

English

Grammar And Composition

Teacher's Manual

Class 6 to 8

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English Grammar And Composition - VI

Part 1 Lesson 1 : The Sentence

- A. 1. (i), 2. (ii), 3. (iii), 4. (iv),
- B. 1. Sentences 2. Phrase 3. Phrase
4. Sentence 5. Phrase 6. Phrase
7. Sentences 8. Phrase 9. Phrase
10. Sentence
- C. 1. We should love our country.
2. Lucknow is a metro city of UP.
3. His mother was worried at his demand.
4. You should not waste your time.
5. Honesty is the best policy.
6. That boy is a good engineer.
7. All my friends came to see me.
8. Sachin Tendulkar is a good cricketer.
9. My father gave me rupees 500.
10. Mr sharma teaches us grammar.
- D. 1. My grandmother tells me good stories.
2. This train leaves at 5 am.
3. He was busy is his work.
4. Mr. Verma is a famous architect.
5. I went to see the Taj Yesterday.

Part 'B'

1. The group of words which makes complete sense is called a sentence Example. He is a boy
2. The group of words which makes an incomplete sense is called a phrase.
3. Full stop (.), mark of Interrogation (?) mark of Exclamation (!)

Lesson 2 : Kinds of the Sentence

Exercise for Practice

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Negative | 2. Interrogative | 3. Optative |
| 4. Imperative | 5. Exclamatory | 6. Affirmative |
| 7. Exclamatory | | |
- A. 1. (ii) 2.(i) 3. (iii) 4. (i) 5. (ii) 6. (i)
7. (iii) 8.(iv) 9. (i)

- B. Subject Predicate**
- Hari Plays.
 - Sunil Writes a letter.
 - A tall boy was in the class.
 - Harry gave a book to me.
 - She likes dancing

C.

Subject				
Determiner	Adjective	Head word	Adjectival Phrase	Predicate
1.The	black	dog	lying in the yard	bites me
2.These	pretty	flower	in the basket	withered
3. A	little	monkey	sitting in the tree	is angry
4. My	younger	sister	living in Delhi	is a teacher
5. A	beautiful	girl	in a red frock	fell down
6.Those	beautiful	flowers	in the garden	are attractive

D.

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object	Complement
1.The Kite	is	in the sky		
2.Srilanka	lost	its		
3. She	gave	me	match	
4. We	bought		a pen	
5. The carpenter	repaired		a car last year	
6.Ashok	was	my		a great king

Lesson 3 Interchange of Sentences

- A.**
- It is not cold today.
 - Reema was not dancing in the hall.
 - They had not been swimming since morning.
 - We have not been living here since 2010.
 - You cannot do this work.
 - Do not come here at once.
 - Do not call the doctor.
 - Please do not give me some water.
 - Never speak the truth.
 - She does not like me much.
 - He does not go to school daily.
 - Ravi did not lost his bag yesterday.
 - Have you never seen the Taj?
 - She has nothing in her pocket.

15. No body loves his motherland.
 16. I tried no plan.
- B.**
1. Everybody likes to go there.
 2. I like eating mangoes.
 3. They have done their work.
 4. Everyone was found quilty.
 5. You are a sailor.
 6. She will attend the party.
 7. We have been rowing since 2 o'clock.
 8. He must be a good teacher.
 9. She sang a song.
 10. You can solve this problem.
 11. Rohan learns his lesson daily.
 12. She always attended the first period.
 13. She found her baby everywhere.
 14. Everyone was in the hall.
 15. We have something in our bags.
 16. We may insult a poor.
- C.**
1. Did he confess his guilt?
 2. Have they seen the Taj?
 3. Will the peacock be dancing in the forest?
 4. Who can bear such an insult?
 5. Is he junior to me?
 6. Must they attend the farewell?
 7. Does she play hockey and cricket?
 8. Has he made a mistake?
 9. Does he go to bathe in the Ganga every morning?
 10. she read the Ramayana?
 11. Has he been suffering from fever since Monday?
 12. Should you love your mother?
- D.**
1. They are in the class.
 2. You will write a letter.
 3. You were dancing on the stage.
 4. I shall help the poor.
 5. They have won the match.
 6. She should wait for you.
 7. I may come is sir.
 8. You would pass me the salt.

9. You can fly an aeroplane.
10. We can solve this problem.
11. He had seen this film.
12. Ms. Ranjana teaches you Hindi.

Lesson 4. The Noun And Its Kinds

- A.** 1. (iv) 2. (iv) 3. (iii) 4.(ii) 5. (ii)
 6. (iii) 7. (iii)

B. Noun	Kind
1. Indira Gandhi	Proper Noun
leader	Common Noun
2. Tom	Proper Noun
Class	Collective Noun
3. Truth	Abstract Noun
4. Qutub Minar	Proper Noun
Delhi	Proper Noun
5. member	Common Noun
Committee	Collective Noun
6. Honesty	Abstract Noun
Virtue	Abstract Noun

- C.** Kind + ness = Kindness
 Happy + ness = Happiness
 Dark + ness = Darkness
 Equal + ity = Equality
 Able + ity = Ability
 Im + balance = Imbalance
 Free + dom = Freedom
 King + ship = Kingship
 Friend + ship = Friendship
 Grow + th = Growth
 Deep + ness = Deepness
 Strong + ness = Strongness
 Im + proper = Improper
 Un + touched = Untouched

D. Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
People	Death
Banana	Poverty
Book	Gold
School	Wood

<i>Countable Nouns</i>	<i>Uncountable Nouns</i>
------------------------	--------------------------

House	Plastic
Mobile	Jewels
	Polythene
Jar	Vegetable
Beaker	Milk
	Kerosine
	Petrol
	Crop
	Cotton
	Honey

- E. 1. Orchard 2. fleet 3. Pack 4. Cluster
5. library 6. hive

Part B

1. Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, quality or state etc.
Example : Ravi, Meerut, boy, city, pen, class, gold, honesty etc.

2. **Proper Noun** : The noun which is the name of particular person, place thing is called a Proper Noun.

Example : Name of persons – Sonia Gandhi, Kalpana Chawla, Rohan, etc.

Name of places – Mumbai, U.P., Delhi etc.

Name of things (holy books, news paper etc.) – The Ramayan The Times of India etc.

Collective Noun : The collective name of persons or things is called collective Noun OR A collective Noun is the name of a number of persons or things and spoken of as one whole.

Example : Team, crowd, class, library, herd, bunch, etc.

3. The Noun is classified as :

1. Countable Noun : The noun which can be counted is called a countable noun; Proper, Common and Collective nouns are countable nouns. Countable Nouns have plural forms.

Example : Ram, girls, boys, sheep, mobile, etc.

2. Uncountable Noun : The noun which cannot be counted in number is called an Uncountable Noun. It does not have its plural form.

Examples : Hydrogen, honesty, bravery, gold, etc.

Lesson 5 The Noun Number

- A. 1. (i) 2.(ii) 3. (ii) 4. (ii) 5. (i)
6. (i) 7. (i)

- B. 1. Plurals : Children, oxen, sheep, pianos, tables, houses, stomachs, questions, rays, feet, wives, stories, coolies, radii, profits, jury, cries, hair, dozen, leaves, safes, zoos.
2. Singulars : Watch, photo, canto, chief, donkey, gulf, dwarf, wolf, tooth, country, tree, woe, portfolio, roof, thief, hair, louse, goose, foot, dairy, woman, scissors, joy, man, clothes.
- C. 1. innings, 2. news, 3. Furniture,
4. Economics 5. brother-in-law, 6. boys
7. students 8. schools 9. watches
10. dozen
- D. 1. Those mangoes are ripe.
2. Boys went to Agra.
3. There were lions in the forests.
4. Cats do not eat grass.
5. Our schools start at 7 o' clock.
6. They have cows.
7. We had written novels on social problems.
8. They spoke truth in those cases.

Part 'B'

1. Counting of nouns is called Number or Noun.
2. There are two types of number : Singular and Plural number
3. **1. Singular Number** : The person, thing, or place, which is one in number called a Singular Number.
Example : boy, girl, banana, Ravi, Shila, door, house, pen, book, etc.
- 2. Plural Number** : The person, thing or place which is more than one number is called a Plural Number.
Example : boys, girls, fruits, rivers, bats, books, pens, matches, etc.

Lesson : 6 The Noun Gender

- A. 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (iv) 5. (i)
6. (iii) 7. (iii) 8. (i)
- B. 1. **Feminine Gender** : Lioness, poetess, girl, queen, mother, peahen, she-goat, sultana, bitch, tigress, hen, daughter, lady, cow-calf, granddaughter, mistress, Goddess, duchess, governess, sister-in-law, cat, roe, mare, doe, lass, waitress, actress, tutoress, tailoress.
2. **Masculine Gender** : Man, father, brother, shepherd, postmaster,

boar, cold, monk, hart, king, gentleman, male, bull/ox, man, hero, drone, husband, boy, lact, milkman, god, he-goat, step-father, master, emperor, drake, widower, bachelor.

- C. 1. She gave me a watch.
 2. Father served food to his sons.
 3. The bitch is a faithful servant.
 4. The Empress fought a fierce battle.
 5. The bitch ran after a bull.
 6. The tiger jumped upon a doefroe.
 7. The poetess recited a sweet verse.

Part 'B'

1. **The Gender is the sex of the noun.**

2. **Masculine Gender :** The noun which denotes a male is said to be masculine gender; as : man, son, clock, father, boy, lad, etc.

Common Gender : The noun which is common to male and female is said to be a common gender as : teacher, child, students, doctor, person, people, etc.

3. **Neuter Gender :** The noun which denotes a lifeless thing is said to be a neuter sender; as : pen, book, table, hospital, chair, gold, silver, wood, milk, etc.

Common Gender : The noun which is common to male and female is said to be a common gender as : teacher, child, etc.

Lesson 7 : The Noun Case

- A. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (iii)

- B. 1. Ravi-Nominative case
 letter- objective Case

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. He | Nominative Case |
| 3. You | Nominative Case |
| Lesson | Objective Case. |
| 4. Ravi's | Possessive Case |
| 5. boy's | Possessive Case |
| 6. boy's | Nominative of Address |
| 7. The English poet | Case in Apposition. |
| 8. Boys | Nominative of Address |
| 9. pen | Objective Case |
| 10. girls | Possessive Case |
| blue | Accusative Case |

- C.
1. The dog's leg
 2. girls' hostel
 3. Madan's bat
 4. Mechanic's tools.
 5. boy's school
 6. Tom's uncle.
 7. Singers' voice.
 8. Mary's book

Part 'B'

1. **Nominative Case** : When a noun functions as a subject of the verb, is said to be in Nominative Case.

Example : 1. Manisha eats her food.

2. He writes a letter.

Objective or Accusative Case : When a noun functions of an object of the verb, is called in Objective Case :

Example : 1. She sees a bat.

2. I bought a mobile-set.

2. 1. We use ('s) at the end of singular nouns to make its possessive case ' as Father's shirt, cat's tail, king's crown, Krishana's temple etc.
2. We use only (') at the end of plural nouns ending in 's'; as : Girl's hostel, soldiers' mess, teachers' rooms, etc.
3. We use apostrophe ('s) at the end of plural nouns not ending in 's' as woman's club, children's park, men's battalions, etc.
4. Possessive Case of non-living are not formed by adding ('s) at their ends, : The leg of the chair, the pages of the book, the glass of the window, etc.
But the possessive case of noun denoting time, space and weight are formed by adding ('s) at their end; as : a day's work, a month's time, a week's leave, etc. s

3. **Nominative of Address** : When a noun Particularly the name of the person spoken to or addressed, is called in the Vocative Case or the Nominative of Address

Example : 1. Go there, Ravi.

2. Boys, do as I say.

Case in Apposition : If two nouns referring to the same person or thing are in apposition, one is placed immediately after the other, without a joining word (Conjunction)

Example : 1. Kabir, the great Hindi poet, was a reformer.
2. Raman, his son is a naughty boy.

Lesson : 8 The Pronoun And Its kinds

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (iv) 5. (iii)
6. (i) 7. (ii), (iii)
- B.** 1. his 2. her 3. our 4. their 5. our
- C.** 1. which 2. who 3. whose 4. that 5. who
- D.** 1. myself 2. himself 3. yourself 4. herself 5. ourselves
- E.** 1. a snake 2. rupees 3. man 4. monkeys

Part 'B'

- 1. Definition :** The word which is used in place of a noun is called a Pronoun.

Example : *She* is a good girl.

- 2. Kinds of the Pronoun**

Following are the Kinds of the Pronoun :

1. Personal Pronoun
 2. Demonstrative Pronoun
 3. Interrogative Pronoun
 4. Relative Pronoun
 5. Reflexive Pronoun
 6. Emphatic Pronoun
- 3. Relative Pronoun :** The Pronoun which is used to show the relation with the noun used in the sentence is called a Relative Pronoun

Examples : 1. I saw a boy **who** was crying for help.

2. This is the bat **which** I want to buy.

3. This is the girl **whom** I taught last year.

4. That is the beggar **whose** shirt was torn.

Emphatic Pronoun : The pronoun which emphasizes doing the work itself called an Emphatic Pronoun.

Examples : 1. He himself did his work.

2. You yourself will do it.

3. She yourself came here.

4. They themselves bought their books

Personal Pronoun : The pronouns which are used for different persons or things are called the Personal Pronouns.

Personal Pronouns are of three types.

- 1. Pronouns of First Person :** The persons speaking are called the Pronouns of the first person; as : I, my, we, our, us, mine, me and ours.

3. Pronouns of Third person : The persons spoken about are called the Pronouns of the third person; as : he, she they, her his, him, them, their, it.

Lesson : 9 The Pronoun Number Gender And Case

- ## Part 'B'

- Nominative Case :** When a noun functions as a subject of the verb, is said to be in Nominative Case.

Example : 1. Manisha eats her food.

2. He writes a letter.

Lesson : 10 The Adjective And Its Kinds

- A. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)
6. (ii) 7. (iii) 8. (i) 9. (ii) 10. (i)
- B. 1. a. many b. many 3. much. d. much
2. a. some b. any c. some d. some
- C. 1. a. every b. every c. each
2. a. few b. the few c. a few

Part 'B'

1. Describing words are called adjectives :

Examples 1. It is a **red** pen. 2. She was a **beautiful** girl.

3. The beggar is in very **poor** condition

2. There are seven kinds of Adjective :

1. Adjective of Quality 2. Adjective of Quantity
3. Adjective of Number 4. Interrogative Adjective
5. Demonstrative Adjective 6. Distributive Adjective
7. Possessive Adjective

3. **Adjective of Quality** : The Adjective which describes the shape, size, colour taste or quality of a noun (Person or thing) is called an Adjective of Quality.

Example : 1. I saw a **beautiful** girl in the exhibition in Delhi.

2. The ship of the desert, the camel is a **big** animal.

3. We saw an **interesting** film on T.V.

4. Sania Mirja is **popular** tennis star of India.

5. My dog is **black** in colour.

In the above sentences, all the bold words are Adjectives of Quality.

Adjective of Quantity : The Adjective which describes about the quantity or shows how much a thing is meant, is called an Adjective of Quantity.

Example 1. Our bettalion has **enough** ration for this week.

2. We have **some** wheat and rice in our godown.

3. He showed **much** courage while climbing.

4. These young robbers have **no** sense.

Distributive Adjectives : The adjectives which show the distribution of persons or things is called Distributive Adjectives.

- Example : 1. **Each** boy will take part in the games.
 2. **Every** man will get a reward.
 3. **Neither** party got majority in the assembly election.
 4. **Either** side of the road has many trees.
4. Elder' and eldest' are used for persons for relation. These words are not used for animals as well as things.
 Older and oldest are used for persons and things and these words show the age of them.
1. Ravi is my **elder** brother.
 2. Hari is **older** than I.

Lesson : 11 The Degrees of Adjective

A.	1. (iv)	2. (i)	3. (i)	4. (iv)	5. (iii)
B.	Degrees	Comparative	Superlative		
	clever	cleverer	cleverest		
	rich	richer	richest		
	strong	stronger	strongest		
	young	younger	youngest		
	brave	braver	bravest		
	noble	nobler	noblest		
	pure	purier	purest		
	easy	easier	easiest		
	lazy	lazier	laziest		
	happy	happier	happiest		
	grey	greyer	greyest		
	big	bigger	biggest		
	hot	hotter	hottest		
	thin	thinner	thinnest		
	difficult	more difficult	most difficult		
	important	more important	most important		
	good	better	best		
	bad	worse	worst		
	late	later	latest		
	little	less	least		
	much	more	most		
	many	more	most		
	near	nearer	nearest		
	old	older	oldest		

far	farther	farthest
long	longer	longest
thick	thicker	thickest
merry	merrier	merriest
fit	fitter	fittest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
holy	holier	holiest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
famous	more famous	most famous
few	fewer	fewest

2. a. Tall b. colder c. few d. costlier e. wisest
f. greatest
- C.** 1. a. little b. many c. Some d. Few e. Every
2. a. Ram is as tall as his brother.
b. Rehana is not more beautiful than Uzma.
c. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
d. Which of these books do you like the most?
e. He is my best friend.
f. Rohan is junior to me.
g. Have you any rupees with you?
h. He will return in a few days.

Part 'B'

1. Degrees of Adjective are the words which show comparison between the qualities of nouns and pronouns.
Examples : Tall, taller, and tallest.
2. There are three types of degrees of Adjective.
(I) Positive degree : tall
(ii) Comparative degree : taller
(iii) Superlative : tallest

Lesson : 12 The Verb And Its Kinds

- A.** 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (ii) 6. (ii)
7. (iv)
- B.** 1. do - Intransitive Verb
2. does - Transitive verb
3. was crying - Intransitive verb
4. took - Transitive verb
5. seems - Transitive verb

6. Keeps - transitive verb
- C. 1. a. Is - linking verb
 b. Lookout - linking
 c. No linking verb
 d. No linking verb
 e. helping verb
2. (I)'linking verb' I am a student. She was a teacher. (c) They were soldiers.
 (ii) As 'helping verb' (a) I am taking a test (b) she was eating her lunch (c) they were writing letters.

Part 'B'

1. **Verb** : The verb is a word which denotes an action

Example : to go, to reads to sleep etc.

Kinds of Verb

There are four kinds of verb :

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Linking Verb | 2. Auxiliary Verb |
| 3. Intransitive Verb | 4. Transitive Verb |
2. Linking verb Auxiliary verb
 Verb which does not When the verb is used with
 show any action is main verb is called an
 called a linking verb Auxiliary verb
 Example : 1. He is my cousin Example 1. He is teaching me.
 2. She was ready. 2. She does not work hard.
3. (i) **Intransitive verb** :The verb which needs an object or complement to complete its meaning is called a Transitive Verb.
 Example : 1. The teacher **taught** me very much.
 2. They **wrote** letters.

(ii) **Intransitive Verb** : The Verb which does not need an object or complement to complement its meaning is called an Intransitive verb.

Example : 1. She laughs. 2. The boys work.

Lesson : 13 The Forms of The Verbs

Lesson : 14 The Adverb and Its Kinds

- A. 1. (ii) 2. (iv) 3. (ii) 4. (ii) 5. (ii)
 6. (ii) 7. (iv)
- B. 1. outside 2. yesterday 3. often 4. soon 5. there
- C. 1. more 2. how 3. where 4. who 5. twice

6. last 7. very 8. surely
- D.** 1. rather 2. very 3. always 4. enough 5. there
6. only 7. tomorrow 8. seldom 9. certainly 10. next

Part 'B'

1. An Adverb is the word which modifies a noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, another adverb or adverbial phrase. For example - very, here, well just, soon, etc.
2. There are three types of Adverb :
 - (i) simple Adverb
 - (ii) Interrogative
 - (iii) Relative Adverb .
3. **Adverbs of Degree (Quantity)** : These adverbs show in what extent or degree the action is done.

Examples : 1. It is very stuffy today.

2. I cannot say that you are exactly right.

3. She was much surprised to see a dog beside a cat.

Adverbs of Manner : These adverbs show that in what manner or how action is done.

Example : 1. I read the letter attentively.

2. We worked hard so that we may stand first.

3. The boys of Alan's class welcomed him cheerfully.

Adverbs of Reasons : These adverbs shows the reason of the action.

Example : 1. Why do you abuse my brother?

2. There was disturbance therefore I gave up my study.

3. I was compelled, so I acted in the manner.

Adverbs of time : The adverbs which perform the time of the functions or when the action will take place.

Example : 1. I did it yesterday.

2. You will go to your school tomorrow.

3. The show is about to start soon.

4. These boys do not get up early in the morning.

Lesson : 15 The Preposition And Its Proper Use

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (iii) 4. (iv) 5. (iii)
6. (I) 7. (ii) 8. (iii)
- B.** 1. of 2. to 3. in 4. above 5. of
6. at 7. with 8. on 9. under 10. at

11. for 12. since 13. at 14. at 15. of
C. 1. on 2. in 3. in 4. on 5. of
 6. to 7. of 8. of 9. for 10. to
 11. with 12. of .

Part 'B'

1. A Preposition is followed by a noun and never followed by a verb.
 The noun or pronoun before which it is used, is its object.

Example : 1. The tree is in the field.
 2. There is a fox under the tree.
 3. The fox is beside the tree.
 4. The fox is looking at the crow.

2. **'At'** : 'At' is used for stationery position, point of time, point for precise time, for small place.

Example : 1. The train is at the station. (Stationery position)
 2. He goes to school at 7a.m. (Point of time)
 3. I saw a beggar at my door. (Point)
 4. The bird gets up at sunrise. (Precise time)

'On' : 'On' is used before the names of days of week, months and dates, surface when something is refer at rest.

Example : 1. I do not go to school on Sunday.
 2. She was born on 8th March.
 3. My daughter was born on 10 April 1980.

'By' : 'By' denotes the means or agent.

Example : 1. Our Chief Minister came here by an aeroplane.
 2. We go to our village by a bike.
 3. Learn this poem by heart.
 4. We shall complete this work by the end of May.

Since/For : 'Since' and 'For' both the prepositions are used for showing time. 'For' is used for period of time - for two months, for two years, for a long time. While, 'Since' is used for point of time - since 7 o'clock, since birth, since morning, since childhood etc.

Example : 1. He has been living here for three weeks.
 2. It has been raining for three hours.

Lesson : 16 The Conjunction And Its kinds

- A.** 1. (iv) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (i) 5. (i) 6. (ii)
B. 1. so that 2. because 3. but 4. after 5. yet 6. and

7. nor 8. Although 9. as 10. lest
- C. 1. Roma is not only a rich girl but also a famous doctor.
 2. Read the questions paper carefully otherwise you may be confused.
 3. He is not only intelligent but also is brave.
 4. It was raining so we could not go to our college.
 5. It was very dark so we could not see the way.
 6. Neither my father is here nor my mother is here.

Part 'B'

1. Definition : A Conjunction is a word that joins two words, clauses or sentences. Examples :
1. God made the country and man made the town.
 2. He was insulted still he comes here daily.
 3. Work hard or you will not get success.
 4. Make haste otherwise you will be late for school.
2. **Kinds of Conjunction** : There are three kinds of conjunctions :
1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions : Which join together clauses of equal rank.
 2. Subordinating Conjunctions - which join subordinate clauses regarding time, reason, result, purpose, condition, comparison, place or manner.
 3. Correlative Conjunctions - which are used in pairs.
3. 1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions : Which join together clauses of equal rank.
 2. Subordinating Conjunctions - which join subordinate clauses regarding time, reason, result, purpose, condition, comparison, place or manner.

Lesson : 17 The Interjection

- A. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (i) 6. (i)
- B. 1. Alas! 2. Ah! 3. Hello! 4. Fie! 5. Shame!

Part 'B'

1. Definition : The word which expresses some feeling of sudden effect or wonder is called an Interjection.
- Example :
1. Hurrah! We have won the match.
 2. Alas! The great leader, Rajeev Gandhi, is dead.
 3. Oh! You are an old sinner.
 4. Bravo! You did well.

2. Hurrah!, Ha! Ha!	Joy
Alas!, Oh!, Ah!	Grief (sadness)
Bravo!, Well done!	Approval
Listen Lo! Hush!, Shu!	Attention

Revision Test - I

Part 'A'

- A. 1. (iv) 2. (ii) 3. (i) 4. (iii) 5. (i) 6. (iii)
 7. (ii) 8. (ii) 9. (i) 10. (iv)
- B. 1. We should love our country.
 2. Lucknow is a metro city of U.P.
 3. Sunita William is an Indian astronaut.
 4. My father gave me rupees 500.
 5. Mr Sharma teaches us grammar.
- C. 1. innings 2. news 3. dozen 4. schools 5. students
- D. 1. I met a girl who was crying loudly.
 2. This is the boy whose leg is wounded in an accident.
 3. That is man who is of one eye.
 4. Those beggars need shelter whose huts were burnt by fire.
 5. The plane has already taken off in which the passangers wanted to fly.
- E. 1. little 2. there 3. only 4. next 5. very
- F. 1. He was a cheat so the police arrested him.
 2. Do you prefer coffee or tea?
 3. She is taller than her sister.
 4. Neither my mother is here nor my father is here.
 5. It was very dark so we could not see the way.

Part 'B'

1. **The sentence** : The group of words which makes a complete sense is called a sentence.
 Example : 1. We live in Delhi.
 2. Do you like potatoes.
2. **Proper Noun** : The noun which is the name of particular person, place thing is called a Proper Noun.
Example : Name of persons – Sonia Gandhi, Kalpana Chawla, Rohan, etc.
 Name of places – Mumbai, U.P., Delhi etc.
 Name of things (holy books, news paper etc.) – The Ramayan The

times of India etc.

Collective Noun : The collective name of persons or things is called collective Noun OR A collective Noun is the name of a number of persons or things and spoken of as one whole.

Example : Team, crowd, class, library, herd, bunch, etc.

3. **Gender :** The gender is the sex of the noun. Examples : Ram is Sneha's brother Ram is masculine and Sneha is Feminine gender.
4. **Relative Pronoun :** The Pronoun which is used to show the relation with the noun used in the sentence is called a Relative Pronoun

Examples : 1. I saw a boy **who** was crying for help.

2. This is the bat **which** I want to buy.

3. This is the girl **whom** I taught last year.

4. That is the beggar **whose** shirt was torn.

Emphatic Pronoun : The pronoun which emphasizes doing the work itself called an Emphatic Pronoun.

Examples : 1. He himself did his work.

2. You yourself will do it.

3. She yourself came here.

4. They themselves bought their books.

5. **Adjective s :** Describing words are adjectives Examples :

1. My old house has no tree.

2. She is very beautiful girl .

6. **Co-ordinating conjunction :** Conjunctions which joins together clauses of equal rank Example :

1. Ravi and Karim are best friends.

2. He is robed still he is not sad.

7. **Intransitive verb :** The verb which needs an object or complement to complete its meaning is called a Transitive Verb.

Example : 1. The teacher **taught** me very much.

2. They **wrote** letters.

Intransitive Verb : The Verb which does not need an object or complement to complete its meaning is called an Intransitive verb.

Example : 1. She laughs

2. The boys work.

Lesson : 18 Articles

- A. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4. (I) 5. (iii)
6. (iv) 7. (iv)

- B.** 1. a 2. the 3. an 4. a 5. a
 6. a 7. an 8. an, a 9. A 10. An
- C.** 1. an 2. a 3. the 4. A, an 5. an
 6. a 7. The 8. The, the 9. The 10. the
 11. the 12. The 13. The 14. the 15. The, the
- D.** an, the, a, the, the, the, an, an, a, a

Part 'B'

- Articles are demonstrative adjectives and determiners.
- There are two kinds of articles - Indefinite and Definite articles.

Example : 1. He is a player

2. He is an inspector.

3. The man is going to his village.

In the sentences : (i) and (ii) 'a' 'an' are Indefinite articles.

In sentences (iii) 'The' is Definite article.

- When nouns are used in pairs :

Example : 1. I want to make the account clear hand to hand.

2. Father and son were present in the meeting.

2. 'The' is not used before God, Heaven, Hell and Parliament.

Example : 1. God is great.

2. Parliament has two houses : The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Lesson : 19 The Infinitive

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iii)
- B.** 1. to study, 2. to work honestly. 3. To tease the poor.
 4. to read 5. to swim

Part 'B'

- Infinitive** : The verb (1st form) having 'to' before it is called an Infinitive.

Example : 1. The wants to go home new.

2. They are about to leave.

- Exception** : Modal 'ought' is used with 'to'.

Example : We ought to respect our elders.

Lesson : 20 The Gerund

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (i)
- B.** 1. Painting 2. Walking 3. talking 4. dancing 5. buying
 6. drinking, smoking 7. crying 8. waiting

Part 'B'

1. Gerund is such a form of verb that have 'ing' at its end and has the force of a noun and a verb.
2. (i) What I like is making tool.
(ii) His weakness is drinking regularly.
(iii) Doing is learning.
(iv) His quality is drinking very hot tea.
3. Difference between ground and Infinitive .
Infinitive = to + verb Ist form
Gerund = Ist form of the verb + ing

Lesson : 21 The Gerund

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (iii)
- B.** 1. Tiring 2. made 3. being 4. Having taken 5. whistled
6. lying 7. Having completed 8. playing 9. Turning 10. broken

Part 'B'

1. In the given examples, the words 'seeing', 'hanging', 'having' and 'broken' words doing the half function of a verb and half of an adjective and are made of verbs so these are called participles.

Example : 1. Seeing the policeman, the thief ran away.

2. I saw a beggar having a mobile-set.

3. Having finished his work, Ravi went to his home.

4. We have two broken umbrellas.

2. Kinds of Participle : There are three kinds of Participle :

1. Present Participle

2. Past Participle

3. Perfect Participle

Example : 1. Seeing the policeman, the thief ran away.

2. Having finished his work, Ravi went to his home.

3. We have two broken umbrellas.

3. Present participle

Past Participle

Lesson : 22 The Tense

- A.** 1. Present 2. Future 3. Past 4. Future 5. Past
6. Present 7. Past 8. Present
- B.** 1. Present : He is with his uncle is the fair.
Future : He will be with his uncle is the fair.

2. Present : Anjana is in the park.
Past : Anjana was in the park.
 3. Past : The chairman is our chief guest.
Future : The chairman will be our chief guest.
 4. Present : We were not happy with our parents.
Future : We shall not be happy.
- C.**
1. Negative : The lion is not a strong forest animal.
Interrogative : Is the lion an strong forest animal?.
 2. Negative : Birbal was not the minister of Akbar the great.
Interrogative : Was Birbal the minister of Akbar, the great?
 3. Negative : Uttaranchal is not known as Uttarakhand since 2007.
Interrogative : Is Uttaranchal known as Uttarakhand since 2007?
 4. Negative : The summer camp is not being held in Nainital .
Interrogative : Is the summer camp being held in Nainital?

Lesson : 23 Present Indefinite (Simple Present Tense)

- A.**
1. Negative : Geeta does not appear in the examination every year.
Interrogative : Does Geeta appear in the examination every year?
 2. Negative : Priyanka does not prepare tea for me.
Interrogative : Does Priyanka not prepare tea for me?
 3. Negative : Deepa Mehata does not take photographs of Varanasi's temples.
Interrogative : Does Mehata take photographs of Varanasi's temples?
 4. Negative : The sun does not rise in the east.
Interrogative : Does the sun rise in the east?
 5. Negative : He does not write two letters daily.
Interrogative : Does he write two letters daily?
- B.**
1. comes 2. play 3. go 4. write 5. goes
 6. tell 7. make 8. buy
- C.**
1. Who lives at Moti Bagh in New Delhi?
 2. What does the sun give us?
 3. When do you play cricket daily?
 4. Who cooks food for us?
 5. To whom does he want to meet?
 6. How many boys do not come to school daily.
 7. Which animal gives us food and oil?
 8. When does the market open?

9. In which state does sugarcane grow?
10. What do you offer to your friend?

Lesson : 24 Past Indefinite Tense (Simple Past Tense)

- A.**
1. She sang a sweet song.
 2. He took the test every week.
 3. The teacher taught us maths.
 4. They went to church on Sunday.
- B.**
- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. died | 2. had run | 3. passed | 4. left | 5. wrote |
| 6. saw | 7. rained | 8. went | | |

Lesson : 25 Future Indefinite Tense (Simple Future Tense)

- A.**
1. Renu will go to market.
 2. Sneha will do her work properly.
 3. His mother will teach him maths.
 4. The leader will give me a letter.
 5. He will never tell a lie.
 6. The patient will suffer from typhoid.
 7. She will sing a sweet song.
 8. The teacher will teach me History.
- B.**
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. shall go | 2. will come |
| 3. shall grow | 4. will sing |
| 5. will visit | |

Lesson : 26 Present Continuous Tense (Present Imperfect Tense)

- A.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The train stops on every stop. | He is running fast. |
| He sits behind me. | They are going to school. |
| I am doing my work. | The farmer is plucking flowers. |
| The thief is stealing. | The sun is shining brightly. |
| We are swimming in the river. | |
- Note : Stop and sit are not used in Present Continuous tense.
- B.**
- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. is working | 2. is arriving | 3. listening |
| 4. working | 5. writing | 6. going |
| 7. reading | 8. laughing | |

- C.
1. She is cooking food for us.
 2. The teacher is writing an essay.
 3. Meena is going to school.
 4. Golu is telling a lie.
 5. The Sun rising in the east.
 6. Mother is teaching us Hindi.
 7. Rama is telling me an interesting story.
 8. He is purchasing a car for his son.

Lesson : 27. Past Continuous Tense

(Past Imperfect Tense)

- A.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| The baby was sleeping in the bad | She was running in the field. |
| They were speaking loudly. | Meera was singing a song. |
| We were playing cricket. | He was studying silently. |
- B.
1. were dancing
 2. were carrying
 3. Were, going
 4. were playing
- C.
1. Ravi was going to market daily.
 2. He was calling me.
 3. You were wasting your time.
 4. They were doing this work with great care.
 5. We were not waiting for you.

Lesson : 28 Future Continuous Tense

(Future Imperfect Tense)

- A.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| He will be abusing the beggar. | I shall be buying mangoes |
| He will be catching fish. | She will changing her clothes. |
| The fox will be seeing grapes. | The peon will be ringing the bell. |
| I shall be taking a test. | She will be writing a letter. |
| They will be bathing in the river. | |
- B.
1. writing
 2. will be going
 3. be playing
 4. washing
 5. will be playing
 6. studying
 7. will be teaching
 8. helping
 9. living
 10. will begging

Lesson : 29 Present Perfect Tense

- A.
1. Mother has knocked at the door.
 2. The carpenter has worked in the company.
 3. I have gone for a walk.
 4. It has rained very heavily.

5. We have gone to market.
- B.** 1. Negative : She has not made a good progress.
 Interrogative : Has she made a good progress?
 Negative : Mamta has not topped the list of successful candidates.
 Interrogative : Has Mamta topped the list of successful candidates?
 Negative : The police have not arrested the most wanted criminals.
 Interrogative : Have the police arrested the most wanted criminals?
 Negative : Teachers have not reached the school.
 Interrogative : Have teachers reached the school?

Lesson : 30. Past Perfect Tense

- A.** 1. Crossed 2. had arrested 3. advised 4. had written
 5. had slept 6. had reached 7. had been 8. visited
- B.** 1. Garuav had eaten his meal at 11 o'clock.
 2. She had finished her lesson.
 3. Kamana had been an expert doctor of her time.
 4. The cobbler had mended my shoes.
 5. The oil refinery had produced 20,000 tons of petrol.
 6. This shopkeeper had opened his shop at 10 a.m.

Lesson : 31. Future Perfect Tense

- A.** 1. Shall have completed 2. Will have returned
 3. will have died 4. will have passed.
 5. shall have reached 6. will have been
 7. will have caught 8. will have repaired
 9. have informed 10. shall have saved
- B.** 1. Affirmative : The shuttle will have reached the space by 2 o'clock.
 Interrogative : Will the shuttle have reached the space by 2 o'clock?
 2. Affirmative : The engineer will have checked the map by tomorrow.
 Interrogative : Will the engineer have checked the map by tomorrow?
 3. Affirmative : The teacher will have taught us these lessons by Monday next.
 Interrogative : Will the teacher have taught us these lessons by Monday?
 4. Affirmative : I shall have broken these bricks by noon.

Interrogative : Shall I have broken these bricks by noon?

5. Affirmative : We shall have completed our work by tomorrow.

Interrogative : Shall we have completed our work by tomorrow?

- C.
1. She will have read a novel.
 2. I shall have waited for you at the gate.
 3. They will have helped the beggars these days.
 4. Monica will have done her work.
 5. It will have rained heavily.

Lesson : 32. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- A.
1. has been cooking
 2. has been sleeping
 3. has been learning
 4. has been driving
 5. has been doing
- B.
1. Radha has been sleeping for a long time.
 2. Munish has been reading the book for an hour.

Lesson : 33. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- A.
1. had been writing
 2. had been grazing
 3. had been crying
 4. had been running
 5. had not been reading
 6. had been playing
 7. had not been trying
 8. had been making
- B.
1. Mohan had been preparing for the examination for a week.
 2. He had been making plan to go on a tour for two days.
 3. Mother will had been cooking food for two years.
 4. She had been living here for two years.

Lesson : 34. Furture Perfect Continuous Tense

- A.
1. He will have been speeping for an hour.
 2. Radha will have been speaking for on hour.
 3. Ravi will have been reading since morning.
 4. I shall have been helping for an hour.
 5. She had been doing her work for an hour.
 6. We shall have been telling stories for an hour.
 7. The boy will have been laughing for an hour.
 8. I shall have been living in the city since 2021.
- B.
1. will have been teaching
 2. shall have been living.
 3. will have been working
 4. have been watching

5. shall have been flying 6. will have been playing
 7. will have been making 8. shall have been playing.
- C.**
1. She will have been teaching me since 2007
 2. They will have been speaking Hindi since birth.
 3. Naina will have been living here for two years.
 4. Madam will not have been waiting for us since 9 o' clock.
 5. I shall not have been writing for five minutes.

Lesson : 35. Active And Passive Voices

- A.**
1. A letter is written by him.
 2. A lie is not told by him.
 3. Is cricket played in the evening?
 4. By whom are you helped daily?
 5. A beautiful watch given to me by Ram.
 6. English was not taught to me by Hari.
 7. Was your lesson not learnt by you?
 8. you will not be belived by me.
 9. Will a noise be made by the girls?
 10. By whom will you be helped now?
 11. You are ordered to go there.
- B.**
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. cooked | 2. prepared | 3. taught | 4. destroyed |
| 5. to sit | 6. helped | 7. scolded | 8. refused. |

Lesson : 36. Direct And Indirect Narration

- A.**
- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. (i) | 2. (ii) | 3. (i) | 4. (iii) | 5. (i) |
| 6. (i) | 7. (iii) | 8. (iv) | | |
- B.**
1. He says that Ravi is a good player.
 2. You will say that Manisha was a good student.
 3. She told me that Rahim worked very hard.
 4. We said that Prema did her work honestly.
 5. The servant said that Mala had gone to the temple the previous day.
 6. Sheela said that the earth moves round the sun.
 7. The teacher told Hari that India got freedom in 1947.
 8. Hari asked me if I played cricket.
 9. I asked him if they were living in Delhi that night.
 10. Ram asked me what I was doing.
 11. He asked Ravi to give him his umbrella.

- C. 1. My mother said that Kabir was a great Hindi poet.
 2. She asked me if he had a computer set.
 3. Mayank advised me not to tell a lie.
 4. The doctor said that walking is a good exercise.

Lesson : 37. Subject -Verb Concord

(Agreement of the verb with its subject)

- A. 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (i) 5. (iii)
 B. 1. is 2. was 3. is 4. is 5. are
 6. is 7. are 8. were 9. was 10. is
 C. 1. moves 2. is 3. am 4. are 5. was
 6. is 7. wins 8. is.

Lesson : 39. One Word Substitution

Revision Test II Part 'A'

- A. 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (iv) 5. (iii)
 6. 7. (iii)

B. Affirmatives Sentence

1. The shuttle will have reached the space by 2 o' clock.
2. The engineer will have checked the map by the tomorrow.
3. The teacher will have taught us these lessons by next Monday.
4. I shall have broken these bricks by noon.
5. We shall have completed our work by tomorrow.

Interrogative Sentences

1. Will the shuttle have reached the space by 2 O'clock?
2. Will the engineer have checked the map by tomorrow?
3. Will the teacher have taught us these lessons by next Monday?
4. Shall I have broken these bricks by noon?
5. Shall we have completed our work by tomorrow?

Part 'B'

1. Articles are demonstrative adjectives and determiners.
2. 1. When nouns are used in pairs :

Example : 1. I want to make the account clear hand to hand.
 2. Father and son were present in the meeting.

2. 'The' is not used before God, Heaven, Hell and Parliament.

Example : 1. God is great.

2. Parliament has two houses : The lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

3. Gerund is such a form of verb that have 'ing' at its end and has the force of a noun and a verb.
4. 1. In the examples, the words 'seeing', 'hanging', 'having' and 'broken' words doing the half function of a verb and half of an adjective and are made of verbs so these are called participles.

Example :

1. Seeing the policeman, the thief ran away.
2. I saw a beggar having a mobile-set.
3. Having finished his work, Ravi went to his home.
4. We have two broken umbrellas.

Lesson : 41. Passages of Comprehensions

1. Answer the following questions :

1. The waste product of respiration i.e. carbon dioxide is partly used during photosynthesis.
2. The excess amount of carbon dioxide escapes through the stomata (small pores found on green parts of the plants and lenticles).
3. Excess water evaporates mostly from the stomata and also from the outer surface of stem. leaves fruits, etc. throughout the day. This process is called transpiration.
4. Plants also secrete a number of useful products like oil, resin latex and gum.
2. 1. As a mother she can give her child a sound nursing and capable and capable up bringing .
2. At micro level educated woman helps in making the whole family including the older family members understand the values and importance of education and at macro level educated woman add to the social and economical development of the nation.
3. Girl's education is like sowing the seed which gives rise to green cheerful and full grown family plants.
4. Maitreyi and Gargi played very encouraging role in spreading the education to a great extent.
5. Nepolean has said - "Give me good mothers and I will give you a great nation."
3. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (d)

Lesson : 43 Letter And Application Writing

1. Ronila Hostel
15 DAV school Dehradun
7th December, 202X
My dear mother,

I am quite well were and hope the same for you. You know that winters are approaching and I have no woollen garment.

Kindly send me a pair of sweater so that I may protect myself from chilled winters. Convey my regards to father and elder brother and love to Simmi .

Your lovingly

Kapil Rathi, 50, Akbar Road Kolakata (W.B).

2. Shalimar Garden

(Loni Road Shadara Delhi)

Date

Dear Prem

I am very happy to inform you that the marriage of my elder sister Roshani has been settled in the last month. The marriage ceremony. will take place at Shalimar Garden Ghaziabad on 8 August at 8 pm.

I hope you shall attend the marriage. Please do come. Anxiously waiting for your arrival.

Your loving friend.

X.Y.Z.

3. To

D.M

Bhopal (M.P.)

Date

Subject : To take strict steps to check chain snatching incidents in the city.

Respected Sir,

Since last month, many chain, snatching incidents have been taking place in the city. The law and order system is totally failed. Unsocial elements and robbers do not care of police. They are playing openly.

Kindly take strict steps to control robberies and chain snatching incidents in the whole city. We shall be highly obliged to you

Thanking you

Residents of

Civil line

Bhopal

4. Do Your Self

5. Do Your Self

6. 595/C Sadat Nagar

Lucknow

29 March, 202X

Subject : Description of visit of the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort Agra.

I am quite well here and hope that you will be happy with family. Last Monday, I visited the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort at Agra. The Taj is really a very beautiful building made in the white marble by Shah Jahan the Mughal emperor in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal. It has two graves in the vault, One of emperor Shah Jahan and another of empress Mumtaz Mahal side by side. The Red Fort is made on the Taj Road in red stone. Buildings like Pearl Mosque, De-vaan-Khas and De-vaan-am and others are worth seeing. Really I enjoyed the buildings much.

Yours Uncle.

XYZ Sultanpuri

New Delhi

7. 52-C Tughlak Road,

New Delhi

22 March 202X

Dear Friend Mahesh,

Thanks for inviting me to your brother's marriage which was arranged in the previous month February. I am regretful for not attending the marriage as I have to appear in my examination. I feel sorry for it. Rest on meeting.

Thanking you

Yours best friend

XYZ

Exercise for Practice

1. To,

The Principal

N.K. public school

Moradabad

Date :

Madam,

Respectfully, I beg to say that my mother has been suffering from fever since last night. My father has gone out of station. There is nobody in the house to look after her. I, therefore, request you to grant me three days leave from today.

I shall be highly obliged to you.

Yours obediently,

X.Y.Z

3. Do Your Self

4. To

The principal

G.S. Public school

Hamirpur (U.P.)

Date

Sir/Madam

Most respectfully, I beg to say that I have an urgent piece of work at my home. My mother is sick and my father is out of home. I have to do this work. So I am unable to attend the school for three days.

Kindly grant me leave for three days. I shall be highly obliged to you.

Your obediently.

XYZ.

5. To

The Manager

S.B.I. Jodhpur

Respected Sir,

I came to know through the Rajasthan Rojgar Patrika dated 5th September 202X that you had the post of a clerk in your bank. I offer my candidature for the same.

My educational qualification is B com. and have type speed 50 words on computer screen in English and Hindi. I have two years experience as a clerk in ICICI in Meerut branch.

I hope that you will offer me a chance to serve you.

Your faithfully

XYZ

Mo : 9796XXXXXX

Lesson : 44 Story Writing (Short Composition)

A. A woodcutter was cutting trees in the forest while cutting trees on the bank of a river his axe fell in the river. The river was very deep so he sat down on the bank and wept.

God heard his cry so He asked the reason of his weeping. He told Him the story of his axe. God assured him to bring his axe and

dived into the river. God brought a gold axe but the woodcutter refused him. After it he bought the silver axe but the woodcutter again refused to take it. He dived again and returned with an iron axe which he accepted. At this God was pleased and rewarded him with other two axes.

- B. A saint and a lion in a cage and he went there. The saint thought if he made the lion free, it would eat him up. The lion began to weep. At this, the saint opened the cage and the lion came out of it. The lion was ready to kill the saint because it was hungry. A fox passed by. Both appealed that fox would be their judge. The fox said : Who was inside the cage first? At once the lion showed how he was inside the cage. The saint quickly shut the cage. Thus the devil got his due.
- C. On the way, there was a stream. It had a bridge over it. When the dog was crossing the bridge, he saw his reflection in the water. He thought that there was another dog with a large piece of meat. He thought to get that piece also. So he barked at his own reflection. As soon as, he opened his mouth, his large piece of meat fell into the water.
- D. Two friends met and decided to go on a long journey on foot. They passed through a thick forest which was full of wild and dangerous animals. Suddenly they saw a bear running towards them so one climbed a tree but the other lay on the ground stopping his breath to be dead. The bear came closer and smelt the man. The man pretended to be dead and the bear took him to be dead. The bear does not touch dead bodies so it went away. After it the man came down the tree. and asked his friend. "What did the bear say in your ear?" The friend, Never to trust a selfish man.
- E. This is the story of an old fisherman who lived on the coast of the sea of Cuba. Although he was old, yet he was very strong. Except his eyes his whole body was old. He could not catch any fish for eighty four days, but on the eighty fifth day he felt his fishing line pulling gently. It was a very big fish. The fish was so powerful that it pulled the boat after it.
- F. A wise old man had four sons who used to fight one another. One day the old man called them and gave them a ripe mango. For it they began to quarrel. In the meanwhile monkey came and took away the mango. All the boys were sad. Then father advised them since you began to fight and the only monkey took away the mango. So be united. Thus unity has great strength.

English Grammar And Composition - 7

Lesson 1 : The sentence And Its kinds

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| A. | 1. (iv), | 2. (iv), | 3. (i), | 4. (iv), | 5. (iii), | 6. (ii). |
| B. | A | | B | | | |
| | Assertive sentence | | | I shall not tell a lie. | | |
| | Exclamatory sentence | | | Alas! The patient died. | | |
| | Imperative sentence | | | Do as I say. | | |
| | Optative sentence | | | Were I a million are! | | |
| | Affirmative sentence | | | She goes to school daily. | | |
| | Interrogative sentence | | | Do you play cricket daily? | | |
| C. | 1. Affirmative. | 2. Negative | 3. Imperative | 4. Exclamatory | | |
| | 5. Interrogative | 6. Interrogative | 7. Optative | 8. Imperative | | |

Summative Assessment

1. The sentence is a group of words that makes a complete sense. Following are the sentences as all these make complete sense.
 1. Ram goes to school daily.
 2. Ram does not go to school daily.
 3. Does Ram go to school daily?
 4. Who goes to school daily?
 5. Alas! The patient died.
2.
 1. Assertive Sentence — Affirmative Sentences
— Negative Sentences
 2. Interrogative Sentences
 3. Imperative Sentences
 4. Exclamatory Sentences
 5. Optative Sentences
3.
 1. Assertive Sentences : The sentences which say or state something in a declarative form are called assertive sentences. These are called also statements. Statements are of two types- Affirmative or positive and negative as sentences 1 and 2 in the Q.1. An Assertive Sentence ends in full stop (.).
 2. Interrogative Sentences : Sentence which ask questions are called Interrogative Sentences; as : sentences 1. and 2.
 1. Is he a good boy?
 2. Do you play cricket daily?

Lesson 2 : Past of the sentence

- A.** 1. (ii), 2. (ii), 3. (iii), 4. (iv), 5. (ii) 6.(iii) 7.(i)
8. (i)
- B.** 1. The fat man
2. A little knowledge
3. The red flowers
4. All good students
5. The big tiger
- C.** 1. are very hard working.
2. got built inns and hospitals.
3. visited the Taj Mahal.
4. My friend to help.
5. Spent summer vacations in Ooty.
6. is a very big city.
7. has been selected for going abroad.
8. was the famous emperor of India.
9. likes to drink cold milk.
10. are white in colour
- D.** 1. Mother 2. To work 3. This boy
4. A clever fox 5. These pretty flowers 6. Swimming
7. There 8. Hari

Summative Assessment

1. Subject in a sentence is one who says/say or do/does something.
2. Leaving subject part which say/says something about subject is called predicate.
3. The subject part contains determiners head word (Nouns/Qualifies determiners + adjective)
4. **Direct object** : Non-living things are called direct objects generally, common genders are direct objects.

Indirect Objects : Living things are called Indirect objects.

Example : He gave **me** (*indirect object*) a **book** (*direct object*).

Lesson 3 : The Noun And Its Kinds

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4. (iv)
5. (iv) 6. (ii) 7. (i)
- B.** 1. of pigeons 2. of fish 3. of grapes
4. of dogs 5. of hens 6. of rats
- C.** 1. Cricket match (Proper Noun)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. Medal (Common Noun) | bravery (Abstract Noun) |
| 3. herd of cattle (Collective Noun) | field (Common Noun) |
| 4. cows. (Common Noun) | |
| 5. teacher (Common Noun) | Silk industry (Common Noun) |
| 6. mother (Common Noun) | Politics (Abstract) |
| 7. girl (Common Noun) | class (Collective Noun) |
| 8. elephant (Common Noun) | trunk (Common Noun) |
- D.** 1. Delhi, 2. Plastic, 3. crowd, 4. milk,
5. The Taj Mahal 6. bunch 7. justice 8. owl
- E.** collector, punishment, obedience, knowledge
life, rubber, stoppage, helper
actor doer/deed
- F.** cruelty, fool, fame, safety
beauty, height, freedom, bravery
day, hill

Summative Assessment

1. Definition : The noun is the name of a person, place, thing or a quality (feeling) Such as : Ram, Sita, table, room, Taj, Mahal, field, book, honesty, gold, team justice, truth, etc.
2. Common Noun : It refers the name of a person, place or a thing in a general sense; as : girl, boy, dog, cat, book etc.
3. 1. Assembly, 2. Bundle. 3. Audience, 4. Bunch, 5. Bench,
6. Bevy 7. Colony, 8. Pack, 9. Herd, 10. Horde
4. Materials Noun : It refers the name of metal or substance of from which the things are made of; as : gold, milk, wood, gum, oil etc.
Abstract Noun : It refers the name of quality, state or action; as : Poverty oldness/youngness (state), honesty timidness (quality) etc.
5. **Modern classification of nouns**

On the basis of modern classification of nouns these are of two types :

1. Countable Nouns : These nouns are able to be counted in singular and plural forms. These are generally belonged to Proper, Collective and Common nouns; as : hair, boy etc.

2. Uncountable Nouns : These nouns are not able to be counted as one or more than one. Material and Abstract nouns fall under this category; as ; Milk, Oxygen, Water, food furniture, time etc.

Lesson 4 : The Noun — Case

- A. 1.(iii), 2. (iii) 3.(iii) 4.(iii) 5.(i) 6. (iii)

B.

- C.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nominative case, | 2. Objective case, |
| 3. Nominative case, | 4. Possessive case |
| 5. Complement of a verb | 6. Complement of a verb |
| 7. Nominative of an Address | 8. Complement of a verb |

Summative Assessment

1. Case is a function and relation of the noun.
2. **Subject of a verb :(Nominative Case) :** When a noun functions as subject of a verb in a sentence; the case is called Nominative; as :
(i) Ravi plays cricket.
(ii) He reads his book attentively.
Here 'Ravi' and 'He' are used as subjects of verbs 'plays' and 'reads' respectively, so 'Ravi' and 'He' are in Nominative Case.
3. **Case in Apposition :** If two nouns refer to the same person or thing, one of them is in apposition and is placed just after the other; as:
(i) Rabindera Nath Tagore, the great Bengali poet was also a novelist.
(ii) Rohan, my grand son topped C.B.S.E. Board last year.
Here 'the great Bengali poet' and 'my grand son' are Case in Apposition of 'Rabindera Nath Tagore' and 'Rohan' respectively.
4. **Functions and relation of the noun** is said to be the case of a noun; as : Satish is a good player of hockey.
Possessive Case : When a noun functions as a possessor of another noun called in Possessive Case. An apostrophe (') is used with the noun; as.
(I) Rahim's coat is black.
(ii) The cover of my mobile I costly.
Here 'Rahim's coat' and 'the cover of mobile' are in possessive case.
5. **Nominative Absolute :** When the subject of a sentence is quite free and is not related to its verb, is called Nominative Absolute; as :
(i) **God** willing, we have good business this year.
(ii) **The rain** being plentiful, we shall not go on picnic now.
Here 'God' and 'The rain' are used as Nouns and are used freely so these words are in Nominative Absolute.

Model Test Paper-I

- A. 1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (i)
5. (i) 6. (iv) 7. (iii) 8. (iii)
- B. 1. Negative sentences 2. Imperative sentences
3. Interrogative sentences 4. Optative Sentences
5. Exclamatory sentences
- C. 1. The fat man 2. A little knowledge
3. The red flowers 4. All good students
5. The big tiger
- D. 1. (v) 2. (vi) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iii) 6. (iv)
- E. 1. Nominative case 2. Nominative of an Address
3. Complement of the object 4. Complement of the object
5. Nominative Case
- F. 1. A letter is written by her.
2. The essay was not learnt by them.
3. By whom were you taught maths.
4. It shall be done by me myself.
5. Pudding is being cooked in the kitchen. by our mother.

Summative Assessment

- The sentence is a group of words that makes a complete sense.
Following are the sentences as all these make complete sense.
 - Ram goes to school daily.
 - Ram does not go to school daily.
 - Does Ram go to school daily?
 - Who goes to school daily?
 - Alas! The patient died.
- A sentence has two sub parts : subject and predicate.
- Noun is the name of a person, place, thing or quality/action etc.
 - Assembly,
 - Bundle.
 - Audience,
 - Bunch,
 - Bench,
 - Bevy
 - Colony,
 - Pack,
 - Herd,
 - Horde
- Functions and relation of the noun is said to be the case of a noun; as : Satish is a good player of hockey.
Possessive Case : When a noun functions as a possessor of another noun called in Possessive Case. An apostrophe (') is used with the noun; as.
 - Rahim's coat is black.
 - The cover of my mobile I costly.

Here ‘Rahim’s coat’ and ‘the cover of mobile’ are in possessive case.

Lesson 5 : The pronoun And Its Kinds

- A. 1. (i), 2. (i), 3. (iii) 4. (iii) 5. (i) 6. (iii)
7. (iii)
- B. 1. my, 2. her 3. its 4. his 5. your 6. him
7. Your 8. his
- C. 1. Which 2. Whom 3. Whom 4. What 5. Who 6. Who
- D. Your self 2. herself 3. himself 4. myself 5. himself 6. themselves
- E. 1. He, I Personal Pronouns
2. This, my Demonstrative, Personal Pronouns
3. I, which Personal, Relative Pronouns
4. We, who Personal, Relative Pronouns
5. He, himself, his Personal Emphatic, personal Pronouns

Summative Assessment

1. The words which are used in place of nouns are called Pronouns.
 1. He gave me a book yesterday.
 2. I like him very much.
 3. She went to market with her father.
2. There are 8 kinds of Pronoun
Kinds of Pronoun
 1. Personal Pronoun 2. Reflexive pronoun.
 3. Demonstrative Pronoun 4. Relative Pronoun
 5. Interrogative Pronoun 6. Indefinite Pronoun.
 7. Emphatic Pronoun 8. Reciprocal Pronoun.
3. Personal Pronoun : Pronouns which are used in place of persons, animals or things are called Personal Pronouns.
Generally personal pronouns are divided into three persons.
 - (I) Personal Pronouns of Ist Person : Pronoun who speak about themselves are called the pronouns of Ist person as : I, my, we, our us, mine.
 - (ii) Personal Pronouns of IInd Person : Pronouns who listen something, are called Pronouns of IInd Person; as : you, your, yours.
 - (iii) Personal Pronouns of IIIrd Person : Pronouns about whom the thoughts are expressed in their absence, are called the pronouns of IIIrd person; as - He, she, it, they, their, his, her, him, them, hers.

4. **Difference between Reflexive and Emphatic Pronoun :**
 Emphatic Pronouns are used just after the subject while Reflexive Pronouns are used in place of objects as these sentences are of without objects; as

Emphatic Pronoun : He himself did it.

Reflexive Pronoun : He did himself.

5. **Difference between Demonstrative Pronoun and Demonstrative Adjective**

Demonstrative Pronoun

The pronouns which are used to point out the object to which they refer are called Demonstrative Pronouns as :

- (i) This is my room.
- (ii) That was your school.
- (iii) These are our books.

Demonstrative Adjective:

Adjectives which point out towards some nouns are called Demonstrative Adjectives as :

- (i) These pens are nice to look at.
- (ii) Those cows eat only green grass.
- (iii) Such boys as are honest, liked by all.

Lesson 6 : The Adjective And Its Kinds

- A.** 1. (ii), 2. (i), 3. (iii), 4. (ii) 5. (i) 6. (iii)

B. A

Adjective of Quality
 Adjective of Quantity
 Adjective of Number

Demonstrative Adjective
 Interrogative Adjective
 Distributive Adjective

B

The rainbow looks very bright.
 Some apples are very pretty.
 Shakespeare wrote 37 plays in English literature.

These birds are every pretty.
 Which watch is yours?
 Each girl was given a tablet.

- C.** 1. Adjective of Quality.
 2. Adjective of Quality
 3. Indefinite Adjective of Number.
 4. Demonstrative Adjective, Adjective of Quality
 5. Definite Adjective of Number
 6. Demonstrative, Adjective of Quality.
 7. Adjective of Quality
 8. Definite Adjective of Number.
 9. Indefinite Adjective of Number
 10. Distributive. Adjective

- D.** 1. little 2. some, 3. much 4. few 5. any 6. older

- E. 1. any 2. some 3. some 4. any 5. some 6. any

Summative Assessment

1. Adjectives are the words which add some thing new in the qualities of nouns or pronouns.
 1. The elephant is a very big animal.
 2. The teacher is very handsome.
2. There are seven kinds of Adjective
 1. Adjective of quality Ram is a tall boy.
 2. Adjective of quantity We have much wealth.
 3. Adjective of Number Kalidas wrote many books.
 4. Demonstrative Adjective One, two threeDefinite Adjective of Number (any some few, many) : Indefinite Adjective
 4. Demonstrative Adjective These pens are costly.
 5. Interrogative Adjective Whose box is this?
 6. Possessive Adjective. His mobile-set is in his pocket.
 7. Distributive Adjective Each boy was given a prize.
3. **Adjective of quality** : These adjectives describe the quality of persons animal or things; as :
 - (i) Ram is a tall boy.

Demonstrative Adjectives : Adjectives which point out towards some nouns are called Demonstrative Adjectives; as :

- (i) These pens are nice to look at.
- (ii) Those cow eat only green grass.
- (iii) Such boys as are honest, liked by all.

Possessive Adjectives : Adjectives which show the possession or relation with some noun are called Possessive Adjectives; as :

- (i) His mobile-set is in his pocket.
- (ii) Your account has stricken off.

Formation of Adjectives

- A. 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (iii) 5. (iii)
6. (iii) 7. (ii) 8. (iii) 9. (i) 10. (i)
- B.
- C. 1. Braver, 2. biggest 3. wiser 4. good 5. older
6. senior 7. latest 8. clever
- D. 1. He is junior to me.
2. Mumbai is a big city.
3. She is wiser than her sister.
4. Take this pill with a little milk.
5. The Nile is the longest river in the world.

6. You are my best friend.

Summative Assessment

- 1. Positive Degree :** It expresses quality or demerit of all living/non-living things. Ex. : She is a beautiful girl.
- 2. Superlative Degree :** It expresses no comparison but the best or the worst is expressed by adding 'est' to the positive degree of adjective. Ex. Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world.
Sometime it does not take 'est' at its end but most + positive degree of adjective is written.

Ex. : Padmini was the most beautiful queen of her time.

3. If the positive degree of an adjective has only one syllable and ends in one consonant which is preceded by a short vowel becomes double before joining 'er' and 'est' to form comparative and superlative degrees respectively; as :

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
red	redder	reddest
big	bigger	biggest

Lesson 7 : The Verb and Its Kinds

1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (iii) 5. (i) 6. (iv)
1. Linking Verb, 2. Linking Verb. 3. Linking Verb
4. Linking Verb, 5. Helping Verb, 6. Helping Verb
1. Transitive Verb, 2. Intransitive Verb, 3. Intransitive Verb
4. Transitive Verb, 5. Intransitive Verb, 6. Transitive Verb.
1. are 2. were 3. am 4. is 5. had
6. have 7. has, 8. is
1. May 2. can 3. could 4. shall, 5. must, 6. must,
7. should 8. ought.

Summative Assessment

1. The word which denotes an action is called a Verb.
 1. I walk a mile distance daily.
 2. She drinks a glass of milk at night.
2. **Helping Verbs :** If the linking verbs are used with main verbs, they are called Helping Verbs. These are also called the Auxiliary Verbs. The affirmative, negative, and interrogative sentences are formed with the help of helping verb.
 - (i) He is going to Agra.
 - (ii) Do you play hockey?
 Modals (Model Auxiliaries) : Helping Verbs which express mode are called Modals.

3. Use of 'can', 'may', 'might', 'would' and 'must'.
1. I **can** run very fast. (ability)
 2. **May** I take your mobile-set? (asking permission)
 3. **Might**, I talk to the President of India. (wish in past tense)
 4. I **could** swim at the age of 6. (ability)
Ravi said that he **would** go to Agra the next day. (Past of will)
 5. I **will** do it. (determination)
 6. You **should** give up smoking. (advice)
3. Difference between Transitive and Intransitive Verbs
- 1. Transitive Verbs:** When a verb completes its meaning by an object, is called a transitive verb in this, the action done by the subject is received by the object.
Example : (i) He **writes** a novel.
(ii) My father **bought** a computer-set.
- 2. Intransitive Verbs :** When a verb does not need any object to complete its sense or meaning, besides it, it does not pass— over the action done by the subject.
Example : (i) The child is **crying**.
(ii) The cow does not **grumble**.

Lesson 8 : The Verb Forms - Tenses

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| A. | 1. (iii) | 2. (iii) | 3. (ii) | 4. (iii) | 5. (ii) |
| | 6. (i) | 7. (iii) | 8. (i) | | |
| B. | 1. moves | 2. graze, | 3. fly, | 4. writes | 5. obey |
| | 6. will play | 7. learn | 8. go | 9. helped | |
| C. | 1. was running | 2. am preparing | 3. will go | | |
| | 4. is giving | 5. met | 6. is jumping | | |
| | 7. are flying, | 8. was shaking | 9. Playing | | |
| D. | 1. have been living | 2. had been playing | 3. bought | | |
| | 4. had left | 5. had stopped | 6. had stolen | | |
| | 7. has, seen | | | | |

Summative Assessment

1. There are three tense in all. Present past and future.
2. (i) Past Indefinite : He went to school yesterday.
(ii) Past Continuous: He was going to school.
(iii) Past Perfect : He had gone to school.
(iv) Past Perfect continuous : He had been doing his work for an hour.

3. Sentences structure

Positive : Subject + has /have + IIIrd form verb + object.

Negative: Subject + has not/have not + IIIrd form verb + Object.

Interrogative : Has/ Have + Subject + IIIrd form verb + object?

5. Sentences Structure

Positive : Subject + will/shall + have + IIIrd form verb + object.

Negative : Subject + will/shall + not have +IIIrd form verb + object

Interrogative : Shall/will + subject + have + IIIrd from verb + object?

In case of wh-type word, put it before shall/will.

Lesson 9 : Adverbs And Its Kinds

- A. 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) 4.(iv) 5. (iii) 6.(iii)
7. (i) 8. (iv) 9. (iv)
- B. 1. faster 2. better 3. longest 4. more attentively 5. later
6. low 7. sooner 8. more beautiful 9. fast 10. sooner
- C. 1. very 2. much 3. very, 4. very 5. very 6. much
- D. 1. ago 2. late 3. rather 4. clearly 5. very 6. often

Summative Assessment

1. An Adverb is a word which modifies every thing leaving a noun, Pronoun or Interjection.
1. It is **very** difficult to climb this hill
 2. He ran very **fast**.
 - 3.He comes here **daily**.
2. there are 8 kinds of Adverb
1. Adverb of Manner
 2. Adverb of Degree/quantity
 3. Adverb of Time
 4. Adverb of Number
 - 5..Adverb of place
 6. Adverb of Reason
 7. Relative Adverb
 8. Interrogative Adverb
3. **Adverbs of time** : These adverbs show time or period when the action is done and are known by questions 'When?'; as
- 1.The farmer goes to his field early in the morning.
- Adverb of Reason:** Adverbs showing reason, purpose or consequence by questioning 'why?' are called adverbs of reason as
- (i) Due to illness, he could not appear in the exams.
4. Difference between an adjective and an Adverb :
- Adjective qualifies whereas an Adverb modifies.

Most of the adjectives are comparable whereas adverbs like now, then, there, where are not comparable

Like Adjectives the Adverb have three degrees.

1. Positive Degree - fast
2. Comparative Degree - faster
3. Superlative Degree - Fastest

5. Correct use of some adverbs :

Much/Very :

(a) Much is used for adverb and adjective of comparative degree, before superlative degree following , 'The' and negative sentences and with past participles; as

- (i) An ox is much stronger than a bullock. (Comparative degree of adjective)
- (ii) Robin is much the best player in the school. (Superlative degree)
- (iii) I was much shocked not finding my name in the list of successful students. (Past Participle)
- (iv) The teacher does not like the naughty students much. (Negative).

(b) Very is used with positive degree of adverbs/adjectives. With the in superlative degree form and present participle; as :

- (i) An elephant is a very strong animal. (Positive degree)
- (ii) Haren is the very best student in the class. (Superlative degree)
- (iii) The tale is very interesting. (Present Participle)

(c) Very much is used before comparative degree, in affirmative sentences; as :

- (I) The fox is very much cleverer than a dog. (Comparative degree)
- (ii) I like tea very much.

6. Before/Ago :

(a) Before is used for Past and Present Perfect Tense; as :

- (I) I have not seen the Taj before.(Present Perfect)
- (ii) The patient has died before the doctor comes. (Present Perfect)
- (iii) I never saw such a fat man before.(Past Tense)

(b) Ago in Past Tense;as:

- (I) The guests arrived here two weeks ago.
- (ii) The captain died two days ago.

7. 'rather' is used in bed sense; as :

- (i) The climate is rather cold for the cultivation of sugarcane.

Lesson 10: Position of Adverbs

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4.(i) 5.(i) 6.(iii) 7. (i)
- B.** 1. Only Ravi went to his school on Saturday.
 2. I generally take my breakfast at 9 a.m.
 3. My mother often goes to temple.
 4. Ram speaks clearly.
 5. He met me in the market yesterday.
 6. The dog ran away from the filed quickly.
 7. She seldom tells lies.
 8. I asked her not to go there.
 9. Madam did it easily.
 10. The child is crying in the cradle loudly.
 11. Always help the poor.
 12. She sings well.
 13. I did my work carefully.
 14. They will complete this novel soon.
- C.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes
- D.** 1. **Adverbs of Manner** : Fast, slowly, quickly, easily, calmly, carefully, etc are placed just after the verb, But in case if the sentence has some object, place it after this object.
 Example : 1. He runs fast.
 2. 1. I shall go soon. 2. He will arrive today.
 3. He has not completed this work yet.
 3. This tree gives fruits twice a year. (Exception).
 4. Adverb not is placed between the helping verb and main verb:
 1. We have not done our work.

Lesson 11 : The Preposition and Its Use

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (i) 5. (i) 6. (iii)
 7. (ii) 8. (ii)
- B.** 1. of 2. after 3. for 4. for 5. among 6. to
 7. at 8. for 9. of 10. by 11. to 12. within
 13. at 14. beside 15. by 16. off 17. against 18. of
 19. into 20. down.
- C.** 1. for 2. by 3. for 4. before 5. at 6. for
 7. to 8. in 9. over 10. on 11. on 12. for
 13. at 14. of 15. through 16. in 17. for 18. in
 19. into 20. beside
- D.** 1. The saint has not been eating anything for two days.

2. He must finish this work within a week.
3. Wash the fruits before use.
4. He lives in London.
5. The puppy sat beside its mother.
6. The frog jumped into the tank.
7. Monday comes after Sunday.
8. Gandhiji was born on 2 October 1869.
9. Water boils at 100°C.
10. He travels by a bus.
11. The kite is flying over the building.
12. There were four monkeys in the tree.
13. This book consists of five chapters.
14. We bought this house of our neighbour.
15. They are proud of their wealth.

Summative Assessment

1. The words which make a relation between noun/pronoun/verbs or other words are Prepositions.
2. 1. She eats in a hotel. 2. We sold our old car for 40,000.
3. at : is used for precise time
 in : is used for months, years, countries long periods.
 on : is used for days and dates.
 by : is used for a specific point of time (not later than).
4. **At** : is use for precise time for a point, small cities terms and village.
 On : is used for days and dates for surface and for surface contact.
 By : is used for a specific point of time, showing measure rate etc.
5. 'Among is used for more than two while 'between' is used for two persons/objects.

Example : 1. Distribute this sweet between Ram and Shyam
 2. Distribute this sweet among boys.

Lesson 12 : The Conjunction And Its Kinds

- A. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (iv) 5. (i) 6. (iii) 7. (iii)
- B. 1. unless 2. otherwise 3. and 4. and 5. but
 6. because 7. while 8. till 9. and 10. else
- C. 1. You may go now or you may go tomorrow.
 2. Ravi as well as Ravi's brother is a cheat.
 3. Neither he nor his brother is a doctor.
 4. We took an auto otherwise we shall be late for office.

5. Jaspal singh stood first in shooting so he was awarded.
 6. Hari not only plays hockey but also watches T.V.
 7. Neither she will drink milk will take coffee.
 8. I as well as my mother will go to Agra.
- D.**
1. Either he or his brother was present in the party.
 2. Neither he nor his brother was present in the party.
 3. Ravi's brother is not so intelligent as Ravi.
 4. She is as strong as her brother.
 5. Geeta is not only a good girl but also a tall girl.
 6. Both England and France agreed on the treaty.
- E.**
1. Mita is not only a good girl but also a tall girl.
 2. She is noble and kind too.
 3. It is a week since I took milk.
 4. Although, he is poor, yet he is honest.
 5. Study properly lest you should fail.

Summative Assessment

1. A Conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences.
Examples : 1. This shopkeeper is poor **but** honest.
2. He is rich **yet** he is unhappy.
2. There are time types of conjunctions :
(i) Co-ordinating conjunctions
(ii) Subordinating
Examples : (i) The sky was clear and the sun was bright :
co-ordinating conjunction.
(ii) The dish is so hot that it cannot be eaten. (Subordinating
conjunction).
3. Co-ordinating Conjunctions : Conjunctions of equal in rank or
importance or joining two independent clause are called Co-
ordinating Conjunctions.
Examples : 1. The sky was clear **and** the sun was bright.
2. The boy is both wise **and** handsome.

Model Test paper-III

- A.**
1. (ii)
 2. (i)
 3. (iii)
 4. (i)
 5. (i)
 6. (ii)
 7. (iv)
 8. (iii)
- B.**
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Yes
 4. Yes
- C.**
1. Mita is not only a good girl but also a tall girl.
 2. She is noble and kind too.
 3. It is a week since I took milk.

4. Although he is poor he is honest.
5. Study properly lest you should.
- D.** 1. ago 2. clearly 3. very 4. rather 5. late
- E.** 1. over 2. of 3. to 4. of 5. to
- F.** 1. You may go now or you may go tomorrow.
2. Ravi as well as Ravi's brother is a cheat.
3. Jaspal Singh stood first in shooting so he was awarded.
4. Neither she will drink milk nor she will take coffee.
5. Neither he is a doctor nor his brother is a doctor.
- G.** 1. Rahul asked Sehwaq if Sachin was a good bowler.
2. The voter asked the polling officer who casted his vote.
3. The peen asked the principal, if he had called him.
4. Hari requested his brother to give him Rs. 1000.
5. He wished me that God might bless me with a daughter.
- H.** Nehan said to her aunt Parmila, "May I have your parasol as it is raining heavily outside?"
- I.** Write a letter to your father for sending money to purchase books.
Miranda Hotel,
Room No-4,
Motinagar,
Shamali (Muzaffarnagar)
Respected father,
I am quiet well here and wish the same to you. My monthly test will start next week. My English teacher has suggested to us three books of grammar.
Please sent me Rs. 500/-immdeiately, so that I may purchase these books before time.
With best compliments to mother and love to Karishna.
Yours loving son.
Avdesh
- J.** Loss, seward
- K.** 1. Teetotaler.
2. Illiterate

Summative Assessment

1. An Adverb is a word which modifies every thing leaving a noun, Pronoun or Interjection.
1. It is **very** difficult to climb this hill
2. He ran very **fast**.
3. He comes here **daily**.

2. 'Rather' is used in bad sense.
3. We put 'not' between helping verb and main verb.
4. **Preposition** : Words which make a relation between noun/pronoun/verbs or other words propositions.

Example : 1. She eats in a hotel.

2. The frog jumped into the pond.

5. **(i) My Mother**

Give me good mother and

I shall give you a good nation.

My mother is very noble. Her name is smt. Kavita Rani. She is homely lady. She is 45 years old.

She gets up early in the morning. She takes bath early morning whether it is summer or winter. She devotes an hour in God. She reads the Ramayana and the Gita every day.

She is very simple in nature. She wears simple clothes and eats simple food. She is pure vegetarian She is very kind to us. She always takes care of us. When anyone of us falls sick, she forgets her own hunger and thirst. We all love and respect her.

She does all work of the house herself. She cooks our food, cleans the house and washes our clothes. She is never tired. She is a religious minded lady.

(ii) My School

I am a student of class VII A. The name of my school is K.L. International school Meerut. It is situated on the Garh Road. The school building is very big and grand. There are near about 1000 students, 40 teachers, 10 peons and 4 office, staff. Shri Sudhanshu Shekhar is our school's principal. He is M.A. PGDEE. My school in a senior secondary school and is co-educational. All compulsory and optional subjects are taught in my school. My school is known for its result and discipline. I like my school very much.

(iii) A Fair

Many fairs and festivals are held and celebrated in India. Last year I saw Nauchandi fair. It is a night fair.

This fair is held in Meerut City every year. It starts form the second Sunday after Holi. It is held in a big ground. which is called Nauchandi ground. It is held in the memory of goddess. Chandi. This fair lasts for a month.

There are many markets in this fair. Separate markets are separate for separate things. All the stalls are in a long row. They are beautifully decorated. They attract everyone towards them.

“Halwa and Parantha” is very popular in this fair. Everyone wants to taste it.

Theatre, circus, jhula and Nautanki were in the separate blocks. We took much enjoy in circus. There was a ginat wheel that is called *Jhula*. People enjoy it very much. “Nautanki the folk dance of Northern India was the centre of attraction in this fair. people come to visit it form distant places.

In the end we were tired. Then we returned home.

(iv) A Railway Journey

Last year. I and my friends made a plan to see the Taj at Agra. So next day we packed up our bedding and went to the railway station.

We booked tickets through internet. We saw that People were standing in a long queue. to buy tickets before the booking window.

Then we reached the platform. It was full of passengers. The platform was noisy. Some hawkers were selling fruits, tea, sweets. Some women were talking. As the train arrived, we got in the train.

The scene inside the train was very interesting. Some men were sleeping. Some were playing cards. A lady was singing with her child and begging alms.

It was an express train, It stopped only at big stations. When it stopped, some passengers got in and some got down. The train wa running through the green fields and the forests. We saw many green fields. In the forest we saw foxes, snakes and jackals. I saw many rivers and canals.

At last the train reached Agra. Our Journey was very pleasant and comfortable. we came down the compartment and reached the taxi-stand.

Lesson 13 : Articles (Demonstrative Adjectives)

- A.** 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)
6. (i) 7. (i)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True
- C.** 1. a 2. the 3. an 4. a 5. an 6. a
7. the, the 8. the 9. a 10. an 11. an
12. a 13. the 14. the, a 15. an
- D.** 1. Mr. Alexander is an M.P. from Meerut constituency.
2. It is a chair for the President.
3. The Taj Mahal is a historical building.

4. He has a one rupee coin in his pocket.
5. Rake a an honest shopkeeper.
6. The boy studies in a university.
7. Sita sang a sweet song.
8. I have been waiting for an hour.

- .E.**
1. The Ganga is a holy river.
 2. He lives at the Rajeeva apartments.
 3. She was invited to dinner.
 4. The cat is not a big animal.
 5. Amar Ujala is published from Meerut.
 6. His father is an R.T.O.
 7. The Bay of Bengal is near Kolkata.
 8. I live in the Raipur village.
 9. Sachin Tendulkar Plays cricket.
 10. Ravi is my best friend.

Summative Assessment

1. All the countable singular nouns are written by placing ‘a’ or ‘an’ before them as:
 - (i) I have a book. (ii) She has an egg.
 - (iii) It is a chain. (iv) This is an inkpot.
 1. This hospital has an X-ray machine.
 2. His father is an M.P.
 3. She is an I.P.S. officer.
 4. He is an hour late.
2. There are two kinds of articles 1. Indefinite articles 2. Definite article. Examples : a, an, the
3. The countable singular nouns are written by placing ‘a’ or ‘an’ before them ;
 1. I have a book. 2. She has an egg.
 3. It is a chain. 4. This is an inkpot.

Article a / an is used certainly in case of indefinite singular noun.

Article a / an is used before countable proper noun of singular noun

If singular nouns sound is vowels (A, E, I, O, U) will be used with article ‘an’; as:

- 1, This hospital has **an** X-Ray machine.
 2. His father is **an** M.P.
 3. He is **an** hour late. (h-silent)
 4. She is **an** I.P.S officer
4. a. A/An is not used before any plural noun.

- b. A/An is not used before any proper noun such as the names of countries, states, cities, days, months, person etc.
 - c. Generally A/An is not used before uncountable nouns; as :
 - (i) No news is bad news.
 - (ii) He had made good progress.
 - (iii) She has a piece of cloth.
 - d. Politician, cook and traitor nouns are not used with a/an; as:
 - (i) He does not hope you will never turn traitor.
 - (ii) Is it wise for a great saint to turn politician?
5. a. Generally, 'the' is not used before proper, abstract and material nouns; as :
- (i) Milk is sold by the litre.
 - (ii) Diamond is very costly.
- b. Some phrases are also used without article 'the'; as : to take place, to take heart, day by day, to make use of, to take care of etc. When common noun is used in common sense; as :
- (i) Crocodile live in water.
 - (ii) Man is mortal.
- c. 'The' is not used before superlative degree if it has any possessive pronoun; as :
- (i) Ravi is my best friend.
 - (ii) Tarapur is our biggest atomic plant.
- d. The is not used before historical buildings or institution which are made by combining two or more nouns; as :
- (i) India house is in London.
 - (ii) Victoria Park is in Meerut.
- e. 'The' is not used before the names of games and seasons; as :
- (i) Sachin Tendulkar plays cricket.
 - (ii) We shall visit Nainital in summer.

Lesson 14 : The Infinitive

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------|-------------------|------------|--------|
| A. | 1. (i) | 2. (i) | 3. (iii) | 4. (ii) | 5. (i) |
| B. | 1. to help | 2. to take | 3. to take | 4. to give | |
| | 5. to tell | 6. to write | | | |
| C. | 1. to go to temple? | 2. to walk. | 3. to study. | | |
| | 4. to help the poor. | 5. to pay. | 6. to waste time. | | |
| D. | 1. His parents were happy to hear about his success. | | | | |

2. She is going to the field his bring grass.
3. My mother goes to temple to worship.
4. He has four sons to educate.
5. We shall go to Agra to see the Taj Mahal.

Summative Assessment

1. Having 'to' before base verb is Infinitive.
2. Kinds of Infinitive : There are two kinds of Infinitive.

1. Simple Infinitive
2. Gerundial Infinitive

3. Function of Simple Infinitive

(a) As a subject of a verb :

1. To take exercise is useful for our health.
2. To respect our teachers and elders is our duty.

(b) As an object of a verb :

1. I want to read the book.
2. Elephants like to eat bananas.

Here infinitives 'to read' and 'to eat' are used as objects of verbs.

(c) As a complement of a verb :

1. I saw her to read.
2. The lion made the deer to run.

Here infinitive 'to read' and 'to run' are used as a complements of verbs.

(d) Governed by a Preposition :

The bell is about to go.

Here infinitive 'to go' is governed by preposition 'about'.

4. Functions of Gerundial infinitive

As an Adverb :

(a) Qualifying a Noun :

1. There is a shop to let in this market.
2. She has no milk to drink.
3. Give me a pen to write with.

Note : In these sentences infinitive qualifies shop, milk, and pen noun.

(b) Modifying a verb :

1. I went to Delhi to see the Red Fort. (purpose)
2. Farmers go to their fields to plough. (purpose)
3. She afraid to see the lion. (reason/cause)

Note : In these sentences infinitives modify verbs went, go and

afraid.

(c) Qualifying an adjective :

1. Radha is too young to learn.
2. This papaya is sweet to eat.
3. He was happy to hear it.

Note : In these sentences, infinitive qualifies adjectives young, sweet and happy.

Lesson 15 : The Gerund

- A.** 1. (iv) 2. (iv) 3. (iv) 4. (iii) 5. (I)
- B.** 1. reading 2. telling 3. teasing 4. making 5. waiting 6. writing
- C.** 1. My brother is fond of collecting stamps.
2. I hired a rickshaw going out.
3. He was beaten for stealing a bread.
4. My sister slept while reading the book.
5. Finishing his letter Sachin went to play.
- D.** 1. The singer began dancing.
2. She likes eating mangoes.
3. Walking in the morning is useful for health.
4. I like reading novels.
5. Playing cricket is my hobby.

Summative Assessment

1. Gerund is such a form of verb, that ends in 'ing' and has the force of a noun and a verbs'
Examples : 1. dancing is a good exercise.
2. I am fond of reading novel.
2. **Use of Gerund**

(a) As a subject :

1. Walking is a good exercise.
2. Writing novel is a good profession.

(b) As an object :

1. I like reading comics.
2. Stop writings

(c) Governed by a preposition :

1. I am tired of working.
2. He is fond of eating in hotel.

Lesson 16 : The Participle

- A.** 1. (iv) 2. (iv) 3. (iii) 4. (iv)
- B.** 1. Present Participle
2. Present Participle
3. Present Participle.
4. Present Participle.
5. Perfect Participle
- C.** 1. The fox being hungry, went in search of food.
2. The climate being moderate, we went on a tour.
3. Do not try to get down from a fast running train.
4. Turning to your right, You will see a mall.
5. Taking pity on the rat, the juggler turned it into a cat.
6. Seeing the lion, the deer ran away.
7. Hearing the noise, I came out of the room.
8. I found my lost watch.
9. Having shut his shop he went to his home.
10. The thief being hungry stole a piece of bread.

Summative Assessment

1. Verbal Adjective is called the participle.
Example : The day being fine we, went on a tour.
2. There are three kinds of participle. Present participle. past participle and perfect participle.
3. **Past Participle :** When the work (action) seems to be completed in past the participle is used. It is the IIIrd form of the verb and works as an adjective and adverb; as
1. I saw a wounded tiger in the forest.
 2. They have two defected computer-sets.

Lesson 17 : Agreement of the Verb With Its Subject

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (i) 5. (iii) 6. (i)
7. (i) 8. (I)
- B.** 1. are 2. writes 3. write 4. show 5. is 6. are
7. are 8. were 9. was 10. wins
- C.** 1. The council has chosen its president.
2. This news is not trustworthy.
3. Either he or his brothers were in the class.
4. Four thousand rupees is a large sum.
5. Economics is good to study.
6. My mother and teacher has arrived.
7. He goes to school daily.

8. Roma as well as her sisters was present in the party.
 9. The wages of sin is death.
 10. None but the parrots is green in colour.
- D.** 1. melon 2. bunch 3. Billiards 4. Ten times fifty 5. shoes
6. hill 7. quality 8. lions

Summative Assessment

1. Verb is used with number and person of this subject.
2. Singular and plural subjects of a sentence joined by 'either-or' 'neither-nor', 'or and nor', the plural subject is kept near the verb and it will take plural verb; as :
 1. Neither the head clerk nor the junior clerks were in the office.
 2. Either the teacher or his disciples are hard working.
3. When two subject joined by 'not-only but also', the verb will be used according to its nearest subject; as :
 1. Not only the girls but also their mother **was** in the fair.
 2. Not only the mother but also her daughters were in the fair.

Model Test paper - IV

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (iv) 5. (iii) 6. (iii) 7. (i)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. The singer began dancing.
2. She likes eating mangoes.
3. I like reading novels.
4. Playing cricket is my hobby.
5. Walking in the morning is useful for health.
- D.** 1. an 2. a 3. the 3. the 4. the 5. the
- E.** 1. Mr. Alexander is an M.P. from Meerut-Hapur constituency.
2. He has a one rupee coin in his pocket.
3. I have been waiting for an hour.
4. The Taj Mahal is a historical building.
5. The boy studies in a university.
- F.** 1. He lives at Rajeeva apartments.
2. The Amar Ujala is published from Meerut.
3. Ravi is my best friend.
4. The Bay of Bengal is near Kolkata.
5. She was invited at dinner.
- G.** 1. to help 2. to give 3. to write 4. to tell 5. to drink
- H.** 1. His parents were happy to hear about his success.
2. She is going to the field to bring grass from there.

3. He has four sons to educate
 4. We shall go to Agra to see the Taj Mahal.
- I.**
1. The fox being hungry went in search of food.
 2. Do not try to get down from the fast running train.
 3. Turning to your right, you will see a mall.
 4. Taking pity on the rat the juggler turned it into a cat.
- J**
1. That he will reach his office in time.
 2. Where is my home?
 3. That he is unable to do this work.
 4. That the patient is out of danger is correct.
 5. Why the girl left her home.
- K.**
- It is railway station. The train is at the platform. Passengers are coming down and going into the compartments. The railway man is waving the flag to leave the train. The platform is very clean.
- L.**
- I Raman singh, resident of Pandav Nagar Jhansi, forgot my suitcase of black colour VIP made on the bus seat traveling to my home. The suitcase is brief in size of grey colour in which my important papers are on Sunday Date..... kindly submit it to me. I shall be highly obliged to you. Mo . 959676 XXXX

Summative Assessment

1. All the countable singular nouns are written by placing ‘a’ or ‘an’ before them as:
 - (i) I have a book. (ii) She has an egg.
 - (iii) It is a chain. (iv) This is an inkpot.
 1. This hospital has an X-ray machine.
 2. His father is an M.P.
 3. She is an I.P.S. officer.
 4. He is an hour late.
2. The Infinitive Having ‘to’ before base verb is Infinitive.
3. Gerund is such a form of verb, that ends in ‘ing’ and has the force of a noun and a ‘verb’’.

Examples : 1. Dancing is a good exercise.

2. I am fond of reading novels.
4. **Past Participle :** When the work (action) seems to be completed in past the participle is used. It is the IIIrd form of the verb and works as an adjective and adverb; as
 1. I saw a wounded tiger in the forest.
 2. They have two defected computer-sets.
5. Verb is used with number and person of its subject.

6. (i) Do your self (ii) Do your self

(iii) My Ambition of Life

Most of use get education to become a successful man in our life. Some of us wants to be government servant, some business man, some engineers and some want to do their ancestral occupation. But I want to become a doctor. The profession of a doctor is very noble and his duty is very responsive. I want to be a doctor, so that I may offer my services to the patient without having money, car, bungalow and big bank balance in my mind. If I join the government service as a doctor, I shall reach the hospital or primary health center in time to attend the patients. I shall attempt to make the medicine available to the patients from the hospital dispensary and in case the medicines are not available at dispensary, I shall prescribe low priced medicines which are available in very medical store of the locality. I shall give the poor patients the sample of medicines provided by various medical representatives.

In case, I conduct my own (Private) clinic. I shall realize a reasonable fee from the patients and most probably the poor patients will be examined by me free of cost. I shall not realize the visit fees. from such patients whose economic condition is very poor.

On the other hand, you can see most of the doctors do not want to go to rural areas to treat the public and they build big nursing homes and reaslise very heavy fees from the patients for minor diseases as fever, cold etc. They want to become rich as earliest as possible and they run after money to have care. Bungalows and big bank balances. They are worse than a butcher. But, I dislike and hate from all these mean deeds.

(iv) It is the age of science.Science has done many wonders. It has given eyes to the blind and ears to the deaf. It has made the world a small place.

Electricity is a wornderful boon for mankind. It lights our houses. Electric fan and cooler and AC gives us cool air in the season of summer. It runs our various machines.

Information technology has changed the way of life. T.V. and mobile phone and telephone are the best means of it.

It has given us machines. They serve us an extra limbs. Car, trains rapid trains, metro rail and planes etc. made our journey safe and comfortable All these decrease the time of long journeys. It as brought a revolution in the field of agriculture.

Today it has overpowered us. We have become its slave. Besides,

It has given us some deadly weapons. So it is our bad master too. Science has served in every walk of life. So. It is good servant but bad master.

Lesson 18 : Active And Passive Voices

Exercise for practice

1. Good news is given to us by him.
2. Her time is not wasted by her.
3. Are ghosts relied on by you?
4. I was given Rs.100 yesterday by my father.
5. Pizza was not eaten in the party by them.
6. By whom were you taught grammar last year?
7. This flooded Channel will be tried to cross by me.

Exercise for Practice

1. Food is being cooked in the kitchen by our mother.
2. A portrait was not being prepared by her.
3. Are faults being found in him by you?
4. Why was being spoken so loudly by you?
5. What is being thought about by you?

Exercise for Practice

1. This fact has been told earlier by him.
2. Grammar has not taught to us by her.
3. Has the Taj at Agra, ever been seen by you?
4. A telegrams any decision has already been sent by the police.
5. Had the second bell been rung by the peon
6. Some boy has picked up my pocket.
7. Any decision had not been taken yet by jury.

Exercise for Practice

1. We do not help them.
2. Do I know him?
3. She is not helping me.
4. Do these players play cricket?
5. Why are you teaching her?
6. They have troubled us.
7. The hunter has shot a bird.
8. Did I insult you?

Exercise for Practice

1. The poor should not be insulted.
2. May you be blessed with a long life.

3. This hard work cannot be done life by us.
4. Can a song be sung for me by her?
5. Talks with you would have to be liked by me.
6. The work must be completed
7. Their parcuts ought to be respected by good boys.
8. It might have been done so far by you.

Exercise for Practice

- A.
 1. Let the servant be called in.
 2. Let the robber not be beaten.
 3. Let ill never be said to other.
 4. You are requested to wait outside.
 5. Let the lamp be switched off.
 6. You are requested not to disturb me.
 7. You are advised to be polite always.
 8. You are ordered to bring a cup of coffee for me.
 9. You are asked to listen to what I say
 10. You are asked to ask the children to keep silent.
- B.
 1. The P.M. dropped the minister form the cabinet.
 2. Shut the shop at once.
 3. He should do work immediately.
 4. Would every one like you?
 5. Please help the poor.
 6. Do it.
 7. Do not beat the thief.
 8. Bring me a cup of tea.

Lesson 19 : Direct And Indirect Narration

1. Ramesh told him that he was not doing his work seriously.
2. The teacher said, that he might be allowed to go.
3. The stranger said, that he had slept there for four months.
4. Ravi told Rohan that he might come and stay with him and stay as long as he liked.
5. My servant said that he prefered mangoes to eat.
6. Our captain said“that they had defeated the team of other school due to regular practices.
7. He told his friend “that he had been working since Monday.
8. Kanta told Anand that then they would not meet again in future.
9. She said that her grandfather used to tell her stories of Prem Chand.

10. I told my brother that we must work hard to get success in the exam.

Exercise for Practice

1. My friend told me that “Chandigarh is the capital of two states and one territory.
2. The teacher said that “Sugar is prepared by sugarcane.
3. He told me that money is necessary for life.
4. Priyanka said that Kabir was born in Kashi.

Exercise for Practice

1. Rahul asked Shewag, if Sachin was a good bowler.
2. The rabbit asked the turtle if he could defeat him in race.
3. The teacher asked if she learnt her lesson daily.
4. Govinda asked Salman whether he would come with him on shooting the previous day.
5. The Principal asked the new boy who he was and what his name was.
6. The patient asked the doctor when he should visit him again.
7. The lion asked the Brahmin Which type of behaviour he would like.
8. The polling officer asked the magistrate, where they would stay that night.
9. Portia asked Shylock if he knew the quality of mercy, which is twice blessed.

Exercise for Practice

1. Anil requested his brother to put those papers on his table.
2. The magistrate ordered the clerk to bring his pen and file of that suit.
3. The teacher advised me to work hard regularly otherwise I would not pass.
4. The man asked his servant never to be late for the field.
5. Mother asked advised her son to brush his teeth regularly to avoid illness.
6. The captain ordered the soldiers to go to the hill side and start shooting.
7. The boy requested his father to excuse him that time and let him go.
8. The doctor advised the patient not to go to bed very late.
9. Gaurav proposed to his friend let them have a cup of tea.
10. Purna Proposed to Kamolika to let her know who her dear friend was.

Exercise for Practice

- A.
1. Mother wished her son that he might get success.
 2. The saint wished the lady that God might bless her with a daughter.
 3. The beggar wished that God might bless him with a lot of money.
 4. He wished me that the child might live long.
 5. Hari wished Ravi that God might bless him grand success in the examination.

Exercise for Practice

1. John said to Ravi “ I am you pupil”.
2. They will say “Prerna is a pretty girl”.
3. The teacher says to me “ Amitabh is a hero of Hindi films”.
4. They said, “I have been teaching here since 2006”.
5. She said to her sister. “Harry potter had gone to London.
6. The teacher said, “Is he a king”.
7. The teacher said to the boys, “Why did they not go to school yesterday?.”
8. The teacher said to me “ go there”.
9. Roma said,“ May God bless you”.
10. Harendera said, “How beautiful the rose is”

Lesson 20 : Clauses

Exercise for Practice

- A.
1. I not can say that he may top the list of successful candidates.
 2. It is certain that mother will come today.
 3. Do you rely what father says?
 4. Does she know the time when Rahim goes for a walk?
 5. Have you heard what he said?
 6. My teacher does not know who I was.
 7. Indian government is planning that the new aircrafts will be bought from France.
 8. Everybody knows that non-veg is a rich food.
- B.
1. My father hopes that I shall get success soon.
 2. Does he know where I live?
 3. Did Ravi think that he is very rich?.
 4. The news that Lata Mangeshkar has died is right.
 5. The police want to know at what time the robbers robbed the villages.

Exercise for Practice

- A.** 1. The girl is very wise who stood first in the class.
2. I saw a beggar whose leg was broken.
3. We like boys who obey their parents.
4. It this the computer which I wanted to buy.
5. The fox ate a rabbit which was very hungry.
6. I bought a knife which was sharp.
- B.** 1. I know the man who helped me much.
2. The train which was late is in time now.
3. The robber made a mistake which helped the police to find him.
4. It this the room where I was born?.
5. Do you prefer such boys as are honest?.

Exercise for Practice

- A.** 1. You must complete the work unless you cannot go home
2. She could not go to school because she was in fever.
3. Work hard then You shall get first division.
4. He cannot get through the exam because she is very dull.
5. Uma is rich yet she is not arrogant.
6. Since your relative is in difficulty you must help him.
- B.** 1. The lion was so weak that it cannot kill its prey.
2. Run fast otherwise you will miss the train.
3. The teacher fined the boys because they were absent from the class.
4. I lit a fire when I felt very cold.
5. You can stay with me after your money is spent.
6. The patient had died before the doctor came.

Lesson : 21 Punctuation And Use of Capital Letters

- (a) The old farmer said to his sons, “Do as I say and never quarrel one another. Go to the field”.
- (b) From Himalayas to Kanyakumari India has many rivers like Granga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari and Kaveri.
- (c) Neha said to her aunt Parmila, May I have your parasol as it is raining heavily outside.”
- (d) Once again the young girl said to her grandmother, “let me have a new plate.” The old woman said, Dear child don’t you remember how disappointing it was to have the seller yesterday Don’t you remember how he threw the bowl on the ground in disgust. We shall only regret calling this new seller.”

- (e) “We are very poor child. What have we to offer in exchange”the old woman said.
- (f) Do we know that man Mrs brown asked her husband who was seeing her off at the station for a days visit to some cousin in London. I am sure I have seen him some where before.

Lesson : 22 Story Writing

- A.**
 - (a) It is a railway station. The train is at the platform. Passengers are coming down and going into the compartments the railway man is waving the flag to leave the train. The platform is very clean.
 - (b) Do your self
 - (c) In the picture, the great man is Gandhiji. His full name is Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi. He was born on October 2 1869 at Porbandar Gujrat. He devoted his whole life for the freedom Of India and upliftment of do untrodden people of the country. He started Non-coperatin Movement Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement.
 - (d) This is the zoo of my city. I with my parents visited the zoo Yesterday. There I saw an elephant inside the big arena, a girafe with its long neck and a bear is its cage. All the animals look attractive. I also visited the cages of different type birds, snakes and crocodiles in the tank I like them very much.
- B.**
 - (a) One there lived a fox and a crane in a forest. The fox was cunning while the crane was innocent. One day the fox invited the crane to dinner. The fox put soup in a plate before the crane. The fox went on lapping up the soup while the crane could not sip it. Its beak could not sip it and so it could not enjoy the feast so it went home hungry. Next day the crane invited the fox to dinner and put fish in bottle. The fox neither lapped nor ate the fish while the crane thrust its beak through the neck of the bottle. It took revenge. The fox ashamed and went away. Moral of the story Tit for tat.
 - (b) Do your self
 - (c) Androcles was a slave who lived in Athens. He freed himself. and ran into the forest. A lion was laming its paw because a thorn pierced through it. Androcles went to it and pulled out the thron. Androcles and the lion became friends. Androcles was caught and brought back to his master. He was left to be eaten before a hungry lion. The lion knew that he was his old friend and began to lick his hand. Animals have gratitude than men.
 - (d) There were four bulls in a jungle. They were fast friends and used to graze grass together. The lion knew how to kill and eat them

through a plan. After it the lion went to the first bull and whispered some thing in his ear. Next day the lion went to the second bull and whispered and like this third bull and the fourth bull were also whispered the bulls began to graze the grass alone. The lion killed one of the four bulls. The three bulls did not help one another. One by one the lion killed all of them and ate all the four bulls.

- (e) Do yourself

Lesson 23 : Notice Writing

Exercise for Practice

1. Standard Travels Licknow

- We offer services to arrange airtickets, visas, passports etc.
- We provide above services at moderate rates
- We offer services for all corners of the world.

Contact No 9796XXXXXX

2. I Raman singh, resident of Pandav Nagar Jhansi, forgot my suitcase of black clean V/P made on the bus seat traveling to my home. The suitcase is brief in size of grey colour in which my important papers are, on Sunday Date....., kindly submit it to me. Mo: shall be highly obliged to you. no. 959676 XXXX

3. Do yourself

4. K.K. Public Academy (English Medium)
30 B Agra fort Road Agra, www.kkacademy
Admission 202X202X

Date

Admissions case open to all category students in class 1 and 6 only.

Our academy, provides facilities like well discipline, qualified staff. ac rooms reasonable fee and other change.

Admission forms are available on the above site from 23rd June 202X. Principal.

5. Do yourself

Lesson : 24 Advertisement Writing

1. Rama Public School
Circular Road Meerut

Hurry up Admission open

Our school is known for its

1. Best results

2. Holistic education
3. Qualitative Teaching
4. Fully furnished and ac classrooms
5. Student counselling
6. NEP adaptation
7. Qualified Staff
8. Reasonable fee structure

Admissions are open upto 1 march 202x Admission supervisor.

2. Do yourself
3. Megical Combination of Food, Fun & Shopping

BIG BITE

_____ the food resort

Factory Priced Home Linen Showroom

By-pass Road, Meerut

ph : 0121-2440752

4. Ajanta Motors
- 71, Rangmahal, Ghaziabad
- We offer

Free insurance Free accessories

We also provide loon facilities

For Enquiry contact

989780XXXX

5. Do your self

Lesson : 25 Essay Writing

Museum

1. A museum is a place (building) where antique things and art murrels are preserved for the visitors to be seen. Its visit imparts us knowledge about the past civilization. The Delhi museum is housed in a big building which has various sections and each section has different exhibits.

It has galaxy of stars, weapons of the older time like bows arrows, swords daggers helmets and spikes. The things were arranged to show the battle or war scenes.

One of the rooms had the household goods of ancient times which were dug out from the excavations pots pans, silver ornaments musical instruments clothes and many other things Besides the above there were India made articles like solar cookers solar light system, models of dams and hydroelectric projects.

2. We Indians are the followers of various religions as the Muslims follow the Islam, The Christians follow the Christianity and the Jainism is followed by the Jains. The Hindus are the followers of the Vedic religion. The Hindus read many religious books like the Gita, the Vedas, the Ramcharitmanas and the Ramayana. But I like the Ramayana most.

The Ramayana was written by Mahrishi Valmiki. The great saint and Hindi poet, Tulsidas wrote the Ramcharitmanas. The Ramayana is a holy book of the Hindus and so it is found in the house of every Hindu.

The Ramayana is the Story of Lord Rama, and about his fourteen years exile in forest and the fight with Ravana, the king of Lanka. It is a complete code of conduct. It teaches us how to behave with father, mother brother, friend and enemy. It also advises us how to tackle the problems of various social issues. This book contains many thrilling episodes besides being a great epic.

When I read it I got peace and reached the empire of God. It is written in Sanskrit but, its Hindi, English and other languages editions are also available in the market so it is easy to understand. It tells us that truth gets victory in the end and the evil is defeated. I like it very much.

3. Do yourself

4. It is the age of science. Science has done many wonders. It has given eyes to the blind and ears to the deaf. It has made the world a small place.

Electricity is a wonderful boon for mankind. It lights our houses. Electric fan and cooler and ac. give us cool air in season of summer. It runs our various machines.

Information technology has changed the way of life. T.V. a., mobile phone and telephone are the best mean of it.

It has given us machines. They serve us an extra limbs. Car, trains rapid trains, metro rail and planes etc. made our journey safe and comfortable All these decrease the time of long journey. It has brought a revolution in the field of agriculture.

Today it has overpowered us. We have become its slave. Besides it has given us some deadly weapons, So it is our bad master too.

Science has served in every walk of life. So it is good servant but bad master.

5. Do yourself

6. Do yourself

7. Do yourself

8. Do yourself

9. ***The Scene of The Railway Platform***

I along with my father reached the Delhi Railway Station by rickshaw. We went to the booking window to buy tickets for Agra. There we saw many passengers on the platform. Some passengers were sitting on the platform, some passengers were sitting on the benches and some were taking tea and biscuits. A few were standing on the bookstall while some of the passengers were talking over the current problems of the country. There were many vendors on the platform who were selling tea, biscuit patties, puries, samosas, fruits etc. Two boys were selling news papers and magazines. Few passengers were buying things from them. The coolies were carrying luggage on their heads. They were in red dress with token. Four trains were standing on the yard. We and like us other passengers were waiting for the train anxiously. The announcer was announcing about the arrival and departure of trains. In a few minutes our train arrived at the platform No. 1. As soon as, the train halted at the platform, we got into the compartment and took our seats.

Everywhere there was a great noise. Passengers were trying to come in and out of the compartment. Really, the scene was very interesting.

10. Do yourself

11. We are living in the age of science. It has made many wonderful inventions. Computer is one of them. It is the latest invention of this age. It is a wonderful machine.

Computer is a man made electronic machine which works according to man's order. It is like a television set with screen. It has keyboard just like a typewriter. We feed the matter with the help of this keyboard. It gives man wanted result within seconds.

It is a scientific wisdom in real sense. It has relieved man from the boring job. Today computers are being used in every field of life like, media, publishing, management, design and finance etc.

Computer has some drawbacks. It is not only useful but also very harmful. It has increased unemployment in the country. Secondly it has made the man idle. Today man has fully depended on it.

Computer has brought a revolution in the world. Thus, we can say that computer is a wonderful invention of science.

12. Do your self

Lesson 26 Application Letter Writing

1. To

The Principal
N.K. Public school
Moradabad

Date :

Madam,

Respectfully, I beg to say that my mother has been suffering from fever since last night. My father has gone out of station. There is nobody in the house to look after her. I, therefore request you to grant me three days leave from today.

I Shall be highly obliged to you

Yours obediently.

X.Y.Z.

2. To

The Principal,
D.A.V. College,
Agra Cantt.

25.08.201 ____

Sir,

Respectfully, I beg to state that I am a class VII student of your college. I belong to a very poor family. My father is a vendor and he has to support a very large family. He is the only earning member of the family. He is unable to pay my fee. Last year I was also given full fee-concession. I stood first in class. VIIth and won prize for best scout and Kabaddi player.

Kindly grant me full freship so that I may be able to continue my studies.

With thanks.

Yours Obediently

Mayank

VII A

3. To

The Principal
S.R. Public School
Shaibabad (Ghaziabad)
Sir/Madam

I beg to state that my father's transfer has been from Sachibabad to Agra so I have to take admission at Agra in a school I am in class VII A in your shcool.

Kindly issue me a character cum conduct certificate. I shall be higher obliged to you

Your obediently

Amit Nagar

Class VII

Date 25 January 202X.

4. Page 100 grammar III Add mater

5. 801/ Pallavpuram

Meerut (UP)

31st March

The Chairman

Meerut, UP

Subject : To make supply of water

Respected Sir,

I would like to bring to your kind attention that the residents of pallavpuram are facing acute shortage of drinking water from last two months.

Many complaints have been made but no action has been taken yet. With deep regret I am writing this letter to you regarding the same.

I hope the problem of insufficient supply of water will be resolved very soon as water is prime need of everybody.

Thanking you

Residents of Pallavpuram

6. Narrendra Kumar

Gandhi Nagar.

Agra, UP

11th September

The health officer,

Agra , UP

Subject : To arrange for cleanliness in a locality

Respected Sir.

I am a resident of Gandhi Nagar area of Agra, want to bring your kind notice to arrange for cleanliness.

The streets are full of garbage. Sweepers do not sweep well.

There are some milk dairies which cause enough garbage and dirt.

You are requested to take early measures to improve the sanitary condition.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully.

XYZ.

7. Do yourself.

8. Do yourself.

9. To

The Principal
J. N. Academy
Rampur (U.P)
Date.

Respected Sir,

I beg to state that in my school library, newspaper of Hindi and English are available but there is no Urdu language newspaper in our library. I want to bring your kind notice that near about 100 students know Urdu.

So, I request you to make arrangement of are Urdu language newspaper in the school library. so that we may read it thanking you.

Yours obediently.

XYZ.

10. To

The DRM
Northern Railway.
Baroda House
New Delhi
Date _____

Respected sir,

We beg to state that a ticket window should be opened in the market from where more than 1000 passengers pass through it to travel by trains daily. It will help them to avoid great rush at the booking window at the station.

Thanking you

Passengers

XYZ

12.25 Railway Road

Aligarh
22 February 202x
Respected father,

I hope that you will be happy at home. I am also happy here. I feel very happiness to inform you that I got first position in my class for it I was also honoured in the school. I shall try to do my best in future.

Your loving son.

XYZ

Lesson : 27 Unseen Passages

- A.
1. Florence Nightingale was an Italian girl.
 2. She was born at Florence in Italy on 15th May 1820.
 3. Her ambition was to be a nurse.
 4. Arrbition -to wish, neglect
 5. 'The lady with the lamp'
- B.
1. The purpose of the rules of the road is to make the road safe for everybody.
 2. The roads in our cities and towns are getting more and more busy with traffic these days. All kinds of vehicles; some slow, some fast. fill the roads during the greater part of the day.
 3. If people disobey traffic rules, accidents happen sooner or later.
 4. (a) unsafe (b) obey
 5. The Rules of the Road.
- C.
1. About nine hundred years ago, the Chinese learnt how to make blocks.
 2. Each block only contained one word"
 3. These blocks were much smaller and they were made of clay. When a word was printed, the block was put aside and another block used to print the next word.
 4. The 'type' used to print books is made of metal
 5. A German called Gutenberg set up the first printing press.
- D.
1. Galileo and Newton
 2. He had noticed that his wireless receiver showed signs of 'tiredness' after it had been in use for some time but in some strange way got back its power after being 'rested'.
 3. J.C. Bose invented the crescograph.
 4. Crescograph measures the growth of plants.
 5. The 'Crescograph'
- E.
1. Manipuri is a kind of dance presented by the tribes or Manipur.
 2. The legend is that a severe famine struck the tribes or Manipur. The people and the chief were much troubled. One night the chief dreamt that the Goddess wanted him and his people to sing and dance.
 3. The people-young and old, men and women, noble and lowly-all assembled and pleased the goddess by their dancing.
 4. Ever since the people began to have faith in the efficacy of dance and song. Even today. Manipur dancers firmly believe that when they dance, gods, decended upon earth and join revelry.
 5. Assembled = came together

Faith = belief

- F.
1. Trees remind us of their cool and refreshing shade, of children playing around them and of tired travellers resting under them.
 2. Oxygen and food two important things trees give to man.
 3. They support the life of living things. They help to replace the oxygen that gets used up when living things breathe.
 4. If our oxygen supply is stopped we will not be able to live for long. The oxygen in the air is constantly being used up and turned into carbon dioxide when animals breathe and things burn.
 5. The green leaves of trees infect of all plants absorb the carbon dioxide from the air, and with the help of sunlight break it up into carbon and oxygen in the atmosphere, which is constantly being used up,
 6. Trees release oxygen into the atmosphere.
- G.
1. Both of them felt great love for each other
 2. Sohrab said to the old warrior, 'I feel great love for you in the heart.' Are you Rustam? "Please tell me, if you are that great warrior."
 3. Rustam shouted his own name in great anger and this puzzled Sohrab. His spear and shield fell from his hand. Just then Rustam's spear pierced his chest and he fell down on the land.
 4. Rustam thought Sohrab was telling a lie but when Sohrab showed him the seal on his arm, he knew that he had killed his own son.
 5. Frightening = horrible

English Grammar And Composition - VIII

Lesson 1 : The Sentence

- A.** 1. (iv), 2. (iii), 3. (i), 4. (i), 5. (i)
6. (i) 7. (iii) 8. (iii) 9. (iii)
- B.** 1. He is not a very intelligent boy
2. Indian soldiers are not brave.
3. It was not very hot yesterday.
4. She cannot speak French well.
5. Ravi has not read the Ramayana.
6. My mobile has not been stolen.
7. We must not work hard.
8. I will not buy a scooter for my daughter.
9. We did not take the test last Sunday.
10. Please do not give me a five rupee note.
11. He does not like to play cricket.
12. Do not turn to your left.
13. We have no books for you.
14. Neither sit here nor get out.
15. I shall have not been learning my lesson since 7 o'clock.
- C.** 1. Ravi has sung a sweet song..
2. He is writing a letter..
3. She does sing a song.
4. We tell a lie.
5. His mobile set had been sold.
- D.** 1. Is he playing in the field?
2. Was the cow grazing in the field?
3. Has she cooked food for us?
4. Do I eat pizza and pastries with interest?
5. Have they been living here since 2006?
6. Can you take whatever you like?
7. Did the time change all the things of my life?
8. Will he write a letter to her father?
- E.** 1. She is playing a hockey match.
2. He was eating food.
3. Ravi has injured his legs.
4. Children were laughing at the beggar.

5. You can help me in lifting this box.
 6. Hari will help my brother.
 7. He must obey his parents.
 8. I may take your pen.
 9. You call him for me.
 10. Seema washed her clothes.
- F.** 1. Negative 2. Interrogative 3. Exclamatory
 4. Imperative 5. Imperative 6. Optative
 7. Negative
- G.** 1. Affirmative a. Rohan has two cricket balls.
 2. Negative b. Monika did not do this work.
 3. Imperative c. Please go there.
 4. Exclamatory d. Were I a millionaire!
 5. Interrogative e. Will she write a letter?

Part 'B'

1. The sentence is a group of words that makes a complete sense.
2. Kinds of the Sentences :
 There are five kinds of the sentences
 1. Assertive Sentence 2. Interrogative Sentence
 3. Imperative Sentence 4. Exclamatory Sentence
 5. Optative Sentence
3. Assertive Sentence : Statement given by someone is called Assertive Sentence.
 Example : 1. I always get up early in the morning.
 2. I never get up early in the morning.
4. Sentence which asks questions is called an interrogative sentence.
5. The sentences in which we express sudden felling of surprise, wonder, sorrow and pity. is called. an Exclamatory Sentence. Such sentences generally begin with Hurrah, Ah, Oh, Alas, etc. The mark or exclamation (!) is put behind the exclamatory words or at the end of the sentence; as :
 (i) Hurrah! the Indian satellite has returned.
 (ii) Alas! The Indian cricket team has lost World Cup-2007.
6. Optative Sentence : The sentence which expresses the felling of wish/curse/congratulation/thanks etc. is called optative Sentence as.
 Example : 1. May our king live long!

Lesson 2 : Framing Questions from Answers

Part 'A'

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (i) 5. (i)

- B.**
1. On which river Taj Mahal is located?
 2. How many years is she old?
 3. In which class do you study?
 4. When will your mother go to the village?
 5. How did Mukesh Ambani progress much?
 6. For what Kerala is known?
 7. Why are you working hard?
 8. Who delivered a speech yesterday?
 9. What is your father?
 10. Where is he taking exercise?

Part 'B'

1. Questions : An interrogation to know something about anything is called a question.
2. Answer : To make a reply is called an answer.
3. Why is used for reason and 'where' is used for place.
4. By using 'who' we make an answer if the subject is underlined.
5. why is used for reason and 'where' is used" place.

Lesson 3 : The Noun and Its Kinds

Part 'A'

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iii) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)

6. (ii) 7. (ii)

- B.**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Proper Noun | (a) Kolkata |
| 2. Common Noun | (b) Teacher |
| 3. Collective Noun | (c) Army |
| 4. Abstract Noun | (d) Honesty |

- C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False

- D.** 1. letter 2. crowd 3. diamond 4. Ganga 5. Meera Bai

- E.**
- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Village | – | Common noun, Rampur | – Proper Noun |
| 2. Iron | – | Material noun, metal | – Common noun |
| 3. Cuckoo bird | – | Common noun | |
| 4. Honesty, policy | – | Abstract noun | |
| 5. Music, movie | – | Common noun | |

- F. Life thinker, advice, mover, belief punishment laughter, protection preference, writer, deed, folder stopper, smoking, smell, reader,

floater, grief, singer.

- G.** Height, length, largeness, boldness, business, softness, ability, loyalty, purity, activity, absence, freedom, privatisation, wisdom, shortage, perfection, publicity, certainly, frankness.

Part 'B'

1. Noun is the name of a person, place, thing or quality.
2. There are five kinds of nouns.
 1. Proper noun 2. Common noun 3. Collective noun
 4. Abstract noun 5. Material noun
3. (i) Material Nouns : The products of natural agents are called Material nouns. Example : gold, milk, oxygen, tea
(ii) Abstract Nouns : The names of quality, state action are called Abstract Nouns. Examples : honesty, boldness, ability etc.
(iii) Collective Noun : The collection of common nouns is called Collective Noun. Examples : crowd, herd, army, etc.
4. (i) Uncountable Noun : Nouns which can not be counted are called Uncountable Noun.
Examples : length, physics, gold, milk, tea.
(ii) Countable Nouns : Abstract and Material Nouns while opposite to it the nouns which can be counted are called countable nouns.
Examples : city, singer, girl, rivers, mountains

Lesson : 4 The Pronoun and Its Kinds

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (iii) 5. (ii) 6. (iii)
7. (iv) 8. (iii) 9. (ii) 10. (i)
- B.** 1. Relative Pronoun (a) This is the girl whose mother is a teacher.
2. Distributive Pronoun (b) Each of the boy got a prize
3. Indefinite Pronoun (c) One must do one's duty.
4. Interrogative Pronoun (d) Whom do you want to meet?
5. Reciprocal Pronoun (e) You and he help each other.
- C.** 1. which 2. where 3. whom 4. what 5. whose
6. what 7. whose 8. whose
- D.** 1. What 2. Who 3. Where 4. Why 5. When 6. Which
- E.** 1. yourself 2. yourself 3. herself 4. himself
5. themselves 6. himself
- F.** 1. I have a dog which is about to die.
2. This is the watch, I bought last week.

3. The boy whom, I saw yesterday is very tactful.
4. The girl I spoke to is very clever.
- G. 1. This is the same pen as I gave you.
2. This is the boy whom all praise.
3. Either of these roads leads to the market.
4. You, he and I are in the wrong.
5. Rashmi, Komal and Payal love one another.
6. Which house do you live in.
7. One should obey one's teachers and elders.
8. This was the man who came to meet you.

Part 'B'

1. Thus Pronouns are words which are used in place of persons places or things. Examples : I, my, we, our, us, mine.
2. There are 8 kinds of pronoun :

1. Personal Pronoun	2. Reflexive Pronouns
3. Relative Pronoun	4. Demonstrative Pronoun
5. Emphatic Pronoun	6. Interrogative Pronoun
7. Indefinite Pronoun	8. Reciprocal Pronoun
3. Personal Pronoun : Pronouns are used for persons are called Personal Pronouns. These are of three types :
 1. Personal Pronoun of Ist Person (The persons speaking) : as : I, my, we, our, us, mine, me, ours.
 2. Personal Pronoun of IInd Person (The persons spoken to) : as : you, your, yours.
 3. Personal Pronoun of IIIrd Person (The persons spoken about) : as : He, she, it, they, her, his, him, them, theirs, hers.
4. **Indefinite Pronoun** : A Pronoun which refers to a person or thing not in a definite way, is called Indefinite Pronoun; as :
 1. Some of the students do not have bags.
 2. Only very few are hard working.
 3. Be polite to others.
 4. Many boys were present in the class.

Here words 'Some', 'few', 'others' and 'Many' do not express any definite number of persons or things so all these words are Indefinite Pronouns.

Nobody, none, any, all, much, little are also used as Indefinite Pronouns.

Interrogative Pronouns : Pronouns which are used to ask

1. **What** is your name?
2. **Which** is your class?
3. **Whom** do you want to meet?
4. **Whose** is this mother set?

Reciprocal Pronouns : Pronouns which express mutual relations are called Reciprocal Pronouns; as:

1. You, he and I help one another.
2. You and he help each other.

5. a. Reflexive Pronoun before the verb and just after is related Pronoun.
b. The case of Reflexive Pronoun is objective while the case of Emphatic Pronoun is Nominative.

Emphatic Pronouns

1. I hurt myself. I myself hurt to me.
2. She washed her clothes herself. She herself washed her clothes.
3. They progressed themselves. They themselves progressed.
4. She ruined herself. She herself ruined to her.
6. Nobody, none, any, all, much, little are also used as Indefinite Pronouns.
7. Relative Pronoun is omitted in the following condition :
 - i. When it is accusative case; as : Man must face the sins he commits.
 - ii. Relative Pronoun are used as objects of verb or preposition are generally omitted; as :
This is the watch I bought last year.
8. Compound Relative Pronouns :
 - i. You can read **whatever** you like. (anything)
 - ii. You can take **whichever** you like. (anything)
 - iii. **Whoever** helps us is welcome. (any person)

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Model Test Paper - I

- A.** 1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (i) 5. (ii) 6. (ii)
7. (iii) 8. (ii)
- B.** 1. Affirmative a. Rohan has two cricket balls.
2. Negative b. Monika did not do this work.
3. Imperative c. Please go there.
4. Exclamatory d. Were I a million are!
5. Interrogative e. Will she write a letter.
- C.** 1. She can not speak French well. (Negative Sentence)
2. He does not like to play hockey. (Negative Sentence)
3. Do not turn to your left. (Negative Sentence)
4. Neither sit here nor get out. (Negative Sentence)
5. She sings a song. (Affirmative Sentence)
6. I always saw a ghost. (Affirmative sentence)
7. Did Mohan work hard? (Interrogative sentence)
8. Shall I help you? (Interrogative sentence)
9. You play cricket. (Affirmative sentences)
10. You have purchased a ticket. (Affirmative sentence)
- D.** 1. Where is the Red Fort situated?
2. Who studies in class VIII?
3. Why are you working hard these days?
4. How old is he.
5. How do you go to school
- E.** Life, thinker, movement, laughter, preference, deed, folder, stopage
smoker, reader, singer, speaker, station.
- F.** 1. The is the same pen as I gave you.
2. Which house do you live in?
3. One should obey one's teachers and elders.
4. Rashmi, Komal and Payal love one another.
5. This is the boy whom all praise.
- G.** 1. Water is a basic need of man. (Noun)
2. The fermer is watering plants. (Verb)
1. Light travels faster than sound. (Noun)
2. We light lamps at the festival of Diwali. (Verb)
1. Fish live in water. (Noun)
2. Rasmeet was fishing on the river ban. (Verb)
1. The next train leaves in an hour the last one has just left. (Noun)
2. One can't be used as a verb.

1. Why are you so angry this morning? (Adverb)
2. He worked hard so he got first division (Conjunction)

H. Antonyms :

1. Accept - reject 2. blessing - curse 3. bold - timid 4. casual formal
5. confess - deny 6. empty - full 7. glad - sorry 8. hate - love
9. lack plenty 10. miser- spendthrift 11. junior - senior
12. general -special 13. evil - good 14. haste - delay.

I.

1. Life is not a bed of roses.
2. Cooking is a child's play for my mother.
3. It is high time you purchased a Flat.
4. I got rid of the man who was bullying me.
5. The rabbit thought that he would make up the time
6. The fire fighters tried to put out the fire.
7. The failures did not twin up.

Part 'B'

Do yourself

Lesson : 5 The Adjective and Its Kinds

- A.** 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (i) 5. (i) 6. (iii)
7. (iii) 8. (iii) 9. (ii) 10. (iii) 11. (ii)

B. Adjective

Kind

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Some | Adjective of Quantity |
| 2. That | Demonstrative Adjective |
| 3. Intelligent | Adjective of Quality |
| 4. Indian Tea | Proper Adjective |
| 5. Several | Adjective of Number |
| 6. Neither | Distributive Adjective. |

- C.**
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. The little | (a) not much but all there is |
| 2. A few | (b) not many |
| 3. Farther | (c) is used for distance. |
| 4. Further | (d) is used for time (in the sense of additional action or information) |
| 5. Near | (e) is used for distance |
| 6. Next | (f) is used for order |

- D.**
- | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|---------|
| 1. any | 2. some | 3. any | 4. any |
| 5. few | 6. farther | 7. few | 8. near |

- E.**
1. That is the boy whose eyes are blue.
 2. Who is the owner of this book?

3. Which is the film you saw yesterday?
4. These are not intelligent girls.
5. What is the hill station you would like to stay?

F.	Comparative degree	Superlative
	longer	longest
	richer	richest
	taller	tallest
	truer	truest
	easier	easiest
	happier	happiest
	heavier	heaviest
	prettier	Prettiest
	hotter	hottest
	thinner	thinnest
	more beautiful	most beautiful
	more honest	most honest
	more proper	most proper
	more useful	most useful
	better	best
	worse	worst
	later	latest
	less	least
	older	oldest
	better	best

- G.**
1. This pen is superior to that.
 2. Rohan is cleverer than you.
 3. The pitcher had the little water.
 4. Few friends he had were good.
 5. Neha was taller than all girls.
 6. Wait till further order.

Part 'B'

1. "The word which qualifies a noun or a pronouns is called an Adjective".
2. Kinds of Adjective : There are 8 kinds of Adjective
 1. Adjective of Quality
 2. Adjective of Quantity
 3. Adjective of Number
 4. Demonstrative Adjective

5. Distributive Adjective
 6. Interrogative Adjective
 7. Possessive Adjective
 8. Proper Adjective
3. 1. Adjective of Quality : The adjective which describes the quality of a person thing or place is called an Adjective of quality as
 1. Sharapova, the tennis player is very beautiful.
 2. The Taj Mahal is a grand building.
 2. Adjective of Quantity : The Adjective which denotes the quantity of a noun is called an Adjective of Quantity. It is known by questioning 'how much?': as
 1. The child wants some rest.
 2. I solved all the sums of the exercise.
 3. Adjective of Number : The adjective which describes about number, order or times of persons and things is called an Adjective of number. It is known by questioning 'how many'. It is further divided into two parts?
 - (i) Definite Number of Adjective : It shows the exact number or order as : One, two, three
 - (ii) Indefinite Number of Adjective : It shows the inexact number or order; as : few, all, any, several, many, certain etc.
 4. **Demonstrative Adjective** : It shows which person or thing and demonstrates towards that; as :

Example : 1. This apple is of delicious quality from Kashmir

2. That computer is for you.

Distributive Adjective : The Adjective which distributes the persons or things is called a Distributive Adjective : as

Example : 1. Each girl was intelligent.

2. Every student was hard working.
 5. Attributive and Predicative use of Adjective :

Read these sentences :

1. I have a costly watch.	Attributive use
2. My watch is costly.	Predicative use
3. It is a small animals.	Attributive use
4. The animal is small.	Predicative use

 - (i) If the Adjective is used before its antecedent (noun) is called an attributive use of adjective.
 - (ii) If the adjective is used after its antecedent (noun) is called predicative use of adjective.

6. There are three degrees of adjective :

Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Taller	Tallest
Younger	Youngest
weaker	Weakest
poorer	poorest
truer	truest
wiser	wisest
larger	largest
happier	happiest
heavier	heaviest
holier	holiest
prettier	prettiest
more beautiful	most beautiful
more honest	most honest
industrious	most industrious
better	best
less	least
worse	worst
more	most
farther	farthest
former	foremost
hinder	hindest

Lesson : 6 The Adverb and Its Kinds

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (i) 5. (i)
6. (i) 7. (iii)
- B.** 1. fast , 2. loudly 3. Certainly, 4. Fortunately, 5. Yes.
- C.** 1. lately 2. hard, 3. most 4. much 5. very much
- D.** 1. on 2. out 3. where 4. faster 5. Certainly
- E.** 1. She is so fat that she cannot run
2. They are so poor that they cannot buy their bread.
3. The teacher is so angry that he cannot be pleased.
4. He is so dull that he cannot work hard.
5. The tiger is so strong that it cannot be defeated.
- F.** 1. Adverb of Time (a) yesterday
2. Adverb of Manner (b) bravely

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 3. Adverb of Place | (c) here |
| 4. Adverb of Number | (d) again |
| 5. Adverb of Degree | (e) rather |
| 6. Adverb of Reason | (f) in order to |

- G.**
1. I am much obliged to you.
 2. She likes me very much.
 3. These boys work hard.
 4. He comes mostly by bike.
 5. I saw this boy somewhere a month ago.
 6. The movie is very interesting.
 7. First we saw the Red Fort in Delhi.

Part 'B'

1. An adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
2. There are three kinds of Adverb

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Simple Adverb | (ii) Interrogative Adverb |
| (iii) Relative Adverb | |

3. (a) The adverb of Time : It shows time or period and answers when; as :

Example :

1. We go to school daily.
2. They went to church yesterday.
3. The entrance test will be held tomorrow.
4. She already has taken the lunch day after tomorrow.

(b) The Adverb of Manner : The Adverb which modifies the means or manner that how the action was performed is called an Adverb of Manner;

Example : 1. fast 2. slowly 3. bravely 4. easily

(c) The Adverb of Reason : The adverb which shows the reason of action and answers why? Besides it, it shows purpose or consequences as .

Example : 1. in order to 2. therefore 3. on account of 3. so

4. Adverb of Affirmation and Negation : These adverbs answer affirmation or negation as '

1. He does not believe in ghosts.
2. Surely, she will top the board examinations.
3. You scarcely save money for your future.

4. I shall certainly qualify for the test.
5. **Relatives Adverb** : The adverb which joins two clauses and their antecedents come before them. are called Relative Adverb For examples :
1. This is the school where I was taught.
 2. I don't understand the reason why he is angry with me.
6. (a) Much : I have much money in my pocket.
Many : I have many rupees in my pocket.
(b) Late : I was late to school.
Lately : He has come lately.
(c) Before : I saw this man somewhere before a month.
Ago : There was a garden in this area two years ago.
(d) The weather is fairly hot.
Rather : I would like to die rather than to beg.

Lesson : 7 The Verb and Its Kinds

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (iii) 5. (i) 6. (iii)</p> <p>B. 1. Transitive Verb (a) He writes a letter.
2. Intransitive Verb (b) He writes.
3. Modal (c) You may meet the principal.
4. Auxiliary (d) We do not believe in ghosts.
5. Principal Verb (e) He has a dog.</p> <p>C. 1. might 2. should 3. would 4. dare
5. Need 6. can 7. ought to 8. could</p> <p>D. 1. May 2. May 3. could 4. would
5. ought 6. Should 7. Should 8. need</p> <p>E. Transitive Verb Object
1. rings bell
2. learns essay
3. caught rat
5. eat mangoes
6. won series
7. stole Jewellery</p> <p>F. Transitive Verb Object
1. Take ✕
2. ✕ gone
3. killed ✕
4. ✕ was</p> | |
|---|--|

5. ✕ write
6. helps ✕

Part 'B'

1. The action done by a person or thing is called a Verb.
2. There are five types of verbs : (1) helping verb (Auxiliary verb)

2. Linking verb 3. Intransitive verb 4. Transitive verb 5. Modals

Examples : 1. He is going to school. 2. He is in his school.

3. He writes

4. Yes may go now.

In sentences 'is' is a helping verb and going transitive verb in sentences. 2 'is' is a linking verb. In sentence 3 writes is Intransitive and in sentences 4. 'may' is modal .

3. Modal ideal verb like may, can, could, must, need, etc.
4. Difference between an auxiliary and a modal : When helping verb are used with main verbs they are called auxiliaries while modals are ideal verbs and they can be used as helping and main verbs.

Examples : 1. He is writing a letter (auxiliary)

2. He can write a letter (modal)

5. **Can** : is used for showing power, ability capacity permission and prohibition as :

1. I can run fast. 2. Can you work for 12 hours regularly?

3. You can go now.

Could : Past tense of 'Can' and is used in the following conditions:

1. To ask for permission. 2. For making request.

3. To make a polite statement.

4. For ability, power, capacity, prohibition in the situation or less sure than may/ might.

Examples : 1. Could I use your mobile for a minute? (Permission)

2. Could we have some milk? (request)

3. Could she ask a personal question? (polite statement)

4. The teacher could be in the class room now. (Less sure/than may)

May : Is used in the following conditions :

1. To give or take permission.

2. To express possibility and probability.

3. To express wish or pray.

Examples : 1. May I have your pen? (Taking permission)

2. Yes, you may. (giving permission)

3. It may rain today. (possibility)

6. **(i) Transitive Verb** : When a verb is used with its object is called the Transitive Verb :

Example : He gave me a pen. (Objects are me and pen)

She loves her brother. (Object is her brother)

- (ii) Intransitives Verb** : When a verb is used without an object is called the Intransitive Verb.

Example : She plays. The Sun rose.

Lesson : 8 The Tenses of the Verb

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (iv) 3. (iii) 4. (iv) 5. (iv) 6. (i)
- B.** 1. Present Indefinite Tense (a) I do my work in time.
2. Past Indefinite Tense (b) She did not sing a song.
3. Present Progressive Tense (c) We are learning our lessons.
4. Past Progressive Tense (d) Ravi was playing in the field.
5. Present Perfect Tense (e) He has gone to Agra.
- C.** 1. Present Continuous Tense
2. Present Indefinite Tense
3. Past Indefinite Tense
4. Present perfect Continuous
5. Past continuous
6. Present Indefinite
7. Present perfect Continuous
8. Past perfect
9. Past perfect
10. Future Indefinite
11. Future perfect continuous
12. Future Continuous.
- D.** 1. Spoken 2. gets 3. have completed 4. does
5. have been working 6. bought 7. crying
8. spoken 9. left 10. has been teaching
11. reached 12. buy
- E.** 1. We shall see a movie on our computer tomorrow.
2. She calls me daily.
3. The tea party had been finished.
4. We sell mobile phones of Nokia only.
5. Miss Kataria will teach us English Grammar.
6. My mother had been cooking food for two hours.
7. Gauri has done this work for two weeks.

8. The boy is running in the field.
9. Mr. Malhotra delivered a speech yesterday.
10. Sneha had learnt her lesson.

Part 'B'

1. **Simple Present Tense (Present Indefinite)** : Is used to show state or action of a present moment, general or eternal truth, fairly permanent truth, habitual or retreaded action, future actions and past events in a dramatic manner.
 2. **Present continuous Tense (Present Progressive)** : is used in the following conditions and states :
 1. We are doing our work (action happening at the moment of saying)
 2. My father is fighting the election of panchayats
(action around the present)
 3. The patient is recovering from his illness.
(action happening for the a short period)
 3. **Present Perfect Tense** : Is used in the following states :
 1. I have finished my work.
(past activity completed and selected to the present)
 2. The guests have already arrived.
(activity completed in the immediate past)
- Past Continuous Tense (Past Progressive)** is used in the following conditions:
1. They were laughing at the beggar.
(action in progress in the past)
 2. Mr. Rohan was returning to India in the month of February.
(expressing a definite plan of the past)

Future Indefinite Tense :

1. Ravi will do this work.
(Some thing or event is going to take place in future)
2. We shall do this work.
3. Ravi shall go to Agra tomorrow. (compulsions)

Note : In these types of sentences intention threat or promise etc. are revealed.

Model Test Paper -II

- A. 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (iii) 5. (iii) 6. (iii) 7. (i)
8. (i)

- B.** 1. This pen is superior to that.
 2. The pitcher had the little water.
 3. Neha was taller than all girls.
 4. I am much obliged to you.
 5. She likes me very much.
- C.** 1. The Little (a) not much but all there is.
 2. A few (b) not many.
 3. Farther (c) is used for distance.
 4. Further (d) is used for time
 5. Near (e) is used for distance.
 6. Next (f) is used for order.
- D.** 1. any 2. any 3. any 4. few 5. near.
- E.** long longest
 true truest
 easy easiest
 hot hottest
 thin thinnest
 honest most honest
 good best
- F.** 1. She is so fat that she can not run.
 2. Dara Singh was so strong that he can not be defeated.
- G.** 1. could 2. ought 3. should 4. need
- H.** 1. I shall visit the trade fair in Delhi.
 2. We had mobile phone of Nokia only.
 3. The boy is running in the field.
 4. Miss Kataria taught us English grammar.
- I.** 1. Widow 2. Economist 3. Aviary
- J.** Repeal, blame, endure, monotonous, feeling, harm, tough, fearful, aggregate, swear, prudence.
- K.** Do Yourself.
- L.** 1. The persons or things which look beautiful are generally deceptive or deceitful but not always true. Today most of the companies display their products through advertisements in news papers and T.V. and claim to be the best one in the market but when the customers use their articles, these products are not found to the condition given in add. Their quality is quite inferior or say it is a type of cheating. The good looking innocent people are found perfect and clever in cheating. Outwardly displaying is not

creditworthy. The quality of the article can be judged by using it. A straightforward saying person is felt, irritated by people but he is more superior to the person who talks smoothly and beat about the bush. Beware of such persons who show sympathy with you without knowing you and spends over you because he will take you undue advantage. Try to understand his motives and analyse his actions before taking any decision.

2. The life of human beings is full of difficulties, problems and dangers, Ups and downs are common to all, Failures come in our life without declaring their coming. Failures bring new hopes and fresh efforts. The person who faces failures boldly. makes regular efforts to achieve his/her goal by firm determination. The person does not become helpless and goes on working ahead to make up the loss by failure. He never diverts his attention and marches ahead. He believes that success comes after unsucess or day comes after night.

Shivaji, Maha Rana Pratap, Humanyun, king Harish, Chandra, Abraham Lincoln, etc had been such persons who faced difficulties with courage and became the leaders. It has been rightly said "Where there is a will, there is a way."

3. Everyman feels allergy from something or bad habit of the people. I also dislike the persons who smoke.

"Somking is injurious to health".

Persons who smoke become victims of various diseases; as : Tuberculosis, asthma, cancer and their mouth give bad smell that is why nobody would like to talk with them or sit with them. They not only pollute the environment but also spread rubbish on the ground. They are inconvenient to persons sit next to them. Women who smoke become dangerous to the babies in their wombs. These babies may take premature birth due to smoking of their mothers.

We should not smoke because it is a bad habit and injurious to health.

Part 'B'

1. **Simple Present Tense (Present Indefinite) :** Is used to show state or action of a present moment, general or eternal truth, fairly permanent truth, habitual or retreaded action future actions and past events in a dramatic manner.
2. **Sentence Structures :**
 - (i) Subject (singular Noun or Pronoun) + has + IIIrd form verb +

object.

(ii) Subject (Plural Noun or Pronoun or I) + have + IIIrd form verb + object.

Note : Negative and Interrogative sentences according to rule.

Sentence Structures :

One of the two actions which completed first is written in Past Perfect and putting 'before' write the another action in Past Indefinite Tense.

(i) Subject + have + IIIrd form verb + before + subject+ IInd form verb.

(ii) Subject + IInd form verb + after + subject + had IIIrd form verb + object.

Note : Negative and Interrogative sentences according to rule.

3. " The word which qualifies a noun or a pronoun is called an Adjective ".

Example : 1. Hari is a rich farmer.

2. He has two bullocks and a red colorued tractor .

4. Difference between Demonstrative Pronoun and Demonstrative Adjective

Demonstrative Pronoun	Demonstrative Adjective
The pronoun which demonstrates towards some person or things is called demonstrative pronoun. Example:1. This is my village 2. These are our computer sets.	An Adjective which points towards a noun or a pronoun is called a Demonstrative adjective Example :1. This village belongs to me 2. These girls do not work hard.

5. Modal is an ideal verb like - can, may, could, would, might etc.
6. **(i) Transitive Verb :** When a verb is used with its object is called the Transitive Verb :

Example : He gave me a pen. (Objects are me and pen)

She loves her brother. (Object is her brother)

(ii) Intransitives Verb : When a verb is used without an object is called the Intransitive Verb.

Example : She plays. The Sun rose.

Lesson : 9 Prepositions with their correct use

- A. 1. (iv) 2. (ii) 3. (iv) 4. (iii) 5. (i) 6. (iii)

7. (iii) 8. (iii) 9. (ii)
- B. 1. at, in 2. sit down 3. on 4. until 5. from 6. before
7. after 8. at 9. on
- D. 1. at 2. below 3. for 4. along 5. beside 6. on
7. over 8. at, in 9. on 10. into
- E. 1. to 2. before 3. in from, to 4. on 5. from 6. of
7. at, in 8. upon 9. from 10. for 11. beside 12. at
13. on 14. Besides 15. since 16. for 17. by
18. over 19. from 20. in
- F. 1. on 2. of 3. over 4. before 5. from
6. from 7. at 8. in 9. on 10. for

Part 'B'

- Definition :** The word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with other noun or pronoun is called Preposition.
Example : The tiger fell upon the deer.
- Since, for, on
- 'Between and Among' : Between for two objects and persons and 'among' for more than two; as :
 - A one day cricket match was played between Pakistan and India.
 - My father divided his property among his four sons.
- Of :** boast, complain, despair, die, afraid. dream
- Generally transitive verbs do not take any preposition. Verb like : reach, resist, resemble, attack, pick, obey, order, combat, inform, etc. do not take any preposition.

Lesson : 10 The Conjunctions with their use .

- A. 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (iii) 5. (iv) 6. (ii)
7. (ii)
- B.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. and | Co-ordinate conjunction |
| 2. because | Subordinate conjunction |
| 3. but | Coordinate conjunctions |
| 4. neither, nor | Subordinate conjunction |
| 5. or | Subordinate conjunction |
| 6. Since | Subordinate conjunction |
| 7. until | Subordinate conjunction |
| 8. and | co-ordinate. |
- C. 1. so that 2. lest 3. or 4. than

5. otherwise 6. until 7. if 8. When
- D.** 1. he was given injection.
 2. it was quite dark due to storm.
 3. it was defected.
 4. its products might be sold.
 5. the child should awake.
 6. it may be stolen.
 7. he works hard.
 8. she was not selected for national games.
- E.** 1. While 2. until 3. when 4. nor 5. unless 6. or

Part 'A'

1. Definition : The words or connectors which join words or sentences together are called Conjunctions : as
 Example : Ravi is hardworking but his brother is dull.
 2. There are two types of conjunctions - (i) Co- ordinate conjunction.
 (ii) Subordinate
 3. Co-ordinate Conjunctions : The conjunctions which connect two clauses statements of equal rank/importance and position are called Co-ordinate Conjunctions; as :
 1. I ate my food **and** went to sleep.
 2. No one **but** Rohan was present in the class.
 4.
 1. When I reached my office, it was 11 o'clock.
 2. She is weeping because her son has been lost.
 3. We drink water that we may live.
 4. The coffee is so hot that it cannot be drunk.
 5. The patient was talking as if he had no illness.
 6. She is as beautiful as her sister.
 5. **Adversative** : Which connects two opposite statements : as :
 1. He is rich but is not happy.
 2. She is beautiful yet she has no pride.
- Illative** : Which connects two sentences one of which is inference or result of other as :
1. He is weak, so he cannot stand properly.
 2. You will not pass if you do not work hard.

Lesson : 11 Articles (Demonstrative Adjectives)

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (i) 5. (iii) 6. (i)
 7. (iv) 8. (iv) 9. (iii)

- B.** 1. The, the 2. An 3. the 4. a 5. The , a
6. a 7. an 8. a 9. the, the 10. an
- C.** the, the, a, the, the, the, a, the, the, the,
- D.** 1. She came and sat on the bed.
2. Kavindera was appointed a teacher.
3. Please give me a one rupee coin.
4. Pt. J. L. Nehru was the first P.M. of free India.
5. I have never touched garlic in my life.
6. Nature has its own laws.
7. I heard the news on T.V.
8. My father is an ex-serviceman.
9. Italy is a European country.
10. Mumbai is the Manchester of India.
- E.** 1. She has been reading for half a hour.
2. My sister is cooking in the kitchen.
3. Ram is a good boy.
4. He likes the red colour.
5. Our government wants to build a strong nation.
6. Ms Seema is an honorable leader.
7. I went to hospital to visit Tsunami victims.
8. Delhi is a beautiful city.

Part 'B'

1. **Definition** : Demonstrative adjectives (a/ an/the) are called articles :
2. There are two types of articles : (i) Indefinite articles. (ii) Definite articles.
3. (i) are used before singular nouns; as :

a bird	an owl
a pen	an inn
a question	an answer

 (ii) 'a' is used before singular countable noun which begins with a consonant sound; as :

a teacher	a European
a plate	a unified plan
a house	a unique book

 (iii) 'an' is used before the words of which first sound of pronunciation is some vowel as :

an umbrella	an MP
an honest boy	an NRI
an LLB	an NCC officer
an FIR	an hour

(iv) Use of 'an' :

an IAS	an honerary post
an MLC	an heir
an NCC cadet	an RTO

4. Use of 'the' :

'The' is used before singular and plural countable and uncountable nouns : as :

(i) The boy was running after a bus.

(ii) The mercy is quality.

(iii) The books which I bought yesterday, have been lost.

'The' is used with the noun which is already mentioned; as:

She gave me a beautiful pen on my birthday.

The pen is not only beautiful but also costly.

'The' is used before singular common nouns : as :

(i) The parrot is green and yellow in colour.

(ii) The table was made for a computer.

'The' is used before Imperative degree of adjective and adverbs; as:

(i) Ravi is the tallest boy of my class.

(ii) Padma was the most beautiful queen of her time.

5. Omission of a, an and the

(i) Before plural countable nouns; as :

(i) Children like taking ride in the swing.

(ii) Mobile-sets are in use on a large scale these days.

Lesson : 12 Non-Finites forms of Verb

A. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (iv) 5. (iv) 6. (ii)

7. (iv) 8. (i) 9. (iii) 10. (iv) 11. (iii)

B. 1. to be 2. blamed 3. to work 4. of crying 5. to let

6. To err 7. to eat 8. to have cancelled 9. claimed to have found

10. how to use 11. to have won 12. staying 13. collecting

14. to walk 15. to have been completed.

C. 1. It is too hot to go out for us.

2. The cost of this shirt is too high to buy it.

3. The patient was too ill to move.
 4. The hill is too steep to be climbed.
 5. This college was too costly to take admission for me.
 6. She is too weak to walk.
 7. The weather is too cold to go on picnic for us.
 8. Mother was too furious to ask for breakfast for us.
- D.**
1. He must work hard to stand first.
 2. The monkey is too clever to be caught.
 3. She is too fat to move fast.
 4. We shall go to Agra to see the Taj.
 5. The patient is too weak to walk properly.
- E.**
1. She wants starting her own beauty parlour.
 2. The agitators tried stopping the trains.
 3. He intends buying a computer-set.
 4. Mother advised me taking rest.
 5. The manager never ceased complaining about strike.
 6. My father prefers taking milk.
 7. We were not allowed parking our car here.
 8. Loving poor is to love God.
- F.**
- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. riding | 2. helping | 3. working | 4. cooking |
| 5. seeing | 6. bowling | 7. standing | 8. writing . |
- G.**
1. He is bad at writing.
 2. I am afraid losing the game.
 3. Would you not mind coming with me?
 4. I am sorry for me to get late.
 5. He does not mind working here.
- H.**
1. The barking dog went away.
 2. Opening the book the students began to read.
 3. Taking off his shoes the devotee entered the church.
 4. Being hungry, he ate a lot of food.
 5. I saw a flying bird.
- I.**
1. Blinded by the storm, the sailors lost the way.
 2. I found my lost son claded in rags.
 3. The defeated cricketers lost thin heart.
 4. I bought an accidental car.
 5. She found a torn purse.
- G.**
1. The plane having delayed by fog reached.

2. Having taken rest the hunter killed a tiger
3. The food having been cooked by mother was served by her.,
4. Having completed his answers, the students much pleased.
5. Having finished a novel, I wrote its gist

Part 'B'

1. **Definition** : Non-finites verbs are forms of verb which are not affected by the subject or do not change according to subject.
2. Kinds of Non-Finites : 1. Infinitive 2. Gerund 3. Participle
3. **Infinitive** : An infinitive is a verbal consisting of the word to + a verb and functioning as a noun, adjectives or adverb.

Example : I asked him to do my work.

Participle : The participle is such form of the verb which has qualities of a verb and an adjective that is why it is called a verbal adjective as :

Example : The boy jumped from a moving bus.

Gerund : According to Wren and Martin : Gerund is such a form of verb, which ends in 'ing' and has the force of a noun and a verb.

It Means, Gerund = Verb + ing; as :

1. Seeing is believing.
2. Students started playing.
4. When do we use perfect Participle ?

It is used to show some reason or cause.

When first action takes a period of time in its completion.

When the second action is performed just after the first action under the same subject, Perfect Participle is used in place of Present Participle .

5. **Gerund** : According to Wren and Martin : Gerund is such a form of verb, which ends in 'ing' and has the force of a noun and a verb.

It Means, Gerund = Verb + ing; as :

1. Seeing is believing.
2. Students started playing.

Model Test Paper - III

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. | 1. (iii) | 2. (ii) | 3. (i) | 4. (ii) | 5. (i) | 6. (iv) |
| | 7. (ii) | 8. (iv) | | | | |
| B. | 1. to | 2. of | 3. from | 5. at | 6. on ' | |

- C.** 1. so that 2. lest 3. than 4. until 5. or
- D.** 1. the 2. the, the 3. a 4. a 5. an
- E.** 1. to be 2. blamed 3. to cry 4. to err 5. how to use
- F.** 1. She wants starting her own beauty parlour.
2. He intends buying a computer set.
3. loving poor is to love God.
4. My father prefers taking milk.
5. Mother advised me taking rest.
- G.** 1. The dog went away barking.
2. Being hungry, he ate a lot of food.
3. I saw a flying bird.
4. Being late for school, the teacher punished me.
5. The hunter killed a running deer.
- H.** “Is this your final decision?” asked David I am afraid cannot change my decision, will give you some trouble but I find myself helpless. Excuse me.
- I.** Affect (to influence) : Regular smoking has affected his health.
Adopt (to take up) : Lakshmi Bai adopted Damodar as a son.
Cast (to throw) : Do good and cast it into river.
Dye (to colour) : Dye my hair in black colour.
Idle (lazy) : Ravi is an idle student.
Sale (Act of selling) : The sale of woollen clothes is down.
- J.** Letter
To
The Manager
Sonspeares Sports
Company, Delhi Road,
Meerut City .
20 Jan, 202X...
Dear Sir,
We read your latest price list sent by you to us last week. We are agree with these prices, terms and conditions for the current year. Please send the following sports articles through Ram Sons Transport Company, Delhi Road, Meerut as earliest as possible.
(i) Cricket Kit : 10 sets
(ii) Badminton rackets : 50
(iii) Hockey sticks : 100
(iv) Hand balls : 50

Advance check for Rs. 10,000 is enclosed with this order and the balance payment will be made as soon as the items are received safe.

Yours faithfully

xyz,

Rajeev Gupta

Indian sports Goods Store.

Karol Bagh (New Delhi-5)

- K.** In this a picture, a snake - charmer is playing on his flute before cobra coiling in basket. Two other baskets are near him in which snakes are shut. A girl and two boys are seeing his feats. They are enjoying the feat. The sound of the flute is very sweet and attracting the people. Snake showing is popular in India.
- L.**
1. There are three main groups of oils animals vegetable and mineral.
 2. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea which are the largest remaining in the world.
 3. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off. and boiled down, either on board ship or on shore.
 4. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.
 5. 1. Enormous = very big 2. Consumption = use

Part 'B'

1. **Definition :** The word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with other noun or pronoun is called Preposition
Example : The tiger fell upon the deer.
2. **Adversative :** Which connects two opposite statements : as :
 1. He is rich but is not happy.
 2. She is beautiful yet she has no pride.**Illative :** Which connects two sentences one of which is inference or result of other as :
 1. He is weak, so he cannot stand properly.
 2. You will not pass if you do not work hard.
3. **Definition :** Demonstrative adjectives (a/an/the) are called articles :
There are two types of articles : (i) Indefinite articles
(ii) Definite article.
4. **Gerund :** According to Wren and Martin : Gerund is such a form of verb, which ends in 'ing' and has the force of a noun and a verb.
It Means, Gerund = Verb + ing; as :

1. Seeing is believing.
2. Students started playing.

Lesson : 13 Active and Passive Voices

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (i) 5. (i) 6. (i)

7. (iv)

B. Passive voice :

1. The gate of the office is broken by the mob.
2. Pictures of the space will be shown to us by Sunita Williams.
3. Twenty minutes are not taken to reach the station by the train.
4. Heat and light are given to us by the sun.
5. You are not being waited for by us.
6. It will be done with firm determination by me.
7. Fish is eaten all over the world by the people.
8. A lot of money was given to him.
9. Novels and poems have been read by them.
10. Wine was not drunk at night by the peon.
11. You may be helped by your father.
12. Would I be liked to help by you?
13. By whom were you be called at noon?
14. The beggar must not be insulted by him.
15. My computer has been stolen.
16. Why are I being laughed at by them?
17. Had a novel been written by her?
18. Is an umbrella needed by her?
19. Is a sweat song being sung by her?
20. The match was won yesterday by us.

- C.**
1. Let me shown a cargo of latest design.
 2. You are requested to tell me that the way to Patel Nagar.
 3. You are ordered not to be late for school.
 4. You are advised never to tell a lie.
 5. You are ordered to defend the post and march ahead.
 6. You are advised to take two pills with luke warm water.
 7. Let you not be smoked.
 8. Let it be done by me.
 9. You are asked to switch on the light.
 10. Let you be looked before a leap.

- D.** 1. I annoyed at his behavior.

2. All the Indians were amused by this news.
 3. I was vexed by the servant.
 4. Every one was shocked with the conduct of the boy.
 5. The customer were amazed with the prices.
- E.**
1. Admission to be taken by him.
 2. A sweet song was to be sung by her.
 3. Our homework need to be finished.
 4. There is no boy to be admitted.
 5. There was no corn to be reaped.
 6. Science is a thought to be a tough subject.
 7. It is believed that Egyptian cotton is of excellent quality.
 8. The patient wants to be left along.
 9. I was made to deliver a speech by him.
 10. I was asked if I would join army.
- F.**
1. The principle praised the player.
 2. Somebody has damaged my car.
 3. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal.
 4. My sister is teaching me English.
 5. All the students do not know him.
 6. Was the gardener plucking the flowers.
 7. Milk and sugar made the sweet.
 9. Let him go.
 10. Police must arrest the thieves.
 11. Always speak the truth.
 12. Prepare a cup of coffee.
 13. Liberty manufacture good quality shoes.
 14. The news surprised all.
 15. There is no time to waste.
- G.**
1. He was mocked at by all the enemies.
 2. One should keep ones promises.
 3. I asked him to go there.
 4. The verses of Shakespeare's poetry will be recited by her.
 5. Vigilance has checked Alice.

Part 'B'

1. **Active Voice** : When in a sentence subject is dominant or subject performs the action itself the voice is called Active voice.
Example : He does his work.

Example : Work is done by Hari.

3. Future Continuous, Present/Past/ Future Perfect Continuous Tenses have no passive Voice.

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8. She told me that I had been doing an odd job.
 9. The boy told his teacher that he had completed his project.
 10. He said that the passengers had been waiting for train for two hours.
 11. Manoj told Kajol that he would not wait for her the next day.
 12. Roshan told Wilson that Reshma would be singing a song on the stage.
 13. Kirti told Purna that she would have helped the refugees.
 14. Manohar said that he would have been reading a novel since Monday.
 15. Our geography teacher said that the sun gives us heat and light.
 16. The teacher told us that five and five make ten.
 17. The saint said that man proposes and God disposes.
- D.**
1. He asked me if I got up early in the morning.
 2. The cat asked the monkey if he would divide that bread equal for them.
 3. Tarawati asked her husband if he would realise tax from his own son.
 4. The officer asked the clerk if they had got their cheques.
 5. Mother asked us whether they had finished their work.
 6. The beggar went to the shopkeeper and asked if he might have begging from him.
 7. The Policeman asked the stranger who he was and why he was standing there.
 8. Amitabh asked Kali how old he was and why he had not joined school.
 9. I asked my wife why the child was crying.
 10. The saint asked if I believed in rebirth.
- E.**
1. The passenger asked the coolie, to help him in bringing his luggage to the compartment.
 2. The stranger requested to pay attention to what he said.
 3. The old farmer advised his sons, never to waste their time in quarrelling.
 4. Ankit's father asked Ankit to go and study till 5 o'clock.
 5. The doctor advised the patient to take two spoons full syrup if he wanted to be cured.
 6. The commander ordered the officer to call the soldiers and post them on the post.

7. The boys proposed to their friends that they should wait for rain.
 8. He suggested to me that he should take his meal first.
 9. Hari requested the inspector of police to excuse him that time not for having his driving licence.
 10. The teacher ordered the students to stop taking and do their work..
- F.**
1. The man exclaimed with sorrow that it was a great calamity.
 2. The players exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
 3. Vidyotma exclaimed with surprise at Kalidas that he was a great fool.
 4. The hunter exclaimed with surprise that his hounds were out of sight.
 5. He wished that he would be the President of India.
 6. The teacher exclaimed with hate that the rhino is a very ugly animal.
 7. Mother applauded congratulations for her daughter.
 8. The boy exclaimed with sorrow that he had passed in III division.
- G.**
1. He said that the birds were flying in the sky.
 2. The saint said that man is mortal.
 3. You told me that he might go then.
 4. He Proposed to me that they should go for a walk.
 5. The principal ordered not to make a noise.
 6. He asked if they played cricked.
 7. I asked him where he lived.
 8. Prem requested his friend to give him his book.

Part 'B'

1. In two forms .
 2. Indirect speech and Direct speech.
 3. Do yourself
 4. Pronouns of IIRD person like you, your, yours are changed according to the object of Reporting speech.
 5. Indirect Narration of Statement showing Exclamations and Wishes:
Do as follows :
1. Change the Reporting verb into exclaimed/exclaimed with sorrow for (Alas!) With joy for (Hurrah!) wished/ prayed/ cursed/ applauded for (Bravo!)
 2. Put conjunction 'that' between the Reporting verb and Reported speech.

3. The sign of exclamation (!) is omitted.

Example :

Direct : "What a fantastic deed, you have done!" said the person.

Indirect : The person exclaimed that he had done a fantastic deed.

Direct : They said, "What a nice piece of cloth it is!"

Indirect : They exclaimed with surprise that it was a nice piece of cloth.

Direct : He said to me, "May you live long!"

Indirect : He wished me that I might live long.

Lesson 15 : Synthesis of Sentences

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (iv) 5. (ii) 6. (iii)
7. (iv) 8. (iv)
- B.** 1. Hearing the news of his failure he fainted.
2. I bought a pen for ten rupees.
3. The weather being stormy, the plane got late.
4. Having gone home, I found my servant absent.
5. Here is my brother Asheesh.
6. I sent my son to Australia to educate.
7. Seeing the flames, they ran towards the burning house.
8. Having taken his rifle in his hand, David began to shoot.
9. Honesty being the best policy, we should be honest.
10. Having been stolen the money, he ran away.
- C.** 1. I met a man who appears to be a terrorist.
2. Tell me the time when you attended the meeting with your parents.
3. Every body knows that he is an actor.
4. Ravi is as intelligent as his sister.
5. Lucknow is not so big as Delhi.
6. The thieves fled away somewhere the villagers could not trace them.
7. I do not know who I am.
8. When the robbers come, inform the police.
9. We cannot say whether he is a cheater.
10. I cannot say he may be an officer.
- D.** 1. He was punished not only but he was also punished.
2. Neither she arrived nor she informed.
3. She is both beautiful and talented.
4. Do not be a lender or a borrower.

5. Neither he weeped nor laughed.
 6. I am going to Chennai and I will stay there for a week.
 7. Make haste otherwise you will be late for school.
 8. Hate begets hate and love begets love.
 9. I did not face the exams properly so I could not pass.
- E.**
1. He was too old to walk.
 2. Turning to the left you will see the temple.
 3. Honesty being the best policy, we should be honest.
 4. Delhi, the capital of India is an old city.
 5. I do not know whether she will come.
 6. I have a watch which gives correct time.
 7. He went to confectionary shop because he wanted to buy some toffees.
 8. When the thief saw the police, he ran away.
 9. Ravi stood first so he is very happy.
 10. Raman is not only a dancer but also an artist
 11. Mohan is poor but is honest.
 12. She is lame so she cannot run fast.

Part 'B'

1. Combination of sentences in a sentence is called synthesis of sentences.
2. There are three types of participles : Present past and perfect participles.
3. There are three types of clauses : Noun, Adjective and Adverb clauses.
4. By using Cumulative Conjunction : For some action done by some subject or different actions done by different or same subject.
 1. He was playing. I was reading the book.
Combined : He was playing and I was reading the book.
 2. She is a doctor. She is a teacher.
Combined : She is both a doctor and a teacher.
or
She is not only a doctor but also a teacher.
 3. I am reading a novel. He is reading a novel.
Combined : I as well as he is reading a novel.
5. **Gerund** : 1st form of the verb with 'ing' is called Gerund.
 1. The student was punished. He broke the chair.
Combined : The student was punished for breaking the chair.

Model Test Paper - IV

- A.** 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (iii) 5. (i) 6. (iii) 7. (iv)
- B.** 1. The gate of the office was broken by the mob.
2. You are not being waited by us.
3. By whom were you called at noon?
4. Is an umbrella needed by her?
5. You are asked not to smoke.
- C.** 1. He will tell Balu that they did not tell a lie.
2. Kirti told Prema that she would have helped refugees.
3. He asked me if I got up early in the morning.
4. The commander ordered the officer to call the soldiers and post them on the post.
5. The man exclaimed with surprise that it was a great calamity.
- D.** 1. The weather being stormy the plane got late.
2. I do not know who I am .
3. She is not only beautiful but also is talented.
- E.** 1. He did not fail to see a snake in the garden.
2. Only Himesh got the first prize.
3. Every body likes to be rich.
4. How naughty she is!
5. Neither he wept nor he laughed.
- G.** I said to Hema, "You are selected in the game."
- H.** Clear, decrease
- I.** put on you shoes. He gave up smoking.
- J.** The Senior Suptt. of Police,
Banglore.
Sir,

Respectfully I beg to state that, we the dwellers of Nishant Garden colony have complaint against Ramlal, the owner of a betel shop on the crossing. There some unsocial elements assemble at his shop and pass filthy remarks over school going girls and ladies who go to market in the morning. They also tease them. So, it is a matter of great anxiety. I therefore request you to take strict steps to check it. We shall be highly obliged to you.

Your Obediently,

xyz

Dated

- K.**
- (i) Do yourself
 - (ii) Do yourself
 - (ii) Do yourself
 - (iv) Do yourself

Part 'B'

1. Present Indefinite

Passive : A letter is written by her.

Passive : Cricket is played by them.

Past Perfect

Passive : A poem had been recited by me.

Passive : A song had been sung by her.

2. We, generally express our statement in two forms -Directly and Indirectly statement is said to be **Narration** or **Speech**.
3. **Pronouns of IInd person** : like you, your, yours are changed in accordance with the object of the Reporting verb.
4. Combination of sentences in a sentence is called synthesis of sentences.
5. **Gerund** : Ist form of the verb with 'ing' is called Gerund.
- 1. The student was punished. He broke the chair.
- Combined** : The student was punished for **breaking** the chair.

Lesson : 16 Transformation of Sentences

- A.**
- 1. He did not fail to see a snake in the garden.
 - 2. Do not fail to inform the police.
 - 3. He is as clever as I.
 - 4. Saharanpur is not so hot as Meerut.
 - 5. It is not a true statement.
 - 6. He is so poor that he cannot buy a pair of shoes.
 - 7. None but Arjuna crossed the bird's eye.
 - 8. No sooner did the thief see the owner of the house than he ran away.
 - 9. I do not hate.
 - 10. He did not catch the train.
- B.**
- 1. This hill is too steep to climb.
 - 2. My cutter is sharper than yours.
 - 3. Raman is the most intelligent boy in the class.
 - 4. Antonio loved Portia.

5. As soon as it rained, we went away.
6. Only Himesh got the first prize.

Exercise for Practice

1. The thief is in the room.
2. You failed last year.
3. A blind man cannot see.
4. Everybody like to be a successful person.
5. It is no use crying over spilt milk.
6. She does not tell a lie.

Exercise for Practice

- A.**
1. An airjet plane moves very fast.
 2. It is very nice climate.
 3. A rhino looks very ugly.
 4. The scene is very beautiful.
 5. It is exclaimed that we were ruined.
- B.**
1. How dangerous the snake is!
 2. How ugly she is!
 3. Alas! he died young.
 4. Oh! we were born with a silver spoon in our mouth.
 5. How beautiful the rose is!
 6. Hurrah! my brother has stood first in the class.

Exercise for Practice

1. She is too clever to be deceived.
2. He was absent so he was fined.
3. He is not only wise but also a computer expert.
4. The sun rose and the fog disappeared.
5. He is poor but he never left the path of honesty.
6. We should work hard or will not get success.

Exercise for Practice

1. Having made promise, Maharana Pratap kept it.
2. By running fast you will avoid to be the victim of robbers.
3. She having been stupid every body laughed at her.
4. During checking the passenger will be found without ticket.

5. Seeing a lion, I fled away.

Exercise for Practice

- A.**
1. The sack is so heavy that I cannot lift it up.
 2. We have come here because we want to take tuition.
 3. They read when it is day.
 4. He was so old that he cannot walk erectly.
 5. She has a skirt which is made of leather.
 6. It is a shirt that is mine.
- B.**
1. Hari told himself innocent.
 2. You may go anywhere you like.
 3. The boy was sad due to missing his roll number in the newspaper.
 4. After he had completed the project, he got money.
 5. The teacher told a false story.
 6. The principal asked me the reason of coming late.

Exercise for Practice

1. The patient will take rest because he is tired.
2. Pay the money unless return the mobile set.
3. Although the shirt is new, its cloth is very thin.
4. Go away unless I call the police.
5. When you work sincerely. You will reach your goal.
6. The jackal ran away when it saw the farmer.

Exercise for Practice

1. You are a cheat and I know it.
2. The patient did not leave smoking so he died.
3. Be alert and none will harm you.
4. It was dark yet we marched ahead.
5. She likes the persons who obey their parents.
6. We saw raining so we ran under the shade.

Lesson : 17 The Punctuation

1. Bodhgaya is a famous pilgrimage of Bihar. It is situated at a distance of ten kilometers from the city. There is a big temple. There is a big image of Gautam Buddha in the temple. This temple is located in the centre of an open ground. There is a huge peepal tree near the temple. Under this tree Buddha got

enlightenment this is why people consider it to be holy. People from far off countries come to offer worship every year.

2. The name of emperor Ashoka will ever remain alive in the history of India. He ruled nearly all over India. He was very intelligent brave and chivalrous king. The Kalinga War opened his eyes. A large number of soldiers were killed in this war. The number of wounded soldiers was even greater than this. Ashoka was very sad He vowed that he would never wage a war in future. Now Ashoka became the follower of Buddhism. He devoted his whole life to make the people happy in the history of India. He is known as Ashoka the great.
3. Sunita Williams was born at Yuklid town of Ohio in America on Sep 19, 1965 Sunita takes need of him Machachuates, her home town. This is the place where She spent her childhood. From here, she passed high school Michale J. Williams is her husband, who is an American. We all are proud that Sunita's father Deepak Pandya a doctor by profession is from Gujarat and her mother Boni pandya belongs to Solvania. She visited India three times. Sunita belives in God. When Sunita went on the Journey of International space station. She took Srimadbhagwat Gita and a small idol of Granesh Ji with her. She spent 195 days in the space.
4. Washington had to face many difficulties on the way when he reached Richmond. He had no money. All his money was spent. He was tired and hungry at the time his clothes were dirty but he was not discouraged as his spirits were high. He had no acquaintance in the city. He wanted to pass the night in the city. No one was willing to give him place. They wanted money for lodging to pass the night and he had no money so he could not know what to do.
5. The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It was built by the Mughal emperor Shahajahan in the memory of his queen Mumtaj Mahal. It is situated at Agra by the side of the river Yamuna. Thousand of visitors from all over the world come to visit it and praise its beauty. Before we reach the building, we have to pass through a big gate on which verses in Arabic from holy Quran are inscribed. The Taj is built of white marble. It has

four high minarates. Shahjahan and Mumtaj lie buried in their graves in the centre of the Taj.

6. Vivekanand spoke of many things but the one constant refrain of his speech and writings was 'abhay' be fearless, be strong. For him man was no miserable sinner but a part of divinity Why should he be afraid of anything if there is a sin in the world. It is weakness, Avoid all Weakness is sin. Weakness is death that had been the great lesson of the Upnishads.

Lesson : 18 Word Formation

- About : (Preposition) : What do you know about him?
 (Adverb) : We moved to this house about three years ago.
- Above : (Preposition) : The kite is above the building.
 (Adverb) : Stare up at the stars above.
- Over : (Preposition) : The aeroplane is hovering over the fields.
 (Adverb) : I am flying over to America.
- In (Preposition) : There is a tree in the park.
 (Adverb) : The servant is in.
- before : (Preposition) : We moved to Landon before summers.
 (Adverb) : I would met him once before.
- better : (Adjective) : He is better now.
 (Noun) : I expected better of him.
- both : (Pronoun) : Both samples were measured.
 (Conjunction) : We shall both be leaving the party and taking one car.
- bare : (verb) : The cupboard was bare.
 (Adjective) : He was bare footed.
- clam : (Noun) : Felt a sudden sense of calm, of contentment.
 (Adjective) : A calm person does not show any anger.
- Cold : (Adjective) : The air is very cold.
 (Noun) : This medicine will cure cold.
- Deep : (Adjective) : The well is very deep.
 (Noun) : Russell is a safe pair of hands in the deep.
- Enough :(Adjective) : There was enough water for our long journey.

- Even : (Pronoun) : Had you have enough?
 (Adverb) : Ravi did not even have enough money to
 like : (Conjunction) pay his school fees.
 (Verb) : Of course I would continue teaching even
 if I didn't have to work.
 (Preposition) : She seems like a domestic woman.
 Much (Adjective) : We have much money in our bank
 accounts.
 (Adverb) : She likes me very much
 only, round, sound, stand, block, since, for. Do yourself

Part II Useful Vocabulary

Lesson : 1 Letter Writing

1. Gandhi Road

Deheradun (U.K.)

12 November, 202x

Dear uncle. I am quite happy here. When I opened your gift pack. Which you sent me on my recent birthday. I became very happy. It was a beautiful wrist watch of Titan make. It is very beautiful and awesome. I pay my thanks for it.

Your's loving nephew

Mahesh Gulati

35. Rama Sadan

Almora

2. Dear Monika

I hope that you remember my birthday. I shall be of 11 on Friday, the 5th March, 201__.

This auspicious day is being celebrated with the arrangements of small feast by my parents. Besides the relatives, my parents asked me to invite my all friends. I shall be obliged to you. Give us the pleasure of your happy company on this occasion.

Please join us at 8 p.m. at Hotel Regency, hall no.7 Janpath, New Delhi 100025. I hope you will accept my invitation and will grace the occasion with your presence.

R.S.V.P.

Yours Loving Friend.

Sruti Jain

3. Raman Sharma
50C, Nehru Nagar
Ghaziabad
15 January, 202X
Dear Saurabh.

Since long you did not write any letter of your well being. I am busy these days at my studies. I am quite well with my happy family here but I want to know about you and your family members.

Kindly write very soon about you and your family do that I may know about you. Rest on meeting.

Yours best friend

Rahul

405/S Hero colony
Banda (U.P.)

4. Do Yourself

5. Nishant Book Seller
Lake Raod Bhopal
25 August 202X
Dear Uncle

I need some books of general knowledge for class VIIIth. Books should be updated and with answer sheets payment will be done on delivery. Kindly send the books by corrier as earliest as possible.

Your's Faithfully

Ravi Kant

B-90 Post office road
Vidisha (M.P.)

Lesson : 2 Picture Writing

Exercise for Practice

This is a park. Old people are sitting on the bench. One bench is seen empty. There are big trees and small plants in the park. A boy is running there. Flower beds are full of flowers. The sky is clean. The old man has a stick in his hand. It helps him in walking. The park is clean and charming.

Exercise for Practice

In this a picture a snake - charmer is playing on his flute before cobra coiling in basket. Two other baskets are near him in which snakes are shut. A girl and two boys are seeing his feats. They are enjoying the feat. The sound of the flute is very sweet and attracting the people snake showing is popular in India.

Lesson : 3 Essay Writing

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Do Yourself | 2. Do Yourself |
| 3. Do Yourself | 4. Do Yourself |
| 5. Do Yourself | 6. Do Yourself |
| 7. Do Yourself | 8. Do Yourself |
| 9. Do Yourself | 10. Do Yourself |
| 11. Do Yourself | 12. Flood Scene |

I live in Baghpat. Last year there was flood in our area due to heavy rain.

In the month of August it rained heavily for several days. The water in Yamuna crossed the danger point.

The water of Yamuna river was flowing over its bank rapidly. There was water and water everywhere. The villages looked like islands. Some people took shelter on trees. Many dead bodies of men, women children and cattle were floating on water. Some children and women were crying.

After a long time rescue teams reached there. They were army soldiers with boats and helicopter. Rescue operation was launched. Refuge camps were organised. Doctor rushed to protect them from epidemics. Milk, food, clothes and medicines were supplied to victims.

Water receded after a week. people had suffered heavy loss of life and property.

Lesson : 4 Comprehension

1. 1. There are three main groups of oils animals vegetable and mineral.
2. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea which are the largest remaining in the world.
3. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off. and boiled down, either on board ship or on shore.
4. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

5. 1. Enormous = very big 2. Consumption = use
2. 1. Now, we all live in a big house which we call our native country.
 2. Each of us has powers of body, powers of mind, powers of character. Each of us has strength, time, intelligence, which can be used .
 3. As we leave school and go out into the world, we are tested as to how we are going to use these talents which we possess.
 4. Knowledge
 5. (a) Different powers . (b) Intelligence, time and strength
3. 1. His mother helped Edison in making progress.
 2. Some of his experiments were silly but he learnt a lot from them.
 3. He was fond of books .
 4. He asked his teacher why man could not fly like birds.
 5. (a) man has no wings.
 (b) The boy was stupid and naughty.
4. 1. Lunin discovered vitamins.
 2. Vitamins are organic substances which are essential for the growth of the body. They are required in small amounts.
 3. Vitamin A is present in cod liver oil, milk, butter, eggs radish and green vegetable.
 4. Scary
 5. Essential = necessary Protection = Safety
 6. Vitamins and their use.
5. 1. The great advantage of early rising is the good start of our day's work. The early riser finishes a large amount of work before other men have got out of bed.
 2. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until evening.
 3. He goes to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep is most refreshing.
 4. After a night's sound rest, rises early next morning in good health. So early rising leads of health and happiness.
 5. Advantage of Early Rising

Lesson : 5 Paragraph Writing

1. Holiday I Enjoyed

Holiday is day when are free from are routine work. It is very much necessary in our life. People need relaxation time after

following their continuous work Hoidays provide every body refreshness of mind and regain his/her energy to work again. I spent my holiday going on a tour on a hill station with my parents. My house is located in Dehradun. It took forty five minutes to reach Mussorrie. We saw forest on both the sides of the road. The height of Mussorrie is 4000 metres above sea level. The air was cool and fresh. We visited the main visiting points like the Kemtpy falls, Company Garden, Gun Hill and Lal Tibba. We enjoyed swimming, and bathing in the Kemtpy Falls. We also enjoyed tea samosas and lunch in a restaurants. The scene of the Mall Road was very beautiful. In the late night we returned to our house.

2. Do Yourself
3. Do Yourself
4. My Favorite T.V. Serial

Television shows many entertainment programmes round the clock. Every day we have a number of entertaining programs and T.V. serials. But I like watching Sri Krishna the most. It like watching Sri Krishna the most. It has been running for about five years. It shows the life story of lord Krishna. Miracles and won dreadful deeds of lord Krishna's childhood are much Interesting. Krishna is the incarnation of lord Vishnu. During his adolescence. and later lord Krishna gave teachings to Arjun in the field felled of the Mahabharata. Kirshna killed his own maternal uncle Kansa and many other demons sent by Kansa. People like to watch this serial with interest.

5. Problem of Begging in India.

Begging is one of the main problems of India. A person who begs money or food from others is called a beggar. A person begs because he/she has no choice but to do so. many people do not want to do work and they earn more than that of a daily worker in the form of beggar. Some are disabled or crippled so they have to beg for their livelihood. To some extent we are agree with them. Beggars can be seen outside or near the worship places like churches temples, mosques etc. Some people are left by their sons and brothers due to jobless or any physical disability so they are compelled to beg. It is an age old practice. Some gangs have made begging their profession. It is common right in India to find

a family of husband and wife. along with their children to cry and beg for money and food at railway station, traffic lights, roads, outside temples malls. and shops begging also promote laziness physically fit people do not want to work and live on charity by begging.

We should not give money to physically fit people .

6. Do Yourself

7. Union is Strength

Union is strength or means that there is power in unity. If we are united no one can harm us at the social, physical or financial level. We become free from the British Rule due to unity. Our national leaders played an important part to liberate our country. No war can be won without unity. A person always needs some one and by being united even a physically weak person can also face the negative situation in an easy and efficient manner with the help of his family and friends due to big unity. If a family is united it can face any kind of problem. Unity in a family gives a person physical and economic security and support.

8. Do Yourself

9. **No Gains Without Pains**

No gains without pains means that success can achieved only by doing hard work. One has to go through some pains to search the goal. Our life is not a bed of roses and everyone has to work hard to get a respected and good position in the society. If one does not want to take any effort. There is not much to be achieved History is brimmed (full) of examples that who bear pain, gain good stuff. So if you think you will pass your exam or test without making effort persons successful today who thrive and worked hard in their life. Now they live their joyful life. Success is always achieved when you work for it and prayers alone cannot help you make it more over the thing which come in your life without any pain struggle or effort will go back quickly without giving you the people benefits.

10. Do Yourself