ..... “Can I see ..... Notebook, Ramesh?” “Madam .....  
Am making a new notebook. A new notebook? Where is ..... old  
notebook? My record says ..... you have never got ..... notebook  
checked for over a month now. “Can you see the gentleman in blue?”  
Yes, who is .....?” “..... is ..... New boss. The lady on right is .....  
wife.” “and who is the woman talking to .....?” “..... is our boss new  
secretary.”

Who repaired the bicycle for you?

Nobody, I repaired it .....

**Rewrite the following sentences correctly.**

1. I am writing our notes.
2. You should respect yours elders.
3. He doesn't know him roll number.
4. She has spent all hers money.
5. Where is Roman? Everyone is looking for he.

**Fill in the blanks with “this”, “that”, “these” or “those”.**

**(Demonstrative pronoun)**

1. “Did you drop ..... pen?”
2. No, was not mine.
3. Hello! Is ..... you, Jim?
4. .... Mangoes kept at the table look riper than ..... which are  
in many hands?
5. .... present were in favour of the change.
6. Where are ..... books which I've given you recently?

**Fill In the blanks with interrogative pronouns.**

1. .... won the lottery?
2. By ..... are you taught English?

3. .... Shoe are you wearing.
4. .... is your favorite color ..... blue, green, red or yellow.
5. .... do you prefer..... Tea or coffee?

**Fill in the blanks with suitable indefinite pronouns.**

1. I think ..... is burning nearby.
2. It's pity that ..... Helped her.
3. .... Is at the door.
4. It's very dark here. I cannot see .....
5. .... is disturbing me the entire day.

**Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns.**

1. I have a friend ..... father owns a taxi.
2. Where is the magazine ..... Arrived yesterday?
3. It is I ..... Am at fault.
4. An atlas is a book ..... Contains maps.
5. He was a man ..... saved my child yesterday from fire.

**Join then following sentences using who, whom, whose, which, that. You may have to make some other changes too.**

1. Mother, this is a girl. Her father is a police inspector.
2. Do you have a book? It has all the answers.
3. Here is the book. You had ordered for it.
4. She sat on a chair. One of its leg was broken.
5. The man is missing. They want to interview him.

**Replace the personal pronouns by possessive pronouns.**

1. This book is (you) .....
2. This ball is (I) .....
3. The blue car is (we).....
4. The ring is (she).....
5. We met Mohan and Rita last night. This house is (they) .....
6. The language is (he) .....
7. The picture are (I) .....
8. In our balcony is a bird. The nest is (it) .....

**Fill in the blanks with 'which', 'who', 'whom' and 'whose'**

1. The boy ..... father is a doctor, is my best friend.
2. This is not something ..... we like to do.
3. That man , ..... left leg was amputated, suffers from diabetes.
4. The thief ,..... The police caught, was sent to the person.
5. That woman ,..... you saw, was my aunty.

**Choose the correct pronouns.**

1. If anyone comes, tell ..... that I'am not at home. (him/her or them)
2. Rita and ..... have been friend for many years. (me/I)
3. Each student in the room turned ..... Head when the principal entered (their/his)
4. It's always good for a student to clear ..... Doubt at the right time (their/his)
5. When I make new friends. I'm usually curious about ..... hobbies. (their/his/her)
6. The cost of the mobile phone shocked both my brother and ..... (I/am)
7. The Children often play in ..... house (their/his)
8. Make sure that everyone does ..... own work. (their/his or her)

**Use the correct personal pronouns. Check the words in brackets.**

**Example:**

..... Often buys vegetables (Mohan)

**Ans:** he often buys vegetables.

1. .... is sleeping. (Raju)
2. .... is working now. (fan)
3. .... go to movie every Sunday (mother and I)
4. .... are brothers and sisters. (Jane, Lizza and I)
5. .... Is very costly. (computer)
6. .... are happy (Ram and Mohan)
7. .... are leaving. (suman and Sandeep)



## LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

**Fill in the blanks with suitable forms or pronoun.**

Once Upon a time there was a girl called Little Red Riding Hood. Together with (she) \_\_\_\_1 mum, (she) \_\_\_\_2 lived in a big forest. One fine day, the mother said, “(you) \_\_\_\_3 grandma is ill. Please go and take (she) \_\_\_\_4 a cake and a bottle of wine. Grandma’s house is not too far away from (we) \_\_\_\_5 house, but please do always keep to the path and don’t stop!”

So, Little Red Riding Hood made (she) \_\_\_\_6 way to grandma’s house. In the forest (she) \_\_\_\_7 met the big bad wolf. Little Red Riding Hood greeted (he) \_\_\_\_8 and the wolf asked, “Where are (you) \_\_\_\_9 going, Little Red Riding Hood?”

“To (I) \_\_\_\_10 grandma’s house,” answered Little Red Riding Hood.

“Can you tell (I) \_\_\_\_11 where (you) \_\_\_\_12 grandma lives?”

“(She) \_\_\_\_13 lives in a little cottage at the edge of the forest.”

“Why don’t (you) \_\_\_\_14 pick some nice flowers for (she) \_\_\_\_15?” asked the wolf.

“That’s a good idea,” said Little Red Riding Hood and began looking for flowers.

Meanwhile, the wolf was on (he) \_\_\_\_16 way to grandma’s house. The house was quite small but nice and (it) \_\_\_\_17 roof was made out of straw. The wolf went inside and swallowed poor old grandma. After that (he) \_\_\_\_18 put on (she) \_\_\_\_19 clothes and lay down in grandma’s bed. Some time later, Little Red Riding Hood came to the little cottage. (she) \_\_\_\_20 went inside and was shocked by the sight of (she) \_\_\_\_21 grandma. “Oh grandma, what big eyes, hands and mouth (you) \_\_\_\_22 have got!” Little Red Riding Hood said.

There, the wolf jumped out of bed and swallowed (she) \_\_\_\_23, too. Then (he) \_\_\_\_24 lay down again and fell asleep. After a while, the hunter passed by grandma’s house. (he) \_\_\_\_25 heard somebody snoring, thought that there was something wrong and consequently went inside. In the bedroom, (he) \_\_\_\_26 saw the wolf. First, the

hunter wanted to shoot (he) \_\_\_\_\_27. But then (he) \_\_\_\_\_28 saw the wolf's big belly. So, the hunter took out (he) \_\_\_\_\_29 knife and cut the wolf's belly open. Out came Little Red Riding Hood and (she) \_\_\_\_\_30 grandma.

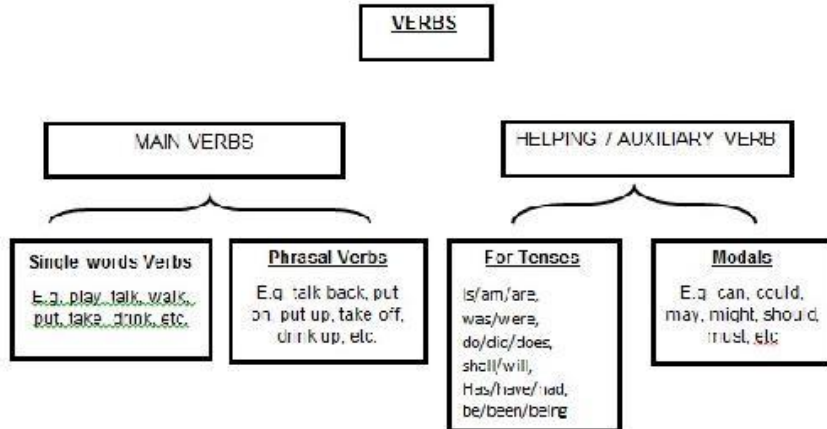
"Thanks you for saving (we) \_\_\_\_\_31, "whispered Little Red Riding Hood. Then, all of (they) \_\_\_\_\_32 went to fetch some stones and put (they) \_\_\_\_\_33 in the wolf's belly.

Soon the wolf woke up. (He) \_\_\_\_\_34 was very thirsty and went to the well in the garden to get some water. When the wolf wanted to lean over and drink, the stone in (he) \_\_\_\_\_35 belly were too heavy and pulled (he) \_\_\_\_\_36 down in to the well.

Grandma, the hunter and Little Red Riding Hood were happy, ate (they) \_\_\_\_\_37 cake and drank the wine. But in the well, the wolf thought, "why do such things always happen to (I) \_\_\_\_\_38?"

# VERBS

Verbs Are action words. The words that show any action or work are called verbs. Verbs can be categorized in the following manner.



**Exercise based on simple present tense. (First Form of verbs)**

1. My brother always \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- (help)
2. The earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun. (revolve)
  3. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ politely. (speak)
  4. I \_\_\_\_\_ that boy. (not/know)
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk in the morning. (go)
  6. I \_\_\_\_\_ milk everyday. (drink)
  7. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper daily. (daily)
  8. We \_\_\_\_\_ softly in the prayer hall. (talk)
  9. He \_\_\_\_\_ at night. (sleep)
  10. Rita \_\_\_\_\_ well in class. (teach)

**Exercise based on simple past tense. (Second Form of the verbs)**

1. Last month she \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful dress (buy)



2. We \_\_\_\_\_ him in a bad condition when we \_\_\_\_\_ him  
(find/meet)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ him everything? (tell)
4. Some students \_\_\_\_\_ in the annual function last year.  
(not/participate)
5. Yesterday, Manit \_\_\_\_\_ the class. (not/attend)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ eggs for breakfast yesterday. (eat)
7. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ me to speak the truth always. (teach)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ football after work yesterday. (play)
9. Ram \_\_\_\_\_ well at the elocution last week. (speak)
10. People \_\_\_\_\_ at the river after the puja. (bath)

**Fill In the blanks using helping verbs:**

1. Five days ago \_\_\_\_\_ he absent?
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ in Delhi these days.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you busy right now?
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ on a holiday last week.
5. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ a star
6. \_\_\_\_\_ India not free before 1945?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Ram studying before he died?
8. Ritu \_\_\_\_\_ a very honest girl.
9. Once upon a time, there \_\_\_\_\_ a Prince.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ it raining right now?

**Exercise on helping verbs:**

1. Put in is/are/do/does
2. .... You work in the evening?
3. Where ..... They going?
4. Why ..... you looking at me?
5. .... Bill live near you?
6. .... You like cooking.
7. .... the sun shining?
8. What time..... the shop close?
9. .... Ann working today?
10. What ..... the words mean?
11. .... You feeling all right?

### **Helping verbs (negative)**

1. Put in am not/isn't/aren't/don't/doesn't. All these sentences are negative.
2. Tom ..... work in the evening.
3. I'm very tired. I ..... want to go out this evening.
4. I'm very tired. I ..... going out this evening.
5. Goerge ..... working this week. He's on holiday.
6. My parent's are usually at home. They ..... go out very often.
7. Sita has traveled a lot but she ..... speak any foreign language.
8. You can turn off the television. I ..... watching it.
9. There's a party next week but we ..... going.

### **Put in was/were/did/have/has**

1. Joe ..... lost his passport.
2. ....you go out last night.
3. What ..... You doing at 10:30?
4. Where .....your mother born?
5. When ..... these houses built?
6. .... Jim arrived yet?
7. Why .....you go home early?
8. How long .....they been married.

### **Put in is/are/was/were/have/has.**

1. This bridge ..... built ten years ago.
2. .... you finished your wok yet?
3. This town is always clean. The streets ..... cleaned everyday.
4. Where ..... you born?
5. I ..... made some coffee. Would you like some?
6. Glass ..... made from sand.
7. This is very old photograph. It ..... taken a long time ago.
8. Joe ..... bought a new car.

# ADJECTIVES



An Adjective is a word that tells us more about a noun or a pronoun.

We have a little car.

- My friend gave me some

sweets today.

It may be describing the noun or pronoun, point it out or tell us its number or quality.

## ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

**IT DESCRIBES A NOUN OR A PRONOUN.**

**Eg. Old, large, red, polluted, well dressed....**

**Exercise**

**Fill in the blanks with suitable adjective of quality:**

- Radha is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl who always submits her work on time.
- The movie was so \_\_\_\_\_ that we walked out halfway through it.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ river Ganga is now highly \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pizza may taste \_\_\_\_\_ but they are not \_\_\_\_\_.

## ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

Used for things that cannot be counted.

Answer to the question “how much” e.g. much, all

**Exercise:**

**Fill in the blanks with suitable adjective of quantity:**

- Vikas has \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy a train ticket
- I need \_\_\_\_\_ information about the life cycle of the mosquito.
- There is still a \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
- Rajni is not allowed to eat \_\_\_\_\_ junk food.

## ADJECTIVE OF NUMBER

Used with countable things.

Answer the question “How Many”? E.g. First, five

### Exercise

**Fill in the blanks with suitable adjective of number:**

- There are so \_\_\_\_\_ people in Sana’s house.
- Raju came \_\_\_\_\_ in the race and won the gold medal.
- Mrs. Sethi has \_\_\_\_\_ pets, a dog and a cat.
- Unlike \_\_\_\_\_ parts of India, the hill states are not densely populated.

|   |
|---|
| Several, most, last, first, many, two, all, few |
|---|

**Note:** the same word can be an adjective of quality or adjective of number, depending on whether it is used with countable nouns or uncountable nouns.

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Point out which person or thing is meant.

Answer the question which one?

E.g. These, This, That, Those

## INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

Used with noun to ask questions

Eg. Which, what



## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Shows possession or belonging

Answer the question “whose”?

E.g. my, her, our (My House, Our cat, Her Mother)

|  |
|--|
| Note: We never use apostrophe with possessive adjective. |
|--|

### Fill in the blanks

- Return \_\_\_\_\_ books to the library. (that/these)
- \_\_\_\_\_ movie did you see yesterday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ days most women had very little freedom (those/these)
- This is not \_\_\_\_\_ water bottle.

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON

**Adjective change their form to show comparison. These forms are called degree of comparison.**

There are three degrees of comparison:

**The positive degree** is the simplest form of the adjective. It is used when no comparison is made for e.g. Ram is a strong boy.

**The comparative degree** is used when two things are compared. E.g. Ram is stronger than Shyam.

**The Superlative degree** when more than two things are compared E.g. Ram is the stronger boy in the class.

The form of adjective can change from one degree to another.

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Large       | Largest     |
| Smaller     | Smallest    |
| Hotter      | Hottest     |
| Prettier    | Prettiest   |
| Happier     | Happiest    |
| Better      | Best        |
| Worse       | Worst       |
| Less        | Least       |
| More        | Most        |
| More Famous | Most Famous |

**Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison of the adjective given in the bracket:**

- Raghu is the \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the class. He is \_\_\_\_\_ than any other boy. (tall)
- The pen is \_\_\_\_\_ than the sword. (mighty)
- Today we are \_\_\_\_\_ than we were yesterday. (hopeful)
- Balu eats even \_\_\_\_\_ than I do. (little)

**Fill In the blanks with correct adjectives of your choice:**

- How is Prabudha feeling now? Is he \_\_\_\_\_?
- Ruhani is two years \_\_\_\_\_ than Kunal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ books look new.
- \_\_\_\_\_ books is it?
- None is \_\_\_\_\_ than god.
- Aarushi is \_\_\_\_\_ than Surya.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ student does his work systematically.
- Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ to health
- Rehman is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ children speak politely.

# ADVERB



**A**n Adverb is a word that qualifies or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

E.g.

- He speaks clearly.
- It is extremely cold.
- She walks very slowly.
- The train arrived late.

## KINDS OF ADVERB

- Simple adverb
- Interrogative adverb
- Relative adverb
- Adverb of affirmation and negation

1. **Simple adverbs** are the adverbs that add to the meaning of the verb or an adjective in a simple manner. They tell time, place, manner, frequency or degree of an action.

E.g.

- Sheila shall come tomorrow. (adverb of time)

Soon, already, now, shortly, daily, immediately etc. Go there please. (adverb of place) Here, there, away, everywhere, anywhere, nowhere etc.

- He can do it well. (adverb of manner)
- Quickly, loudly, carefully, slowly etc.
- We take tea twice a day. (adverb of frequency)
- Sometimes, again, often, always etc.
- This box is big enough. (adverb of degree)
- Very, much, quite, too, nearly etc.

2. **Interrogative adverbs** are adverbs used to ask a question.

E.g.

- How do you go to school? (manner)
- How far is this news true? (degree)

3. **Relative adverbs** are adverbs that act as a connective to join sentences together.

He does not know when he will return.

Can you tell me where he lives?

- **Adverbs of affirmation or negation** are the adverb that affirms or negates a statement.

E.g.

- Yes I did
- Certainly, she will
- No, he isn't

**Underline the sample adverb in each sentences. Tell its kind too**

- I gladly accept her offer.
- I had fever yesterday.
- She seldom comes to see us.
- She is too tired to complete the project.
- Send the peon, here.
- Do things slowly, but surely.
- I can speak English well.
- This is some what true.
- Do it now.
- We pray to god daily.

**Fill up each blank with a relative adverb:**

- Explain to us \_\_\_\_\_ to solve this sum.
- Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ he has gone?
- I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he will return.
- I was warmly welcomed \_\_\_\_\_ I went.
- Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ he has gone

**Form adverbs from the following words:**

- Smooth
- Angry
- Useless
- Day
- Year
- Worried
- Loving

- Three
- Knowing
- General

**Choose the correct words from within the brackets.**

- Sunil works very (hard/hardly)
- Are you sitting (comfortable/comfortably)
- The animals can run about (free/freely) in the forest.
- Medicine tastes (bitter/bitterly)
- Susan got the shirt (free/freely)

**Exercise**

- Fill in the blanks with any suitable adjectives.
- Honesty is the \_\_\_\_\_ policy.
- Hunger is the \_\_\_\_\_ sauce.
- Strike the iron when it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The pen is \_\_\_\_\_ than the sword.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ man quarrels with his tools.
- The grapes are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Prevention is \_\_\_\_\_ than cure.
- Do \_\_\_\_\_ and forget.
- What is the \_\_\_\_\_ news of the day?
- Handsome is that \_\_\_\_\_ does.
- This is the \_\_\_\_\_ that can happen.
- Man is the \_\_\_\_\_ creation of god.
- Rules you should know.

**There are some comparative degrees of adjective where we don't used 'then' but we use 'to'.**

E.g.- junior, senior, superior, inferior, prefer.

I am junior to you.

'the' is not used before the superlative degree when a possessive word precedes the superlative degree.

E.g.

1. she is my best friend.

2. Ramu has done his best.
3. Uses of some and any.
4. Use some in positive sentences.
5. I have some information about that Rahul took some books from here.
6. Use any in negative sentences.
7. I am not buying any clothes.
8. Rahul didn't take any exercise.



## USE OF (A) LITTLE AND (A) FEW.

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A little water            | A few books              |
| Little + Uncountable noun | Few + plural noun        |
| Little water little money | Fewm Books few questions |
| Little time little soup   | Few people few days      |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A little = some but not much</p> <p>She didn't eat anything but she drank a little water.</p> <p>I speak a little Spanish. (=some Spanish but not much)</p> <p>A:- can you speak Spanish.</p> <p>B:- a little.</p> | <p>A few = some but not many:</p> <p>Last night I wrote a few letters.</p> <p>We're going away for a few days.</p> <p>I speak a few words of Spanish.</p> <p>A: are there any shops in the village?</p> <p>B: yes, a few.</p> |
|---|---|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Little (without a) = nearly no... or nearly nothing</p> <p>There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.</p> <p>You can say very little.</p> <p>Dan is very thin because he eat very little. (=nearly nothing)</p> | <p>Few (without a) = nearly no...</p> <p>There were few people in the park. It was nearly empty.</p> <p>You can say very few:</p> <p>Your English is very correct. You make very few mistakes.</p> |
| Little and a little:  | Few and a few  |

## EXERCISE

### Put in some or any

- I bought \_\_\_\_\_ cheese but I didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ any bread.
- I'm going to the post office. I need \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.
- There are not \_\_\_\_\_ shops in this part of town.
- George and Alice haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ children.
- Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flowers in the garden.
- Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ good hotels in London?
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ tea? 'yes, please'.
- When we were on holiday, we visited \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting places.
- Don't buy \_\_\_\_\_ rice. We don't need \_\_\_\_\_.
- I went out to buy \_\_\_\_\_ milk but they didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.
- I'm thirsty. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ water, please?

**Complete the sentences. Use *some* or *any* + one of these words:**

Air, cheese, help, letters, photographs, batteries, friends, languages,  
milk, shampoo.

- I want to wash my hair. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_?
- This evening I'm going to write \_\_\_\_\_.
- I haven't got camera, so I can't take \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do you speak \_\_\_\_\_ foreign \_\_\_\_\_?
- Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.
- Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ in my office, please?
- The radio is not working. There are not \_\_\_\_\_ in it.
- It's hot in this office. I'm going out for \_\_\_\_\_ fresh \_\_\_\_\_.
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_? No, thank you. I've had enough to eat.
- I can do this job alone. I didn't need \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer the question with a little or a few.**

- Have you got any money? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have you got any envelopes? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do you want sugar in your coffee? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_, please.
- Did you take any photographs when you were on holiday? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Does your friend speak English? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Are there any factories in this town? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Put a little or a few + one of these words:
- Air, chairs, days, friends, letters, milk, Russian, times.
- Last night I wrote \_\_\_\_\_ to my family and my friends.
- Can I've \_\_\_\_\_ in my coffee, please?
- When did Julia go away? \_\_\_\_\_ ago.
- Do you speak any foreign languages? I can speak \_\_\_\_\_.
- Are you going out alone? No, I'm going with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have you ever been to rome? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

There wasn't much furniture in the room just a table and \_\_\_\_\_.  
I'm going out for a walk. I need \_\_\_\_\_ fresh \_\_\_\_\_.

**Complete the sentences. Use very little or very few + one of these words:**

|   |
|---|
| Coffee, hotels, mistakes, people, rain, time, work. |
|---|

- Your English is very good. You make \_\_\_\_\_.
- I drink \_\_\_\_\_. I don't like it.
- The weather here is very dry in summer. There is \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's difficult to find a place to stay in this town. There are \_\_\_\_\_.
- We must hurry. We have got \_\_\_\_\_.
- The town is very quite at night. \_\_\_\_\_
- Some people in the office are very lazy. They do \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fill in the blanks with any suitable positive degree**

- I bought a \_\_\_\_\_ book.
- Rahul is a \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ day yesterday.
- Shilpa Shetty is a \_\_\_\_\_ actress.
- It is very \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- Delhi is a \_\_\_\_\_ city.
- Delhi metro is a \_\_\_\_\_ means of transport.
- My sister is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sugar is \_\_\_\_\_.
- This question is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Be \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone.
- My school is not \_\_\_\_\_.
- The quality of this bag is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The room is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fill in the blanks with any suitable comparative degree.**

- Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ than silver.
- This bag is \_\_\_\_\_ than that.
- I am \_\_\_\_\_ than you.

- Your plan is \_\_\_\_\_ than time.
- New book are \_\_\_\_\_ than old books.
- That knife is \_\_\_\_\_ than that.
- Delhi is \_\_\_\_\_ than Mumbai.
- Kashmir apples are \_\_\_\_\_ than Shimla apples.
- Katrina Kaif is \_\_\_\_\_ than Kareena.
- Your house is \_\_\_\_\_ than that.

**Fill up the blanks with any suitable superlative degree.**

- The guests gave us the \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.
- January is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of a year.
- It is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of my life.
- It is the \_\_\_\_\_ book I have ever used.
- Rahul's \_\_\_\_\_ brother is in army.
- I am the \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.
- Akbar was the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the Mughal Emperor.
- He is the \_\_\_\_\_ in his colony.
- I got the \_\_\_\_\_ prize in the race.
- What is the \_\_\_\_\_ news?

**Correct the following sentences.**

- The jug has any milk.
- This book is superior than that.
- He is very high.
- Only a little boys are as good as Mohan
- I prefer this pen than that.
- I have a strong headache.
- He is my older brother.
- Our house is the furthest from here.
- He is in class tenth.
- This mangoes are ripe.

## THREE LITTLE PIGS

**Fill in the blanks with suitable adjective and adverbs.**

Once upon a time there were three little pigs who wanted to see the world. When they left home, their mum gave them an advice: "Whatever you do, do it the *(good)* \_\_\_\_\_1 you can." So, the three pigs wandered through the world and were the *(happy)* \_\_\_\_\_2 pigs you've ever seen. They played *(funny)* \_\_\_\_\_3 games all summer long but then came autumn and each pig wanted to build a house. The first pig was not only the *(small)* \_\_\_\_\_4 but also the *(lazy)* \_\_\_\_\_5 of the pigs. He *(quick)* \_\_\_\_\_6 built a house out of straw. The second pig made his house out of wood which was a bit *(difficult)* \_\_\_\_\_7 than building a straw house. The third pig followed his mum's advice and built a strong house out of bricks- the *(difficult)* \_\_\_\_\_8 house of all. The pig worked very *(hard)* \_\_\_\_\_9 but finally got his house ready before winter.

During the cold winter months, the three little pigs lived *(extreme)* \_\_\_\_\_10 well in their houses. They *(regular)* \_\_\_\_\_11 visited one another and had the *(wonderful)* \_\_\_\_\_12 time. But one night, a wolf came to the place where the three pigs lived. It was the *(horrible)* \_\_\_\_\_13 looking wolf in the whole wide world. Being *(terrible)* \_\_\_\_\_14 hungry he went *(straight)* \_\_\_\_\_15 to the straw house. "Let me in, little pig," the wolf shouted out *(angry)* \_\_\_\_\_16, "or I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house down!" The pig didn't let him in and as the house was made out of straw, the wolf blew it down *(easy)* \_\_\_\_\_17. The little pig ran to his brother's house as *(fast)* \_\_\_\_\_18 as he could. But the wolf followed him to the wooden house. "Open up, little pig," he shouted even *(angry)* \_\_\_\_\_19. Then he huffed and puffed and it didn't take him much *(long)* \_\_\_\_\_20 to blow the house down. So, the two pigs *(nervous)* \_\_\_\_\_21 ran to their brother who lived in the brick house. The wolf followed them *(grim)* \_\_\_\_\_22.

"Open the door," he shouted *(fierce)* \_\_\_\_\_23. As the pigs didn't open the wolf huffed and puffed *(heavy)* \_\_\_\_\_24. But the stone house didn't fall down. From all the huffing and puffing the wolf became even *(hungry)* \_\_\_\_\_25. With his last power he *(slow)* \_\_\_\_\_26 climbed up

the house to get in through the chimney. The pigs saw this and (*hasty*) \_\_\_\_\_27 lit a fire. When the wolf climbed down the chimney, he fell into the fire which was (*awful*) \_\_\_\_\_28 hot. He burnt his bum (*bad*) \_\_\_\_\_29 and ran away. From that day on, the pig had no more trouble with the wolf and they lived (*happy*) \_\_\_\_\_30 ever after.

# PREPOSITION

P



reposition  
Is a word  
which is  
placed  
before a  
noun or a  
pronoun to  
show in  
what  
relation the  
person or  
thing  
denoted by  
it stands in  
regard to

something else. We can also say that preposition tells us the position of a noun or pronoun (subject).



IN, AT, ON, ABOVE, BELOW, UNDER,  
OVER

IN

In- used for (boundary should be there)

E.g.

- We live in India.
- There is tea in the cup.
- We are sitting in a classroom.
- In- used for (month or year)

E.g.

- In 1947, we got freedom.
- He came to India in 2008.
- My birthday is in October.
- We celebrate Republic day in January.

In- Seasons/ period of the day/ directions/ means of payment

E.g.

- We wear woolen clothes in winter.
- She goes for a walk in the evening.
- I will go to the party in the afternoon.
- The sun sets in the west.
- I paid my bill in cash.

ON

**Used for surface touching**

E.g.

- My book is on the table.
- The board is hanging on the wall used for day, date and festival

E.g.

- Independence Day is celebrated on 15<sup>th</sup> August.
- We have no class on Sunday.
- We play with colors on holi.

AT

**Used for point of time**

E.g.

- I met my friend at 7:00 pm
- She comes here at 7'o clock
- No surface touching on boundary

E.g.

- I am not at home.
- He is at work.
- She is standing at the bus stop/ railway station.
- There are many girls at the party/ musical show.
- Used for smaller places

E.g.

- She lives at Kamla Nagar
- There was a grand sale at Rajouri Garden.
- My family lived at Noida 2 years ago.

## ABOVE

**Used for things placed at higher places comparatively**

E.g.

- The cupboard is above the computer table.
- He is above average in the class.

Don't Forget! No Surface Should Be Touching With Each Other.  
Below (Used For Things Placed Lower Comparatively)

E.g.

- Rahul is below average student in the class.
- He took bath in the Ganga River below knee –deep water.
- Four painting are hanging below the A.C.

## UNDER

**Used for expressing things lying under something**

E.g.

- A cat is sitting under the table.
- My shoes were under the bed.

UP

**Used for expressing upward position**

E.g.

- He is looking up again and again.
- Why do you want to climb up the tree?

## DOWN

**Used for expressing standard, position, surface**

E.g.

- His temperature has come down with two degrees.
- He is coming down from the first floor.

TO

**Used for expressing destination**

E.g.

- I am going to Manali.
- She has gone to school.
- Used for purpose

E.g.

- He comes here to learn English.
- I was trying to help those students.
- Between two verbs

E.g.

- It started to rain.
- She began to cry.



FOR

**Used for expressing time and position**

E.g.

- we kill animals for food.
- Indians fought for freedom.

# WITH

**Used for expressing the help of something**

E.g.

- They are playing with football.
- She has gone to the market with her sister.

## WITHOUT

### **No help of anything**

E.g.

- They are not going anywhere without their family.
- She cannot take food without spices.
- We cannot live without air and water.

## BETWEEN

**Used for two things.**

E.g.

- There should be love between two friends.
- Kashmir is a bone of contention between India and Pakistan.

## AMONG

### **Used for many/ more than**

E.g.

- Who is youngest among you? (you = more than)
- She danced very well among those five girls.

# FROM

## **Used when 2 things get separated**

E.g.

- I am coming from the temple.
- The leaves fall from the tree.
- She works from 9:00 to 6:00 pm (point of time)

## THROUGH

E.g.

- I went into the room through the window.
- She walked through the forest.

BY

**Used in passive voice**

E.g.

- He is being called by his mother.
- This chair has been broken by him.



## ABOUT

### **Regarding something/ someone**

- I want to know about computers.
- She was talking about me.

# SINCE

## **Point of time**

E.g.

- I have been working here since 2006.
- She has known you, since she was in England

BEHIND

**On the back**

E.g.

- He was running behind the thief.
- You should sit behind your sister

# OPPOSITE

## **Used for face to face direction**

E.g.

- The board is opposite us.
- We sit on metro opposite.

## EXERCISE

### Fill in, at or on:

- I like to go out \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31st December, we enjoyed a lot.
- He lives \_\_\_\_\_ the east of Manipur.
- We were woken up \_\_\_\_\_ 2 'o' clock last night by a loud noise.
- Just wait for me, I am \_\_\_\_\_ the way.
- Are you interested \_\_\_\_\_ music?
- She met me \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop last night.
- We listened to the news \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.
- He got married \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 20.
- Did you see Robert \_\_\_\_\_ in the party?

### Use the suitable preposition from the following box:

Over, Into, To, By, With, Under, On, About

- They went \_\_\_\_\_ Goa last year.
- She was having coffee \_\_\_\_\_ biscuit.
- I jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the wall and went \_\_\_\_\_ the park.
- Do you come here \_\_\_\_\_ car?
- Are there only two ways \_\_\_\_\_ solve this problem?
- He was found \_\_\_\_\_ his teacher behind the canteen.
- They kept my book \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes.
- Have you taken your lunch \_\_\_\_\_ time?
- They didn't have knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ airlines.
- A bird flew \_\_\_\_\_ the room \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

### Use the suitable preposition from the following box:

For, at, without, from, into, in, on, up, down, over, under, above, below, since

- Tina took a key \_\_\_\_\_ her pocket and opened the door.

- I bought many things \_\_\_\_\_ my daughter \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday.
- They were not absent \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
- They went out \_\_\_\_\_ telling me.
- This road goes \_\_\_\_\_ the village.
- Be carefull! Don't fall \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs.
- She took a taxi \_\_\_\_\_ her village.
- I met him when he was climbing \_\_\_\_\_ the Mountains.
- Why are you going out \_\_\_\_\_ your mobile?
- I can translate English sentences \_\_\_\_\_ German.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1999, he passed his graduation.
- The aeroplane is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains.
- They got the marks \_\_\_\_\_ their performance even they performed very well.
- He stepped \_\_\_\_\_ our street.
- Henry was expecting 72% but he got 75%, so he was very happy to get the marks \_\_\_\_\_ his expectation.
- They have lived in USA \_\_\_\_\_ childhood.
- A girl was standing \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.

**Fill with Suitable preposition:**

- Fish live \_\_\_\_\_ the water.
- Look \_\_\_\_\_ these twinges and feathers.
- Birds nest is \_\_\_\_\_ the mango tree.
- Chirpy is \_\_\_\_\_ the nest.
- A cat is sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- I go \_\_\_\_\_ park daily.
- My dress is red \_\_\_\_\_ color.
- She is standing \_\_\_\_\_ the curtain.
- The book are laying \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- Milk is \_\_\_\_\_ the jug.
- We get wool \_\_\_\_\_ sheep.
- Ram is throwing the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- He goes \_\_\_\_\_ school daily.
- It is 6' o clock \_\_\_\_\_ the clock.
- They get up \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- I like \_\_\_\_\_ draw and color the picture.

- My mother cut the apple \_\_\_\_\_ knife.
- Star shine \_\_\_\_\_ night \_\_\_\_\_ the sky.
- He play \_\_\_\_\_ his friend.
- We live \_\_\_\_\_ India.
- The king live \_\_\_\_\_ his palace.
- I saw the tears \_\_\_\_\_ his eyes.
- They went \_\_\_\_\_ go home.
- Parul is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ Riva and say
- I am making sweets \_\_\_\_\_ my children.
- She distributed the chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ all the children.
- They live \_\_\_\_\_ Delhi \_\_\_\_\_ Rajouri Garden.
- She came \_\_\_\_\_ our house \_\_\_\_\_ train.
- My birthday comes \_\_\_\_\_ 26<sup>th</sup> January.
- He sweeps \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
- I am coming \_\_\_\_\_ Mumbai.
- Priyanka has come here \_\_\_\_\_ interview.
- Rahul found make vocabulary word \_\_\_\_\_ the newspapers.
- We write \_\_\_\_\_ a pen.
- Deepika studies \_\_\_\_\_ 12<sup>th</sup> standard.
- Christmas comes \_\_\_\_\_ the month of December.
- Aero plane flies \_\_\_\_\_ the head.
- The stars are shining \_\_\_\_\_ the sky.
- Beautiful scenery is hanging \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- I want \_\_\_\_\_ become a doctor.
- The moon shines \_\_\_\_\_ night.
- They go \_\_\_\_\_ temple daily.
- Riya thanked \_\_\_\_\_ Priya \_\_\_\_\_ the birthday gift.
- He worked \_\_\_\_\_ MNC.
- Sone is sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ mom and dad.
- I went \_\_\_\_\_ India gate yesterday.
- My teacher gives chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ all the students.
- Last night I was \_\_\_\_\_ Punjab.
- We get water \_\_\_\_\_ wells, tube wells etc.
- Every year we go \_\_\_\_\_ shirdi, It is \_\_\_\_\_ Nasik.
- Our shoes are \_\_\_\_\_ the shoe-rack.

- Sweets are \_\_\_\_\_ the box.
-



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# CONJUNCTION



A Conjunction is a word that joins together words, phrases, clauses or sentences. For e.g, consider the following four

simple sentences and how we can join them with conjunctions.

- Sam is not going to school today.
- He is ill.
- He will go to school tomorrow.
- He will complete his work.

The above sentences can be joined together with conjunction to form single sentences and to make better sense and to enhance the beauty of the sentence.

'Sam is not going to school today because, he is ill but, he will go tomorrow and complete his work.'

## EXERCISE

### **Fill in the blanks with the suitable conjunctions:**

- Wait \_\_\_\_\_ I return.
- The Purse has been lost \_\_\_\_\_ stolen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ duty calls us we must obey.
- I ran fast \_\_\_\_\_ I missed the train.
- Three \_\_\_\_\_ three makes six.
- She writes slowly \_\_\_\_\_ neatly.
- Is this my book \_\_\_\_\_ yours?
- The task was so tough \_\_\_\_\_ no body could do it.
- Make hay \_\_\_\_\_ the sun shines.
- You will never succeed \_\_\_\_\_ you try.

### **Join each pair of the following sentences by means of a suitable conjunction. Make such changes that are necessary:**

- He is slow. He is sure.
- He was afraid of being late. He ran.
- I lost the prize. I tried my level best.
- The boy is dangerously ill. The boy's head was hurt.
- The boy is here. The girl is here.
- The old men fell down the steps. He broke his leg.
- We went early to the movie. We could not get the ticket.
- I like him. He is dangerous
- I will bring your umbrella, you wish it.
- She did not come. She did not send the letter.



# INTERJ ECTIO N

**I**nterjections  
Are words  
that are used  
to express  
sudden feeling  
or emotion  
does not have

a particular meaning but does mean something according to the context in which they are used.

## EXAMPLES

- Alas! He has lost the match.
- Ah! I have missed the train.
- Hello! What are you doing there?
- Hurrah! She has got the prize.
- Joy-happiness----hurrah!, ha!Ha!
- Sorrow- Grief----- Alas! Ah!
- Surprise ----- Oh! What!
- Attention ----- listen! Look!
- Approval ----- bravo!, well done!, o.k.!

## EXERCISE

- \_\_\_\_\_ our team has won the match. (alas!, hurrah!)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Have they failed? (what/ alas)
- \_\_\_\_\_! Do not make a noise. (look/ bravo)
- \_\_\_\_\_! His brother has lost his cycle. (an/ oh)
- \_\_\_\_\_! You have done well. (bravo/ alas)
- \_\_\_\_\_! How beautiful flower. (oh/ ah)
- \_\_\_\_\_! What a lovely child. (alas/ oh)
- \_\_\_\_\_! She has died so young. (oh/ alas)
- \_\_\_\_\_

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# INTRODUCTORY WORDS

**T**here Are only two introductory words: It and there and these are used to introduce a sentence Or These are used where there is no subject means they are used as subject.

## USE OF IT

### **It is used for: Time, day, date, month, year**

- It is 10'o clock.
- What time is it?
- What was the day yesterday?
- It was Tuesday.
- It is 23rd November.
- It is 2010.
- Which was the last month?
- It was October.
- Weather
- It is a pleasant day, foggy day, sunny day, hot day, rainy day, cloudy day etc....
- Distance
- How far is it from here to your school?
- It is 2 km
- It is not very far/ it is very near.
- It is a long way.
- It is very easy to learn English.
- It was possible for me to join that course.



## USE OF THERE

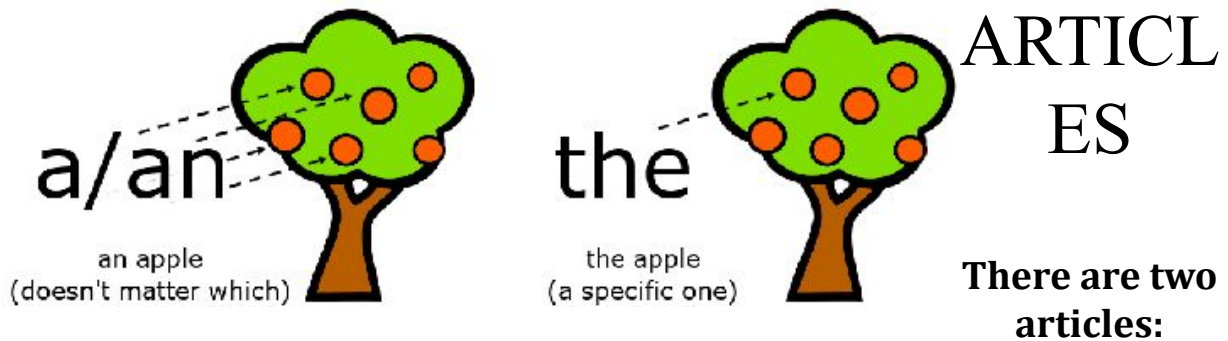
There is/ are/ was/ were/ will be + subject + prep + Object

- There is a girl in our batch.
- There will be many ways to solve that problem.
- There was no water in that glass.
- Were there any shops near there?
- Will there be any grass in the field?
- How many books were there in that cupboard?
- How many members are there in your family?
- Was there a little milk in this mug?
- Yes, there was.
- No, there was not.

**Fill in the blanks with it and there accordingly.**

- Was \_\_\_\_\_ cold yesterday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ are only five students in this play.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is not easy to speak English.
- Were \_\_\_\_\_ many people at the party?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a hotel near that shop.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is not Saturday tomorrow.
- Today is 10<sup>th</sup> April. \_\_\_\_\_ - is my sister's birthday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was not any problem.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was nice to meet you again.
- Are \_\_\_\_\_ 28 states in India?
-

•



Indefinite articles : A, An

Definite articles : The

1. **A** Before a word beginning with a consonant sound “a” is used; as a boy, a woman, a horse.

**Remember!**

- A university, A European, a Union, because these words begin with a consonant sound of “you”.

2. **An** before a word beginning with a vowel sound “an” is used; as An ass, an enemy, an orange.

**Remember!**

- An hour, an heir, an honest because these words begin with a vowel sound, as the initial consonant “h” is not pronounced.

3. **The** when we talk about particular person or thing or one already referred to; as:

- The book you want is out of print.  
(Which book? The one you want)

**When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class:-**

- The cow is a useful animal.

- The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.
- Before some proper names, viz., these kinds of place- names:
- Oceans and seas --- The Pacific, The Red sea.
- Rivers --- The Ganga, The Nile
- Deserts --- The Sahara
- Group of island --- The West Indies
- Mountain ranges --- The Himalayas

Before names of things unique of their kind; the sun the sky, the ocean

**With superlative; as:**

The darkest cloud, the fastest train

## FILL THE ARTICLE : A/AN/THE

- Copper is \_\_\_\_\_ useful metal.
- He is not \_\_\_\_\_ honorable man.
- Honest man speaks \_\_\_\_\_ truth.
- Do you see \_\_\_\_\_ blue sky?
- Varanasi is \_\_\_\_\_ holy city.
- The world is \_\_\_\_\_ happy place.
- He returned after \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
- \_\_\_\_\_ sun shines brightly.
- Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ European called at my office.
- Sanskrit is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult language.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ganga is \_\_\_\_\_ sacred River.
- If you see him, give him \_\_\_\_\_ message.
- Let us discuss \_\_\_\_\_ matter seriously.
- Rama has come without \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
- I bought \_\_\_\_\_ horse, \_\_\_\_\_ ox and \_\_\_\_\_ buffalo.

## EXERCISE

- Insert article where necessary.
- Where there is life there is hope.
- Sun rises in the east.
- The bravo soldier lost arm in battle.
- The doctor says it is hopeless case.
- I like to live in open air.
- Get proud pf sugar from nearest grocer.
- Set back clock, it is hour too fast.
- You must take care.
- Where did you buy umbrella?
- Have you never seen elephant?
- Have you told him about accident?
- What beautiful scene this is!
- He likes to picture himself as original thinker.
- I have not seen him since he was child.
- Neil Armstrong was first man to walk on moon.

### **Write “a/an/the” in each blank:**

- Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ onion just now?
- He went to \_\_\_\_\_ market yesterday.
- Does your son get \_\_\_\_\_ lot of homework?
- It was not \_\_\_\_\_ easy task.
- China Has \_\_\_\_\_ biggest population in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
- I want to go to \_\_\_\_\_ Indian Restaurant.
- Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food?
- They stayed in \_\_\_\_\_ hotel.

## INTRODUCTION TO VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

All the alphabets in most of the language of the world are divided into vowels and consonants. Hindi is a phonetic language where an alphabet carries one definite sound which is not so in case of English. English is a non-phonetic language and a single alphabet can be pronounced differently in different words. Also, combination of two or more alphabets produces different sound in different combinations.

In English there are 5 vowels **'A, E, I, O, U'** and rest 21 consonants

**Write a or an as appropriate**

- \_\_\_\_\_ old book.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ window
  - \_\_\_\_\_ horse
  - \_\_\_\_\_ airport
  - \_\_\_\_\_ new airport
  - \_\_\_\_\_ organization
  - \_\_\_\_\_ University
  - \_\_\_\_\_ hour
  - \_\_\_\_\_ economic problem
- 1.



1.

# TENSES



out.

**PRESENT TENSE** refers to actions that are happening at the present time. A verb used to show that the action takes place at present is said to be in the present tense.

- Shanta speaks French very well.
- I am writing a letter to my cousin.
- Paritosh has eaten three mangoes.

**PAST TENSE** refers to actions that happened in the past. A verb used to show that the action was completed in the past is said to be in the past tense.

- Manish spoke very well during the debate.
- Mrs. Fernandez was working in the garden when I reached her house.

**FUTURE TENSE** refers to the action that will happen in the future. A verb used to show an action will take place in the future is said to be in

future tense.

- We shall learn a new poem tomorrow.
- At this time tomorrow, we will be walking in the hills.

These tense are further divided into 4 categories.

The following chart shows the division of tenses.

## PRESENT INDEFINITE/ SIMPLE/ GENERAL

We use simple present tense for things which are true in general, or things that happens sometimes or all the times.

E.g. The sun rises in the east.

|       |        |                              |
|-------|--------|------------------------------|
| I go  | YOU go | He goes<br>SAM”              |
| “     | “      | SHE,,<br>SUE,,               |
| --X-- | --X--  | IT,,<br>SNAKE,,              |
| WE go | YOU go | THEY go<br>SAM AND<br>SUE go |

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

|                            |                            |                              |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>S + V<sub>1</sub></b>   | I go                       | <b>S + Vs</b>                | He goes                          |
| S+do+not+V <sub>1</sub>    | I <b>do not</b><br>go      | S+does+not+V <sub>1</sub>    | He <b>does not</b><br>go         |
| Do+S+V <sub>1</sub>        | <b>Do I</b> go?            | Does+S+V <sub>1</sub>        | <b>Does he</b><br>go?            |
| Do+S+not+V <sub>1</sub>    | Do <b>I not</b><br>go?     | Does+S+not+V <sub>1</sub>    | Does he<br><b>not</b> go?        |
| Qw+do+S+V <sub>1</sub>     | <b>Why</b> do I<br>go?     | Qw+does+S+V <sub>1</sub>     | <b>Why</b> does<br>he go?        |
| Qw+do+S+not+V <sub>1</sub> | <b>Why</b> do I<br>not go? | Qw+does+S+not+V <sub>1</sub> | <b>Why</b> does<br>he not<br>go? |

## EXERCISE

1. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east.
2. Vegetarians \_\_\_\_\_ (not/eat) meat.
3. An interpreter \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) one language into another.
4. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ five languages. (speak)
5. These bags \_\_\_\_\_ heavy (be).

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

It is used to express an action completed in the past; as

- I bought this book yesterday.
- They did not go out yesterday.
- Did you buy anything from market?

|         |             |                            |
|---------|-------------|----------------------------|
| I went  | YOU<br>went | HE went<br>SAM,,           |
| ”       | ”           | SHE,,<br>SUE,,             |
| --X--   | --X--       | IT,,<br>SNAKE,,            |
| WE went | YOU<br>went | They,,<br>SAM AND<br>SUE,, |

|                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>S+V<sub>2</sub></b>   | He went               |
| S+did+not+V <sub>1</sub> | He <b>did not</b> go  |
| Did+S+V <sub>1</sub>     | <b>Did he</b> go?     |
|                          | Did he <b>not</b> go? |

|  |                             |                           |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | Did+S+not+V <sub>1</sub>    |                           |
|  | Qw+did+S=V <sub>1</sub>     | <b>Why</b> did he go?     |
|  | Qw+did+S+not+V <sub>1</sub> | <b>Why</b> did he not go? |

Fill in the blanks using simple past:

- Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter (write).
- It \_\_\_\_\_ warm yesterday. (be)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Arjun two days ago. (meet)
- The birds \_\_\_\_\_ away (fly)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ sweetly (sing)
- Hemant \_\_\_\_\_ the ball (throw)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to the market, yesterday? (go)
- Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ up at 10 O' clock. (get)



## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present continuous tense is used for an action going on at a particular time in the present as:

- Ram is flying the kite.
- She is going to the market.

|                 |                  |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| I am<br>going   | YOU are<br>going | HE is going<br>SAM,,               |
| ”               | ”                | SHE,, SUE,,                        |
| --X--           | --X--            | IT, SNAKE,,                        |
| WE are<br>going | YOU are<br>going | THEY are<br>going SAM<br>AND SUE,, |

### Structure

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| S+is/am/are+ <b>V</b> <sub>ing</sub>              | He is going      |
| S+is/am/are+ <b>not</b> + <b>V</b> <sub>ing</sub> | He is not going. |
| <b>Is/am/are</b> +S+ <b>V</b> <sub>ing</sub>      | Is he going?     |
| Is/Am/Are+S+ <b>not</b> + <b>V</b> <sub>ing</sub> | Is he not going? |
| <b>Qw</b> +is/am/are+S+ <b>V</b> <sub>ing</sub>   | Why is he going? |

**Qw+is/am/are+S+not+V<sub>ing</sub>**

Why is he not going?

Fill in the blanks using present continuous tense:

- It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain), take your umbrella.
- Ruhani \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home on Monday.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ (make) toys.
- The water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) can I turn it off?
- Don't disturb him. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study)
- Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ (fight)

## PAST CONTINUOUS

Past continuous tense is used for an action going on at a particular time in the past:

- The children were playing in the park.
- The girls were decorating the room when the guest arrived.

|  |                      |                       |  |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
|  | I was going          | <b>YOU</b> were going | <b>HE</b> was going<br><b>SAM,,</b>            |
|  | „                    | „                     | <b>SHE,, SUE,,</b>                             |
|  | --X--                | --X--                 | <b>IT,, SNAKE,,</b>                            |
|  | <b>WE</b> were going | <b>YOU</b> were going | <b>THEY</b> were going<br><b>SAM AND SUE,,</b> |

### Fill in the blanks:

- We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for that victory for along time.
- Harish \_\_\_\_\_ (Sell) biscuits when the postman came.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of he window when the accident happened.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the bank when I saw Ravi.

PRESENT SIMPLE/ INDEFINITE/ GENERAL  
(SPECIAL)

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>I</b> am tall/ a doctor/ In the park   | <b>YOU</b> are tall/ a doctor/ in the park | <b>HE</b> is tall/ a doctor/ in the park<br><b>SAM,,</b>                |
| ”   | ”  | <b>SHE,,</b><br><b>SUE,,</b>  |
| --X--                                     | --X--                                      | <b>IT,,</b><br><b>SNAKE,,</b>   |
| <b>WE</b> are tall/ a doctor/ in the park | <b>YOU</b> are tall/ a doctor/ in the park | <b>THEY</b> are tall/ a doctor/ in the park<br><b>SAM AND SUE</b> are,, |

Structure

|                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| S+is/am/are+A/N/Prep               | He is smart.     |
| S+is/am/are+ <b>not</b> + A/N/Prep | He is not smart. |
|                                    |                  |

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Is/am/Are+S+A/N/Prep                         | He is smart?         |
| Is/am/Are+S+ <b>not</b> +A/N/Prep            | He is not smart?     |
| <b>Qw</b> +is/am/are+S+A/N/Prep              | Why is he smart?     |
| <b>Qw</b> +is/am/are+S+ <b>not</b> +A/N/Prep | Why is he not smart? |

PAST INDEFINITE/ GENERAL/ SIMPLE  
(GENERAL)

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>I</b> was tall/ a doctor/ In the park   | <b>YOU</b> were tall/ a doctor/ in the park | <b>HE</b> was tall/ a doctor/ in the park<br><b>SAM,,</b>                |
| ”  | ”   | <b>SHE,,</b><br><b>SUE,,</b>   |
| --X--                                      | --X--                                       | <b>IT,,</b><br><b>SNAKE,,</b>  |
| <b>WE</b> were tall/ a doctor/ in the park | <b>YOU</b> were tall/ a doctor/ in the park | <b>THEY</b> were tall/ a doctor/ in the park<br><b>SAM AND SUE are,,</b> |

Structure



|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| S+was/were+A/N/Prep                         | He was smart.         |
| S+was/were+ <b>not</b> + A/N/Prep           | He was not smart.     |
| Was/were+S+A/N/Prep                         | Was he smart?         |
| Was/were+S+ <b>not</b> +A/N/Prep            | Was he not smart?     |
| <b>Qw</b> +was/were+S+A/N/Prep              | Why was he smart?     |
| <b>Qw</b> +was/were+S+ <b>not</b> +A/N/Prep | Why was he not smart? |

## GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS

### Fill in the blanks with the past form of verb

Once upon a time there (be) \_\_\_\_\_1 three bears: huge Papa Bear, ordinary Mama Bear and tiny little Baby Bear. They (live) \_\_\_\_\_2 in a great big wood. One day, ordinary Mama Bear (cook) \_\_\_\_\_3 a delicious porridge for her family and (put) \_\_\_\_\_4 it into bowls, a huge bowl for huge Papa Bear, an ordinary bowl for ordinary Mama Bear and little bowl for tiny little Baby Bear. To give the porridge some time to cool down, the three bears (go) \_\_\_\_\_5 for a walk. Near the great big wood, there (live) \_\_\_\_\_6 a little girl called Goldilocks. She (be/not) \_\_\_\_\_7 allowed to go into the wood. But one day, she (sneak) \_\_\_\_\_8 out of the house and into the great big wood. After a while she (come) \_\_\_\_\_9 to the bears house. She (knock) \_\_\_\_\_10 at the door. She (look) \_\_\_\_\_11 through the windows. But nobody (seem) \_\_\_\_\_12 to be there. So, little Goldilocks (step) \_\_\_\_\_13 inside.

In the kitchen, Goldilocks (smell) \_\_\_\_\_14 the porridge. She (get) \_\_\_\_\_15 very hungry and (try) \_\_\_\_\_16 the porridge in the huge bowl- too hot. Then she (taste) \_\_\_\_\_17 some of the porridge from the ordinary bowl- too cold. But the porridge in the little bowl (be) \_\_\_\_\_18 just right and Goldilocks (eat) \_\_\_\_\_19 it all up.

In the sitting room, there (stand) \_\_\_\_\_20 the three bears' chairs. Goldilocks (sit) \_\_\_\_\_21 down in the huge chair- too hard. She (like/ not) \_\_\_\_\_22 the ordinary chair either- too soft. She (love) \_\_\_\_\_23 the little chair, however. But she (sit/ Not) \_\_\_\_\_24 on this one very long as soon it (break) \_\_\_\_\_25 into pieces. So, Goldilocks (go) \_\_\_\_\_26 on exploring.

In the bedroom there (be) \_\_\_\_\_27 three beds. Goldilocks suddenly (feel) \_\_\_\_\_28 very tired. She (climb) \_\_\_\_\_29 onto the huge bed- too hard. Then she (crawl) \_\_\_\_\_30 into the ordinary bed- too soft. The little bed, however, (be) \_\_\_\_\_31 just right. So, Goldilocks (lie) \_\_\_\_\_32 down. And in next to no time, she (fall) \_\_\_\_\_33 asleep. After a while, the three bears (return) \_\_\_\_\_34 home. One look at their bowls and chairs and they (start) \_\_\_\_\_35 wondering. Something



(was/not) \_\_\_\_\_36 right. They (come) \_\_\_\_\_37 into the bedroom. And there they (see) \_\_\_\_\_38 little Goldilocks in Baby Bear's Bed. The Three bears (watch) \_\_\_\_\_39 her for a while and then they (wake) \_\_\_\_\_40 her up. Goldilocks (open) \_\_\_\_\_41 her eyes. She (see) \_\_\_\_\_42 the bears (begin) \_\_\_\_\_43 to scream and as fast as she (can) \_\_\_\_\_44, Goldilocks (run) \_\_\_\_\_45 out of the bears' house. The three bears (follow) \_\_\_\_\_46 her. But at the edge of the wood, the bears suddenly (stop) \_\_\_\_\_47. Frightened little Goldilocks (stop/ not) \_\_\_\_\_48. She (hungry) \_\_\_\_\_49 home to her parents and she never (visit) \_\_\_\_\_50 the bears' house again.

**Change the tense according to the tense given in the bracket:**

- He will buy new clothes. (simple present)
- The sun shines. (Present continuous)
- She made tea for us. (Simple future)
- Does he copy anyone? (simple past)
- How will you decorate your house? (present simple)
- Who defeat you? (simple past)
- Why is he following us? (past continuous)
- She was describing the scene. (simple future)
- Raman will not hire a taxi. (simple present)
- They are not trying to speak. (simple past)

**Fill in the blanks using present continuous or past continuous:**

A: What are you doing?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ English. (Read)

Anita: Where was your brother going when he met me?

Sunny: He \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor. (go)

Anita: Okay, what are you learning these days?

Sunny: I \_\_\_\_\_ computer. (learn)

Jack: How were you and your family feeling when you were living in a small town?

Jill: We \_\_\_\_\_ to adapt ourselves to the situation. (Try)

Jack: Why is John laughing?

Jill: John is laughing because he \_\_\_\_\_ to jokes. (Listen)

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Out the 2nd form of the verb:

Last Tuesday Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) from London to Madrid. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at six o'clock in the morning and \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a cup of coffee. At 6:30 \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home and \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the airport. When she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), she \_\_\_\_\_ (park) the car and then \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the airport café where she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) through passport control and \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for her flight. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ (depart) on time and \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Madrid two hours later. Finally she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the center of Madrid.

**Make negative sentences using 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb:**

- He works for nine hours daily.
- That girl does all household work.
- You drink water very much.
- They perform very well.
- The shopkeeper sells everything costly.

## FUTURE TENSE

Future tense is used to talk about time that is going to come i.e. to talk about future.

# FUTURE INDEFINITE/ GENERAL/ SIMPLE

|            |             |                                     |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| I will go  | YOU will go | HE will go<br>SAM,,                 |
| ”          | ”           | SHE,,<br>SUE,,                      |
| --X--      | --X--       | IT<br>SNAKE,,                       |
| WE will go | YOU will go | THEY will go<br>SAM AND SUE will go |

## Structure

|                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| S+will+V <sub>1</sub>        | He will go.          |
| S+will+not+V <sub>1</sub>    | He will not go.      |
| Will+S+V <sub>1</sub>        | Will he go?          |
| Will+S+not+V <sub>1</sub>    | Will he not go?      |
| Qw+will+S+V <sub>1</sub>     | When will he go?     |
| Qw+will+S+not+V <sub>1</sub> | When will he not go? |

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS

|  |                  |                   |                                       |
|--|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | I will be going  | YOU will be going | HE will be going<br><b>SAM,,</b>      |
|  | ”                | ”                 | <b>SHE,,</b><br><b>SUE,,</b>          |
|  | --X--            | --X--             | <b>IT,,</b><br><b>SNAKE,,</b>         |
|  | WE will be going | YOU will be going | <b>THEY,,</b><br><b>SAM AND SUE,,</b> |

### Structure

|  |  |
|--|--|
| S+will+be+V <sub>ing</sub>                         | He will be going.                        |
| S+will+ <b>not</b> +be+V <sub>ing</sub>            | He will <b>not</b> be going.             |
| <b>Will</b> +S+be+V <sub>ing</sub>                 | <b>Will</b> he be going?                 |
| Will+S+ <b>not</b> +be+V <sub>ing</sub>            | Will he <b>not</b> be going?             |
| <b>Qw</b> +will+S+be+V <sub>ing</sub>              | <b>When</b> will he be going?            |
| <b>Qw</b> +will+S+ <b>not</b> +be+V <sub>ing</sub> | <b>When</b> will he <b>not be</b> going? |

# FUTURE SIMPLE / INDEFINITE / GENERAL (SPECIAL)

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>I</b> will be tall/ a doctor/ In the park  | <b>YOU</b> are tall/ a doctor/ in the park     | <b>HE</b> will be tall/ a doctor/ in the park<br><b>SAM,</b> |
| ”   | ”  | <b>SHE,</b><br><b>SUE,</b>                                   |
| --X--   | --X--  | <b>IT,</b><br><b>SNAKE,</b>                                  |
| <b>WE</b> will be tall/ a doctor/ in the park | <b>YOU</b> will be tall/ a doctor/ in the park | <b>THEY</b><br><b>SAM AND SUE</b> are,,                      |

## Structure

|  |   |
|--|---|
| S+will+be+A/N/Prep                         | He will be smart.                       |
| S+will+ <b>not</b> +be+A/N/Prep            | He will <b>not</b> be smart.            |
| <b>Will</b> +S+be+A/N/Prep                 | <b>Will</b> he be smart?                |
| Will+S+ <b>not</b> +be+A/N/Prep            | Will he <b>not</b> be smart?            |
| <b>Qw</b> +will+S+be+A/N/Prep              | <b>Why</b> will he be smart?            |
| <b>Qw</b> +will+S+be+ <b>not</b> +A/N/Prep | <b>Why</b> will he <b>not be</b> smart? |





## LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

### Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of helping and main verb.

Once upon a time there (be) \_\_\_\_\_1 a little old man and a little old woman, and they (live) \_\_\_\_\_2 all alone in a little old house. They (feel) \_\_\_\_\_3 quite lonely because they (have) \_\_\_\_\_4 no children. So, one day, the little old woman (make) \_\_\_\_\_5 a little boy out of gingerbread. When the little old woman (decorate) \_\_\_\_\_6 her gingerbread boy, she (put) \_\_\_\_\_7 him in the oven. Sometime later the little old woman (open) \_\_\_\_\_8 the oven door to (take) \_\_\_\_\_9 her little gingerbread boy out again. But he just (jump) \_\_\_\_\_10 out of the oven and (run) \_\_\_\_\_11 away. The little old man and the little old woman (run) \_\_\_\_\_12 after him to (catch) \_\_\_\_\_13 their little gingerbread boy. But the gingerbread boy (be) \_\_\_\_\_14 faster than the little old man and the little old woman. He (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_15 and (shout) \_\_\_\_\_16, >> (Run) \_\_\_\_\_17 as fast as you (can) \_\_\_\_\_18. You (catch/ not) \_\_\_\_\_19 me. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_20 the gingerbread man.<< And they (can/ Not) \_\_\_\_\_21 catch him. The little gingerbread boy (run) \_\_\_\_\_22 on and on and after a while he (pass) \_\_\_\_\_23 a cow. The cow (say) \_\_\_\_\_24,>> Hello, Little gingerbread but. You (look) \_\_\_\_\_25 delicious. Please stop, I (want/eat) \_\_\_\_\_26 you.<< But the gingerbread boy just (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_27, >>I (run) \_\_\_\_\_28 away from the little old man. And I (run) \_\_\_\_\_29 away from the little old woman. So just (run) \_\_\_\_\_30 as fast as you (can) \_\_\_\_\_31. You (catch/not) \_\_\_\_\_32 me. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_33 the gingerbread man.<< And the cow (can/not) \_\_\_\_\_34 catch him. The little gingerbread boy (run) \_\_\_\_\_35 on and on and after a while he (come) \_\_\_\_\_36 to a horse. The horse (tell) \_\_\_\_\_37 the gingerbread boy, >>Please stop, you (look) \_\_\_\_\_38 very good to (eat) \_\_\_\_\_39.<< But the gingerbread boy just (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_40, >>I (run) \_\_\_\_\_41 away from the little old man. I (run) \_\_\_\_\_42 away from the little old woman. I (run) \_\_\_\_\_43 away from the cow. And I (run) \_\_\_\_\_44 away from you! So just (run) \_\_\_\_\_45 as fast as you (can) \_\_\_\_\_46. You (catch/not) \_\_\_\_\_47 me. I

(be) \_\_\_\_\_48 the gingerbread man.<< And the horse (can/not) \_\_\_\_\_49 catch him. After the gingerbread boy (run) \_\_\_\_\_50 for another while, he (see) \_\_\_\_\_51 a fox. The gingerbread boy (cry) \_\_\_\_\_52, >>I (run) \_\_\_\_\_53 away from the little old man. I (run) \_\_\_\_\_54 away from the little old woman. I (run) \_\_\_\_\_55 away from the cow. And I (run) \_\_\_\_\_56 away from the horse. So just (run) \_\_\_\_\_57 as fast as you (can) \_\_\_\_\_58! You (catch/ not) \_\_\_\_\_59 me. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_60 the gingerbread man.<< But the fox (reply) \_\_\_\_\_61, >> I (know) \_\_\_\_\_62 I (can/not/catch) \_\_\_\_\_63 you. You (be) \_\_\_\_\_64 too fast for me. But even if I (can) \_\_\_\_\_65 catch you, I (not/do) \_\_\_\_\_66 it.<< The little gingerbread boy ran on and on. But suddenly he (come) \_\_\_\_\_67 to a river. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_68 in deep trouble because he (know/not) \_\_\_\_\_69 how to swim. And the little old man, the little old woman, the cow and the horse (run/still) \_\_\_\_\_70 after him. The fox (say) \_\_\_\_\_71, >>jump on my tail and I (take) \_\_\_\_\_72 you across the river.<< So the little gingerbread boy (jump) \_\_\_\_\_73 on the fox's tail. They (swim) \_\_\_\_\_74 just a little distance when the fox (turn) \_\_\_\_\_75 his head to the little gingerbread boy, >>you (be) \_\_\_\_\_76 too heavy for my tail. Please little gingerbread boy, (jump) \_\_\_\_\_77 on my back.<< So the little gingerbread boy (jump) 78 on the fox's back. In the middle of the river, the fox (ask) \_\_\_\_\_79 the little gingerbread boy, >> You (be) \_\_\_\_\_80 too heavy. My back (sink) \_\_\_\_\_81. (jump) \_\_\_\_\_82 on my nose and you (stay) \_\_\_\_\_83. So the little gingerbread boy (jump) \_\_\_\_\_84 on the fox's nose. But as soon as they (reach) \_\_\_\_\_85 the other side of the river, the fox (throw) \_\_\_\_\_86 back his head and (eat) \_\_\_\_\_87 the little gingerbread boy.

## INFORMATIVE QUESTIONS (QUESTION WORDS/ WH FAMILY)

**M**any Times we want to ask a question THAT ELICITS INFORMATION INSTEAD OF A SIMPLE YES/ NO Answer. Informative questions will begin with one of the interrogative pronouns/questions words described in previous chapter like who, whose, what, whom, where, how, what, which, when, why, how, how much, how often, etc.

## EXERCISE

**Determine which of the information question words best completes the questions:-**

(Whose, what, where, who, why, when, which)

- This is Alex's book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Book is this?
- Atlanta is in Georgia
- \_\_\_\_\_ is Atlanta.
- It is 3:00
- \_\_\_\_\_ Time is it?
- The bus leaves in 15 minutes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ does the bus leave?
- John is a bus driver.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is John?
- The shuttle bus is the hotel's free bus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a shuttle bus.
- That man is my father.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is that man?
- I'm going to the bank to change money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to the bank?
- He lives in Delhi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ does he live?
- His flights leave at 4:00
- \_\_\_\_\_ does his flight leave?

## EXERCISE

**Use “what, which, where” in the following sentences:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ does your brother do?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Book do you read the most?
- \_\_\_\_\_ did he go yesterday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is she working?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you live these days?
- \_\_\_\_\_ does your sister say to them?

## EXERCISE

### Fill “how much” or “how many”

- \_\_\_\_\_ did you pay for it?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Times has she been to Mumbai?
- \_\_\_\_\_ People were there at the party?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sweets did you distribute?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream has you bought?

## EXERCISE

### Fill which, whom or why:-

- \_\_\_\_\_ does she teach now-a-days?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your pen?
- \_\_\_\_\_ don't you study seriously?
- \_\_\_\_\_ has she sent you to the market?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do they want to meet today?

### Apply "when/how/why/whose" in each blank:

- \_\_\_\_\_ house is this?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you know him?
- \_\_\_\_\_ will she leave for abroad?
- \_\_\_\_\_ did they call you yesterday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ will you recognize him?
- \_\_\_\_\_ does your father go for a walk?
- \_\_\_\_\_ did that boy get the result?

### Use "what/which/where" in the following sentences:

- \_\_\_\_\_ does your brother do?
- \_\_\_\_\_ book do you read the most?
- \_\_\_\_\_ did he go yesterday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is she working?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you live these days?
- \_\_\_\_\_ does your sister say to them?
- \_\_\_\_\_ pen did you buy?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your name?
- \_\_\_\_\_ city does she belong to?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the secret of your success?

### Complete the sentences (using "which/whom/why"):

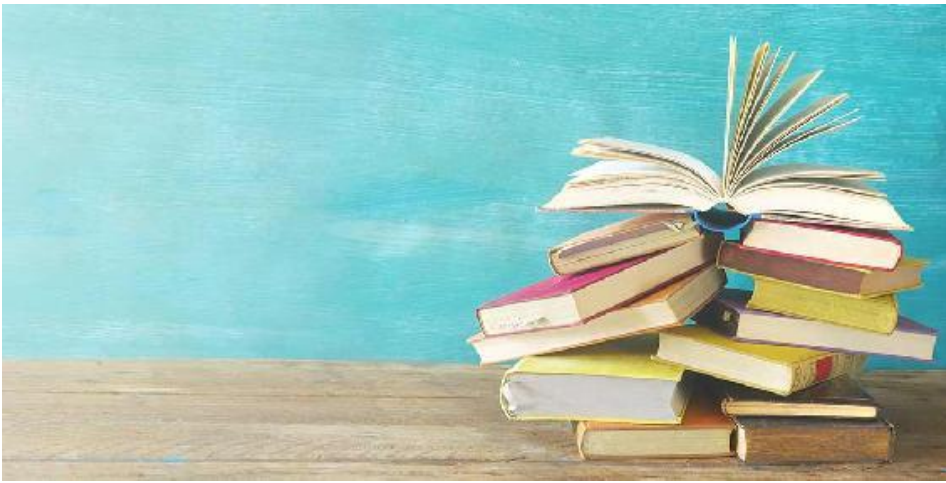
- \_\_\_\_\_ does she teach now days?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your pen?
- \_\_\_\_\_ don't you study seriously?
- \_\_\_\_\_ has she sent you to the market?

- \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother calling me?
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ you met is a famous actor.
- I don't like food \_\_\_\_\_ is very spicy.
- This is the gift \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle gave me.
- That is the scenery \_\_\_\_\_ scanned.
- \_\_\_\_\_ do they want to meet today?
-



•

# READING



# HER OLIVE SKIN

*By Anthony Royle*

(Based on the character of 'Olga' from 'Three Sisters' by Anton Chekhov)

Olive, young woman wearing a blue Wal-Mart uniform, hair tied back, pale skin, sits in a rocking chair which motions in time with the ticking clock. Olive is writing in a book, maybe a journal. There is a table with a glass of water and pill beside her. The monologue begins....

**OLIVE:** Father died exactly a year ago, on this very day, the fifth of May. It was very cold, it was snowing then. I thought I wouldn't live through it. But now a year has passed and we're remembering it without pain. [*Clock strikes. Olive stops rocking the chair.*] The clock struck that day too. [*Pause. Then restarts rocking to the ticking clock.*] I remember a band played at father's funeral and they fired a salute at his graveyard. Today the guns are silent. He was a general, in command of a brigade but there weren't many people there. However, it was raining that day. Heavy rain and snow.

Today it's warm, we can keep the windows open, but the birches aren't in leaf yet. Father got his brigade and we left Florida for New York seven years ago, and I remember it very well, at the beginning of may just now in Florida everything is already in bloom, it's warm, everything's bathed in sunshine. My god! This morning I woke up, I saw a mass of light, I saw the spring, and joy welled up in my soul and I had a huge longing for home. No more heavy rain and snow.

Unfortunately my light pale skin cannot take such harsh sunshine. I would turn pink and feel sore and itchy. Father used to keep me in the shade when I was young. And when it rained, oh when it rained, he would cover me with me with an umbrella. Sometimes I wished I had darker, thicker skin so I can bath in the sun until I turned dark brown. To feel the warmth on my skin, my body, my face. But I shall never feel such a thing for I am pale and pink.

It's a good thing I spend most of my time indoors, sheltered from sunshine, heavy rain and snow. I spend most of my hours working at Wal-Mart. It gives me a headache. They want to make me manager. Tomorrow I have a day off. Tomorrow, I'm free. How my head hurts.

But life is good, everything in life comes from God, but I think it were better if I were to marry and be sitting at home all day. I'd love my husband. We'd be off to Florida in a second. We'd have four or five children, running around on the beach. My husband would be tall and strong, with dark skin and a radiant smile. The children would have his complexion and my eyes. No more headaches. I'd be free.

[*Looks out of window*] With so many soldiers around I cannot stop thinking about my father and how his death affected us all. Our mother died when we were very young, and father never re-married, so all we ever knew was father. Now we are orphaned and alone. I could never marry a soldier; it was hard being a daughter of one.

Our brother is a scholar and plays the violin and makes all kinds of woodwork- in short, he's a master of all trades. He's in love. It must be nice to be in love. I guess it feels warm inside, and shiver, not because it's cold but because you feel all tingly. But my brother is much the opposite from the rest of us. He enjoys the heavy rain and snow. He is the eldest so he has bad memories of Florida; he swears he would never go back. He's the only one who remembers mother. I was named after her. Olive- like the tree.

To me the olive tree is a magnificent tree, with its low trunk and glossy, green and silvery white leaves means many things. It means warmth and happiness, having roots and having wisdom. It means having found the knowledge for life. Having reached the end of a long and troublesome journey. To me it means having found peace and harmony within oneself, within one's soul! It is truly my favorite tree! It describes everything I want to be. But they too cannot survive heavy rain and snow.

Like all trees, we wither and die. We bloom in the summer and after the fall we are rested for the winter. All we can ask for is that we produce fruit and what we leave behind is our seed. But I fail to see where my fruit is working at Wal-Mart. I also need a husband to plant my seed. There are no men around except soldiers and I refuse to wed a

soldier. I refuse it. I will marry a scholar, a musician, a craftsman, an olive tree. We will grow old and die together and have the eternal sunshine of heaven where I will no longer have pale skin. It must be good to be in love, feels like summer. No more heavy rain and snow. [*Olive hears something. A marching band is playing. She looks out of the window.*]

The band is playing. The soldiers are leaving town. I've missed them. They play with such joy. It is spring now, the birches will be in leaf, and soon it will be summer. I have survived the heavy rain and snow. Tomorrow there won't be a single soldier in the town, everything will be a memory, and of course for us a new life will be beginning. Today the soldiers have left and the guns are silent. [*pause. The clock strikes. Stop rocking the chair.*]

Nothing happens as we want it. I didn't want to become a manager at Wal-Mart and all the same I did. So, I won't get to Florida. Maybe when I retire I will grow old and die there. The band is playing so beautifully and cheerfully it makes one want to live. My god! Time will pass and we will be gone forever, they'll forget us, forget our faces, our voices and how many there were of us but for those who live after us our suffering will become joy- happiness and peace will come down on earth, and they'll be kind word and a blessing for those who are living now.

Dear sister, our life is not yet over. We shall live! The band is playing so beautifully, so joyfully, and I think in a little while we too will know why we live, why we suffer. [*Looks out of window*] Oh look, heavy rain. [*Sigh of satisfaction. A thought. Re-starts rocking chair to time of clock ticking*]

# MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE

## Sentence Formation

**Rearrange the following sentences in the correct form**

- Buy did you the at shops what?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Your who teacher is?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Parents where at your are moment the?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Her see when you did?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- That car whose is?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- You how to do go school?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- USA go you did to why?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Is you helping friend your?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- A new last I Sunday bought car.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Take when the medicine does he?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Boys movie the enjoy not did.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Spend children on pocket money their sweets.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- My lost have cheque book I.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- You visited some friends with the exhibition.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- I have family to with my holidays spend.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- House me parents bought for.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- His retire will father early year next.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- We together like movies watching.
- \_\_\_\_\_
  
- Only shirts we white have.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Never does work she my in time.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Like tea would I to cup a of have.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- House buy a going she is to soon.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Job is liking for he a days these.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- He market to has to gone the.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Was holiday on Sunday it?