



Based on NEP

English grammar

Teachers' Manual

Class VI to VIII

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Chapter - 1 : The Sentence and its Parts

A. Unjumbled each set of words and form a sentence :

- (a) What is your name?
- (b) That boy is a good engineer.
- (c) Honesty is the best policy.
- (d) Walking is a good exercise.
- (e) Alas! She is dead?
- (f) Hurrah! We won the match.

B. Use of phrases to make sentences :

- (a) He leaves his coaching class at 10 p.m.
- (b) Rohit Sharma is a famous player.
- (c) I shall meet you after the meal.
- (d) It is a very beautiful doll.
- (e) We shall go to see the museum tomorrow.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) The group of words which makes complete sense is called a Sentence.

Each sentence begins with capital letter and ends in full stop (.) or mark of interrogation (?) or mark of exclamation (!).

Examples : • We live in Meerut.
• Who broke the jar?

- (b) Groups, of words is called a Phrase which is used in beginning or later part of the sentence of incomplete sense.

Examples : • in the school.
• of low cost.

- (c) Each sentence begins with capital letter and ends in full stop (.) or mark of interrogation (?) or mark of exclamation (!).

Exercise

A. Identify the kind of sentences :

- (a) Interrogative
- (b) Assertive
- (c) Imperative
- (d) Exclamatory
- (e) Optative
- (f) Imperative

Exercise

A. Identify the subjects and predicates from the following sentences :

	Subject	Predicate
(a)	Nancy	gave a book to me.
(b)	I	play with my friends everyday.
(c)	The girl in blue dress	is my sister
(d)	She	likes listening song.
(e)	The teachers in our school	are very kind.
(f)	Playing ludo	is his favourite hobby.
(g)	You	return the book to the library.
(h)	You	do realize the importance of studying hard.

B. Underline the compound subjects and circle the compound predicates from the following sentences :

- (a) *The soldiers as well as the General* are machine.
- (b) *Mohan* completed his work and went to office.
- (c) *Astronauts* train for several months and then travel to space.
- (d) *You and your friends* can go to the museum.
- (e) *Rahul* studied hard and clear the exam.
- (f) Mix the butter and the sugar first.

C. Complete the sentences by adding suitable subject, predicate, compound subjects and compound predicates :

- (a) _____ is a baby butterfly.
- (b) _____ and my sister went to Agra and saw the Taj.
- (c) _____ We _____
- (d) _____ India _____
- (e) _____ on the table is mine.
- (f) _____ Anil _____
- (g) _____ is very interesting.
- (h) _____ are sold here.

Chapter - 2 : Transformation of Sentences

A. Change the following sentences into Negative :

- (a) Raju is never on time.
- (b) All the children did not like the lecture.
- (c) They had not been swimming since morning.

- (d) Ram did not lose his watch yesterday.
- (e) No one hates his motherhood.
- (f) Prakriti is not in the room.
- (g) Have you never seen the Taj?
- (h) Do not call the doctor.
- (i) Never speak the truth.
- (j) Please do not give me your book.

B. Change the following sentences into Affirmative :

- (a) I shall help the poor.
- (b) Manthan learns his lesson daily.
- (c) We may insult a poor.
- (d) You should love your parents.
- (e) He had seen his film.
- (f) Reena can solve the problem.
- (g) You can fly an aeroplane.

C. Change the following sentences into Interrogative :

- (a) Did my father work in a bank?
- (b) Are they in the park?
- (c) Has she been suffering from fever since Monday?
- (d) Does he play football and cricket?
- (e) Has he made a mistake?
- (f) Do I take bath in the morning?
- (g) Did boys dance in the hall?
- (h) Have you already done it?

Chapter - 3 : The Noun and its Kinds

A. Pick out the nouns from the following sentences and write their kinds :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) officers | Common Noun |
| (b) Red Fort, Delhi | Proper Noun |
| (c) Honesty, virtue | Abstract Noun |
| (d) crew, ship, accident | Common Noun |
| (e) Jerry, class | Proper, Collective Noun |
| (f) crowd, market | Collective Noun, Common |

B. Use suitable suffixes to form abstract nouns of these words :

Example : childhood, confusion, truth, calmness, kindness, bravery,

goodness, hatred.

C. Fill with proper collective nouns :

- (a) flock (b) pack (c) bundle
(d) galaxy (e) army (f) hive

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Nouns are the names of people, places, animals, things or quality (an abstract idea).

Kinds of the Noun :

- Proper Noun • Common Noun
- Collective Noun • Abstract Noun
- Material Noun

Example: Noun of people: as, Ram, Vikas, Priya etc.

Name of animals as: cat, dog, monkey, girl, boy, hen etc.

Name of places as: school, park, state, country etc.

Name of quality as: honesty, bravery, kindness etc.

- (b) Proper Noun: The noun which is the name of a particular person, place, animal or thing is called a Proper noun always begin with a capital letter. Example: Radha (name), Delhi (place), Tiger (animal), The Ramayana (thing)

Abstract Nouns: The noun which denotes an idea, quality or state, are called Abstract Noun. These nouns are feelings so we cannot touch or see them.

Example :

Anger, Hatred etc	(Actions)
Honesty, Bravery etc	(Qualities)
Young, Wisdom etc	(State)

Chapter - 4 : Classification of Noun

A. Write the plural form of these nouns :

Jury, cries, hair, children, oxen, profit, radii, wives, switches, cargoes, portfolios, replies, ladies, joys, shelves, mothers-in-law, houses.

B Write the singular form of these nouns :

Clothes, woman, donkey, key, hair, gulf, country, knife, roof, diary, woe, washerman, safe, loaf.

C. Rewrite the sentences after changing the number of noun. Do the other necessary changes :

- (a) Had my teeth crowned.
(b) Monkeys ate bananas.
(c) The child is playing in the garden.

- (d) The thief broke into my house.
- (e) The tribal lives in the deep forest.

D. Classify as countable or uncountable nouns:

Countable : people, banana, mobile, Uncountable: death, poverty, gold, wood, plastic, milk, crop, cotton.

E. Fill in the blanks with word selecting from brackets:

- (a) furniture
- (b) sister-in-law
- (c) students
- (d) innings
- (e) communication
- (f) schools

F. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Uncountable Nouns: The nouns which cannot be counted are called Uncountable nouns:

Example: Honesty, water, bravery etc.

Countable Noun: The nouns which can be counted are called countable nouns, proper, common and collective nouns are countable nouns:

Example: trees, computer, mobile, students etc.

- (b) Singular Number: A noun that denotes one person or thing is said to be the singular number, Example: flower, cow, house etc.

Plural Number: A noun that denotes more than one person or thing is said to be plural number. Example: flowers, cows, houses etc.

Exercise

A. Change the following into Feminine gender :

Heiress, directorix, sorcres, cow-calf, peahen, bitch, mare, doe, duchess, lady, she-goat, roe, queen, priestess, mayoress, grand daughter.

B. Change the following into Masculine gender :

Father, postmaster, pig, hero, drone, husband, milkman, emperor, boy, widover, sprinter, cock, bull.

C. Rewrite the following sentences by changing their gender :

- (a) The tiger jumped upon a leader.
- (b) Mother served food to her daughter.
- (c) The bitch ran after a boy.
- (d) His daughter-in-law is a pilot.
- (e) This groom was greeted by her friends.
- (f) Her brother is a king.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) The gender is the sex of the noun.
Kinds: Masculine, Feminine, Common and Neuter gender.
- (b) Masculine Gender : A noun which is used for a male person or animal is said to be in the masculine gender. Example: man, cock, son etc.
Feminine Gender : A noun which is used for a female person or animal is said to be in the feminine gender. Example: woman, hen, daughter etc.

Exercise

A. Pick out various cases of noun from the following sentences :

- (a) king, palace Nominative case, Objective case
(b) boys Objective Case
(c) pen Objective Case
(d) girl's frock Possessive Case
(e) Milton Nominative Case
(f) vendors, fruits Nominative Case

B. Write the possessive form of these :

- (a) actor's costumers
(b) my brother's friend
(c) singer's voice
(d) Mary's book

C. *Nominative Case:* A noun or pronoun that is used as the subject of the verb said to be in the nominative case.

Example: She writes a letter.

Objective Case or Accusative Case: A noun or pronoun that is used as the object of the verb is said to be in the objective case.

Example: She wrote a letters.

Possessive Case or Genitive Case: A noun that shows possession or ownership said to be in the possessive case.

Example: It is Payal's poetry.

Chapter - 5 : The Pronoun

A. Identify the pronouns and tell their kind :

- (a) Who Interrogative pronoun
(b) They Personal pronoun
(c) I, myself Personal pronoun, Reflexive pronoun

- Examples: 1. She hurt herself.
2. You did your work yourself.

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

- Example : 1. I myself cut the cake.
2. They themselves admitted their mistake.

- (c) Demonstrative pronoun: The pronoun which demonstrates or points at something or someone is called Demonstrative Pronoun. Demonstrative pronouns are this, these, that, those.
Example : 1. This is my pen.

2. That is my house.

Interrogative Pronoun: The pronouns which are used to ask questions, are known as interrogative pronouns.

- Example: 1. Who can help you?
2. Which is your school-bag?

Chapter - 6 : The Adjective and Its Kinds

A. Identify the adjectives and their kinds :

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| (a) beautiful | Adjective of Quality |
| (b) some | Adjective of Quantity |
| (c) Those | Demonstrative Adjective |
| (d) second | Adjective of Number |
| (e) A few | Adjective of Quantity |
| (f) This | Demonstrative Adjective |
| (g) big | Adjective of Quality |
| (h) What | Interrogative Adjective |

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives :

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) some | (b) sweet | (c) your |
| (d) few | (e) which | (f) two |
| (g) which | | |

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) An adjective is used before the noun to which it qualifies.

Kinds of Adjective

- Adjective of Quality
- Adjective of Quantity
- Adjective of Number
- Interrogative Adjective

- Demonstrative Adjective
- Distributive Adjective
- Possessive Adjective

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks by using the degree of comparison :

- (a) worse (b) hungriest (c) greatest
 (d) tall (e) costlier

B. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following :

	<i>Comparative degree</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
few	fewer	fewest
famous	more famous	most famous
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
merry	merrier	merriest
long	longer	longest
old	older	oldest
many	more	most
little	less	least
bad	worse	worst
important	more important	most important
thin	thinner	thinnest
hot	hotter	hottest
big	bigger	biggest
happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
noble	nobler	noblest
young	younger	youngest
rich	richer	richest
clever	cleverer	cleverest

C. Correct the following sentences :

- (a) April is hot.
 (b) Riyaz is the tallest boy in the class.
 (c) Jimmy is the most intelligent child in the family.
 (d) He is my best friend.
 (e) Your class is most noisy of all.

- (f) This sum is easier than previous one.
- (g) Ravi is the most careless child in the society.

D. Fill in the blanks with much, many, some, any, each, every, few, a few, the few, little :

- (a) much (b) any (c) every
- (d) many (e) A few (f) little

E. Answer the following questions :

- (a) There are three degrees of adjective – positive, comparative and superlative.

- (b) Positive Degree : Positive degree is used when no comparison is made.

Example: Priyanka is a tall girl.

Comparative Degree : The comparative degree is used when two things or persons are compared.

Example : Priyanka is taller than Prakriti.

Superlative Degree : The superlative degree is used to compare more than two things or persons.

Example : Priyanka is the tallest girl in the class.

Chapter - 7 : The Verb and Its Kind

A. Fill in the blanks with auxiliary verbs to complete these sentences :

- (a) Does (b) will (c) will
- (d) may (e) will (f) may
- (g) would (h) should

B. Underline the verbs in these sentences. State whether they are Transitive or Intransitive verbs :

- (a) passed Transitive
- (b) do Intransitive
- (c) drink Transitive
- (d) does Transitive
- (e) played Transitive
- (f) was crying Intransitive
- (g) smiled Transitive
- (h) ate Transitive

C. Identify the finite and the non-finite verbs:

- (a) going Finite verb
- (b) forgot Finite verb
- to write Non-finite verb
- (c) want Finite verb
- to buy Non-finite verb

Example: The children have come to see the exhibition.

(b) Verb having 'to' before it is called an Infinitive.

Example : 1. I want to read the book.

2. Mr. Verma must be good doctor.

Exercise

A. Underline the participles and say if they are past or present :

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) insured | Past participle |
| (b) given | Past participle |
| (c) Feeling | Present participle |
| (d) crying | Present participle |
| (e) parked | Past participle |
| (f) picking up | Present participle |

- B.**
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) made | (b) having taken |
| (c) lying | (d) having completed |
| (e) playing | (f) broken |

C. Answer the following questions :

(a) Words doing the half function of a verb and half of an adjective and are made of verbs. Words are called participles.

Example : • Present participle
• Past participle
• Perfect participle

(b) Present Participle : Verb with 'ing' without following any helping verb is called the Present participle. If the action is incomplete or going on so Present participle is used. Such a participle is called the Present Participle.

Example: 1. He saw a child crying.
2. *Seeing* the cat the rat ran away.

Past participle : If the action is not going on now and it has been finished so this form of verb is called past participle.

Example: 1. I found my *lost* purse.
2. The tailor sewed my *tattered* suit.

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with gerund form of verb :

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (a) walking | (b) drawing | (c) playing |
| (d) crying | (e) walking | (f) talking |

B. Answer the following questions :

(a) Gerund:- Gerund is such a form of verb and a verb that have 'ing' at its end and has the force of a noun. It is also

known by the name of verbal noun.

Example : Walking in the early morning is a good exercise.

- (b) The verb (1st form) having 'to' before it is called an infinitive.

Example: The children have come to see the exhibition.

Chapter - 9 : The Adverb and its Kinds

A. Underline the Adverbs the state their kinds :

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------------|
| (a) | soon | Adverb of Time |
| (b) | fast | Adverb of Manner |
| (c) | foolishly | Adverb of Manner |
| (d) | soundly | Adverb of Manner |
| (e) | tomorrow | Adverb of Time |
| (f) | who | Relative Adverb |

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverb :

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|------|
| (a) | very | (b) | very | (c) | very |
| (d) | daily | (e) | who | (f) | when |

B. Rewrite each sentence by using the adverb given in the brackets in its correct position :

- (a) We must also visit them.
(b) He was the only child in the room.
(c) Mother hardly ever watches television.
(d) The man almost fell off the terrace.
(e) Grandfather drives his car carefully.

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) An adverb is the word which modifies a noun, pronoun, verb, adjective another adverb or adverbial phrase.
- (b) Kinds of Adverb : • Simple Adverb
• Interrogative Adverb
• Relative Adverb

Example : 1. Priya left early.

2. Mother went to Delhi yesterday.

(c) Rules of using Adverbs :

Rule 1: When the verb is intransitive, the adverb is placed immediately after it. Example: He spoke loudly.

Rule 2: When the verb is transitive, the adverb is placed

immediately after the object. Example: She sang the song *beautifully*.

Rule 3: Adverb of Time and Frequency usually come before the verb. Example: *Always* speak the truth.

Rule 4: When the verb consists of an auxiliary and a main verb, the adverb is placed between the two.

Example: He is *still* working in the field.

Rule 5: An adverb that modified an adjective or another adverb, comes before it.

Example: She is *very* smart.

Exeption : The adverb 'enough' comes after the adjective it modifies.

Example: She was foolish *enough* to depend on her.

Rule 6: The adverbs only, merely, even, not and never are usually placed before the words they modify.

Example: She *never* keeps her promise.

Chapter - 10 : The Preposition and Its Proper Use

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| (a) above | (b) in | (c) of |
| (d) with | (e) in | (f) at |
| (g) on | (h) at | (i) of |
| (j) under | | |

B. Fill in the blanks with prepositions selecting from the brackets :

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (a) since | (b) for | (c) between |
| (d) between | (e) beside | (f) in |
| (g) into | (h) with | (i) to |
| (j) to | | |

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other words in a sentence:

Examples: 1. There is a fox *under* the tree.

2. The fox is looking *at* the crow.

- (b) Placement and proper use of Preposition:

A preposition is usually followed by a noun or a pronoun.

Example: She works in USA.

Usually, the preposition is placed before the object but

sometimes it is placed after the question to form questions:

Example : What are you looking at?

When the object of a sentence is used as a subject, the preposition is placed at the end of the sentence.

Example : Faith is what we live by.

Sometimes as a sentence may start with a prepositional phrase.

Example : In a large box, Priya packed her books.

Chapter - 11 : The Conjunction and Its Kind

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions :

- (a) and (b) and (c) or
(d) before (e) before (f) because
(g) neither, nor (h) either, or

B. Combine each pair of sentences using conjunctions :

- (a) My father as well as my mother is not here.
(b) It was very dark so we could not see the way.
(c) It was raining and we could not go to our college.
(d) He is not only intelligent but also he is brave.
(e) Reena is both rich and famous dancer.

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) A conjunction is a word which is used to join words, two phrases or two sentences together.

Examples: 1. Work hard *or* you will not get success.

2. My favourite colours are black *and* red.

Kinds of Conjunctions : • Co-ordinating Conjunctions

• Subordinating Conjunctions

• Correlative Conjunctions

- (b) Difference between Co-ordinate and subordinate conjunctions.

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions: The conjunctions which are used to join two statements of equal rank i.e they are grammatically equal are called Co-ordinating Conjunctions.

Examples: and, but, or, for, etc.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions: The conjunctions which join subordinating clauses regarding time, reason, result, purpose, condition, comparison, place or manner, are called Subordinating Conjunctions.

Examples: before, until, after, since, as etc.

Chapter - 12 : The Interjection

A. Pick out the Interjections from the following sentences :

- (a) Alas! (b) Shame! (c) Fie!
(d) Hello! (e) Ah!

B. Fill in the blanks with various Interjections :

- (a) Bravo! (b) Hurrah! (c) Oh!
(d) Fie! (e) Hurrah!

C. Frame sentences in your own words using interjections Hurrah!, Alas!, Bravo! Hey! Hush! Fie! in the space given below:

- Hurrah! We won the trophy.
- Alas! The great leader is no more.
- What a calamity!
- Bravo! Our army captured the enemy's post.
- Hey! How are you?
- Hush! the child is sleeping.
- Fie! you have shot an innocent dove.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) The words which express some feeling of sudden effect or wonder is called an Interjection.

Example: 1. Bravo! You did well.
 2. Hurrah! We have won the match.

- (b) joy : Hurrah! Ha! Ha!
 grief : Alas! Oh! Oh!
 approval : Bravo!, well done!
 attention : Lo! Hush! Shu!
 contempt : Shame! Shame! Fie!

Chapter - 13 : Articles

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles :

- (a) An (b) an (c) a
(d) a (e) a (f) The
(g) The (h) the (i) a
(j) an (k) an

B. Insert articles wherever necessary and rewrite the sentences :

- (a) The Ganga is a sacred river in India.
(b) The train an arrived hour late yesterday.

- (c) The Italians love their cheese.
- (d) An elephant is an massive creature.
- (e) She is an MLA.
- (f) She wants to become an engineer.
- (g) I admire the sense of humour of our class teacher.
- (h) Kiran bough an umbrella from a wall.
- (i) Please give me a one-rupee coin.
- (j) The sun melts the ice caps.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Articles demonstrate towards a particular person or thing.

Example: 1. She see a girl.
 2. We should eat an apple.

Kinds of Articles:

- Indefinite Articles
- Definite Articles

- (b) Where should we not use Articles?

Before proper nouns and plural common nouns, diseases, languages, seasons, festivals, food, games and phrases.

Example: Honesty is the best policy.

- Before material nouns; like, gold, wood ,milk etc.

Example: Water is a colourless liquid.

- Before God, Heaven, Hell and Parliament

Example: God is great.

- (c) Use of 'A'

- 'A' is used before singular countable nouns which start with a constant sound. Example: I saw a girl.
- 'A' is used before the word which starts with a vowel but it sounds in constant. Example: We are the members of a union.
- 'A' is used before the word 'one' that starts with constant sound of 'wa'. Example: It is a one-way bridge.
- 'A' is used before plural nouns having words like-many, thousand, great, etc. before them.

Example: A few boys were playing football.

- (d) Use of 'An'

- 'An' is used before the word which starts with a vowel (a,e,i, o,u) sound. Example: I have an egg.

- ‘An’ is used before the word beginnings with a silent ‘h’.
Example: Raja is an honorary president of his company.
 - ‘An’ is used before the word which has its first letter consonant but sounds like a vowel.
Example: She is an NCC cadet.
- (e) Use of ‘The’
- ‘The’ – Definite article is used under the following conditions:
- Before common nouns
Example: Let us go to the canteen.
 - Before the name of geographical structures; like oceans, mountains etc. and historical monuments.
Example: The Bay of Bengal is near Kolkata.
The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan.
 - Before the names of member of solar system.
Example: The sun is very hot.
 - Before ordinal numbers
Example: We live on the fifth floor.
 - Before superlative degree and parts of the body.
Example: She is the most beautiful girl in the class.
 - Before the names of professionals
Example: The headmaster is in his office.
 - Before the names of newspapers, magazines, famous books and holy books of various religions
Example: The Ramayana is a holy book of the Hindus.

Chapter - 14 : Subject-verb Agreement

A. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verb given in bracket :

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| (a) is | (b) is | (c) is |
| (d) wins | (e) was | (f) am |
| (g) was | (h) is | |

B. Correct the errors and rewrite these sentences :

- One of the soldiers has been injured.
- The pen, as well as a few pencils, was in the bag.
- Each of these doctors is qualified.
- The pair of scissors is broken.
- There was a thief in the room.
- The cows are grazing in the field.

- (d) Was he waiting for me?
- (e) Shall be we writing letters?
- (f) Will be he telling a lie?

C. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs :

- (a) will go (b) will teach (c) carry
- (d) are playing (e) is working (f) writing

Chapter - 17 : The Perfect Tenses

A. Do as instructed :

- (a) It has rained heavily.
- (b) I have waited for you at the gate.
- (c) The cobbler had mended my shoes.
- (d) She had finished her lesson.
- (e) I have gone for a walk.
- (f) Mother has knocked at the door.

B. Form an interrogative and negative sentence with each of these sentences :

- (a) Have the teachers reached the school?
- (b) Has she made a good progress?
- (c) Had Hari come here?
- (d) Had been you a hockey player?
- (e) Shall I have not broken these bricks by noon?
- (f) Will the engineer not have checked the map by tomorrow?

C. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs :

- (a) have reached (b) inform (c) visited
- (d) arrested (e) brought (f) gone

Chapter - 18 : The Perfect Continuous Tenses

A. Do as instructed :

- (a) She will have been teaching me since 2009.
- (b) I shall been writing for five minutes.
- (c) She had been living here for two years.
- (d) Mohit had been preparing for the examination.
- (e) Rani has been sleeping for a long time.
- (f) Mani has been reading the book for an hour.

B. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verb:

- (a) has been driving
- (b) has been learning
- (c) been playing
- (d) have been making
- (e) have been watching

Chapter - 19 : Active and Passive Voice

A. Change the following into passive voice :

- (a) Let you be gone there or you are requested to go there.
- (b) Will a noise be made by the girls?
- (c) A lie is not told by her.
- (d) By whom are you helped daily?
- (e) English was not taught to one by Hari?
- (f) Beautiful songs are sung by Sonali.
- (g) By whom was the thief arrested?
- (h) My bag was stolen.
- (i) Good cakes and cookies are made by Benny.
- (j) You are advised not to tell a lie.

B. Fill in the blanks with passive form of verb :

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| (a) scolded | (b) helped | (c) cooked |
| (d) be taught | (e) destroyed | (f) sung |

Chapter - 20 : Direct and Indirect Narration

A. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

- (a) Reena said that the earth moves round the sun.
- (b) She said that she was busy.
- (c) Sagar said that it's his turn to sing a song.
- (d) My mother said they must go to the doctor that day.
- (e) Tanvi said that she had met him before five years ago.
- (f) I asked him if he was living in Delhi that night.
- (g) The doctor said that walking a good exercise.
- (h) The teacher ordered the boys to hurry up.
- (i) Hari asked me if I played cricket.
- (j) Gita said that her father was unwell.
- (k) Mani said that she wanted to become a doctor.

- (l) She asked that Rohan would help her.
- (m) He said that they had sung a beautiful song.
- (n) The teacher advised the boy not to tell a lie.
- (o) Father asked if I was writing a book.

Chapter - 21 : Phrases and Clauses

A. Underline the Phrase in each sentence :

- (a) on to the field (b) playing hockey
- (c) good friends (d) near the gate
- (e) from the car

B. Fill in the blanks with phrases of your own :

- (a) One of my friends came to see me.
- (b) The red apples are very sweet.
- (c) The prime minister will be visiting huts of slum families.
- (d) My family doctor has told me to take three capsules.

C. Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in each sentence:

Main clause Subordinate clause

- (a) No one knows where they have gone.
- (b) The kitten got inside as it wanted to sleep.
- (c) The baby will wake up, if you talk loudly.
- (d) We left the stadium before it started to rain.
- (e) She worked hard however, she did not pass the exam.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) A phrase is a group of related words that makes some sense but not complete sense. A phrase does not have a subject or a verb.

Example : 1. a beautiful red-car

2. The boy in blue shirt

- (b) A clause is a group of words that usually conveys a complete meaning and each contains a subject and a verb.

Example : We were about to leave when they came along.

- (c) Main Clause (Independent clause): The part of a sentence that can stand alone and can convey complete sense is called the Main clause.

Example : We were about the leave.

Subordinate Clause (Dependent clause): The part of a sentence that is dependent on the first part is called the Subordinate

clause.

Example : when they came along.

Chapter - 22 : Punctuation and Capital Letters

A. Punctuate these sentences :

- (a) 'We shall overcome' is the name of my father's favourite song.
- (b) Never, I don't believe it.
- (c) "There's a fire in the building". Run shouted the night guard.
- (d) Oh! no were missed the train.
- (e) "Please pass me the bowls that are on the table". said the lady.
- (f) Bugs Bunny's favourite line is What's up doc?
- (g) Priya Kumar, our class teacher's sister took us to an old age home.
- (h) The boys shouted, "Hurrah! We won the match.
- (i) We can't go out now.
- (j) Maya, can you open the window?
- (k) Ouch! You stepped on my feet.
- (l) We went to bed early. No one wanted to stay up late.

Chapter - 26 : Passages of Comprehension

Passage -1

A. Answer the following questions :

- (a) The king wanted to find, an honest man who would collect the taxes from the people.
- (b) "You just send word out throughout the land that you need a man who will collect the taxes for you", his friend said to the king. "Give an invitation to everyone who wants the work to come to the palace on a certain night. I myself will choose an honest man for you from that group."
- (c) Strange and unusual was that happened now. There was no-one there, among the whole company, who did not become ashamed, and who did not say that he would rather not do that –except one man only who did exactly as he was told. He began to dance in a lively manner.

Passage -2

A. Answer the following questions:

- (a) A mother can give her child a sound nursing and capable upbringing.

- (b) At micro level, educated woman help in making the whole family including the older family members, understand the values and importance of education.
- (c) The educated girl can shoulder any kind of responsibility. See the example of Kalpana Chawla, Kiran Bedi, Sonia Gandhi, Sushma Swaraj, Uma Bharati, and so..., everyone has earned a name in the society in our country.
- (d) Napoleon said “Give me good mothers and I will give you a great nation.”

Passage -3

A. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The gentleman was walking along a busy road, spinning his walking-stick round and round in his hand, and was trying to look important.
- (b) A man walking behind him objects.
- (c) He said. “I am free to do what I like with my walking-stick,” argued the gentleman.
- (d) No, the other man was not satisfied with argument.
- (e) “Of course you are,” said the other man, “but you ought to know that your freedom ends where my nose begins.”

Chapter - 27 : Notice Writing

1. A fancy dress competition is being organized by the school on Children’s day. This will give an opportunity to showcase the hidden talents of the students. As the monitor of your class write the notice.

Guru Tegh Bahadur Public School

Saket, Meerut

Date: 18 October 202x

Fancy Dress Competition

This is to inform all students of the school. Our school is going to organize a fancy dress competition on 14 November (Children’s Day) in the school hall at 9 a.m. students who desire to take part in the event. Please give your names to the monitors of your classes.

2. The students of class 9th to 12th will be taken on a trip to a water park on 14 November. Draft a notice informing the students that they have to bring R 1000 for the trip which

includes transport, costumes and snacks.

D.A.V. Public School Lucknow

Date: 28 October 202x

A Trip to A Water Park

This is to inform all the students of class 9th to 12th will be taken on a trip to a water park on 14th November 202x. Students who desire to go on the trip may give their names to their class teachers. They have to deposit R 1000 each for it which includes transport, costumes and snacks.

Ms. Renu Bhalla (Principal)

Chapter - 28 : Letter Writing

1. *Write a letter to your father requesting him to send rupees two thousand as you have to purchase a bicycle.*

25/2 Defence Enclave

Meerut –Dehradun Bye-pass

Meerut city

12 May, 202x

My dear father, You will be glad to know that I am quite well here and my studies are going well. I weak myself at Mathematics so I decided to take tuition for it but the tutor's coaching centre is two km away from my house. I have no means to travel this distance. I want to buy a bicycle so that I may go there within time.

Kindly send me R 2000 through RTGS. I shall wait. Please do the needful. Your's loving son

XYZ

2. *Write a letter to your friend to attend the marriage of your elder sister.*

52, Model Town

Jaipur

Dated : 5th June, 20__

Dear Aman

You will be glad to know that marriage of my sister Nikita will be held on 12th June.

You are cordially invited to attend the marriage. Pay me regards to dear uncle and dear aunt.

Your friend

Lalit

4. Your friend Priya who lives at 52-C Kashmiri Gate, New Delhi has invited you at her brother's marriage. Write a letter regretting your inability to attend because of your examination.

51 J.M. colony

New Delhi -32

5 May, 202x

Dear friend Priya,

Last Saturday, you invited me to attend your brother's marriage. I was sure to attend it but my examinations were to start just after Sunday. So I was unable to attend the function. I am sorry for it. Rest on meeting.

Yours best friend

XYZ

1. Write a letter to the Mayor of your city complaining about the poor lighting in your colony.

To,

The Mayor,

Meerut Nagar Nigam 25 September, 202x

Subject: Poor lighting supply in the colony

Sir, This is to bring to your kind notice the issue of poor lighting supply in our colony. There is hardly continuous power supply for more than two hours in our colony. At night electricity goes off for more than three hours daily. Due to this the residents of our colony are unable to have a good sleep. Students are also unable to continue their studies properly. We have already complained regarding it but no action has been taken yet. I would be grateful if you could solve this issue soon.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Xyz

2. Write a letter to the Principal requesting him/her to organise a camp for Cricket coaching.

To,

The Principal,

St. Francis School

Moradabad (UP) 8 October, 202x

Respected Sir,

I beg to state that we the cricket players of our school play cricket in the school field daily but there is no coach in our school who can sharpen our expertise of the sports and games.

So we request you to organise a camp for cricket coaching.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently

Xyz Class II

4. Write a letter to Vidyalaya Prakashan, Preet Vihar, Delhi-92 ordering some books.

To,

The Sales Manager,

M/S Vidyalaya Prakashan

Preet Vihar Delhi -92

Subject: Supply of some books

Sir, We shall be much obliged if you supply the following books within five days:

Name of the books

1. General English (Class III) by A.P. Tankan
2. General English (Class IV) by A.P. Tankan
3. General English (Class V) by A.P. Tankan
4. Vidyalaya Social Science by A.P. Tankan

Class VI, V, IV, III

Please take care while bundle of the books is packed securely and sent by courier.

Xyz

C-50, Dariyaganj

Delhi

Chapter - 29 : Message Writing

1. Message

Saturday, 18 March

Meenu, There was a call from Mini. She has left a message that she is out with her mom. She is not celebrating her birthday tomorrow and the party has been cancelled because her grandmother fell down and broke her bones. She is going through great pain in the hospital. Mr. Devendra wishes you a thousand blessings for her birthday.

Mini

3. Message

Dear Parents

I got a registered post from you. I kept it safely in your almirah. I have to go to my friend's birthday party before you reach home. I shall be back from the party next morning.

Mohit

Chapter - 30 : Dialogue Writing

• **Now, write a dialogue between:**

1. *a fox and a lamb*

Conversation (dialogue) between a fox and a lamb

Fox : How do you do, mr lamb?

Lamb : I am quite well friend fox.

Fox : Why are you making water dirty?

Lamb : The water is flowing from you to me.

Fox : Come to me, I shall tell you something interesting.

Lamb : No, mr fox, you will eat up me.

Fox : Come to me, I shall not eat you.

Lamb : No, I shall not come near you.

3. *a mother with child*

Mother : How are you?

Child : I am fine?

Mother : What would you like to take in breakfast?

Child : Poha and milk.

Mother : No, milk will not suit with poha.

Child : Then, what will suit with Poha?

Mother : It's tea

Child : O.K. mom

4. *a teacher and a student*

Teacher : What is your sweet name?

Student : It is Raman Gupta.

Teacher : Where do you live?

Student : At 50-B Ramnagar, Varanasi.

Teacher : What is your date of birth?
Student : It is 04.07.2018
Teacher : In which class do you want to take admission?
Student : In class VIth.
Teacher : What is your father?
Student : He is an engineer at Tata Steel Ltd.

5. a doctor and a patient

Doctor : What is your problem?
Patient : I have breathing problem.
Doctor : For how many days have you been suffering?
Patient : For a week.
Doctor : Do you smoke?
Patient : Yes, I do
Doctor : If you do not leave smoking, your disease could not be cured.
Patient : I leave it at once.
Doctor : You have T.B. take one tablet in the morning for one month.

Chapter - 1 : The Sentence and its Parts

A. Rearrange the words to make exclamatory sentences. Punctuate them :

- (a) What is a lovely house you have!
- (b) Help! The house is on the fire.
- (c) What a perfect painting that is!
- (d) How wonderful the day has been!
- (e) Hurrah! You have won the first prize.
- (f) Oh! That hurts.

B. Rewrite the following sentences by using question tags:

- (a) Tanya is busy cooking dinner, isn't she?
- (b) You will buy a new dress, won't you?
- (c) We will get extra time to complete the questions, won't we?
- (d) Tractors transport food grains from the village to the city, don't tractors?
- (e) The Prime Minister went to Japan, didn't the Prime Minister?

C. Identify the type of sentences:

- (a) Optative
- (b) Exclamatory
- (c) Imperative
- (d) Interrogative
- (e) Affirmative (Assertive)

D. Fill in the blanks with subject parts :

- (a) Walking
- (b) Solomon
- (c) They
- (d) Telling a lie
- (e) The hunter

E. Fill in the blanks with predicate parts :

- (a) are hard working
- (b) is an expert doctor
- (c) are hungry
- (d) to be a doctor
- (e) is a historical city

F. Answer the following questions :

- (a) The group of words which makes complete sense is called a Sentence.

Examples : Ram goes to school daily.

- (b) Kinds of sentences:

daily – day	beautiful – beauty
hilly – hill	obey – obedience
do – deed	punish – punishment
act – actor	free – freedom
stop – stoppage	high – height
rub – ribber	safe – safety

D. Identify the case of the bold words in the following sentences :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Nominative | (b) Nominative |
| (c) Vocative | (d) Nominative Absolute |
| (e) Possessive | (f) Nominative |
| (g) Complement of verb | (h) Objective |

E. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Nouns are the names of people, places, animals, things or quality (an abstract idea)
- (b) Kinds of Noun :
- Proper Noun
 - Common Noun
 - Abstract Noun
 - Collective Noun
 - Material Noun
- (c) Few Collective Nouns :
- Bundle
 - Band
 - Colony
 - Troop
 - Library
 - Warm
 - Crowd
 - Litter
 - Class
 - Bunch
- (d) Uncountable Nouns: The nouns which cannot be counted are called Uncountable Nouns.
Examples: Honesty, water, bravery, milk, oxygen, etc.
Countable Nouns: The nouns which can be counted are called countable nouns. Proper, common and collective nouns are countable nouns.
Examples: trees, computer, mobile, students etc.
- (e) The Noun Case:
The function of the noun is known as its case i.e the functions and relation of the noun is said to be the case of a noun; as Priya is a good dancer.
Here 'Priya' functions as a subject of the verb.
- (f) Objective Case (Accusative Case) : A noun or pronoun that is used as the object of the verb is said to be in the objective case.

- Interrogative Pronoun:
Example: 1. Who came here first?
2. Which is your class?
- Relative Pronoun:
Example: 1. I saw a mobile-set which was very costly.
2. He knows the boy who stole the watch.
- Reflexive Pronoun:
Example: 1. She sings her songs herself.
2. You prepare your tea yourselves.
- Emphatic Pronoun:
Example: 1. I myself did it.
2. She herself sang her song.
- Possessive Pronoun:
Example: 1. This book is mine
2. That hat is yours.
- Reciprocal Pronouns:
Example : The two cats quarreled with each other.

(c) Difference between Reflexive and Empatic Pronoun The main difference between a Reflexive and Empahic Pronoun is, if these words are used after verb, these are Reflexive Pronouns and if these words are used before verb or just after the subjects, those are Emphatic Pronouns.

Chapter - 4 : The Adjective and Its Kinds

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adjectives :

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| (a) sweet | (b) much | (c) many |
| (d) few | (e) what | (f) each |

B. Identify the adjectives in the following sentences and name its kinds :

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Each | : | Distributive Adjective |
| (b) single | : | Adjective of Number |
| (c) which, famous | : | Interrogative, Adjective of Quality |
| (d) these, sour | : | Demonstrative, Adjective of Quality |
| (e) some | : | Adjective of Quantity |
| (f) small | : | Adjective of Quality |

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable degree of Adjectives :

- (a) braver (b) clever (c) good
(d) biggest (e) largest

D. Correct the following sentences :

- (a) Asia is the largest continent in the world.
(b) Take this pill with a little milk.
(c) The Euro is stronger than American dollar.
(d) She is wiser than her brother.
(e) This pencil is costlier than that one.

E. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Words that qualify nouns are called Adjectives.

Example : Kuwait is a rich country.

- (b) Adjective of Quality: The Adjectives which describe the quality of a nouns (person or thing) are called Adjectives of Quality.

Example : The dog is black in colour.

• Adjective of Quantity: The Adjectives which describe the quantity of a noun (person or thing) are called Adjectives of Quantity.

Example : I have enough money to help you.

• Adjective of Number: The Adjectives which tells us about the number of person or things are called Adjectives of Number.

Example : Kalidas wrote many books.

• Interrogative Adjective: The Adjectives that help us to ask a question are called interrogative adjectives

Example : Whose box is this?

• Demonstrative Adjective: The Adjectives that helps us to point at people or things are called Demonstrative Adjectives.

Example : Those cows eat only green grass.

• Distributive Adjective : The Adjectives which show the distribution of person or things are called Distributive Adjectives.

Examples : Each boy was given a prize.

• Possessive Adjective: The Adjectives which show the possession of its noun are called Possessive Adjectives.

Example : His mobile set is in his pocket.

- (c) There are three degress of adjective – positive, comparative and superlative.

In the above sentences, the verb 'grumble' and 'flying' do not need any object complement their sense, so these are Intransitive Verbs.

- (d) **Strong Verbs:** The verbs which are formed by replacing the vowel of inside it. **Weak Verbs:** The verbs which are formed by adding 'd', 'ed', 't' at its end.

Exercise

- A. Fill in the blanks with infinitives of the verb given in brackets :**
- (a) to write (b) to give (c) to take
(d) to learn (e) to go (f) to see
- B. Join the following pair of sentences by using Infinitive 'to' :**
- (a) We shall go to Agra to see the Taj Mahal.
(b) My sister goes to temple to worship.
(c) She is going to the field to bring grass.
(d) I have no money to buy food.
(e) My son went to Pune to study.
- C. Fill in the blanks with Gerund of the verb given in the brackets:**
- (a) shouting (b) telling
(c) making mischiefs (d) walking
(e) staying
- D. Join the following pair of sentences by using Gerund.**
- (a) I am sure of standing first.
(b) After reading the book, my brother slept.
(c) My sister is fond of collecting stamps.
(d) Having finished the lesson the teacher went out.
(e) Hiring a rickshaw I wanted to go out.
- E. Identify the participle used in the following sentences:**
- (a) being (b) flying (c) taking
(d) tattered (e) having been failed
- F. Combine the following pair of sentences by using participles :**
- (a) Seeing the tiger the man ran away.
(b) Having written a letter, I posted it.
(c) The thief being hungry stole a piece of bread.
(d) Hearing the noise, I came out of the room.
(e) The climate being moderate, we went on a tour.
- G. Answer the following questions :**
- (a) The verb (1st form) having 'to' before it is called an infinitive.
Infinitive = to+ verb (1st form)

- (c) Maths is good to study.
- (d) Five thousand rupees is a large sum.
- (e) The council has chosen its president.
- (f) The wages of sin is death.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Verb is used with its subject according to its number and person.
- (b) Rules of Subject-Verb Concord:
 - Rule 1: When two or more singular subjects are joined by 'and', the verb will be plural as:
Tomato and potato are good vegetables.
 - Rule 2: When two or more singular subjects are joined by 'and' but refer to the same person or idea, the verb will be singular; as:
Rice and curry is delicious dish.
 - Rule 3: When two or more nouns are joined by or, either.... Or, neither....nor, the verb will be singular; as:
He or she is a doctor.
 - Rule 4: Each, every, neither, none, 'one of the' and everyone are followed by singular verbs; as:
None but I was in the class.
 - Rule5: When two or more than two subjects are joined by either....or, neither....nor, the verb will be according to the nearest subject; as:
Neither you nor he is to be selected for this post.

Chapter - 7 : The Adverb and Its Kinds

A. Fill in the blanks with proper Adverbs selecting from the brackets :

- (a) often (b) extremely (c) always
- (d) fairly (e) lately (f) quietly

B. Fill in the blanks with Comparative or Superlative Degree of the Adverb given in bracket :

- (a) fast (b) slow (c) lately
- (d) sooner (e) more beautiful (f) well

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) An Adverb is the word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
Example: The child slept soundly.

- (b) Kinds of Adverb:
- Adverbs of Manner
 - Adverbs of Place
 - Adverbs of Degree
 - Interrogative Adverbs
 - Adverbs of Time
 - Adverbs of Frequency
 - Adverbs of Reason
 - Relative Adverbs

(c) **Differentiate between Adverb and Adjective**

Adjective qualifies whereas an Adverb modifies.

Most of the Adjectives are comparable whereas adverbs like now, than, there etc. are not comparable.

Exercises

A. Put the adverbs in their proper place in the following sentences and rewrite them :

- (a) They will complete the novel soon.
- (b) She sings well.
- (c) Always help the poor.
- (d) I asked her not to go there.
- (e) She met me yesterday in the park.
- (f) My father often goes to temple.
- (g) Only Reena went to his school on Saturday.
- (h) I did my work carefully.

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Adverbs of manner:
 - It comes after the verb or after the object if there is one; as : She walks fast.
 - If the object has a preposition before it, we can use the adverb either after the object or before the preposition; as : I solved the paper carefully.
- (b) He will come here soon.
 - Today, I shall not go to office.
 - He is weak yet does a lot of work.
- (c) Adverbs of Time :
 - It can be placed at the beginning or at the end of a sentence; as:
I shall go soon.

- (a) learn (b) gave (c) will write
 (d) helped (e) go (f) obey
 (g) fly (h) shouted

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable verb form of Present/ Past/ Future Continuous Tense :

- (a) ran (b) reading (c) doing
 (d) was shaking (e) is jumping (f) preparing

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable verb forms of Present/ Past/ Future Perfect Tense :

- (a) had been playing (b) bought (c) had stopped
 (d) had stolen (e) sing (f) done

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Tense is that form of a verb that shows not only the time of action but also the state of it.

There are Three tenses:

- The Present Tense: Present time of happening of action.
- The Past Tense: Past time of happening of action.
- The Future Tense: Future time of happening of action.

- (b) Simple Past Tense (Past Indefinite Tense): This is used to describe an action that got over at a definite time in the past.

Usage:

- For an action that was completed in the past; as:
It took the test yesterday.
- For a completed action that happened in the past; as:
I studied French when I was a kid.
- To show a duration in the past; as:
Akbar ruled over India for a long time.

Past Continuous Tense: This is used to tell us about an action that was taking place at the time of speaking in the past.

Usage:

- To describe an unfinished action that was interrupted by another event or action; as:
She was behaving in a strange manner.
- To describe two actions that were happening at the time in the past; as:
While mother was cooking, I was watching TV.
- To describe the introductory scene for a story written in

the past tense; as:

The sun was shining brightly. The birds were chirping on the tree.

(c) The perfect Tenses :

1. Present Perfect Tense: This is used to tell about an action that started in the past, but just been completed.

Usage:

- To talk about unfinished actions or habits that started in the past and continue to the present; as:
He has worked in this office for ten years.
- To talk about an action performed in the past but has not finished yet; as:
I have taken many exams this month.
- To talk about an action that was completed in the very recent past; as:
The chief guest has arrived.

2. Past Perfect Tense : This is used to tell us about an action that was completed at some point of time in the past, before another action began.

Usage:

- To show two actions occurred in the past but one action was completed much before the other; as:
My uncle had sung hundred of songs before he finally got recognition.
- To denote an action completed before a given point of time; as:
I had finished my dinner 8 o' clock.

3. Future Perfect Tense: This is used to tell us about an action which will have been finished at the particular time in future:

Usage:

- To show the completion of an action before a specified point in the future; as:
I shall have done my work before my mother returns.
- To talk about an actions that will take place after a given time in the future; as:
By next year, Reena will have lived in Punjab for ten years.

Chapter - 11 : Articles

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles :

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| (a) An, a, the | (b) an | (c) a |
| (d) an | (e) the | (f) a |
| (g) the | (h) an | (i) the |
| (j) a | | |

B. Insert a, an and the where necessary :

- (a) It is a useful book.
- (b) It is the chair of President.
- (c) The sun is the head of the solar family.
- (d) Sita sang a sweet song.
- (e) He is stronger of two.
- (f) It is a one rupee note.
- (g) He is an hour late.
- (h) Prem is an honorary magistrate.

C. Correct the following sentences :

- (a) Milk is sold by litre.
- (b) Man is mortal.
- (c) The sun is the head of solar family.
- (d) Sachin Tendulkar plays cricket.
- (e) The Bay of Bengal is near Kolkata.
- (f) No news is bad news.
- (g) I have an umbrella.
- (h) She has an egg.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Articles demonstrates towards a particular person or thing.
Exaamples: She see a teacher
- (b) Kinds of Articles:
 - Indefinite Articles: These articles determine any particular person or thing. Indefinite Articles are 'A', 'An'.
 - Definite Articles: These articles determine some particular person or thing. 'The' is Definite Article.
- (d) Omission of 'A/An'
 - A/An is not used before any plural noun.
 - A/An is not used before any proper noun such as the names of countries, states, cities, days, months etc.
 - A/An is not used before uncountable nouns; as:

She has made good progress.

Omission of Article 'The':

- Generally, 'the' is not used before proper, abstract and material nouns; as:

Diamond is very costly.

- Some phrases are also used without article 'the'; as:
Man is mortal.
- 'The' is not used before superlative degree if it has any possessive pronouns; as:
Ravi is my best friend.
- 'The' is not used for historical buildings or institutions which are made by combining two or more nouns; as:
Vicotoria Park is in Meerut.
- 'The' is not used before the names of seasons; as:
We shall visit Shimla in summer.

(e) Use of 'A':

1. 'A' is used before singular countable nouns which start with a consonant sound.

Example: My uncle is a well known lawyer.

2. 'A' is used before the word which starts with a vowel but it sounds in consonant.

Example: We are the members of a union.

Use of 'An':

1. 'An' is used before the word which starts with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) sound.

Example: I am an honest person.

2. 'An' is used before the word beginning with a silent 'h'.

Example: Raja is an honorary president of his company.

Use of 'The':

1. Before common nouns Example: Let us go to the park.
2. 'An' is used before the word which has its first letter consonant but sounds like a vowel.

Example: She is an NCC cadet.

Chapter - 12 : Active and Passive Voice

A. Change the following into passive voice :

- (a) Good news are given to us by him.

- (b) By whom were you taught grammar last year?
- (c) The flooded channel will be tried to cross by me.
- (d) Food in the kitchen is being cooked by our mother.
- (e) Why was being spoken so loudly by you?
- (f) A letter was not being written by me.
- (g) Any decision had not been taken yet by the jury?
- (h) By whom will the work have been finished?
- (i) Has the Taj at Agra ever been seen by you?
- (j) By whom will you have been helped?

B. Change the following into passive voice :

- (a) May you be blessed with a son by God?
- (b) Would the mobile be repaired?
- (c) Their duty ought to be done.
- (d) Can a song be sung for me by her?
- (e) It might have been done so far.
- (f) Let the children be asked to keep silent.
- (g) You are asked to bring a cup of coffee for me.
- (h) You are requested to wait outside.

C. Change the following into Active voice :

- (a) Bring me a cup of coffee.
- (b) Do not do it.
- (c) Every one would like you.
- (d) Did I insult you?
- (e) They have trampled us.
- (f) The cat has killed the rat.
- (g) She is not helping me.
- (h) I teach him.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Active Voice: When the subject performs the action expressed by the verb, the sentence is said to be in the active voice.

Example: I write a letter.

Passive Voice: When the subject acted upon by the verb, the sentence is said to be in the passive voice.

Example: A letter is written by me.

- (b) Present Continuous: Subject (Object of the sentence) + is/am/are + being + 3rd form verb + by+ Object (Subject of the sentence)

Example:

Affirmative Sentences:

Active : She is singing songs.

Passive : Songs are being sung by her. Past

Continuous: Subject (Object of the sentence) + was/ were + being + 3rd form verb+ by+ Object (Subject of the sentence)

Affirmative Sentence:

Active : She was writing a letter

Passive : A letter was being written by her.

Future Continuous: No passive voice.

- (c) Rules for Passive Voice or Modal Verbs:

Rule 1: Object + Modal +be +IIIrd form of verb + by+ subject

Example: Active : We should obey our parents.

Passive : Our parents should be obeyed.

Chapter - 13 : Direct and Indirect Narration

A. Change into Indirect Narration :

- (a) Hari 'said' that he was in the park then.
- (b) My father told me that she sang a sweet song.
- (c) My servant said that he preferred mangoes to eat.
- (d) My teacher said that barking dogs seldom bite.
- (e) Priya asked Rahul if he was going to his home that day.
- (f) Mahima asked her which book she liked to read.
- (g) The rabbit asked the turtle if he could defeat him in race.
- (h) The man ordered his servant never to be late for the field.
- (i) The doctor advised the patient not to go to bad very late.
- (j) Gaurav proposed his friend that they should have a cup of tea.
- (k) They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- (l) She wished that God should grant him success.
- (m) The beggar prayed that God might bless him with a lot of money.
- (n) Mother wished her son that he might get success.

B. Change into Direct Narration :

- (a) Palak said to Rashi, "I am your pupil."
- (b) The teacher said to me, "Go there."
- (c) Roma said, "May God bless you".
- (d) They said, "Has he been teaching here since 2006?"

- (e) Madam said to him, "May she live long!"
- (f) Father said to his son, "Do not quarrel one another and do as I say?"
- (g) Rushmi said to her friend, "Where shall we go on picnic tomorrow?"
- (h) Prerna said, "Will she sing a song for me?"
- (i) The teacher said, "Delhi is the capital of India."
- (j) Prerna said, "I have a pair of shoes."

Chapter - 14 : Clauses

- A. Combine the following sentences by using Non clause:**
- (a) I do not know why she was making face at me.
 - (b) They told me yesterday how they crossed the tunnel.
 - (c) Do you know when she goes to gym?
 - (d) Everybody knows that non-veg is a rich food.
 - (e) Have you heard what she said .
 - (f) It is certain that mother will come today.
- B. Combine the following sentences by using Adjective clause :**
- (a) I have lost the watch which was very expensive.
 - (b) The police arrested the robbers who had looted a bank.
 - (c) I do not know why my friend was very sad yesterday.
 - (d) Is this the computer which you wanted to buy .
 - (e) We like girls who obey their parents.
 - (f) I bought a knife which was sharp?
- C. Combine the following sentences by using Adverb clause :**
- (a) Unless you cannot pass work hard.
 - (b) The students a sat down after the teacher took his seat.
 - (c) Although Uma is not arrogant she is rich.
 - (d) She was in fever as she could not go to school.
 - (e) Your son needs money so you should help him.
 - (f) The patient obeys the nature so he must recover.
- D. Complete the following with noun, adjective or adverb clauses :**
- (a) The apples are sweet that I bought yesterday.
 - (b) The movie started before we had reached the cinema.
 - (c) Are you talking about the girl who stood first in the school?
 - (d) As long as you stay here, I shall help you.

- (e) Does he know that India is in Asia?
- (f) The police want to know why did the robber not take money?
- (g) The robber made a mistake that is why he was caught.
- (h) Do you prefer coffee which is best in cold?
- (i) Run fast otherwise you will miss the train.
- (j) The patient had died before the doctor came.

E. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The group of words which forms part of a sentence with a subject and a finite verb is called a clause.
- (b) Principal Clause: A principal clause (also called a main clause, or an independent clause) has a finite verb with a subject and makes complete sense, i.e, it can stand on its own. Basically, it is a sentence in itself.

Example: The man who met me on the way is an artist.

The man is an artist (Principal Clause)

Sub-ordinate Clause: A sub-ordinate clause (also called a dependent clause) has a finite verb with a subject but does not make complete sense on its own. It can thus never be a sentence in itself and makes sense and makes sense only when attached to an appropriate principal clause.

Example: The man who met me on the way is an artist.

Who met me on the way (Sub-ordinate Clause)

- (c) Noun Clause: If the clause begins with that, what, why, how, where and when the clause will be noun clause. Clause which functions like a noun is called a Noun clause; as:

He does not know who is he

Adjective Clause: If the principal clause ends in some noun or pronoun the Adjective clause will be Adjective clause as it facts like an Adjective. Generally, the Adjective clause begins with who, were, when, how, which, that, whom.

‘Who’, ‘whom’ and ‘whose’ are used for persons, ‘which’ is used for animals and things while ‘that’ is used for persons, animals and things; as:

I have lost the watch which was very expensive.

Adverb Clause: Sub-ordinate clause which has subject and predicate is called an Adverb clause. It shows the reason, place, time, purpose, result, comparison and manner besides condition; as:

She was reading when I reached her home.

Chapter - 15 : Punctuation and use of Capital Letters

A. Punctuate the following by using necessary marks and capital letters :

- (a) “We are very poor child. What have we to offer in exchange?” the old woman said.
- (b) The old farmer said to his sons, “Do as I say and never quarrel one another. Go to the field.”
- (c) “Do you like to read books?” said my cousin, “I do not take interest in reading. I would like to visit hill stations like Almoraooty Shimla in India”. Said.
- (d) “Kerala is a very beautiful state of India.” I said to my friend. Mohit let us go to see it.” Mohit said,” I have to wait for a week because I have no time for this at present.”
- (e) We can either drink milk or use it for making tea, coffee and other drinks. Other milk products are pudding and curd.
- (f) Some are born great. Some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.
- (g) “What a fine ship is there struggling in the cruel waves!” cried Sunita.
- (h) Do you remember the day? Michael limbed the church, help the poor.
- (i) Always help the poor.
- (j) The door was opened, the things scattered, the boxes broken Nalin used May God give us.
- (k) Do you know where Amit lives?
- (l) Seema said, “What is the time? Is it time for me to go to school?”

Chapter - 21 : Descriptive Essay

• Write descriptive essays on these topics :

- (b) The first time I rode a bicycle. When I was twelve years old. I thought that I should also learn cycling. Boys and girls of my age come to my street riding bicycles. It inspired me for cycling. I said to my elder brother that I also wanted to ride a bicycle. My brother agreed and took me to the nearest park with a bicycle. My brother sat me on the seat of the bicycle and asked me to padal the bicycle but I was afraid and was not ready to obey him. He said that I would hold the bicycle by its carrier. You should not afraid at all. He held it by its carrier and sat me on its seat. He asked me to pedal it. I

gathered courage and pedaled the bicycle. I was succeeded to carry the bicycle for a short distance. Again he held it and I took it for some 100 metres. Third time my brother did the same but he left the bicycle as I started to pedal and I fell down. We repeated it for few times and at last I was succeeded to ride a bicycle independently and I was overjoyed.

4. The first time I saw snowfall.

During the winter-vacation me four friends made a programme to visit hills. We reached Shimla by train from New Delhi Railway Station in the month of January. We stayed in the Hotel Shalimar. Nextday we reached Manali by a taxi. It was extremely cold there. We stayed in a hotel for the night and nextday we came to know that there was snowfall in the Rohtang Pass. We started for the spot and in an hour we were at Rohtang. Tourists were walking on the snow. There was snow on the mountains and fields. We welcomed the first snowfall with love as it provides a lot of happiness and awesome feeling. We enjoyed walking on the snow. We all clad ourselves with gumboots and heavy woollen garments which we hired from the garments providers. We enjoyed hot coffee during our walking on the snow. The whole area was white due to snowfall. We took many photos and sent to our families and friends. Before 5 p.m. we returned to our hotel.

5. The worst day of your life:

One day I was going to my village with my father in a car. My father and I tied ourselves with carbelts. As we reached near Bhojpur sub-way near Modinagar on the Meerut-Delhi Expressway two cars coolided badly. Both the cars were badly smashed and passengers inside them were crying badly. Drivers of both the cars died at the spot and two women with their babies were badly injured. We stopped our car and reached the spot. A police van also reached there after ten minutes. We and policeman helped the victim to make free from the cars. They were taken to the nearest hospital and dead bodies of drivers were sent to the postmortem house of Ghaziabad. I was much shocked to see the horrible scene. It was the worst day of my life. We should drive carefully and obey the rules of the road.

Chapter - 22 : Report Writing

1. ***Write a Report for your school magazine describing a Cultural Fest held in your school in which various schools of your city took part.***

Cultural Fest

By Rakhi. Class VIIth

Lucknow, 16th September, 202x

A Cultural Fest was held in my school in the previous week on Friday. Various schools of my city took place in this fest. The chief guest was the ADM (Finance) of Lucknow district. The welcome speech given by the respected principal of the school following the lighting of the lamp. Many cultural programmes were held on the stage which showed different cultures of several states and areas of India. Dances, costumes languages etc were known to viewers. They play special were known to viewers. They play special role to make us united and co-opertive. Programmes including singing, dancing, poetry recitation, mimicry, mono act shows were performed in this fest.

2. ***Your school cricket team recently won the National Cricket Championship. Write a report addressed to the school principal to inform him/her how you prepared for the event and won it.***

The Principal

Date: 15th October, 202x

I am very happy and excited about our school. As today our school cricket team have won the National Cricket Championship. Last month I was honoured as a team captain. I was really excited for the match. Also I was very nervous for it our team players have given their best in the match and we were fully dedicated towards today's match. We all have practiced it till we have not felt satisfied and today this all tribute goes to our cricket coach. Mr. Joseph who really did hard work behind us and today we are the winner because of him as well as your support. The National trophy which we have got today we dedicate to you mam as well as coach sir.

Thank you Mam for your inspiration and for being our Principal of our school.

Chapter - 23 : Notice Writing

1. ***Your school is organize a Dance Competition on Teacher's Day. As the Head Boy, write a notice to inform students about the competition and how they can participate in it.***

Date: 25 August, 202x

Dance Competition

This is to inform all the students of Class VII that our school is going to organise a Dance Competition on 5th September (Teacher's Day) at 10 a.m.

The venue is our school. Students who desire to take part in the competition, please give their names to undersigned.

Mr. Verma (Physical Instructor)

3. ***You are Ram/ Rani of Carmel School, Shornpur. Write a notice to be put up on the school notice board regarding the upcoming Annual Day Celebration in your school.***

Date: 10 March, 202x

Annual Day Celebration

This is to inform all the students of the school that our school is going to celebrate the Annual Day Function on 25th March, 202x. The Function will start at 9 a.m.

The venue is our school. Students who are desirous to take part in various programmes and events, please give their names to the cultural programme organiser Mr. S.K. Das within two days.

Chapter - 24 : Newspaper Writing

1. ***You are Manan, a news reporter of the Times of India, Meerut. Write a report on the seminar held in the city Auditorium on the Conservation of the Tiger.***

Conservation of the Tiger

By Manan

Press Reporter: The Times of India

Meerut, 14 July: yesterday on 13/07/202x seminar was held in the city Auditorium on the conservation of the tiger. The main focus was on the efforts towards conservation of the tiger. For the conservation of tigers Government of India launched The project Tiger on November 1973. The project aims at ensuring a viable population of the Bengal tiger in its natural habitats, protecting it from extinction and preserving areas of biological importance as a natural heritage that represent the diversity of eco systems across the tiger's range in the country. Jim Corbett National Park is the first tiger Reserve of India. There are SD reserves today under the programme and about half are well managed. To save tigers, we need to scene forest and grassland habitats across Asia where they

live. We can save tigers by protect tigers and their habitat, build capacity in range states, reduce human tiger conflict, promote tiger. Friendly policies and monitor tiger numbers, population friends and threads to tigers and their habitats. In the end the DFO addressed the seminar.

3. *Suppose you are a press reporter. You have come to an accidents site to cover the news of a car accident in which three members report that you would like to file to your editor:*

Agra, August 18, 202x

Twenty-four people including a woman and a two-month baby were killed in a tragic road accident involving a truck and Tata Sumo at Najafgarh, a village 14km from here.

The ill-fated Tata Sumo was carrying a marriage party from Delhi to Mathura. The truck carrying industrial goods to NOIDA collided head-on with Tata Sumo killing twelve of them on the spot. The injured were immediately rushed to Dr, RML Hospital where eight succumbed to injuries.

The Police have registered a case against the truck driver and they are on a man hunt.

People gathered around the accident spot. Chief Minister of Delhi announced R 2 lac for dead people and R 50,000 for each injured.

Chapter - 25 : Application and Letters

1. To,
The Principal
Welfare cell
Mumbai
5 September, 202x

Respected sir, I myself Anil, a youngman came across the advertisement in international student magazine that you are looking for volunteers to help at a famous, international sporting event. I send my candidature for the same because I fulfil most of the qualification mentioned in your advertisement. I can work in Hindi, English and French. I have been a team leader for two years in an international NGO. So I want to become a volunteer.

Kindly consider over my candidature.

Your faithfully

XYZ

2. ***You want to attend a course in English and American Studies in an English-speaking country and you see this section in a college prospectus :***

To The Manager,
Allora Tourism Pvt. Ltd.
Agra (U.P.)
8 November, 202x

Subject: English Speaking Students for a local tourist office.

Respected Sir/ Madam

I read your advertisement in local English newspaper 'The Morning Time'. That you were looking for students of English to spend two mornings a week helping in the local tourist office.

At present I am pursuing my M.A. English in a local degree college of my city. I have good command over speaking writing English. I had been the students of history at graduation level and have a sound knowledge of historical to complete your search. Besides it have won several G.K. competition during my studies. I think my good G.K. level will also be helpful to make things clear to tourists. I am a soft spoken and skilful in solving the concern problems.

Yours faithfully

XYZ

Chapter - 26 : Comprehension

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

Passage -1

1. The purpose of these rules 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. Safe: unsafe disobey: obey
5. 'Rules of the Road'

Passage -2

1. Jane Austen is one of the most famous English novelists in the English literature.

2. She wrote plays, short stories and poems.
3. 1975
4. 16 December 1775
5. The English
6. Pride and Prejudice
7. 18 July, 1817

Passage - 3

1. Our real freedom is when a girl call go alone at night.
2. But one thing that is noted that in cities where the girls worn modern dresses are more likely to face the threat.
3. The Real Freedom
4. If every men treat women as their sister, this crime would go vanished.
5. Threat

Passage - 4

1. pressure
2. love
3. free
4. talking
5. tiredness

Passage - 5

1. Sir Edwin Lutyens built the Rashtrapati Bhawan.
2. The India Gate is situated in New Delhi.
3. Charless Lutyen, father of Sir Edwin Lutyens was in British army. He was also a good painter.
4. 26th January

Passage - 6

1. stems
2. all of the above
3. North and South America
4. Their flowers of cactus come out at night because they are pollinated by insects or small animals that come out at night. Insects and small animals carry pollen from one cactus to another.
5. Cacti do not have very large leaves because large leaves would allow the water to evaporate. When water evaporates, it changes from a liquid to a gas. When it becomes a gas, it is light enough to move through the air.

Chapter-1 : The Sentence, Kind And Interchange

A. Change these sentences as instructed:

- (a) Indian soldiers are not brave.
- (b) Please do not give me a five rupee note.
- (c) We must not work hard.
- (d) I shall not have been learning my lesson since 9 o' clock.
- (e) Tarun is happy with the change in syllabus.
- (f) He was eating food.
- (g) You can help me in lifting the box.
- (h) Has she cook food for us?
- (i) Is he playing in the field?
- (j) Can you take whatever you like?

B. Read the following sentences and write their types:

- (a) Interrogative (b) Imperative (c) Imperative
- (d) Negative (e) Optative (f) Negative

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) The group of words which makes complete sense is called a Sentence.

Each sentence begins with capital letter and ends in full stop (.) or mark of interrogation (?) or mark or exclamation (!):

Kinds of Sentences:

- Assertive Sentences or Declarative Sentences
- Interrogative Sentences
- Imperative Sentences
- Exclamatory Sentences
- Optative Sentences

- (b) Assertive Sentences (Statements): The sentences which state or declare something, are called Assertive Sentences or Declarative Sentences. These are two types:

(i) Affirmative Sentence: The assertive sentence which makes a positive sense or statement is called an affirmative sentence.

Example: I always get up early in the morning.

(ii) Negative Sentence: The assertive sentence which makes a negative sense or statement is called a negative sentence.

Example: I never get up early in the morning.

Interrogative Sentences: These are four types:

Example: Did you do your homework?

Imperative Sentences: The sentences in which we express a command, a request or a piece of advice.

Example: 1. Boys, stand up
2. Never steal.
3. Always speak the truth.

Exclamatory Sentences: The sentences in which we express sudden emotions and feelings. Such sentences begin with Huraah, Ah, Oh etc.

Example: What a miracle!

Optative Sentences: The sentences in which good or bad wishes, desire, thanks etc. are expressed are called optative sentences.

Example: May you live long!

Chapter - 2 : Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences

A. Identify these sentences as simple, compound or complex :

- (a) Compound (b) Complex (c) Compound
(d) Simple (e) Compound (f) Complex

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Simple Sentence: A sentence which has only one finite verb in it is called a Simple sentence. A simple sentence is also an independent clause.

Example: The chicken crossed the road.

- (b) Compound Sentences: A sentence which is formed by joining two or more principal or main clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction is called a compound sentence. Compound sentence may have more than two coordinate clauses.

Example: He went to see her but she wasn't there.

- (c) Complex Sentences: A sentence which has a main clause and at least one subordinate clause, is called a complex sentence. The subordinate clause can be a noun clause, an adjective clause or an adverb clause.

Example: The teacher scolded the students as they weren't prepared.

Chapter - 3 : The Noun and Its Kinds

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns :

- (a) Savitri (b) water (c) Ganga
(d) freedom (e) Truth (f) pit

B. Underline the nouns and write their kinds:

- (a) Iron, metal : Material, Common Noun
(b) Honesty, policy : Abstract, Common Noun
(c) Tea, Assam, scale : Material, Proper, Abstract Noun
(d) childhood : Abstract Noun
(e) Lucknow, capital, city, : Proper, Common Noun

C. Form the nouns from the following verbs:

Grief, reader, smoking, folder, writer, protection, movement, thought, life, stoppage.

D. Form of nouns from the following adjectives:

certainty, perfection, wisdom, freedom, purity, ability, business, height, shortage, frankness.

E. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Nouns: Noun are the names of people, places, animals, things or quality (an abstract idea)

Examples: Ram, cat, school, honesty.

Kinds of the Noun:

- Proper Noun
- Common Noun
- Collective Noun
- Abstract Noun
- Material Noun

- (b) Collective Noun: These are a collection of people, animal or things.

Example: I saw a flying flock of parrots.

Abstract Noun: The nouns which denotes an idea, quality or state, are called Abstract Nouns. These nouns are feelings so we cannot touch or see them.

Examples: I used to swim in my childhood.

- (c) Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Nouns which cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns such as: Abstract and Material Nouns while nouns which can be counted are called Countable nouns.

Chapter - 4 : The Pronoun and Its Kinds

A. Fill in the blanks with Relative Pronouns or Interrogative Pronouns:

- (a) where (b) who (c) what
(d) why (e) what (f) which

B. Fill in the blanks with Reflexive or Emphatic Pronouns :

- (a) herself (b) ourselves (c) yourself
(d) herself (e) themselves

C. Join two sentences of each pair with the help of a relative pronoun :

- (a) The finishing was done easily which was done by experts.
(b) We should be grateful to our teachers who taught us.
(c) The people are always happy who can handle problems.
(d) The music was turned down which was too loud.
(e) The button which was loose came off.

D. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Pronoun: The word which is used in place of a noun is called a Pronoun.

Example : He is a computer operator

Kinds of Pronoun:

- Personal Pronoun • Demonstrative Pronoun
- Interrogative Pronoun • Relative Pronoun
- Reflexive Pronoun • Emphatic Pronoun
- Indefinite Pronoun • Distributive Pronoun
- Reciprocal Pronoun • Possessive Pronoun

- (b) Interrogative Pronoun: The pronouns which are used to ask questions, are known as Interrogative Pronouns:

Example : 1. *Who* can help you?

2. *Which* is your school bag?

Indefinite Pronoun: The pronoun which refers to a person or thing not in a definite way, are called definite pronouns.

Example: *Some* of the students do not have bags.

Reciprocal Pronouns: The pronouns that are used to show that an action or a feeling is reciprocated.

Example: They took care of *each other*.

- (c) Reflexive Pronoun: The pronouns which is used in place of noun and itself is doing the work or subject and object, are called Reflexive Pronouns.

Example : She washed her clothes *herself*.

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

Example : I *myself* hurt to me.

The main difference between a Reflexive and Emphatic pronoun is, if these words are used after verb, these are Reflexive pronouns and if these words are used before verb or just after the subjects, those are Emphatic Pronouns.

- (d) Relative Pronoun: The pronouns which are used to show the relation with the nouns used in the sentence are called Relative Pronouns.

Relative pronouns are used as subject/ object and function of a conjunction also.

Example : 1. This is the girl *who* met me yesterday.

2. This is the girl *whom* I met yesterday.

- (e) Personal Pronoun: The pronouns which are used for a specific person, object or group of things are called Personal Pronouns.

Example : I, we etc.

Chapter - 5 : Modal Auxiliary Verbs

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals :

- (a) shall (b) can (c) would
(d) will (e) May (f) might
(g) must (h) shall

B. Pick out the transitive and intransitive verbs from the following sentences and write them in the space given below:

- | Transitive verb | Intransitive verb |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) | write |
| (b) helps | |
| (c) rings | |
| (d) | rose |
| (e) | plays |
| (f) Stole | |
| (g) | gone out |

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) The action done by a person or thing is called a verb.
- (b) Modal Auxiliaries:- These verb help main verbs to form the conjugation (i.e. to give the different forms of verb, as they vary according to number, person, tense etc.) of their

respective subjects in future tense.

Examples: can, must, may, would, will, shall etc.

(c) Kinds of Main Verb

1. Transitive verb: When a verb is used with its object is called the Transitive Verb.

Examples: She *gave* me a pencil.

2. Intransitive verb: When a verb is used without an object is called the Intransitive verb.

Examples: He *plays*.

(d) Primary Auxiliaries: These verbs are needed to help main verbs in the present and past tenses.

When a verb be, do and have is followed by the main, or the principal, verb, it is an auxiliary verb and when these verbs occurs alone in a sentence, it becomes the principal or the main verb.

Example: Priyanka is a wonderful artist. (be as main verb)

Chapter - 6 : The Non-finite forms of Verb

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of infinitive by using verb given in the brackets:

- (a) to complete (b) to collect (c) to be blamed
(d) to eat (e) to find (f) to walk

B. Join the pair of sentences by using Infinitive 'to' :

- (a) Heena was too weak to go out.
(b) The monkey is too clever to be caught.
(c) The patient is too weak to walk properly.
(d) We shall go to Delhi to see the India Gate.
(e) It is your duty to respect your elders.

C. Combined the following pair of sentences as directed:

- (a) I saw a flying bird.
(b) She found a torn purse.
(c) Having finished a novel I wrote its gist.
(d) The food having been cooked by mother.
(e) I bought an accidental car.
(f) The barking dog went away.

D. Rewrite the following sentences in the form of gerundial expression:

- (a) We were not allowed parking our car here.

- (b) Mother advised me taking rest.
- (c) She intends buying a computer set.
- (d) Loving poor is loving God.
- (e) I don't like standing on the road.

E. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Non-finites verbs are forms of verb which are not affected by the subject or do not change according to subject.

Kinds of Non-finite verb:

- The Infinitive
- The Participle
- The Gerund

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

Infinitive: to + verb (1st form)

Example: The children have come to see the exhibition.

The Participle: The verb which has qualities of a verb and adjective, is called a verbal adjective or participle.

Example: Boiled eggs are sold here.

The Gerund is the 'ing' form of a verb that functions as a noun.

Example: I love acting.

- (c) Comparison between the Infinitive and The Gerund

1. Both the infinitive and the gerund can function as nouns in a sentence. They are often interchangeable when they act as the subject or direct object of a verb.

Example: To win is everything (Infinitive)

Winning is everything (Gerund)

- (e) Present Participle: Verb with 'ing' without following any helping verb is called the Present Participle.

Example: He saw a child crying.

Past Participle: If the action is not going on now and it has been finished so this form of verb is called Past Participle.

Example: The cobbler mended my tattered shoes.

Perfect Participle: If the action is completed and the other action begins, the perfect participle is used. Generally perfect participle is used to make relation between two incidents or events.

Example: Having won the match, the team was overjoyed.

- Adjective of Number
 - Interrogative Adjective
 - Demonstrative Adjective
 - Distributive Adjective
 - Possessive Adjective
- (b) Adjective of Quality: The Adjective which describes the quality of a noun (person or thing) is called an Adjective of Quality.
 Example: Priya is an honest boy of my class.
- Adjective of Quantity: The Adjective which describes the quantity of a noun (person or thing) is called an Adjective of Quantity.
 Example: The patient needs a little rest.
- Adjective of Number: The Adjective which describes us about the number of person or things is called an Adjective of Number.
 Example: Seven days make a week.
- Interrogative Adjective: An adjective that helps us to ask a question about a noun is called an Interrogative Adjective.
 Example: Whose book is this?
- Demonstrative Adjective: An Adjective that helps us to point at people or things is called a Demonstrative Adjectives.
 Example: That computer is for you.
- Distributive Adjective: An Adjective which shows the distribution of person or thing is called Distributive Adjectives.
 Example: Each boy was intelligent.
- Possessive Adjective: An Adjective which shows the possession of its noun is called a Possessive Adjective.
 Example: His hair are black.
- (c) Degrees of Comparison: There are three degrees of adjective- Positive, Comparative and Superlative.
- (d) Attributive and Predicative use of Adjective:
1. If the adjective is used before its antecedent (noun) is called an attributive use of adjective; as: I have a costly watch.
 2. If the adjective is used after its antecedent (noun) is called predicative use of adjective; as: The animal is small.
- (e) There are three degress of adjective – positive, comparative and superlative.

Positive Degree: Positive degree is used when no comparison is made.

Example: Priyanka is a tall girl.

Comparative Degree: The comparative degree is used when two things or persons are compared.

Example: Priyanka is taller than Prakriti.

Superlative Degree: The superlative degree is used to compare more than two things or persons.

Example: Priyanka is the tallest girl in the class.

Chapter - 8 : The Adverb and Its Kinds

A. Pick out the adverbs from these sentences and name its kind :

- (a) quickly : Adverb of Manner
- (b) in : No Adverb
- (c) Tomorrow : Adverb of Time
- (d) always : Adverb of Frequency
- (e) only : Adverb of Manner
- (f) where : Relative Adverb

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverb:

- (a) quickly (b) faster (c) surely
- (d) lately (e) most

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Adverb: An adverb is the word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Kinds of Adverb:

- Simple Adverb
- Interrogative Adverb
- Relative Adverb

- (b) Simple Adverbs: Adverbs which modify the verb, adverb, adjective and adverbial phrase are called Simple Adverbs. The simple adverbs are classified as: fast, easily.

Interrogative Adverbs: An adverb which ask questions about state, manner, time, place and reason is called an Interrogative Adverb.

- Example:
1. Where does this road lead to?
 2. Why are you late today?

Relative Adverbs: The Adverb which is used to join two

clauses and their antecedents come before them, is called Relative Adverbs:

- Example: 1. This is the school where I was taught.
2. We could not understand how he bought such a big asset.

(c) Position of Adverbs

- Adverb of Manner
- Adverbs of Place
- Adverbs of time
- Adverbs of Frequency
- Adverbs of degree

- (d) much : He is much late today.
many : I have been to their house many times.
rarely : He goes to his village rarely.
rather : I would rather die than beg.
before : The patient had died before the doctor came.
ago : There was a prince in Patliputra long ago.
Late : She was late to school.

Chapter - 9 : Tenses

A. Do as instructed :

- (a) Priya had learnt her lesson.
- (b) Mehul will visit the Taj at Agra next month.
- (c) The principal delivered a speech.
- (d) The girl is running in the field.
- (e) Gauri has done this work for two weeks.
- (f) My maid had been cooking food for two hours.
- (g) The tea party has finished.
- (h) She calls me daily.

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

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) works | (b) went |
| (c) will come | (d) study |
| (e) buy | (f) has been teaching |
| (g) crying | (h) spoken |

C. Identify the tense of each of the following sentences :

- (a) Future Continuous

- (b) Future Indefinite
- (c) Present Indefinite
- (d) Present Indefinite
- (e) Present Perfect Continuous
- (f) Past Perfect Continuous
- (g) Present Indefinite
- (h) for half an hour.
- (i) Present Perfect Continuous

D. Answer the following questions:

- (a) There are three types of tenses:
 - The Present Tense : Present time of happening of action.
Example: The courier comes in the evening.
 - The Past Tense : Past time of happening of action.
Example: He gave me a pen.
 - The Future Tense : Future time of happening of action.
Example: She will go to school tomorrow.
- (b) Affirmative Sentences:
 - Sentence Structure: Subject+ has/have + been + verb 1st form+ ing + object + since/for + time
Example: Ravi's uncle has been living in this house since 1949.
 - Sentence Structure: Subject+ is/am/are + verb-1st form+ ing+ Object
Example: I am playing tennis.
 - Sentence Structures: Subject + verb-1st form ('s' or 'es') + object
Example: We eat food daily.
- (c) Simple Future Tense (Future Indefinite Tense): This is used to describe an action that will happen in future.
Usage:
 - To describe an action in future; as:
It will be a sunny day tomorrow.
 - To make a prediction or give a warning; as:
We shall defend her title later in the year.

Chapter - 10 : Prepositions with their Correct Use

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

- (a) to
- (b) by
- (c) since
- (d) on
- (e) at
- (f) beside
- (g) from
- (h) onto
- (i) for

- (j) around (k) to (l) from
(m) with (n) between (o) in

B. Choose the correct preposition and complete the following sentences :

- (a) at (b) in (c) at
(d) into (e) beside (f) of
(g) from (h) through (i) of
(j) over

C. Use of correct prepositions after each of these adjectives and verbs. Make sentences with them :

- common : Law is common to all.
wish : I wish to help you.
devoted : He devoted his life for God-worship
die : The patient died of Cholera.
Fathful : The dog is faithful to his master.
agree : She was agreed to my proposal
loyal : We should be loyal to our country
prevent : You can't prevent me from leaving.
protect : How we are protected at home?
differ : His ideas differ from those of his father.
obedient : Students are expected to be quiet and obedient in the classroom

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Preposition: A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other words in a sentence.

- Example: 1. Give the book *to* me.
2. I have read the chapter *on* modals.

- (b) Prepositions of Time: These prepositions are used to indicate the time of an action. The prepositions at, in, since, for during and on can be used as prepositions of time.

- Example: 1. They went *to* London in May.
2. We shall meet again *at* Holi

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

Examples: I put my book *on* the table.

Since/For: These prepositions are used for showing time.

Example : We have been liking her *since* birth
I am sorry *for* coming late

From: For separation

Example: The apple fell *from* the tree.

With: It is used with countable noun with which the action is done.

Example: I went to market *with* my father

Of/off: 'Of' is used to establish relation while 'off' is used to opposite of an.

Example: They are *off* duty now
I am fond *of* playing ludo

Chapter - 11 : Conjunctions with Their Use

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions :

- (a) when (b) where (c) lest
(d) that (e) till (f) than
(g) when (h) or

B. Combine each pair of sentences using suitable correlative conjunctions :

- (a) The journey was both so long and difficult as well.
(b) No sooner the doors of the store opened than the customers rushed in immediately.
(c) You can get a haircut today or next week.
(d) Priya can either choose a kitten or she can choose a dog.
(e) She wants both to be a dancer and singer.

C. Point out the subordinate and co-ordinate conjunctions in the following sentences :

- (a) and : Co-ordinate Conjunction
(b) but : Co-ordinate Conjunction
(c) so that : Subordinate Conjunction
(d) but : Co-ordinate Conjunction
(e) so, as : Subordinate Conjunction
(f) where : Subordinate Conjunction

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Conjunction: A conjunction is a word which is used to join two words, two phrases or two sentences together.

Kinds of Conjunction :

- Co-ordinating Conjunction
 - Subordinating Conjunction
 - Correlative Conjunction
- (b) Co-ordinating Conjunctions: The Conjunctions which are used to join two independent clauses are called co-ordinating Conjunctions.
- Example: and, but, or, for, so etc.
- Subordinating Conjunctions: The Conjunctions which join an independent clause with a dependent clause, are called Subordinating Conjunctions.
- Example: before, after, since, as, until etc.
- (c) Details of Subordinating Conjunctions:
- Time: Example: May hay while the sun shines.
 - Cause of reason: Example: She is weeping because her son has been lost.
 - Aim of purpose: Example: We drink water that we may live.
- Result: Example: The coffee is so hot that it cannot be drink.
- Manner: Example: The patient was talking as if he had no illness.
- Comparison: Example: She is as beautiful as her sister.
- (d) Adversative: Which connects two opposite statements; as :
He is rich but is not happy.
- Illative: Which connects two sentences one of which is inference or result of other; as:
He is weak, so he cannot stand properly

Chapter - 12 : Subject Verb Agreement

A. Correct the following sentences :

- (a) Measles is a dangerous disease.
- (b) Eight minutes is to be given to each participant to speak.
- (c) The committee has announced its decision.
- (d) The public are crazy about this star.
- (e) The news has shocked us.
- (f) The captain, as well as his players, has played well.

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

- (a) are (b) supports (c) has
(d) live (e) needs (f) compose

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Verb must agree with its subject in number and person.
(b) Rules of Subject-verb Concord :

Rule 1 : When two or more singular nouns or pronouns are joined by 'and', the verb will be plural; as:

Sita and Geeta are friends.

Rule 2 : When two or more singular subjects are joined by 'and', but refer to the same person or idea, the verb will be singular; as:

Bread and butter is my favourite breakfast.

Rule 3 : When two or more nouns are joined by or, either... or, neither...nor, the verb will be singular; as:

Either you or she has broken the glass.

Rule 4 : Each, every, neither, none , 'one of the' and everyone are followed by singular verbs: as:

Neither of us was able to control the situation.

Rule 5: When two or more than two subjects are joined by either...or, neither....nor, the verb will be according to the nearest subject; as:

Neither you nor he is to be selected for this post.

Chapter - 13 : Articles

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles :

- (a) the (b) a (c) the, a
(d) an (e) the (f) the

B. Insert articles wherever necessary and rewrite the sentences :

- (a) Mumbai is the Manchester of India.
(b) I heard news on TV.
(c) The boy was running after a bus.
(d) Please give me a one rupee coin.
(e) My father is an ex-serviceman.
(f) She came and sat on the sofa.

C. the, the, a, the, the, the, a, the, the, the

D. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Articles is a demonstrative adjectives or determiners.
Examples: a, an, the.

- (b) Where should we not use Articles?
1. Before proper nouns and plural common nouns, diseases, languages, seasons, festivals, food, games and phrases.
Example: Honesty is the best policy.
 2. Before material nouns; like: gold, wood, milk etc.
Example: Water is a colour less liquid.
 3. Before God, Heaven, Hell and Parliament
Example: God is great.

Chapter - 14 : Active and Passive Voice

A. Change the following into passive voice :

- (a) Is a sweet song being sung by her?
- (b) Had a novel been written by her?
- (c) My pen has been stolen.
- (d) By whom were you called at noon?
- (e) You may be helped by your father?
- (f) Novels and poems have been read by them.
- (g) A lot of money was given to him.
- (h) It will be done by me with firm determination.
- (i) Heat and light are give to us by the sun.
- (j) You are asked to switch on the light.
- (k) You are advised not to smoke.
- (l) You are requested to tell me the way to Jwala Nagar.
- (m) The customer was amazed by the prizes.
- (n) I was annoyed at his behaviour.
- (o) He is wanted to leave alone by the patient.
- (p) Our homework had to be finished by us.

B. Change the following into active voice :

- (a) The news surprised all.
- (b) You should prepare a cup of coffee.
- (c) The police must arrest the thieves.
- (d) The whole world like fruits.
- (e) All the students do not know him.
- (f) Somebody has damaged my scooty.
- (g) Vigilance has checked Alice.
- (h) Who helped you in this matter?

- (i) I did not read a book.
- (j) Is he learning the poem?

C. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Active Voice: When the subject performs the action expressed by the verb or subject is dominant, the sentence is said to be on the active voice.

Example: Ram writes a letter.

Passive Voice: When the subject is being acted upon by the verb or object is dominant, the sentence is said to be in the passive voice.

Example: A letter is written by Ram.

- (b) Present Continuous: Subject (Object of the sentence) + is/am/are + being +3rd form verb + by+ object (Subject of the sentence)

Past Perfect: Subject (Object of the sentence) + had been + +3rd form verb + by+ object (Subject of the sentence)

Rules for Passive voice of Imperative Sentences

Rule1 : For order/ command: You are ordered/ commanded+ to + sentence.

Example:	Active	:	Let me go.
	Passive	:	Let I be gone.

Chapter - 15 : Direct and Indirect Narration

A. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

- (a) The saint said that Man purposes and God disposes.
- (b) Ravi told Kanti that he had not told a lie.
- (c) You told me that Ravi was going to fair then.
- (d) Mamta that she had seen the Taj yet.
- (e) Kirti told Preeti that he had been living there since 2005.
- (f) Teacher said that I had gone to school the previous day.
- (g) The boy told his friend that the bird had been flying high in the air.
- (h) She told me that I had been doing an odd job.
- (i) He asked me if I got up early in the morning.
- (j) Why the child was crying I asked my wife.
- (l) Ankit father asked Ankit and study till dinner time.
- (m) The teacher ordered of the students to stop talking and do their work.

- (n) The saint said that Man is mortal.
- (o) The girl said that she had passed 8th class.

B. Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

- (a) The teacher asked the boy to note down what he had dictated.
- (b) The principal advised not to waste their time.
- (c) The girls proposed that they should go home.
- (d) The girl wished that she had been born with a millionaire.
- (e) The thief exclaimed with surprise that the night was very dark.
- (f) He said wished that I might live long me.
- (g) The person exclaimed with surprise that the deed was very fantastic, I had done.
- (h) The hunter exclaimed with sorrow that his hounds were out of sight.

C. Answer the following questions:

- (a) We express our statement in two forms: (i) Direct speech and (ii) Indirect speech.

- (b) Direct Speech: Direct speech are the exact words spoken by the speaker and it has put between inverted commas "..."

Indirect Speech: Indirect speech does not have "..."; and is expressed in own words of the speaker.

- (c) If the sentences of the Reported speech describe about some emotions or feelings and wishes 'reported verb' is changed to exclaimed/ exclaimed with sorrow for (Alas!), with joy for (Hurrah!), wished/ prayed/ cursed/ applauded for (Bravo!) and the sign of exclamation is omitted.

Example : The captain said, "Well done I friends.

The captain applauded that their friends had done well.

- (d) Change of Possessive Adjectives

My his/ her

Your My/ his/ her/ our/ their

Our Their

- (e) Present Continuous tense changes to past continuous tense
She said, 'He is playing the guitar'.

She said that he was playing the guitar.

Past Continuous changes to Past Perfect Continuous

Jimmy said, 'I was looking for my English book'.

Jimmy said that he had been looking for his English book.

- (f) Future Perfect changes to Future Perfect in the past
He said, 'The children will have had an enjoyable evening.'
He said that the children would have had an enjoyable evening.
Future Perfect Continuous changes to Future Perfect Continuous in the past
He said, 'The children will have been having an enjoyable evening'.
He said that the children would have been having an enjoyable evening.

Chapter - 16 : Transformation of Sentences

A. Change the following sentences as instructed :

- (a) I do not hate
- (b) Only Priya got the first prize.
- (c) I am not clever than him.
- (d) She does not tell a lie.
- (e) A blindman cannot see.
- (f) My cutter is sharper than yours.
- (g) The scene is very beautiful.
- (h) It is sad that we are ruined.
- (i) How naughty she is!
- (j) Hurrah! My sister has stood first.
- (k) He is so poor that he cannot buy a pair of shoes.
- (l) This hill is too steep to climb.

B. Change the following sentences as instructed:

- (a) He was absent so he was fined.
- (b) The sun rose and the fog disappeared.
- (c) Everybody laughed at her stupidity.
- (d) Seeing a lion. I fled away.
- (e) She has skirt which is of the leather.
- (f) Having been completed the project, he got money.
- (g) The patient will take rest because he is tired.
- (h) I shall call the police if you do not go away.
- (i) It was dark so we marched ahead.
- (j) Be alert and none will harm you.

Chapter - 17 : Synthesis of Sentences

A. Combine the following pair of sentences to make a simple sentence :

- (a) Having stolen the money he ran away.
- (b) Having been written the letters she posted them.
- (c) I got the pen for ten rupees.
- (d) Honesty being the best policy we should be honest.
- (e) The price of cars having been come down he thought of buying one.

B. Combine the following pair of sentences to make a complex sentence :

- (a) This is a fact that he has lost his watch.
- (b) Ravi is as intelligent as his sister.
- (c) Can you tell me why he is so happy?
- (d) Lucknow is not so big city as Delhi is.
- (e) I don't understand what she is saying.

C. Combine the following pair of sentences to make a compound sentence :

- (a) He was old so he could not walk.
- (b) Raman is not only dancer but also is an artist.
- (c) It was windy we went rafting.
- (d) I put the note in my pocket but it was not there.
- (e) You and I may be right we both can't be wrong.

D. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Synthesis means combining two or more simple sentences to make a new sentence. The new sentence can be simple, a complex or a compound sentence.
- (b) By using Noun clause: When one sentence is assertive/interrogative/ imperative and other is interrogative.

Example : Does he know? What does she do?

Does he know what she does? (Combined)

By using Adjective clause: When action of a person or thing is revealed in one sentence and something is said about the same noun in another sentence.

Example : This is the girl. She stole my watch

This is the girl who stole my watch (Combined)

By using Adverb clause: When the statements of two sentences show some contrast, comparison or relation of place,

reason, condition, time etc.

Example : I cooked food. I ate it

I ate food after I had cooked it. (Combined)

- (c) By using Cumulative Conjunction: For some action done by some subject or different actions done by different or same subject.

Example : I am reading a novel. She is reading a novel

I as well as he is reading a novel. (Combined)

By using Adversative Conjunction: It connects two opposites or contrast statements.

Example : Sanya is rich. She is sad.

Sanya is rich yet she is sad (Combined)

By using Alternative Conjunction: For choice or alternative.

Example: Sit down. Get out.

Sit down or get out. (Combined)

By using Relative Pronoun/ Adverb: For continuative actions:

Example : Riya is girl. She got first position.

Riya is girl who got first position. (Combined)

By using Illative Conjunction: For result due to first statement.

Example : He did not work hard. He failed.

He did not work hard so he failed. (Combined)

Chapter - 18 : Punctuation

A. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters and punctuation marks where necessary :

- (a) "How did you get here, son? Whose son are you?" The man asked.
- (b) What a work of art this is!
- (c) A good debator should be calm, collected and intelligent.
- (d) When I was in Delhi, I visited the Red Fort, India Gate and Raj Ghat.
- (e) Anil asked Priya, "Did your family visit the hills last summer?"
- (f) "What is the date of your exams?" Rohan asked Naina.
- (g) I will meet Priya my best friend.
- (h) Several citizens according to reporters have mysteriously disappeared from the capital.

- (i) She is a well dresses and self respecting person.
- (j) The mother said, “She sings beautiful. Does’nt she?”
- (k) Mrs. Seema said, “My son in law bought me a new dress.”
- (l) Reading makes a full man, speaking a ready man , writing an exact man.

Chapter - 20 : Phrasal Verb

A. Make suitable sentences with these phrasal verbs :

- (a) Please do not turn down my request.
- (b) I cannot take any extra week.
- (c) I am a pass out of Delhi University.
- (d) Do not rely on false friends.
- (e) They set off their journey before sunset.
- (f) He ran into debt last year.
- (g) I shall pay you back next week.
- (h) There is no need of snow off.

C. Answer the following questions :

(a) A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or preposition, or both.

(b) Phrasal verbs can be:

1. Intransitive: i.e. they have no object.

Example: They checked in two hours back.

He pulled through the crisis pretty well.

2. Transitive: i.e. They can have an object.

Example : When the door of the car is opened, it sets off an alarm.

We ran into them at the airport

Chapter - 25 : Letter to the Editor

A. Write letters to the Editor on the following topics :

Increase in pollution

H-210

Krishna Colony

Agra

The Editor

The Hindustan Times

Agra office

15 July 202x

Sir,

I wish to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities through the columns of your esteemed newspaper towards the problem of increasing pollution in the city. Day by day water pollution, air pollution, sound pollution etc are increasing. People throw garbage and polythenes in the river Yamuna. Many city channels of water pour a lot of dirty water in the river that is why the water of the river has become over polluted. Factories and dairies pollute the air, water and soil badly. Besides chemicals used in leather factories. Factories of other products sewars etc play a very bad role in making water and air polluted. Polluted water and air cause diseases in human beings and cattle. Kindly publish the letter in your paper so that increasing pollution may be controlled.

Chapter - 26 : Writing An E-mail

1. An online tutorial site asking them how you can join their programme :

From : hari.243@gmail.com

To : abc@mail.com

Date : 25 July 202x

Subject : Tutorial site asking them how you can join their Programme-

Dear Sir

I got your mail that you provide online classes for junior classes students throughout the country. I saw your demo and liked it. I want to know you provide your classes through Hindi medium or English medium. If you provide your classes in Hindi medium. I am ready to join your programmes. Kindly send me the process how can I join your programme. Beside it clear me about the fee –structure of the programme.

Regards

Hari

2. Do yourself.
3. Your friend telling her about a recent place that you visited:
From : ravi.321@gmail.com
To : xyz@mail.com
Date : 25 March, 202x

Subject : Telling my friend about a recent place that I Visited.

Dear Sir

How are you? I got your mail that you wanted to know about my recent visit to a place. I and my three classmates went to Mussoorie last Sunday. We stayed in a hote. Next morning we visited the important visiting points there. First of all me visited the company garden which was full of blooming flowers of various kinds. From there we reached the Kempty falls and bathed under it. The scene was very charming. We also enjoyed the hill food there. From there we visited the gun hill and Lal tibba and returned to our hotel and in the evening we visited the Bhootani market on the Mall Road.

It was full of tourists. All were enjoying the scene. From there we returned to our hotel and next morning we visited the other points of the hills.

Mussoorie is said to be the Queen of hills. Please let me know if you want to come with me. I am waiting for your reply.

Regards

Ravi

2. Do yourself.

Chapter - 27 : Report Writing

1. District Science Exhibition

By Ankit

Staff Reporter

I with my team went to see the District Science Exhibition held in the Ramlila Ground, Meerut in the month of December last year.

In this exhibition many scientific agricultural implements, machines etc were displayed. Main focus was given on solar energy plant, gobar gas plant, milk converting machines into various products, water purifying earthen equipments, solar lantern etc. we enjoyed tea, chat, food there. Many scientific models were displayed showing their good and bad effects in this exhibition.

Technicians and scientists were telling visitors about their experiments showing by various machines and apparatuses. Some methods were displayed which help in saving electricity. I liked it much.

2. Do yourself.

3. Elections in my school

By Rohan

Students of Class VIII

On 25th September, this year elections for the various posts like president, secretary, treasury president etc. were held. Every student cast his/ her vote for the election. One room was set up for election. Bullet-boxes were kept in the room. Four election officers helped the voters to cast their votes. Teachers assisted for the election. Voting went on upto 4 p.m. Most of the students took part in the election and cast their votes to choose the right candidate. After 4 o' clock the bullet-boxes were sealed and deposited in the strong-room in the school.

4. Do yourself.

Chapter - 29 Comprehension

- Read the following and answer the following questions:

Passage -1

1. India is the primarily a land of villages. Hence Gandhi Ji laid a great stress on rural upliftment, village economy and cottage industry.
2. Since independent schools, hospitals and parks are springing up in villages with good roads.
3. The government has started several projects to provide employment to villagers. Their traditional crafts are being encouraged by giving them incentives.
4. This will help in stopping the movement of the rural people to the cities. Life in Indian village is natural, chaste and simple. Nature is around you. Social relations in our villages are sincere and polite. Life here moves slow at but sure pace.
5. 'The village Upliftment'.

Passage -2

1. The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions, so that work done at that time is generally well done.
2. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him a fund of

energy that will be lost until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it.

3. Time before midnight is the sleep most refreshing.
4. After a sound night's rest, early next morning in good health and spirits for the labours of a new day.
5. 'Advantages of early rising'.

Passage -3

1. There are three main groups of oils: animal, vegetable and mineral oils.
2. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea which are the largest remaining animals in the world.
3. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down, either on board ship or on shore. It produces a great quantity of oil.
4. Enormous : of huge size
5. The livers of the cod and the halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut liver oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Passage -4

1. Gavaskar made his test debut in 1971 against the mighty West Indies.
2. Sunil Manohar Gavaskar was the first cricketer in the history of the game to score 10,000 runs with 30 centuries.
3. He represented India in four World Cup tournaments in 1975, 1983 and 1987.
4. He received many honours, the foremost being the Padma Bhushan in 1980. He was appointed the Sheriff of Mumbai in 1994.
5. He also authored many books on cricket. They are Sunny Days, Idols, Runs n' Ruins, and One Day Wonders. Presently, he is busy giving commentaries on cricket matches around the world.