

## THE PARTS OF SPEECH

We use words in order to express our thoughts. These words are divided into different classes or kinds according to the purpose for which they are used. The different kinds of words are called PARTS OF SPEECH. They are of eight kinds:-

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <b>Noun</b>      | 5. <b>Adverbs</b>      |
| 2. <b>Pronoun</b>   | 6. <b>Preposition</b>  |
| 3. <b>Adjective</b> | 7. <b>Conjunction</b>  |
| 4. <b>Verb</b>      | 8. <b>Interjection</b> |

i) **The Noun**: - A noun is the name of a person, place, animal or a thing.

Eg. man, India, basket.

ii) **The Pronoun**: - which is used instead of a noun in order to avoid its repetition.

Eg. I, we, they, you.

iii) **The Adjective**: - which adds something to the meaning of the noun. It qualifies the noun

by describing its quality or quantity.

Eg. good man, tall boy, long legs, huge ball.

iv) **The Verb**: - A verb is a word used to express an action or state.

Eg. Jack laughed, The bell rang, The tree fell, Kolkata is a big city.

v) **The Adverb**: - a word which modifies a verb or an adjective or another adverb.

Eg. Jack laughed loudly. The Tree fell suddenly, She is very proud.

vi) **The Preposition**: - A preposition denotes the relationship of a noun or a pronoun with the other objects in the sentence.

Eg. On, in, into, of, from, for, to

vii) **The Conjunction**: - which joins words or sentences.

Eg. 1) Jack fell down and broke his crown. 2) Two and three make five.

viii) **The Interjection**: - It expresses sudden feelings or emotions.

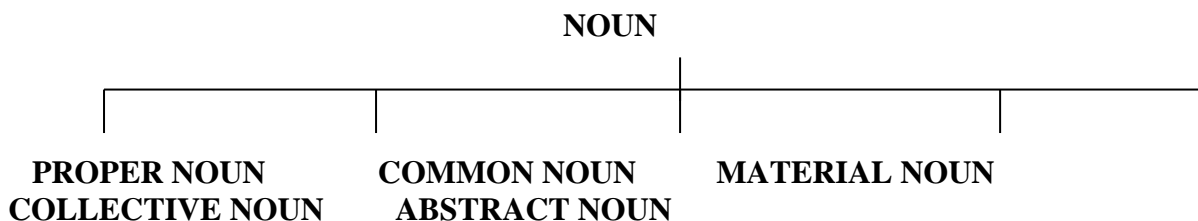
Eg. Oh!, Hi!, Hello!, Hush!.

### **THE NOUN**

Noun:

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, animal or thing. In short, all naming words are nouns.

Classification: - Nouns are classified into five kinds.



## English Grammar

1. **Proper noun**: - A proper noun is the name of any particular person ,place or a thing.

(‘Proper’ means own. Hence a proper name is a person’s own name.)

→ Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter at the beginning.

E.g. Asoka was a wise king.

Asoka : - proper noun

2. **Common noun**: - A common noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

E.g. Asoka was a great king.

King: - common noun

3. **Material noun**: - The raw material, which we use to produce something and make it into a finished product, is known as material noun.

E.g. This table is made of wood.

Wood: - material noun

4. **Collective noun**: - A collective noun is the name of a number (or collection) of persons or things taken together and spoken of as one whole; as –

An army ----- a collection of soldiers

A fleet ----- a collection of ships or vessels

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

Quality – goodness, kindness, whiteness.

Action – laughter, theft, movement.

State – childhood, boyhood, youth.

E.g. I remember the days of my childhood.

Childhood: - abstract noun

### THE PRONOUN

Definition: A word which is used instead of a noun is called a pronoun.

(Pronoun means for-a-noun)

**Classification**: - Pronouns are classified into five types. They are: -

1. Personal pronoun
2. Relative pronoun
3. Demonstrative pronoun
4. Reflexive pronoun
5. Interrogative pronoun

1. **Personal pronoun**: - The pronouns which stand for persons are called as personal pronouns.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronoun	Noun – number	Nominative	Possessive	Accusative
<b>First Person</b>	Singular	<b>I</b>	My, Mine	Me
	Plural	We	Our, Ours	Us
<b>Second Person</b>	Singular	You	You, Yours	You
	Plural	You	You, Yours	You
<b>Third Person</b>	Singular	He, She, It	His, Her, Hers, Its	Him, Her, It
	Plural	They	Their, Theirs	Them

**English Grammar**

2. **Relative pronoun:** - It is used to join two sentences in which the relation is shown to someone.

Relative pronouns are who, whose, what, that, which etc.,

E.g. The person who is standing next to the door is my sister.

3. **Demonstrative pronoun:** -

This, that, these and those are called Demonstrative pronouns

E.g. This belongs to me.

4. **Reflexive pronoun:** - The pronouns which are used to (reflect upon the subject itself. So, these pronouns are called as Reflexive pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns are myself, yourself, himself, itself etc.,

E.g. They hurt themselves.

5. **Interrogative pronoun:** - The pronouns which ask questions or which are used in question form are called as Interrogative pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, what etc.,

E.g. Whom do you want?

**THE NOUN**

**I. Identify the nouns and name their kinds: -**

1. The crowd was very big.

A. ....

2. Always speak the truth.

A. ....

3. We all love honesty.

A. ....

4. Our class consists of twenty pupils.

A. ....

5. The elephant has great strength.

A. ....

6. Solomon was famous for his wisdom.

A. ....

7. Cleanliness is next to Godliness.

A. ....

8. We saw a fleet of ships in the harbour.

A. ....

9. The class is studying Grammar.

A. ....

10. The Godavari overflows its banks every year.

A. ....

**English Grammar**

- 11. A committee of five was appointed.  
A. ....
- 12. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.  
A. ....
- 13. The soldiers were rewarded for their bravery.  
A. ....
- 14. Without health, there is no happiness.  
A. ....
- 15. He gave me a bunch of grapes.  
A. ....
- 16. I recognized your voice at once.  
A. ....
- 17. Our team is better than yours.  
A. ....
- 18. Never tell a lie.  
A. ....
- 19. Wisdom is better than strength.  
A. ....
- 20. He sets a high value on his time.  
A. ....
- 21. I believe in his innocence.  
A. ....
- 22. This room is thirty feet in length.  
A. ....
- 23. I often think of the happy days of my childhood.  
A. ....
- 24. The streets of some of the cities are noted for their crookedness.  
A. ....
- 25. What is your verdict, gentleman of jury?  
A. ....

**THE PRONOUN**

**I. Pick out the pronoun in the following sentences and name its kind:**

- 1. Alice was not a bit hurt, but she jumped upon her feet in a moment.  
A. ....
- 2. There were doors all around the hall but they were all locked.  
A. ....
- 3. Alice opened the door and found that it led into a small passage.  
A. ....
- 4. "I wish I hadn't cried so much," said Alice.  
A. ....
- 5. "You are not attending," said the mouse severely. "What are you thinking of?"  
A. ....
- 6. "Come back!" The caterpillar called after her. Alice turned and came back again.  
A. ....
- 7. Hari brought his book and laid it on the table.  
A. ....
- 8. Wasim has lost his dog and cannot find it.  
A. ....
- 9. Suresh always stands top in his class as he works hard.  
A. ....
- 10. Rama, you are a lazy boy.  
A. ....
- 11. The camel is a beast of burden. It is used to carry loads.  
A. ....
- 12. The female lion is called a lioness. She has no name.  
A. ....
- 13. The horse fell down and broke its leg.  
A. ....
- 14. Birds build their nests in trees.  
A. ....
- 15. If the thief is caught, he will be punished.  
A. ....

**English Grammar**

- 16. Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old, he will not depart from it.  
A. ....
- 17. And Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man."  
A. ....
- 18. We often deceive ourselves.  
A. ....
- 19. The prisoner hanged himself.  
A. ....
- 20. The pen that you gave me is a good one.  
A. ....
- 21. By whom was this book written?  
A. ....
- 22. Who did she say was the winner?  
A. ....
- 23. This is the book which you gave me yesterday.  
A. ....
- 24. These mangoes are not so ripe as the ones which I brought yesterday.  
A. ....
- 25. I hit myself against the wall.  
A. ....

**RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

**Relative Pronouns:**

The pronouns 'who, whom, whose, which that etc.' which join two sentences refer back to nouns going before them are called Relative pronouns.

The noun to which a Relative Pronoun refers or relates is called its 'antecedent'.

**Relative Pronoun:**

It is so called because it refers or relates to some noun going before it.

**FORMS OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

The relative Pronoun 'who' has different forms.

Who ----	Nominative
Whose ----	Possessive
Whom ----	Objective

**Who:**

As a rule, 'who' is used for persons only. It may refer to a singular or plural noun

Ex: A man who is honest is trusted.

## English Grammar

The man who is going there is my brother.

### **Whose:**

It is used when speaking of persons.

Ex: We met the woman whose child was hurt.

I saw a beggar whose leg was broken.

### **Whom:**

It is also used in speaking of persons.

Ex: This is the friend whom we met last week.

### **Which:**

It is used for animals and non-living things in general.

Ex: The cat which killed the rat belongs to her.

The book which I gave you is new.

‘Which’ has the same form of the Nominative, accusative and it has no Genitive case, but

‘whose’ is used as a substitute for ‘which’.

Ex: A triangle whose three sides are equal is called right angle triangle.

### **That:**

It is used for persons and things.

Ex: The cat killed the rat that ate the corn.

I have lost the watch that you gave me.

### **What:**

‘What’ refers to things only. It is used without an antecedent expressed, and is equivalent to ‘that which’ (or the thing which)

Ex: What has happened is not clear.

I say what I mean.

He failed in what he attempted.

## **EXAMPLES**

### **WHO**

1. There is a man standing at the bus stop. He is my uncle.  
The man who is standing at the bus stop is my uncle.
2. A blind orphan girl was adopted by a rich couple. She is very lucky.  
A blind orphan girl who was adopted by a rich couple is very lucky.
3. A girl is carrying the tray. She is my sister.  
The girl who is carrying the tray is my sister.

### **WHOM**

1. Here is the man. I met him yesterday.  
Here is the man whom I met yesterday.
2. This is my cousin. I am speaking of him.  
This is my cousin whom I am speaking of.
3. There is a boy. I scolded him.

**WHOSE**

1. We saw a beggar. His leg was broken.  
We saw a beggar whose leg was broken.
2. We met Rama. His eyes were blue.  
We met Rama whose eyes were blue.
3. He is a poet. His works are widely known.  
He is a poet whose works are widely known.

**THAT**

‘That’ is used only in defining clauses, i.e., restrict, limit or defining the antecedent.

1. He declared his innocence.  
He declared that he is innocent.
2. A rolling stone gathers no mass.  
A stone that is rolling gathers no mass.
3. He built this house.  
This is the house that he built.

**WHICH**

1. I bought a horse recently. It is an Arab.  
The horse, which I bought recently, is an Arab.
2. The moment is lost. It is lost forever.  
The moment, which is lost, is lost forever.
3. I heard a song. It pleased me.  
I heard a song, which pleased me.

**EXERCISE**

**Pick out the Pronoun from the following and name its kind:**

1. An old man is standing near the gate. He is my uncle.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
2. A tall boy is running there. He is my friend.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
3. This is the juggler. We saw him last month.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
4. A blind man needs help.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
5. I saw a girl in the park. Her eyes were red.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
6. The criminal used a sharp knife. It was found.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
7. I went to an office. It was very big.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

8. A man hit me yesterday. He was mad.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. A nurse is a woman. She looks after the sick people.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. I met a man at that gate. He was an old soldier.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. I heard a song. It pleased me.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. The captain praised Pathan. Pathan's bowling was very good.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. A man stole your horse. I can recognize him.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. He found the lost scooter.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. She hoped to win the first prize.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Thorpe is a fine swimmer. He has much fun in the water.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. These are the boys. I wanted to meet them.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Honest people are trusted.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Hari spoke to a soldier. The soldier's arm was in a sling.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. He said he saw me yesterday. It is a lie.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

21. The bicycle is a new one. Ravi rode it.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

22. He is a police officer. He controls the traffic.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

23. The boy has hurt his leg. He fell off his cycle.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**English Grammar**

24. We were talking about a person yesterday. He is walking along the road.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
25. I saw a boy in the hotel. His hair was long.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
26. He is a well-known man. His generosity is the talk of the town.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
27. A man dashed you. He is my brother.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
28. We all despise a cowardly boy. He is one.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
29. The earth is round and we can prove it.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
30. Some people live in glass houses. They should not throw stones at others.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
31. Some people always expect the worst to happen. They are pessimists.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
32. One person will send the first best answer. He will be given a free T.V. set.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
33. John is our servant. He died last night.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
34. He is Gopi. His behaviour is praised by all.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
35. He is a man. His reputation is bad.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
36. This is a black horse. It won the race.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
37. I know a man. He can solve your problem.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
38. You called a person. He is not a trustworthy person.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
39. There is a dog in my house. Its barking gives me headache.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

40. You bought a T.V. It is not functioning well.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

### **THE ADJECTIVE**

**Definition:** A noun merely names a thing and it is often necessary to use some other word along with a noun to add something to its meaning. Such a word is called an Adjective. It qualifies a noun or pronoun or adds meaning to the them.

- E.g.
1. There are five red cows over there.
  2. Those good cows give us milk.
  3. That big strong man is a soldier.

### **EXERCISE**

Underline the **adjectives** in the following sentences:

1. The ship sustained heavy damage.
2. I called him several times.
3. Every dog has its day.
4. A live ass is better than a dead lion.
5. Every man has his duties.
6. Say the same thing twice.
7. Several persons were present at that time.
8. He is a man of few words.
9. Neither party is quite in the right.
10. What time is it now?
11. Which pen do you prefer?
12. The way was long, the wind was cold.
13. He comes here everyday.
14. I have not seen him for several days.
15. There should not be much talk and less work.
16. Abdul won the second prize.
17. The child fell down from a great height.
18. He was absent last week.
19. He had a glorious death.
20. A small leak may sink a great ship.
21. Good wine needs no bush.

## English Grammar

22. I like the little peddler who has a crooked nose.
23. King Francis was a great king.
24. My uncle lives in the next house.
25. A cross child is not liked by anyone.

### FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful

We use the positive form of the adjective to show that two things or two people are the same in some respect. We use it with “as..... as”.  
E.g. Misha is as tall as Radha.

We use the comparative form of the adjective to show that two things or two people are different from each other in some respect. We use it with “than”.  
E.g. Misha is taller than Radha.

We use the superlative form of the adjective to compare more than two things or people in some respect. We use it with “The”.  
E.g. Misha is the tallest of all.

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given adjectives. (Positive, comparative, superlative)**

1. The whale is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world. (heavy)
2. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ than my aunt. (thin)
3. The Nile is the \_\_\_\_\_ river in Africa. (long)
4. I think Harry is \_\_\_\_\_ as Bill. (dirty)
5. He is a Negro and is \_\_\_\_\_ as coal. (black)
6. This exercise is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all exercises. (easy)
7. Hari is a \_\_\_\_\_ singer \_\_\_\_\_ David. (good)
8. Do you think Mumbai is \_\_\_\_\_ than Calcutta? (big)
9. Misha ate \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ Lila did. (little)
10. Our class room is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all other rooms in the school. (large)
11. There were \_\_\_\_\_ people in the garden than in the house. (many)
12. Jenny was feeling sick, so she ate \_\_\_\_\_ of every one at the party. (little)
13. Silver is as \_\_\_\_\_ gold. (light)
14. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the two. (tall)



## English Grammar

**Pick out the verbs in the following sentences and say in each case whether the verb is Transitive or Intransitive. Where the verb is Transitive, name its object:**

1. Satish opened the door.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. She made a doll.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Mohan saw a snake.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The boy laughed.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The water is boiling.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

6. An old beggar stood by the gate.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The sun sets in the west.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The fire burns dimly.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The fire burnt the house.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. He met a beggar-maid.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The train started immediately.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

12. The horse fell into the water.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

13. He seems innocent.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

14. She became sad.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

15. She looks guilty.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

16. The driver stopped the train.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

## English Grammar

17. The train stopped suddenly.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

18. The sky grew dark.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

19. The little girl hurt her finger.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

20. He dropped the ring into the well.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

21. I found her weeping.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

22. We waited patiently at the station.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

23. She cut her hand with a knife.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

24. The sky looks threatening.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

25. The cat jumped on the bed.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **THE ADVERB**

**Definition:** An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of the verb, an adjective or another adverb.

- E.g.
1. He came yesterday.
  2. The man stood here.
  3. That's very good.
  4. Govind reads quite clearly.

## **EXERCISE**

**Underline the adverb in the following sentences:**

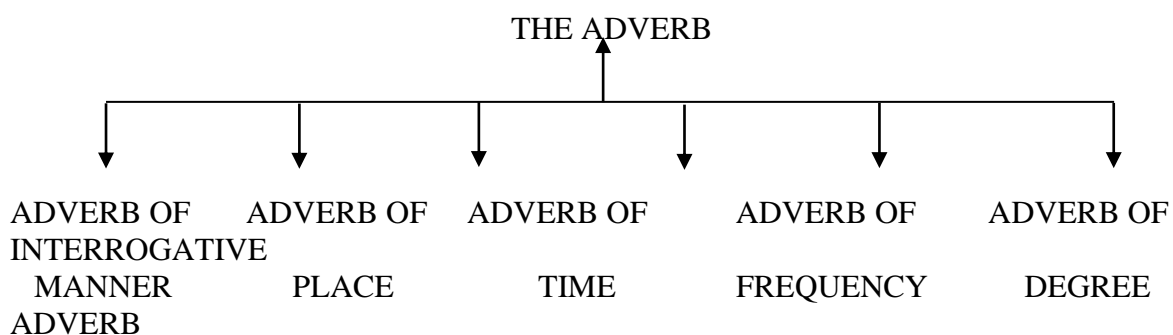
1. How did you enter the house?
2. She often goes to Ram's house.
3. He died peacefully.
4. Gopal is going down.
5. The servant works very slowly.
6. The sea is calm today.
7. She knows the day when Rama returns.

## English Grammar

8. She knew how the boy broke his leg.
9. He will certainly come today.
10. She does not sell flowers here.
11. I helped him twice.
12. They can meet daily.
13. Do it now.
14. Yes, I think so.
15. He is undoubtedly great.
16. Govind reads clearly.
17. He is well matched.
18. They should handle glasses carefully.
19. He did it just for a joke.
20. Did you try enough?
21. The Sikhs fought bravely.
22. My uncle lives abroad.
23. Listen to me carefully.
24. He does his work happily.
25. He finished his work yesterday.

### KINDS OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are six in number.



1. **Adverb of Manner:** It shows how the action is done. It shows the quality or manner in which an action is done.

- E.g.
1. Mohan acted wisely.
  2. She ran fast.
  3. The boy rowed well.

2. **Adverb of Place:** It shows the place where the action is done.

- E.g.
1. The boys are waiting outside.
  2. We looked for her every where.

## English Grammar

3. Hither and thither the children ran.

**3. Adverb of Time:** It denotes the time when the action is done.

- E.g. 1. Twice the boy struck him.  
2. We often talk to ourselves.  
3. He seldom comes here.  
4. She visited us once.

**4. Adverb of Frequency:** It shows how often the action is done.

- E.g. 1. The postman called again.  
2. I have told you twice.  
3. I have not seen him once.

**5. Adverb of Degree:** It shows how much or in what degree or to what extent the action is done.

- E.g. 1. He was very tired.  
2. He was somewhat pleased.  
3. I am fully prepared.

**6. Interrogative Adverb:** These adverbs are used for asking questions.

- E.g. 1. When did he come?  
2. Where did he go?  
3. How are you today?

**Pick out the adverbs from the following sentences and name their kind:**

E.g. 1. Walk forward and then walk back slowly.

Forward – Adverb of place, slowly – Adverb of manner.

1. She was dressed all in black.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Yesterday she wrote the exercise neatly.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The sun shines every where.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The smoke rises upward.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Today you have not done your lessons well.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

6. He never comes home late.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

7. I sometimes work very hard.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The servant has gone downstairs.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. He cannot spell these words correctly.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The king treated the queen very cruelly.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

11. She is somewhat better today.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Your watch is not quite right.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

13. She came here late today; tell her to come early tomorrow.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

14. The old woman opened the door of the cage and the bird flew out.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

15. The door opened slowly and the queen walked in.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

16. All the children shouted suddenly, "The mother is here".

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

17. I hope you will be soon well.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

18. He seldom comes here.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

19. He is old enough to know better.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Once or twice we have met alone.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

21. Do not walk so fast.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

22. His health is worse than before.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

23. He is too shy.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

24. The railway station is far off.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

25. Where have you been all these days?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **THE PREPOSITION**

Definition: A Preposition is a word used before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word in the sentence.

- E.g.
1. The man shot at the tiger.
  2. I bought a horse from him.
  3. What is this for?

Some of the prepositions are at, by, for, from, in, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with, above, across, under, over, between, beyond, according to, on account of, in front of, in favour of, on behalf of, in order to, in place of, with reference to, owing to, instead of, etc.,

**Underline the *prepositions* in the following sentences :**

1. Tom agreed with me on that point.
2. She did not agree to my proposal.
3. He acted upon my advice.
4. He is addicted to smoking.
5. He was ashamed of his conduct.
6. I am not afraid of death.
7. Harry is very fond of reading novels.
8. She was very kind to us all.
9. I prefer riding to walking.
10. Be careful about your health.
11. You must take care of your health.
12. The teacher was angry with me for my misconduct.
13. He died of fever.
14. He is proud of his wealth.
15. Ali begged for mercy from the king.
16. The teacher was displeased with me.
17. Sita was born of rich parents.
18. She takes delight in swimming.

## English Grammar

19. I was then busy with my lessons.
20. We were astonished at her rudeness.
21. We all wondered at her success.
22. The people were alarmed at this news.
23. The dog is ever faithful to his master.
24. He is ill with fever.
25. The boy jumped for joy.
26. My book is different from Harry's.
27. Please excuse me for coming late.
28. The basket is full of flowers.
29. Fill the bottle with hot water.
30. He invited me to dinner.
31. She prays to God daily.
32. He quarreled with me over this point.
33. He is tired of this work.
34. I am satisfied with your statement.
35. He warned me of the danger.
36. He is ignorant of the facts.
37. The accused was charged with murder.
38. He has no pity for poor labourers.
39. Have pity on us.
40. He prevented me from going there.
41. He was rewarded with a medal.
42. She was very anxious about her son's health.
43. We laughed at her dress.
44. Who rules over England?
45. It is a pleasure to deal with him.
46. At last fortune smiled on him.
47. He is now free from cares.
48. We arrived in Bombay at noon.
49. We arrived at the station just in time.
50. He introduced me to his uncle.

### Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. He was born \_\_\_\_\_ rich parents.
2. She begged \_\_\_\_\_ help.
3. We believe \_\_\_\_\_ God.
4. The cat sprang \_\_\_\_\_ the mouse.
5. He was killed \_\_\_\_\_ a robber.

## English Grammar

6. Corbett was shocked to see the change \_\_\_\_\_ Chamari.
7. Radium is a cure \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.
8. He journeyed all \_\_\_\_\_ India.
9. They helped me \_\_\_\_\_ doing the work.
10. I tried to know more \_\_\_\_\_ the boys.
11. A computer acts \_\_\_\_\_ information.
12. I was \_\_\_\_\_ you at La Force.
13. She broke \_\_\_\_\_ tears.
14. What are you aiming \_\_\_\_\_?
15. Try to cope \_\_\_\_\_ the situation.
16. We have been staying in this house \_\_\_\_\_ 1985.
17. The passenger was hit \_\_\_\_\_ a stone \_\_\_\_\_ his head.
18. She tore the paper \_\_\_\_\_ pieces.
19. We don't go \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.
20. Children are fond \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates.
21. Wait \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ the bus-stop.
22. Most children remain \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ six \_\_\_\_\_ sixteen ears.
23. We walked \_\_\_\_\_ the main street from our house.
24. The van dashed \_\_\_\_\_ the lamp-post.
25. There is no use \_\_\_\_\_ arguing \_\_\_\_\_ him.
26. Chess is a good game \_\_\_\_\_ children.
28. The officer got angry \_\_\_\_\_ the typist.
29. I caught the thief \_\_\_\_\_ the collar.
30. My brother writes articles \_\_\_\_\_ dailies.
31. Our car broke \_\_\_\_\_ on the way \_\_\_\_\_ Bangalore.
32. How did you come \_\_\_\_\_ Ravi?
33. The Chief Minister ruled \_\_\_\_\_ the scheme.
34. The factory was forced to lay \_\_\_\_\_ some workers due to heavy losses.
35. Winter has set \_\_\_\_\_ early this year.
36. Cheap cloth wears \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
37. Mr. Rao stood \_\_\_\_\_ us through thick and thin.
38. He started \_\_\_\_\_ six \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
39. There is no exception \_\_\_\_\_ the rule.
40. They went home \_\_\_\_\_ train.

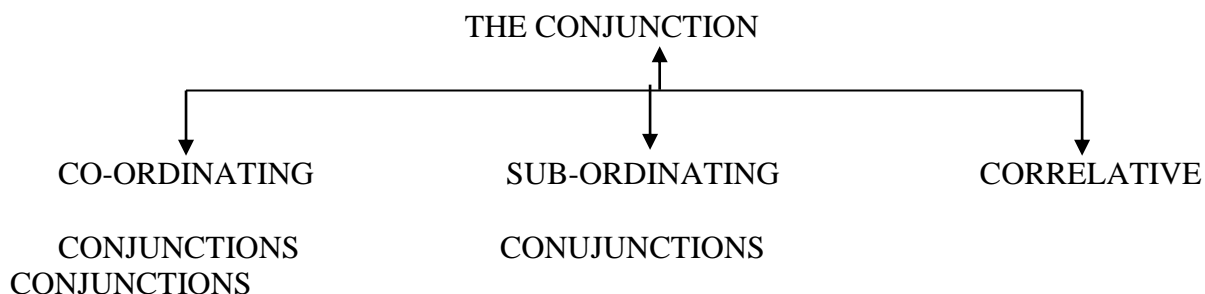
## English Grammar

41. I have sent \_\_\_\_\_ our doctor.
42. The court ordered that the property must be divided equally \_\_\_\_\_ the four brothers.
43. This flower is different \_\_\_\_\_ that flower.
44. The girl is going to school \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
45. Sugar dissolves \_\_\_\_\_ water.
46. \_\_\_\_\_ English, he knows Telugu.
47. Look \_\_\_\_\_ the picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
48. I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea.
49. The employees called \_\_\_\_\_ the strike.
50. She has been suffering \_\_\_\_\_ fever \_\_\_\_\_ Monday last.

### THE CONJUNCTION

**Definition:** A Conjunction is a word used to join sentences and words.

**Classification:** Conjunctions are classified into three types.



**1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions:** They join parts of a sentence that are of the equal order or rank.

The chief co-ordinating conjunctions are : - and, or, nor, but, for, also, either – or, neither – or.

**2. Subordinating Conjunctions :** They join noun clauses, adjective clauses and adverb clauses to other part of a complex sentence.

The following are some of the most important subordinating conjunctions: - when, while, before, till, until, after, since, where, whether, whence, because, that, lest, if, unless, though, as, than.

**3. Correlative Conjunctions:** Some conjunctions are used in pairs as:

Either – or ..... Either take it or leave it.

Neither – or ..... It is neither useful nor ornamental

Both – and ..... We both love him and honour him.

Whether – or ..... I don't care whether you go or stay

Not only – but also ..... Not only is he foolish but also obstinate.

Such Conjunctions which are used in pairs are called as Correlative conjunctions.

**Fill in the blanks with a suitable conjunction:**

1. Get out ..... I will kick you out.

## English Grammar

2. He does not study well ..... he will fail.
3. He is a millionaire ..... he is greedy.
4. Run faster ..... you will lose the race.
5. He has lost the purse ..... he is sad.
6. He played very well ..... he lost the game.
7. I went to the shop ..... bought a pen.
8. He disobeyed the prohibitory order ..... he was arrested.
9. He knew English ..... he always spoke in the parliament in Hindi.
10. Our forests should not be destroyed ..... they help to bring rain.
11. He will help you ..... you go to him.
12. The child did not stop crying ..... it got a toy.
13. We shall sleep inside ..... it is cold outside.
14. I could not come ..... I had some urgent work.
15. Go away from here ..... the officer comes.
16. The film had started ..... before we got in.
17. .... he is old his vision is good.
18. The accident happened ..... the train was crossing the bridge.
19. He was married ..... he was fourteen.
20. .... they heard the bell they ran to the classes.
21. Our house is neither small ..... large.
22. The dacoits ..... robbed the travellers but also shot two of them.
23. It is ..... very hot nor very cold in winter in Hyderabad.
24. We could not know ..... the rumour is true or false.
25. .... Rama and his brother had their education abroad.
26. No sooner did the crowd see the police ..... they started running in all directions.
27. He not only lost the election ..... lost the deposit.
28. I can't tell you now whether I will be able to come ..... not.
29. Both Sunil ..... his brother have got bikes.
30. The questions were so easy ..... all the students finished the paper half an hour before the bell.
31. You are tired ..... you are working.
32. Two ..... two make four.
33. She is pretty ..... her sister is ugly.
34. Trust in God ..... do the right.

### THE INTERJECTION

Definition: An Interjection is a word that expresses some sudden feeling or emotion. Such words are Hello!, Alas!, Hurrah!, Ah! Etc., are called Interjections.

Interjections may express: -

1. Joy as – Hurrah!, huzza!
2. Grief as – Alas!
3. Surprise as – Ha!, What!
4. Applause as – Bravo!

- E.g.
1. Hello! What are you doing there?
  2. Alas! He is dead.
  3. Hurrah! We have won the game.
  4. Ah! Have they gone?

**Identify the parts of speech for the underlined words.**

1. We eagerly waited for the new movie.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. I have never seen such a wonderful sight in my life.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The beautiful woman cried softly.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. The bearded man quietly slipped away.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. The room was filled with strong stench of smoke. He carefully looked at every face.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. He grasped the bottle firmly and opened with his strong hands.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. When the door finally opened, I felt a gentle pat on my shoulder.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Nehru's wife looked at him questioningly. She could see slight embarrassment on his face.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. I looked at him without any enthusiasm.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. He closed his eyes. Suddenly he became a small brown mouse.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

11. I walked towards the door quietly.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. I realize very well that superstition is confined to India alone.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. I tried frantically to collect my senses. My cold feet were numb.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. The old man told me angrily that he wanted to see my father.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. "Do you have any significant reason for delaying the project?" the manager enquired angrily.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Ramanujan made several important discoveries in Mathematics.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. History was his most favourite subject at school.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. He put this ideal quite literally into practice.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. She let a gentle smile over her face.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. One day when I was asleep my cousin Mourad came into my room.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

### Identify the parts of speech of the words underlined.

1. He kept the fast for a week. A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't boast too much. A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. It matters little what he says. A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. He has no command over himself. A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Still waters run deep. A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. He went after I came. A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Please call me early. A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. It is a long since we met. A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Do not speak so loud. A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. The boy is good. A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. She is not a doctor. A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Is that any better? A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. He told us about the battle. A: \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

- |     |   |          |
|-----|---|----------|
| 14. | He was only a yard <u>off</u> me.                   | A: _____ |
| 15. | Let us <u>move on</u> .                             | A: _____ |
| 16. | The girl wrote a letter to her <u>cousin</u> .      | A: _____ |
| 17. | <u>Calcutta</u> is a big city.                      | A: _____ |
| 18. | Iron <u>and</u> copper are useful metals.           | A: _____ |
| 19. | He worked the sum <u>quickly</u> .                  | A: _____ |
| 20. | There is a cow in <u>the</u> garden.                | A: _____ |
| 21. | I ran fast, <u>but</u> missed the train.            | A: _____ |
| 22. | Two and two <u>make</u> four.                       | A: _____ |
| 23. | <u>Hurrah!</u> We have won.                         | A: _____ |
| 24. | <u>They</u> arrived soon after.                     | A: _____ |
| 25. | John is absent, <u>because</u> he is ill.           | A: _____ |
| 26. | Akbar was a <u>great</u> king.                      | A: _____ |
| 27. | There are <u>twenty</u> boys in the class.          | A: _____ |
| 28. | <u>Where</u> did you leave them?                    | A: _____ |
| 29. | Sit down and <u>rest</u> a while.                   | A: _____ |
| 30. | The Godavary <u>overflows</u> its banks every year. | A: _____ |
| 31. | It is <u>my</u> pen.                                | A: _____ |
| 32. | He gave me <u>a</u> bunch of grapes.                | A: _____ |
| 33. | Never <u>tell</u> a lie.                            | A: _____ |
| 34. | I am going <u>to</u> a movie.                       | A: _____ |
| 35. | The hand has <u>five</u> fingers.                   | A: _____ |
| 36. | Wait here <u>until</u> I come.                      | A: _____ |
| 37. | He is a <u>mad</u> man.                             | A: _____ |
| 38. | He did not eat <u>any</u> rice.                     | A: _____ |
| 39. | The horse runs <u>very</u> quickly.                 | A: _____ |
| 40. | He may be <u>at</u> home.                           | A: _____ |
| 41. | <u>Alas!</u> He is dead.                            | A: _____ |
| 42. | Rama writes <u>well</u> .                           | A: _____ |
| 43. | It is a <u>famous</u> story.                        | A: _____ |
| 44. | Rama is a <u>hard</u> worker.                       | A: _____ |
| 45. | Sruthi works <u>hard</u> .                          | A: _____ |
| 46. | The man is poor <u>but</u> honest.                  | A: _____ |
| 47. | She must weep <u>or</u> she will die.               | A: _____ |
| 48. | Try <u>again</u> .                                  | A: _____ |
| 49. | <u>Where</u> is Abdul?                              | A: _____ |

## English Grammar

### Identify the parts of speech of the words underlined.

1. He lives next door. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He places his chair next to her. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who came next? Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
4. All men are mortal. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We must all die some day or the other. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The house was all destroyed by fire. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We lost our all in the floods. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A beggar was standing before the gate. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I never saw him before. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The train had started before I reached the station. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The woman still lives in the old house. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Still waters run deep. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Their cries could be heard in the still of the night. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
14. They stoned him to death. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Stone walls do not make a prison. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
16. It is a heavy stone. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
17. She talks too much. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
18. There is much sense in what he says. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Much of it is true. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Her house is near the temple. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
21. Come near and listen. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
22. He is a near relation of mine. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
23. Who will bell the cat? Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
24. The church bell rings. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
25. This is a holy book. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
26. Book this luggage for Madras. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
27. Most of the people back him. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
28. The dog watches the back door. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
29. Come back soon. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
30. A square thing does not fit into a round hole. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
31. The earth revolves round the Sun. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
32. Birds fly round and round. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
33. We shall round the lake. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
34. I have been waiting here since morning. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
35. I have not seen him since. Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 36. <u>Since</u> you say, so I must believe it.        | Ans. _____ |
| 37. <u>That</u> boat sails.                            | Ans. _____ |
| 38. <u>That</u> is my house.                           | Ans. _____ |
| 39. I can do <u>that</u> much.                         | Ans. _____ |
| 40. He told us <u>that</u> rain had fallen.            | Ans. _____ |
| 41. The man <u>that</u> you were looking for has come. | Ans. _____ |
| 42. All the boys came running <u>down</u> the hill.    | Ans. _____ |
| 43. Prices have come <u>down</u> .                     | Ans. _____ |
| 44. The <u>down</u> train has arrived.                 | Ans. _____ |
| 45. There is a <u>little</u> danger in going there.    | Ans. _____ |
| 46. She eats very <u>little</u> .                      | Ans. _____ |
| 47. The Sun rises <u>up</u> .                          | Ans. _____ |
| 48. The boys went <u>up</u> the hill.                  | Ans. _____ |
| 49. The <u>up</u> train is on the platform.            | Ans. _____ |
| 50. <u>What</u> do you want?                           | Ans. _____ |

## VERBS

### Irregular verbs (strong verbs):-

Verbs which form their past tense by means of changing a vowel in their present form and which don't need any addition like 'ed' or 'd' are called '*Irregular verbs*' or '*Strong verbs*'.

### Regular verbs(weak verbs):-

The verbs which form their past tense by adding 'ed' , 'd' or 't' to their present form are called '*Regular verbs*' or '*Weak verbs*'.

### REGULAR VERBS( WEAK VERBS)

S.No.	V1	V2	V3	V4 (V1+ing)	V5 (V1+'s' or 'es')
1.	abolish	abolished	abolished	abolishing	abolishes
2.	abscond	absconded	absconded	absconding	absconds
3.	abuse	abused	abused	abusing	abuses
4.	accelerate	accelerated	accelerated	accelerating	accelerates
5.	accept	accepted	accepted	accepting	accepts
6.	accompany	accompanied	accompanied	accompanying	accompanies
7.	accomplish	accomplished	accomplished	accomplishing	accomplishes
8.	accuse	accused	accused	accusing	accuses
9.	achieve	achieved	achieved	achieving	achieves
10.	acknowledge	acknowledged	acknowledged	acknowledging	acknowledges
11.	acquire	acquired	acquired	acquiring	acquires

## English Grammar

12.	act	acted	acted	acting	acts
13.	adapt	adapted	adapted	adapting	adapts
14.	add	added	added	adding	adds
15.	adjust	adjusted	adjusted	adjusting	adjusts
16.	admire	admired	admired	admiring	admires
17.	admit	admitted	admitted	admitting	admits
18.	adopt	adopted	adopted	adopting	adopts
19.	advertise	advertised	advertised	advertising	advertises
20.	advise	advised	advised	advising	advises
21.	affect	affected	affected	affecting	affects
22.	afford	afforded	afforded	affording	affords
23.	agree	agreed	agreed	agreeing	agrees
24.	aim	aimed	aimed	aiming	aims
25.	alert	alerted	alerted	alerting	alerts
26.	allot	allotted	allotted	allotting	allots
27.	allow	allowed	allowed	allowing	allows
28.	amaze	amazed	amazed	amazing	amazes
29.	amputate	amputated	amputated	amputating	amputates
30.	amuse	amused	amused	amusing	amuses
31.	analyze	analyzed	analyzed	analyzing	analyzes
32.	annotate	annotated	annotated	annotating	annotates
33.	announce	announced	announced	announcing	announces
34.	annoy	annoyed	annoyed	annoying	annoys
35.	answer	answered	answered	answering	answers
36.	applaud	applauded	applauded	applauding	applauds
37.	apply	applied	applied	applying	applies
38.	appoint	appointed	appointed	appointing	appoints
39.	appreciate	appreciated	appreciated	appreciating	appreciates
40.	argue	argued	argued	arguing	argues
41.	arrange	arranged	arranged	arranging	arranges
42.	arrive	arrived	arrived	arriving	arrives
43.	ask	asked	asked	asking	asks
44.	associate	associated	associated	associating	associates

**English Grammar**

45.	assume	assumed	assumed	assuming	assumes
46.	attack	attacked	attacked	attacking	attacks
47.	attempt	attempted	attempted	attempting	attempts
48.	attend	attended	attended	attending	attends
49.	augment	augmented	augmented	augmenting	augments
50.	avoid	avoided	avoided	avoiding	avoids
51.	await	awaited	awaited	awaiting	awaits
52.	baffle	baffled	baffled	baffling	baffles
53.	bargain	bargained	bargained	bargaining	bargains
54.	behave	behaved	behaved	behaving	behaves
55.	believe	believed	believed	believing	believes
56.	bestow	bestowed	bestowed	bestowing	bestows
57.	betray	betrayed	betrayed	betraying	betrays
58.	blame	blamed	blamed	blaming	blames
59.	borrow	borrowed	borrowed	borrowing	borrows
60.	bulge	bulged	bulged	bulging	bulges
61.	burst	burst	burst	bursting	bursts
62.	bury	buried	buried	burying	buries
63.	calculate	calculated	calculated	calculating	calculates
64.	call	called	called	calling	calls
65.	cancel	cancelled	cancelled	cancelling	cancels
66.	canvas	canvassed	canvassed	canvassing	canvases
67.	capture	captured	captured	capturing	captures
68.	carry	carried	carried	carrying	carries
69.	celebrate	celebrated	celebrated	celebrating	celebrates
70.	certify	certified	certified	certifying	certifies
71.	challenge	challenged	challenged	challenging	challenges
72.	cheat	cheated	cheated	cheating	cheats
73.	check	checked	checked	checking	checks
74.	circulate	circulated	circulated	circulating	circulates
75.	clean	cleaned	cleaned	cleaning	cleans
76.	climb	climbed	climbed	climbing	climbs
77.	collect	collected	collected	collecting	collects

## English Grammar

78.	combine	combined	combined	combining	combines
79.	compare	compared	compared	comparing	compares
80.	compel	compelled	compelled	compelling	compels
81.	compete	competed	competed	competing	competes
82.	complain	complained	complained	complaining	complains
83.	concentrate	concentrated	concentrated	concentrating	concentrates
84.	conclude	concluded	concluded	concluding	concludes
85.	condemn	condemned	condemned	condemning	condemns
86.	confuse	confused	confused	confusing	confuses
87.	congratulate	congratulated	congratulated	congratulating	congratulates
88.	consider	considered	considered	considering	considers
89.	console	consoled	consoled	consoling	consoles
90.	contend	contended	contended	contending	contends
91.	contest	contested	contested	contesting	contests
92.	continue	continued	continued	continuing	continues
93.	contribute	contributed	contributed	contributing	contributes
94.	control	controlled	controlled	controlling	controls
95.	convince	convinced	convinced	convincing	convinces
96.	cook	cooked	cooked	cooking	cooks
97.	crow	crowed, crew	crowed	crowing	crowes
98.	cry	cried	cried	crying	cries
99.	cumulate	cumulated	cumulated	cumulating	cumulates
100.	curse	cursed	cursed	cursing	cursees
101.	dance	danced	danced	dancing	dances
102.	dare	dared	dared	daring	dares
103.	daze	dazed	dazed	dazing	dazes
104.	deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	deals
105.	decide	decided	decided	deciding	decides
106.	defy	defied	defied	defying	defies
107.	delay	delayed	delayed	delaying	delays
108.	deny	denied	denied	denying	denies
109.	depart	departed	departed	departing	departs
110.	describe	described	described	describing	describes

## English Grammar

111.	destroy	destroyed	destroyed	destroying	destroys
112.	determine	determined	determined	determining	determines
113.	develop	developed	developed	developing	develops
114.	die	died	died	dying	dies
115.	disappoint	disappointed	disappointed	disappointing	disappoints
116.	discourage	discouraged	discouraged	discouraging	discourages
117.	discover	discovered	discovered	discovering	discovers
118.	discuss	discussed	discussed	discussing	discusses
119.	dispel	dispelled	dispelled	dispelling	dispels
120.	disturb	disturbed	disturbed	disturbing	disturbs
121.	divide	divided	divided	dividing	divides
122.	donate	donated	donated	donating	donates
123.	drop	dropped	dropped	dropping	drops
124.	drown	drowned	drowned	drowning	drowns
125.	dub	dubbed	dubbed	dubbing	dubs
126.	dye	dyed	dyed	dyeing	dyes
127.	edit	edited	edited	editing	edits
128.	educate	educated	educated	educating	educates
129.	encourage	encouraged	encouraged	encouraging	encourages
130.	ensure	ensured	ensured	ensuring	ensures
131.	entertain	entertained	entertained	entertaining	entertains
132.	eradicate	eradicated	eradicated	eradicating	eradicates
133.	erupt	erupted	erupted	erupting	erupts
134.	examine	examined	examined	examining	examines
135.	expect	expected	expected	expecting	expects
136.	expel	expelled	expelled	expelling	expels
137.	explain	explained	explained	explaining	explains
138.	exploit	exploited	exploited	exploiting	exploits
139.	explore	explored	explored	exploring	explores
140.	export	exported	exported	exporting	exports
141.	felicitate	felicitated	felicitated	felicitating	felicitates
142.	fetch	fetched	fetched	fetching	fetches
143.	finish	finished	finished	finishing	finishes

## English Grammar

144.	finish	finished	finished	finishing	finishes
145.	flip	flipped	flipped	flipping	flips
146.	flow	flowed	flowed	flowing	flows
147.	fluctuate	fluctuated	fluctuated	fluctuating	fluctuates
148.	follow	followed	followed	following	follows
149.	frighten	frightened	frightened	frightening	frights
150.	furl	furled	furled	furling	furls
151.	gain	gained	gained	gaining	gains
152.	gasp	gasped	gasped	gasping	gasps
153.	gather	gathered	gathered	gathering	gathers
154.	grab	grabbed	grabbed	grabbing	grabs
155.	growl	growled	growled	growling	growls
156.	grumble	grumbled	grumbled	grumbling	grumbles
157.	guess	guessed	guessed	guessing	guesses
158.	guide	guided	guided	guiding	guides
159.	handle	handled	handled	handling	handles
160.	harm	harmed	harmed	harming	harms
161.	haunt	haunted	haunted	haunting	haunts
162.	heal	healed	healed	healing	heals
163.	hike	hiked	hiked	hiking	hikes
164.	hope	hoped	hoped	hoping	hopes
165.	horrify	horrified	horrified	horrifying	horrifies
166.	hug	hugged	hugged	hugging	hugs
167.	impel	impelled	impelled	impelling	impels
168.	implement	implemented	implemented	implementing	implements
169.	import	imported	imported	importing	imports
170.	impress	impressed	impressed	impressing	impresses
171.	imprison	imprisoned	imprisoned	imprisoning	imprisons
172.	improved	improved	improved	improving	improves
173.	inaugurate	inaugurated	inaugurated	inaugurating	inaugurates
174.	increase	increased	increased	increasing	increases
175.	inculcate	inculcated	inculcated	inculcating	inculcates
176.	influence	influenced	influenced	influencing	influences

## English Grammar

177.	inform	informed	informed	informing	informs
178.	initiate	initiated	initiated	initiating	initiates
179.	inquired	inquired	inquired	inquiring	inquires
180.	install	installed	installed	installing	installs
181.	insult	insulted	insulted	insulting	insults
182.	interfere	interfered	interfered	interfering	interferes
183.	interrupt	interrupted	interrupted	interrupting	interrupts
184.	introduce	introduced	introduced	introducing	introduces
185.	invest	invested	invested	investing	invests
186.	invite	invited	invited	inviting	invites
187.	invoke	invoked	invoked	invoking	invokes
188.	irritate	irritated	irritated	irritating	irritates
189.	jam	jammed	jammed	jamming	jams
190.	judge	judged	judged	judging	judges
191.	juggle	juggled	juggled	juggling	juggles
192.	jump	jumped	jumped	jumping	jumps
193.	justify	justified	justified	justifying	justifies
194.	kidnap	kidnapped	kidnapped	kidnapping	kidnaps
195.	kill	killed	killed	killing	kills
196.	knock	knocked	knocked	knocking	knocks
197.	laugh	laughed	laughed	laughing	laughs
198.	launch	launched	launched	launching	launches
199.	learn	learned	learned	learning	learns
200.	lend	lent	lent	lending	lents
201.	levy	levied	levied	levying	levies
202.	light	lighted	lighted	lighting	lights
203.	like	liked	liked	liking	likes
204.	loiter	loitered	loitered	loitering	loiters
205.	love	loved	loved	loving	loves
206.	marry	married	married	marrying	marries
207.	melt	melted	melted	melting	melts
208.	mend	mended	mended	mending	mends
209.	mention	mentioned	mentioned	mentioning	mentions

## English Grammar

210.	merge	merged	merged	merging	merges
211.	modify	modified	modified	modifying	modifies
212.	munch	munched	munched	munching	munches
213.	name	named	named	naming	names
214.	neigh	neighed	neighed	neighing	neighs
215.	nod	nodded	nodded	nodding	nods
216.	nominate	nominated	nominated	nominating	`nominates
217.	notice	noticed	noticed	noticing	notices
218.	notify	notified	notified	notifying	notifies
219.	nullify	nullified	nullified	nullifying	nullifies
220.	number	numbered	numbered	numbering	numbers
221.	obey	obeyed	obeyed	obeying	obeys
222.	object	objected	objected	objecting	objects
223.	obscure	obscured	obscured	obscuring	obscures
224.	obstruct	obstructed	obstructed	obstructing	obstructs
225.	offend	offended	offended	offending	offends
226.	omit	omitted	omitted	omitting	omits
227.	open	opened	opened	opening	opens
228.	oppose	opposed	opposed	opposing	opposes
229.	ordain	ordained	ordained	ordaining	ordains
230.	owe	owed	owed	owing	owes
231.	pacify	pacified	pacified	pacifying	pacifies
232.	paint	painted	painted	painting	paints
233.	perpetuate	perpetuated	perpetuated	perpetuating	perpetuates
234.	plan	planned	planned	planning	plans
235.	plant	planted	planted	planting	plants
236.	play	played	played	playing	plays
237.	portray	portrayed	portrayed	portraying	portrays
238.	praise	praised	praised	praising	praises
239.	pray	prayed	prayed	playing	plays
240.	preserve	preserved	preserved	preserving	preserves
241.	produce	produced	produced	producing	produces
242.	promise	promised	promised	promising	promises

## English Grammar

243.	propagate	propagated	propagated	propagating	propagates
244.	propose	proposed	proposed	proposing	proposes
245.	protest	protested	protested	protesting	protests
246.	prove	proved	proved	proving	proves
247.	publish	published	published	publishing	publishes
248.	punish	punished	punished	punishing	punishes
249.	purchase	purchased	purchased	purchasing	purchases
250.	purify	purified	purified	purifying	purifies
251.	push	pushed	pushed	pushing	pushes
252.	qualify	qualified	qualified	qualifying	qualifies
253.	question	questioned	questioned	questioning	questions
254.	quote	quoted	quoted	quoting	quotes
255.	raise	raised	raised	raising	raises
256.	reach	reached	reached	reaching	reaches
257.	react	reacted	reacted	reacting	reacts
258.	realize	realized	realized	realizing	realizes
259.	receive	received	received	receiving	receives
260.	recognize	recognized	recognized	recognizing	recognizes
261.	recommend	recommended	recommended	recommending	recommends
262.	reduce	reduced	reduced	reducing	reduces
263.	refuse	refused	refused	refusing	refuses
264.	regret	regretted	regretted	regretting	regrets
265.	reject	rejected	rejected	rejecting	rejects
266.	relax	relaxed	relaxed	relaxing	relaxes
267.	release	released	released	releasing	releases
268.	rely	relied	relied	relying	relies
269.	remind	reminded	reminded	reminding	reminds
270.	remit	remitted	remitted	remitting	remits
271.	remove	removed	removed	removing	removes
272.	renew	renewed	renewed	renewing	renews
273.	repeat	repeated	repeated	repeating	repeats
274.	replace	replaced	replaced	replacing	replaces
275.	reply	replied	replied	replying	replies

## English Grammar

276.	represent	represented	represented	representing	represents
277.	request	requested	requested	requesting	requests
278.	rescue	rescued	rescued	rescuing	rescues
279.	reside	resided	resided	residing	resides
280.	resign	resigned	resigned	resigning	resigns
281.	respect	respected	respected	respecting	respects
282.	rest	rested	rested	resting	rests
283.	reveal	revealed	revealed	revealing	reveals
284.	revise	revised	revised	revising	revises
285.	rush	rushed	rushed	rushing	rushes
286.	safeguard	safeguarded	safeguarded	safeguarding	safeguards
287.	satisfy	satisfied	satisfied	satisfying	satisfies
288.	scold	scolded	scolded	scolding	scolds
289.	search	searched	searched	searching	searches
290.	separate	separated	separated	separating	separates
291.	settle	settled	settled	settling	settles
292.	sew	sewed	sewed	sewing	sews
293.	shift	shifted	shifted	shifting	shifts
294.	slap	slapped	slapped	slapping	slaps
295.	solve	solved	solved	solving	solves
296.	sow	sowed	sowed	sowing	sows
297.	specify	specified	specified	specifying	specifies
298.	spoil	spoiled	spoiled	spoiling	spoils
299.	start	started	started	starting	starts
300.	stay	stayed	stayed	staying	stays
301.	stop	stopped	stopped	stopping	stops
302.	study	studied	studied	studying	studies
303.	succeed	succeeded	succeeded	succeeding	succeeds
304.	suggest	suggested	suggested	suggesting	suggests
305.	support	supported	supported	supporting	supports
306.	suppress	suppressed	suppressed	suppressing	suppresses
307.	surprise	surprised	surprised	surprising	surprises
308.	survive	survived	survived	surviving	survives

## English Grammar

309.	sustain	sustained	sustained	sustaining	sustains
310.	talk	talked	talked	talking	talks
311.	threaten	threatened	threatened	threatening	threatens
312.	tie	tied	tied	tying	ties
313.	tolerate	tolerated	tolerated	tolerating	tolerates
314.	touch	touched	touched	touching	touches
315.	travel	travelled	travelled	travelling	travels
316.	trust	trusted	trusted	trusting	trusts
317.	try	tried	tried	trying	tries
318.	tug	tugged	tugged	tugging	tugs
319.	twist	twisted	twisted	twisting	twists
320.	underline	underlined	underlined	underlining	underlines
321.	unfurl	unfurled	unfurled	unfurling	unfurls
322.	unite	united	united	uniting	unites
323.	use	used	used	using	uses
324.	utilize	utilized	utilized	utilizing	utilizes
325.	vacate	vacated	vacated	vacating	vacates
326.	vanish	vanished	vanished	vanishing	vanishes
327.	vary	varied	varied	varying	varies
328.	verify	verified	verified	verifying	verifies
329.	vitalize	vitalized	vitalized	vitalizing	vitalizes
330.	vote	voted	voted	voting	votes
331.	wait	waited	waited	waiting	waits
332.	wander	wandered	wandered	wandering	wanders
333.	want	wanted	wanted	wanting	wants
334.	warn	warned	warned	warning	warns
335.	waste	wasted	wasted	wasting	wastes
336.	welcome	welcomed	welcomed	welcoming	welcomes
337.	weld	welded	welded	welding	welds
338.	whirl	whirled	whirled	whirling	whirls
339.	work	worked	worked	working	works
340.	yawn	yawned	yawned	yawning	yawns
341.	yield	yielded	yielded	yielding	yields

**IRREGULAR VERBS**

We distinguish three types of irregular verbs.

**TYPE-I** All three forms are different as:-

1.	arise	arose	arisen	arising	arises
2.	awake	awoke	awaken/awaked	awakening	awakens
3.	bear(carry)	bore	borne	bearing	bears
4.	bear(produce)	bore	born	bearing	bears
5.	befall	befell	befallen	befalling	befalls
6.	beget	begot	begotten	begetting	begets
7.	begin	began	begun	beginning	begins
8.	bite	bit	bitten	biting	bites
9.	blow	blew	blown	blowing	blows
10.	break	broke	broken	breaking	breaks
11.	choose	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses
12.	do	did	done	doing	does
13.	draw	drew	drawn	drawing	draws
14.	drink	drank	drunk	drinking	drinks
15.	drive	drove	driven	driving	drives
16.	eat	ate	eaten	eating	eats
17.	fall	fell	fallen	falling	falls
18.	fly	flew	flown	flying	flies
19.	forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	forbids
20.	forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	forgets
21.	forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	forgives
22.	forsake	forsook	forsaken	forsaking	forsakes
23.	freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	freezes
24.	give	gave	given	giving	gives
25.	go	went	gone	going	goes
26.	grow	grew	grown	growing	grows
27.	hide	hid	hidden	hiding	hides
28.	know	knew	known	knowing	knows
29.	lie	lay	lain	lying	lies
30.	mistake	mistook	mistaken	mistaking	mistakes
31.	overcome	overcame	overcome	overcoming	overcomes
32.	ride	rode	ridden	riding	rides
33.	ring	rang	rung	ringing	rings
34.	rise	rose	risen	rising	rises
35.	see	saw	seen	seeing	sees
36.	shake	shook	shaken	shaking	shakes
37.	show	showed	shown	showing	shows
38.	shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	shrinks
39.	sing	sang	sung	singing	sings
40.	sink	sank	sunk	sinking	sinks
41.	slay	slew	slain	slaying	slays
42.	smite	smote	smitten	smiting	smites
43.	speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	speaks

## English Grammar

44.	spin	span	spun	spinning	spins
45.	spring	sprang	sprung	springing	springs
46.	steal	stole	stolen	stealing	steals
47.	swear	swore	sworn	swearing	swears
48.	swim	swam	swum	swimming	swims
49.	take	took	taken	taking	takes
50.	tear	tore	torn	tearing	tears
51.	throw	threw	thrown	throwing	throws
52.	tread	trod	trodden	treading	treads
53.	undertake	undertook	undertaken	undertaking	undertakes
54.	wake	woke	waken	waking	wakes
55.	wear	wore	worn	wearing	wears
56.	weave	wove	woven	weaving	weaves
57.	write	wrote	written	writing	writes

### TYPE -II

Two of the forms are the same as :-

58.	abide	abode	abode	abiding	abides
59.	beat	beat	beaten	beating	beats
60.	become	became	become	becoming	becomes
61.	bend	bent	bent	bending	bends
62.	beseech	besought	besought	beseeking	beseeches
63.	bring	brought	brought	bringing	brings
64.	bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	bleeds
65.	breed	bred	bred	breeding	breeds
66.	build	built	built	building	builds
67.	buy	bought	bought	buying	buys
68.	behold	beheld	beheld	beholding	beholds
69.	catch	caught	caught	catching	catches
70.	come	came	come	coming	comes
71.	creep	crept	crept	creeping	creeps
72.	cling	clung	clung	clinging	clings
73.	deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	deals
74.	dig	dug	dug	digging	digs
75.	feed	fed	fed	feeding	feeds
76.	feel	felt	felt	feeling	feels
77.	fight	fought	fought	fighting	fight
78.	find	found	found	finding	finds
79.	flee	fled	fled	fleeing	flees
80.	fling	flung	flung	flinging	flings
81.	get	got	got	getting	gets
82.	grind	ground	ground	grinding	grinds
83.	hear	heard	heard	hearing	hears
84.	hold	held	held	holding	holds
85.	keep	kept	kept	keeping	keeps
86.	kneel	knelt	knelt	kneeling	kneels

## English Grammar

87.	lay	laid	laid	Laying	lays
88.	lead	led	led	Leading	Leads
89.	leave	left	left	leaving	leaves
90.	lend	lent	lent	lending	Lends
91.	light	lit	lit	lighting	Lights
92.	lose	lost	lost	losing	loses
93.	make	made	made	making	makes
94.	mean	meant	meant	meaning	means
95.	meet	met	met	meeting	meets
96.	pay	paid	paid	paying	pays
97.	run	ran	run	running	runs
98.	say	said	said	saying	says
99.	seek	sought	sought	seeking	seeks
100.	sell	sold	sold	selling	sells
101.	send	sent	sent	sending	sends
102.	shine	shone	shone	shining	shines
103.	sit	sat	sat	sitting	sits
104.	slink	slunk	slunk	slinking	slinks
105.	sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	sleeps
106.	slide	slid	slid	sliding	slides
107.	spell	spelt	spelt	spelling	spells
108.	sling	slung	slung	slinging	slings
109.	spend	spent	spent	spending	spends
110.	speed	sped	sped	speeding	speeds
111.	spit	spat	spat	spiting	spits
112.	stand	stood	stood	standing	stands
113.	stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	sticks
114.	sting	stung	stung	stinging	stings
115.	strike	struck	struck	striking	strikes
116.	sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	sweeps
117.	swing	swung	swung	swinging	swings
118.	teach	taught	taught	teaching	teaches
119.	tell	told	told	telling	tells
120.	think	thought	thought	thinking	thinks
121.	understand	understood	understood	understanding	understands
122.	win	won	won	winning	wins
123.	wind	wound	wound	winding	winds
124.	wear	wore	wore	wearing	wears
125.	weep	wept	wept	weeping	weeps
126.	wring	wrung	wrung	wringing	wrings

### TYPE:- III

All three forms are the same as:-

Sl.	V1	V2	V3	V4 (V1 + 'ing')	V5 (V1 + 's' or 'es')
127.	bet	bet	bet	betting	bets

## English Grammar

128.	bid	bid	bid	bidding	bids
129.	burst	burst	burst	bursting	bursts
130.	cast	cast	cast	casting	casts
131.	cost	cost	cost	costing	costs
132.	cut	cut	cut	cutting	cuts
133.	hit	hit	hit	hitting	hits
134.	hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurts
135.	let	let	let	letting	lets
136.	put	put	put	putting	puts
137.	rid	rid	rid	riding	rids
138.	read	read	read	reading	reads
139.	set	set	set	setting	sets
140.	shed	shed	shed	shedding	sheds
141.	shut	shut	shut	shutting	shuts
142.	slit	slit	slit	slitting	slits
143.	split	split	split	splitting	splits
144.	spread	spread	spread	spreading	spreads
145.	thrust	thrust	thrust	thrusting	thrusts
146.	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	broadcasting	broadcasts
147.	telecast	telecast	telecast	telecasting	telecasts

### THE AUXILIARIES

#### **Look at these sentences:**

Gopal has a scooter.

They have a car.

In these sentences the verbs 'has' and 'have' express possession. A verb which has a meaning of its own is called a principal verb or a main verb.

#### **Now read the following sentences:**

Gopal has come today.

They have visited the zoo.

In these sentences the verbs 'has' and 'have' do not express the idea of possession. They help to form the present perfect tense of the verbs 'come' and 'visit' respectively. Such helping verbs are called 'Auxiliaries'.

An Auxiliary is a verb used to form tenses, mood, voice etc., of other verbs.

#### **The following is the list of auxiliaries:**

Be, am, is, are, was, were.

Do, does, did.

Have, has, had.

Shall, should, will, would.

Can, could, may, might.

Must, ought to, need to, dare.

#### **BE (is, am, are, was, were)**

##### **a) As a principal verb 'Be' is used :**

(i) with a noun or pronoun identifying or asking about the subject.

Eg : Paul is a teacher.

It is me.

(ii) with an adjective or a preposition indicating a quality.

Eg: The world is round.

## English Grammar

- They are of high quality.  
(iii) with a preposition or adverbial participle indicating a place:

Eg : The book is on the table.  
He is upstairs.

### **b) As an auxiliary verb 'Be' is used :**

- (i) in the formation of the continuous tenses

Eg: He is writing.  
She has been playing.

- (ii) in the formation of the passive

Eg: The door was opened.  
The boy was punished.

- (iii) with an infinitive to indicate a plan or arrangement

Eg: They are to meet me.  
They are to be married next week.

- (iv) with an infinitive to denote command or direction

Eg: You are to leave atonce.  
Father says I am to go to market.

### **HAVE (have, has, had)**

**As a principal verb 'Have' is used in the sense of possess, take, experience, receive:**

Eg : John has a scooter. (possess)  
They have lunch at 11.30 A.M. (take)  
He has a fever. (experience)  
I had a letter from my brother : (receive)

**Have is also used as a causative verb :**

Eg : He had his shoes polished.  
She had her watch repaired.

**As an auxiliary verb 'Have' is used :**

- (i) in the formation of the present perfect tense :

Eg : He has come.  
She has left.  
They have been working.

- (ii) with the infinitive to indicate obligation :

Eg : I have to be there by ten O'clock.  
The astrologer had to leave the village

### **DO (do, does, did)**

**As a principal verb 'Do' is used in the sense of 'act'.**

Eg : You must do your duty.  
Do as you are told.

**As an auxiliary verb 'Do' is used :**

- (1) to form the negative and interrogative of the present simple and past simple tenses of non – anomalous verbs.

Eg: Do they sell rice?  
Does he work well?  
We didn't go to the office on Sundays.  
He didn't come yesterday.

- (ii) to avoid repetition of a previous verb

Eg: Do you know him? Yes I do.

- (iii) to emphasize an assertion

## English Grammar

Eg: He does look sad.  
I advised him not to go , but he did go.

### CAN

#### 'Can' is used :

- (i) to express ability :  
Eg : He can lift the box.
- (ii) to express impatience : (when used with a question word)  
Eg : Where can I go ?
- (iii) in the sense of 'may' to give permission :  
Eg : You can go now.
- (iv) to express theoretical possibility  
Eg : The watch can be repaired.

#### Can't is used to express prohibition :

You can't play with time.

### COULD

#### Could is used :

- (i) as the past tense of can :  
Eg : She could not find her purse.
- (ii) to ask polite questions :  
Eg: Could you take me to the officer ?  
Could you convey the message to him ?

### SHALL

#### Shall is used :

- (i) in the first person. (to express simple futurity)  
Eg : I shall leave for Vijayawada tomorrow.  
We shall see you again.  
**NOTE** : In the present day English 'will' is used in all the persons.
- (ii) In the second and third persons to express a command or promise :  
Eg : He shall not enter my office again. (command)  
You shall get a reward if you get first class. (promise)
- (iii) in the second and third persons to express a threat or determination :  
Eg : You shall be punished for your rude behaviour. (threat)  
Everything shall be done according to law. (determination)

### SHOULD

#### Should is used :

- (i) to express duty :  
Eg : You should tell the truth.  
We should obey the law.
- (ii) in clauses of condition to express a supposition that may not be true :  
Eg : If they should come, ask them to wait.  
If it should rain, he will not come.
- (iii) in indirect speech : (as the past tense of shall)  
Eg : He said that the rogue should be punished.
- (iv) after lest  
Eg : Ride carefully lest you should fall.
- (v) in the expression 'should like to' (polite form)  
Eg : I should like to help him.

**WILL**

**Will is used :**

- (i) in the first person to express determination.  
willingness or promise on the part of the speaker :  
Eg : I will not surrender. (determination)  
I will carry your books. (willingness)  
I will try to get you a job in our office. (promise)
- (ii) in the second and third persons to express simple futurity.  
Eg : The bus will leave at 8.30 A.M.  
He will be back in June.
- (iii) to express a characteristic habit :  
Eg : She will sit for hours watching the television set.  
He will talk nothing about politics.
- (iv) to express an assumption :  
Eg : This will be the last topic, I suppose.  
He will be the lawyer, I think.
- (v) to indicate an invitation or a request :  
Eg : Will you lend me your car ?  
Will you have coffee ?

**WOULD**

**Would is used :**

- (i) to express willingness :  
Eg : He said he would help me.
- (ii) in indirect speech (as the past tense of will)  
Eg : The clerk said that he would do the work.
- (iii) to express a customary action in the past :  
Eg : After dinner the students would sing songs of Gurudev.  
As a child I would daily request my grandmother to tell me stories.
- (iv) to express a wish :  
Eg : I wish he would go away.
- (v) with 'if only' to express a hopeless wish :  
Eg : If only he would come !
- (vi) Would you mind lending me your scooter?  
Eg : Would you like to go to the circus?
- (vii) with the subordinate clause expressing improbable condition :  
Eg : If I were the Prime Minister, I would make you Deputy Prime Minister.  
If I were a king, I would make you a Minister.

**MAY**

**May is used :**

- (iii) to express permission :  
Eg : May I come in?  
May I go now?
- (ii) To express practical possibility :  
Eg : He may win.  
She may agree.
- (iii) to express a wish :  
Eg : May God bless you !  
May you live long !

## English Grammar

- (iv) to express a purpose :  
Eat that you may live.

### MIGHT

#### **Might is used :**

- (i) to express necessity, obligation or certainty :

Eg : You must study that book.(necessity)  
You must obey the officer's orders. (obligation)  
It must be your cycle.( certainty)

**NOTE :** To express necessity in the past time we use 'had to'

Eg : He had to appear for an interview.  
They had to leave the town.

- (ii) to denote strong determination :

Eg : I must go to Delhi in summer.  
I must have my own way.  
Must n't expresses a negative obligation or prohibition

Eg : Cars must n't be parked here.  
You mustn't move out of the house.

### OUGHT TO

#### **Ought to is used :**

- (i) to express necessity, duty, and moral obligation :

Eg : We ought to buy a radio. (necessity)  
You ought to obey the orders.(duty)  
We ought to help the needy. (moral obligation)

- (ii) 'Ought to have' is used to express a past obligation :

Eg : You ought to have done that.  
We ought to have helped him.

### NEED

#### **Need is used :**

- (i) As a principal verb 'need' is used in the sense of 'require' :

Eg : I need your help.  
We need another player.

- (ii) As an auxiliary verb 'need' remains unchanged

Eg : You need not do it.

- (iii) When referring to past time 'need' is followed by the perfect infinitive

Eg : You need not have waited for her.  
She need not have lost her temper.

### DARE

#### **Dare is used :**

- (i) As a principal verb 'dare' is used in the sense of 'face boldly' :

Eg : He dared me to swim across the river.  
He dares you to a fight.

- (ii) As an auxiliary 'dare' is commonly used with 'not' :

Eg : She dare not do it.  
I dare not follow him.

### USED

#### **Used is used :**

- (i) to refer to a past habit / to describe what once was. It is followed by the to – infinitive:

Eg : He used to spend his holidays with his brother.

## English Grammar

- They used to look after their business.  
(ii) 'To be used' is used to mean 'accustomed'  
Eg : He is used to driving long distances.

### 'BE' AUXILIARIES

#### I. Fill in the blanks with 'Be' auxiliaries:

1. Mohan says that honesty ..... the best policy.
2. It ..... good that you have come.
3. .... your father at home? I want to meet him.
4. Where ..... you yesterday?
5. He said that he ..... very busy.
6. Mohan said that he ..... in Agra for two years.
7. I cannot catch the train because I ..... already late.
8. I couldn't catch the train because I ..... late.
9. Deepa ..... too lazy to do her work.
10. He ..... not telling the truth.
11. .... you a vegetarian or a non-vegetarian?
12. When I went to her house, she ..... watching T.V.
13. After a long search, the thieves ..... caught.
14. The house ..... built by the mason.
15. Jack and Jill ..... a married couple.
16. .... she present yesterday?
17. What have you ..... doing this week?
18. I ..... writing a detective story.
19. Caesar ..... stabbed by Brutus.
20. .... tired, I went to bed early.

### 'HAVE' AUXILIARIES

#### II. Fill in the blanks with 'Have' auxiliaries:

1. The train had left the station ..... before I arrived.
2. She. ....been suffering from fever for two days.
3. .... finished the exercise, I went out to play.
4. All my friends.....joined this college.
5. A good man and useful citizen ..... passed away.
6. It .....been a very cold winter.
7. I..... taken my camera with me.
8. One of my classmates.....won the first prize in weight lifting
9. The two brothers.....a good fight for their father's property.

## English Grammar

10. Either of these fellows.....stolen the watch.
11. Did you .....a good sleep last night?
12. I feel hungry .But I don't.....anything to eat.
13. We don't.....to go to school on Saturdays.
14. King Dasaratha..... four sons.
15. .... you got any friends in the town?
16. Salini.....blue eyes.
17. If you.....played the flute, I would have sung.
18. The new teacher.....taught us for six months
19. I ..... finished my work just now.
20. He.....eaten all the food by the time we returned.

### 'DO' AUXILIARIES

#### III. Fill in the blanks with 'do' auxiliaries:

1. They.....not work hard.
2. How.....you go to school everyday? By bus or on foot.
3. I..... expect this from you.
4. She.....not like mangoes.
5. Where .....you go yesterday?
6. What .....you do with the money I gave you yesterday?
7. The works have been .....perfectly well.
8. Mohan said that he had..... his work very well.
9. .... forget to write you name on the study material given.
10. .... you believe him?
11. He..... smoke but doesn't admit it.
12. You.....worry about your son. I 'll look after him.
13. .... they take you home last week?
14. What a stupid thing you have.....?
15. .... your homework regularly.
16. She. ....not like to be called by her name.
17. I..... expect your presence here.
18. Some people.....believe in prophecy.
19. .... you get my point?
20. .... she speak French?

#### Fill in the blanks with appropriate auxiliaries:

1. If I were rich, I.....help the poor.

## English Grammar

2. Who.....tolerate such an insult?
3. The case is serious. You.....consult some good doctor.
4. You.....to serve your aged parents.
5. ....I smoke here?
6. You have finished your work. You .....go now.
7. You..... stand united.
8. We.....forget our duties.
9. We.....to win the trophy this time.
10. “.....I come again? No, you needn't”
11. We have completed our work.....we go now?
12. ”Who.....answer this question?” said the teacher.
13. I hope she.....do well in the examination.
14. He can bowl well, but he.....bat quite as well.
15. He might pass, but he..... get good marks.
16. He ..... drive a car when he was ten.
17. I have brushed my teeth. You.....bring the coffee now.
18. He said that he.....finish the work in time
19. Sit down. You.....leave the hall so soon.
20. The principal is busy. You.....see him just now.
21. You are not a member of the club. You.....attend its meeting.
22. He.....smoke but does not admit.
23. I know that he.....beat my brother yesterday.
24. You.....worry about your son. I .....help him in every way.
25. ....We love our country? Of course we.....
26. You .....to work very hard this year.
27. You.....do it if he does not help you.
28. I think you.....succeed if you try.
29. We.....hurry; we are very late.
30. I'm afraid I .....tell you that. It is a secret.
31. Help! He .....he drowned, if no one save him.
32. My grandmother .....to tell us amusing stories after dinner.
33. ....I have a word with you?
34. You .....not worry, she won't get lost.
35. The world .....avoid war at all costs.

## English Grammar

36. Your sister loves dolls. You.....to send her some.
37. He.....not take such a risk.
38. She .....weep or she will die.
39. She.....to play chess before her winner.
40. Little children.....to be careful when crossing the road.

### Auxiliaries: Choose the correct alternative.

1. I don't think I .....(shall, should, can) be able to go.
2. He ..... (shall, will, dare) not pay unless he is compelled.
3. You ..... (should, would, ought) be punctual.
4. I wish you ..... (should, would, must) tell me earlier.
5. .... (Shall, will, would) I assist you?
6. .... (Shall, should, would) you please help me with this?
7. You ..... (ought, should, would) to pay debts.
8. He said that I..... (can, might, should) use his telephone at any time.
9. Unless you try hard, you ..... (could, can, might) not reach the goal.
10. He ..... (need, dare, would) not ask for a rise, for fear of losing his job.
11. I ..... (needn't see, needn't have seen, didn't need to see) him, so I sent a letter.
12. .... (Shall, might, could) you show mw the way to station?
13. To save my life, I ran fast, and ..... (would, could, was able to) reach safely.
14. I ..... (would, used, ought) to be an atheist but now I believe in God.
15. You ..... (needn't, mustn't, won't) light a match; the room is full of gas.
16. The Prime Minister ..... (would, need, is to) make a statement tomorrow.
17. You ..... (can, could, could have) win, if you run fast.
18. I was afraid that if I asked him again he ..... (can, may, might) refuse.
19. She ..... (shall, will, dare) sit outside foe hours looking at the passing traffic.

## English Grammar

20. .... (Should, would, shall) you like another cup of coffee?
21. I wish he ..... (should, will, would) not play his wireless so loudly.
22. I ..... (could not, will not, would not) go out, if it rains.
23. He ..... (used, is used, was used) to play cricket before his marriage.
24. .... (Shall, will, would) I carry the box into the house for you?
25. He ..... (will, can, might) come, but I should be surprised.

**a) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word given in the brackets:**

1. .... (do, did, done) you need to go?
2. He ..... (had, have, has) a car now.
3. He ..... ( was, is , are) a man.
4. .... (can, may, need) I write him?
5. .... (did, done, do) you know him?
6. He ..... (has, had, have) gone just now.
7. They ..... (had, have, has) done this recently.
8. They ..... (were, are, is) police.
9. .... (shall, should, could) we get another Sachin?
10. When I saw them, they ..... (are, was, were) going.

**b) Rewrite each of these sentences, using a modal verb.**

1. Possibly she isn't Anil's sister.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Perhaps we will go to Shimla next month.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My sister was able to read the alphabet when she was 15 months old.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It is necessary that you do not wash the car. (The paint is still wet)  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It is not necessary for you to wash the car.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I am certain that they have left already.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.

## English Grammar

7. Do you allow me to use your phone?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. I was in the habit of using an umbrella when I was young.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. He will probably pass his driving test easily.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Perhaps he forgot about the meeting.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

11. I suggest visiting the Taj Mahal.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Nobody has answered the phone; perhaps they have gone out.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

13. I am sure he is over seventy.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

14. It was not necessary for me to meet him but I met him.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

15. It was not necessary for me to meet him. ( and I didn't meet him)

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

## PREPOSITIONS

**Definition :-** A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show what one person or thing has to do with another person or thing.

It denotes the relation between a noun or a pronoun and the other part of the sentence.

Eg:- There is a book on the table.

The word 'on' shows the relation between two things 'book' and 'table'.

The noun or the pronoun which is placed after the preposition is called its object.

**Kinds of prepositions :-**

At, by, for, from, in, of, on, up, to, with, out, through, above, across, along, amidst, among, before, below, beside, between, inside, outside, within, without etc., are said to be prepositions.

**Uses of prepositions :-**

**At :- denotes a certain time, place of work etc.**

He gets up at five O' clock.

I met him at the market.

Smith works at the public library.

The train arrived at 9.45 AM

He stayed at Apsara Hotel.

**In:- indicates time, place, names of certain places, passengers should be in time for the train. The horse ran the distance in two minutes.**

He lives in America.

Most people like to live in cities.

John works in a bank.

## English Grammar

**On:- denotes specific day, date, cause ,condition etc.,**

Indira Gandhi was born on November 19<sup>th</sup>, 1917. My brother reached London on Sunday.

He is on duty.

He acted on my advice.

They came here on Friday afternoon.

**By:- used in the passive voice, denotes means of travel, latest time, reason etc.,**

The snake was killed by him.

Came and sit by me.

She goes to school by bus.

The work would be finished by Monday.

We were irritated by her actions.

**Of:- used to express cause, relief, relation, express a measure.**

She died of fever.

The thief was accused of theft.

Can I have a glass of water ?

Are you aware of the risks ?

He is one of my old friends.

**For:- to show the lapse of time, express purpose, cause etc.**

We are waiting for the train to arrive.

It rained for three hours.

He shouted for help.

Its for this reason he came here.

He left for Hyderabad yesterday.

**To:- indicates things in motion, direction, decision etc.,**

He ran to school

Let us go to the park.

I prefer tea to coffee.

He wishes to go for a walk everyday.

I accompanied my friend to the bus stop.

**Towards:- indicates direction**

He walked towards the bus stop.

He ran towards the poles.

**Along:- indicates direction**

He walked along the road.

**Against:- denotes opposition of same land.**

One should not act against the orders.

The work was done against the orders of the Principal.

**With:- indicates the agent of an action.**

He cut the tree with an axe.

HE Completed the task with great difficulty.

**Beside:- means by side of**

He sat beside his friend.

He put the pen beside the book.

**Besides:- means something in addition to**

Besides being a teacher, she is a lecture.

He has many problems besides this.

**Between:- refers to two persons or things.**

The ball was placed between the two poles.

## English Grammar

Bob sat between Mary and Jim .

**Among:- refer to more than two persons or things :-**

The boys quarreled among themselves.

The property was distributed equally among the brothers.

**Since:- indicates a point of time.**

They have been living in this house since ten years.

I have known him since 1970.

**Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions**

1. He lives \_\_\_\_\_ Hyderabad.
2. It has been raining \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
3. She ordered two cups \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.
4. Ravana was killed \_\_\_\_\_ Rama.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, the children go to school.
6. The king \_\_\_\_\_ Nepal was on a visit to India.
7. The lion sprang \_\_\_\_\_ the cow.
8. I found him leaning \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
9. It had a small kitchen garden \_\_\_\_\_ the back.
10. I told him \_\_\_\_\_ his face that he could not pass.
11. I have learned this lesson word \_\_\_\_\_ word.
12. Kashmir is a bone of connection \_\_\_\_\_ India and Pakistan.
13. Please open your book \_\_\_\_\_ page twenty.
14. I saw him sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the minister.
15. Our friends have not been here \_\_\_\_\_ long.
16. Cigarette smoking is injurious \_\_\_\_\_ health.
17. Translate this passage from English \_\_\_\_\_ Hindi.
18. Let's study the action \_\_\_\_\_ the heart.
19. Sachin has six fingers \_\_\_\_\_ the left.
20. It has been raining cats and dogs \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
21. It is half past ten \_\_\_\_\_ my watch.
22. The tired traveler was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the shade of the tree.
23. OUR examination begins \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
24. The lamp fell and was broken \_\_\_\_\_ pieces.
25. He cut the apple \_\_\_\_\_ a new knife.
26. Sneha was admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the tenth class.
27. The children are fond \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.
28. The girl is related \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher.

## English Grammar

29. My father is angry \_\_\_\_\_ me.
30. Road well \_\_\_\_\_ you answer the question.
31. Our head master has been working in this school \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.
32. The brothers divided the property \_\_\_\_\_ themselves after their father's death.
33. Our principal usually comes \_\_\_\_\_ first bell.
34. I have a pen \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
35. Mokamen Ghat was infested \_\_\_\_\_ poisonous snakes.
36. Your method is different \_\_\_\_\_ (than, from)
37. The train is \_\_\_\_\_ (in, on) Time
38. He is true \_\_\_\_\_ (to, with) his friends.
39. Distribute the mangoes \_\_\_\_\_ (among, between) the students.
40. She comes \_\_\_\_\_ (of, from) a noble family.
41. The soldiers marched \_\_\_\_\_ (in, into) the courtyard.
42. He congratulated me \_\_\_\_\_ (for, on) my success.
43. She was struck \_\_\_\_\_ (with , by) lightly.
44. He is not \_\_\_\_\_ (at, in) home just now.
45. We had to write the paper \_\_\_\_\_ (in, with) ink.
46. The boy is suffering \_\_\_\_\_ (by, with, from, of) fever.
47. The bag is red \_\_\_\_\_ colour. (on, by, with in)
48. His defective eyesight prevented him \_\_\_\_\_ enjoying sports. (in, for, from, to)
49. The thief was armed \_\_\_\_\_ a big stick. (with, by, on, to)
50. He jumped \_\_\_\_\_ joy (with, in)

### Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

1. I met a beggar ..... the way.
2. I was surprised ..... his failure.
3. I am not acquainted ..... her.
4. Be kind ..... the poor.
5. I warned him ..... the danger.
6. I have no taste ..... music.
7. Her face is familiar ..... me.
8. He is always in need ..... money.
9. She is very fond ..... chocolates.
10. She agreed ..... my proposal.
11. We deeply sympathized ..... her.

## English Grammar

12. I will not hide the truth ..... you.
13. We waited ..... the train.
14. He is sure ..... success.
15. I relied ..... the information you gave me.
16. He protected me ..... the danger.
17. He complained ..... me ..... the Headmaster.
18. He is now free ..... pain.
19. We were provided ..... ink, pen and paper.
20. I am preparing ..... the exam.
21. She does not care ..... any one.
22. I am curious ..... know it.
23. The dog is faithful ..... his master.
24. I congratulated him ..... his success.
25. I am late by ..... 10 minutes.
26. Beware ..... mad dogs.
27. I prefer milk ..... tea.
28. Has she recovered ..... illness?
29. Satish is good ..... English.
30. He introduced me ..... his uncle.

### Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. The teacher was displeased ..... me.
2. The basket is full ..... flowers.
3. She prays ..... God daily.
4. He is busy ..... his work.
5. He is addicted ..... smoking.
6. Have faith ..... God.
7. He is negligent .....his work.
8. He insisted ..... going there.
9. I am prepared ..... the worst.
10. Bala depends ..... your help.
11. My pen is superior ..... yours.
12. We were grieved ..... hear this.
13. He has no pity ..... the poor.
14. The accused was charged ..... murder.

## English Grammar

15. She was very anxious ..... her son's health.
16. He is poor ..... Mathematics.
17. She is obedient ..... her parents.
18. I listened ..... what he said.
19. He is famous ..... his kindness.
20. Are you tired ..... waiting?
21. We believe ..... God.
22. Can you translate this Telugu paragraph ..... English?
23. He was killed ..... a robber.
24. The mad dog ran ..... the road.
25. There is no cure ..... laziness.
26. The girl goes to school ..... foot.
27. Tobacco in any form is injurious ..... health.
28. This flower is different ..... that flower.
29. She tore the paper ..... pieces.
30. The cat sprang ..... the rat.

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

1. The policeman is \_\_\_\_\_ duty.
2. I met a beggar \_\_\_\_\_ the way.
3. Father is \_\_\_\_\_ home.
4. I was talking \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.
5. He died \_\_\_\_\_ plague.
6. She is proud \_\_\_\_\_ her beauty.
7. I was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ his failure.
8. I congratulate you \_\_\_\_\_ your success \_\_\_\_\_ the examination.
9. I am not acquainted \_\_\_\_\_ her.
10. I agree \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ all points.
11. Be kind \_\_\_\_\_ the poor.
12. He is married \_\_\_\_\_ Rita.
13. I warned him \_\_\_\_\_ the danger.
14. Beware \_\_\_\_\_ mad dogs.
15. He is famous \_\_\_\_\_ his learning.
16. He is related \_\_\_\_\_ me.
17. She laughed \_\_\_\_\_ my face.
18. I have no taste \_\_\_\_\_ music.
19. I am sorry \_\_\_\_\_ my mistake.
20. Her face is familiar \_\_\_\_\_ me.
21. He is always in need \_\_\_\_\_ money.

## English Grammar

22. She is very fond \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.
23. This pen differs \_\_\_\_\_ that.
24. I prefer milk \_\_\_\_\_ tea.
25. She agreed \_\_\_\_\_ my proposal.
26. We deeply sympathized \_\_\_\_\_ her.
27. She acted \_\_\_\_\_ my advice.
28. The hall was full \_\_\_\_\_ people.
29. I am obliged \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your kindness.
30. She insisted \_\_\_\_\_ going there.

### Fill in the blanks with suitable *prepositions*.

1. This building comprises \_\_\_\_\_ sixty rooms.
2. He is busy \_\_\_\_\_ his work.
3. The passengers are cautioned \_\_\_\_\_ pickpockets.
4. The officer is quite popular \_\_\_\_\_ his juniors.
5. Please send \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
6. His skills come \_\_\_\_\_ practice.
7. He left \_\_\_\_\_ the conference.
8. Sita is taller than Geetha \_\_\_\_\_ two inches.
9. There is a cow \_\_\_\_\_ the field.
10. The mother lulled the baby \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.
11. He left school \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 15.
12. He is famous all \_\_\_\_\_ the world.
13. The sun hid \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.
14. He invited me \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
15. He has not been here \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
16. The book was written \_\_\_\_\_ me.
17. Put your books \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
18. They were driving \_\_\_\_\_ full speed.
19. I take coffee \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
20. He is a man \_\_\_\_\_ great character.
21. She spends her time \_\_\_\_\_ reading books.
22. She has been writing \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.
23. The office works \_\_\_\_\_ 10.00 and 5.00.
24. He hails \_\_\_\_\_ a noble family
25. Don't go out \_\_\_\_\_ the rain.
26. Don't look \_\_\_\_\_ me like that.

## English Grammar

27. I am angry \_\_\_\_\_ his behaviour.
28. Distribute the sweets \_\_\_\_\_ you four.
29. Please listen \_\_\_\_\_ me.
30. He is proud \_\_\_\_\_ his riches.
31. I complained \_\_\_\_\_ him.
32. He is fond \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.
33. The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
34. I sat \_\_\_\_\_ Raghu and Krishna.
35. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ the temple.
36. Here is the watch you asked \_\_\_\_\_.
37. What are you thinking \_\_\_\_\_?
38. That is the boy I was speaking \_\_\_\_\_
39. In case \_\_\_\_\_ need, call me.
40. A little girl sat \_\_\_\_\_ the shadow.
41. I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea.
42. I am not familiar \_\_\_\_\_ this.
43. Come away \_\_\_\_\_ there.
44. She plucked the flowers \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.
45. The dog ran \_\_\_\_\_ the road.

### THE ARTICLE

‘A’ or ‘An’ and ‘The’ are called articles. They are essentially adjectives, determiners.

Where is an indefinite article used ?

Note:- ‘A’ or ‘An’ is used before a singular countable noun. ‘A’ or ‘An’ implies ‘one’. The use of the indefinite article depends on the spoken form of the word and not on the written form.

‘A’ is used before a consonant sound :

Eg: - a boy, a red sari, a pen, a chair, a pond, a bus , a girl, a town.

‘An’ is used before a vowel sound :

Eg: - an egg, an umbrella, an eagle, an inkpot, an apple, an orange.

We also use indefinite article ‘A’-

**a. before a word beginning with a vowel but giving the sound of a consonant.**

- Eg:
1. He gave me a one rupee note.
  2. I saw a one – legged man.
  3. This is a one-way road.
  4. It will be completed within a year.

Here we get ‘v’ sound

5. She is a university student
6. It is a useful book
7. He is a European.

Here we get the sound of ‘YU’.

## English Grammar

**b. to show that something is same.**

- Eg:- 1. Birds of a feather flock together  
2. Two of a trade seldom agree.

**c. In the sense of 'every'.**

- Eg: - 1. Apples cost Rs. 70/- a dozen  
2. A pen earns him a profit of one rupee (every pen)

**d. When a proper noun is used in the sense of common noun**

- Eg: - 1. A Daniel (a wise judge) comes to judgement.

**f. to show a certain quantity :-**

a lot of, a great deal of, a couple of,

**g. In exclamations**

What a pity !

What a fine day !

**THE USE OF 'AN'**

**1. Used before a word which starts with a consonant but has a vowel sound.**

Eg:- an hour, an honourable man.

**2. Used before abbreviation that begin with a consonant but has a vowel sound.**

Eg:- an M.A. student, an S.P., an M.L.A.

**USAGE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE 'THE'**

**1. The is used before the nouns which are specific, unique, or only one of its kind.**

Eg: - The sun, the moon, the earth

**2. When we are speaking of a particular person or thing or one already referred to**

1. The pen which I want was not available  
b) The book you mentioned was out of print.

**3. Used before the names of rivers, seas, oceans, mountains, islands, gulfs, deserts, canals, plains, seasons etc.**

Eg: The Ganga, The Red Sea, The Bay of Bengal, The Himalayas, The Sahara, The Rainy Season.

**4. Before holy books :**

Eg:- The Rmayana, The Bible, The KORan

**Note:- If the authors name is indicated 'the' is omitted.**

Eg:- Valmiki's Ramayana

**5. Before Newspapers.**

Eg:- The Hindu, The D.C.

**6. Before Superlative degree**

Eg:- This is the best movie I 've ever seen  
He is the noblest of all.

**7. With most of the common time expressions**

Eg: - WE expect him to reach in the morning.

**8. Before a noun, which becomes definite as a result of being mentioned again.**

Eg: - Once upon a time there lived a king. The king had four sons.

**9. before comparatives when they are repeated (more ..... less)**

Eg:- The deeper the well the cooler the water is.

The less you work, the less you get.

The higher you go, the cooler it is.

The more one has, the more one wants.

**10. before the names of public buildings, institutions**

Eg:- The Tajmahal, The University of London, The Nehru Zoological park.

## English Grammar

### 11. Before the names of peoples (nations) families and Adjectives formed from proper nouns as

Eg: - The English Language, The Hindus, The Buddhists, The Turkish tobacco

### 12. Before a common noun, to give it meaning of an Abstract Noun; as

Eg:- 1. He felt the patriot in his heart. (the patriotic spirit or feeling)  
2. At last the mother in her was thoroughly aroused. (the motherly feeling)

### 13. Before ordinals :

Ex:- The fifteenth of August, The first of January.

### 14. Before a proper noun only when it is qualified by an Adjective or by a phrase or a clause used as an Adjective.

Eg: - The immortal Shakespeare  
The great Ceasar.

### Omission of Article : 'The'

#### 1. Article is not used before common nouns used in the widest sense.

Man is mortal.  
Woman is delicate hearted.

#### 2. Before proper nouns

Mumbai is a big city.  
Soloman was a wise ruler.

#### 3. Before abstract nouns used in general sense as

Honesty is the best policy.  
He loved wisdom and virtue.

#### 4. Before material nouns :

Gold is a precious metal.  
Bench is made of wood.

### Articles: Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ cow is \_\_\_\_\_ animal.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ eye has \_\_\_\_\_ lid.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ornament is made of gold.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sword is made of steel.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ fly is \_\_\_\_\_ insect.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ owl is \_\_\_\_\_ bird.
7. She returned after \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
8. Misha is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest girl in the class.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ sun rises in \_\_\_\_\_ east.
10. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ one-eyed man.
11. He is \_\_\_\_\_ man who can do it.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Bible is \_\_\_\_\_ sacred book of \_\_\_\_\_ Christians.
13. Raju is \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy.
14. She wrote \_\_\_\_\_ essay.
15. I waited for you for \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
16. I heard \_\_\_\_\_ loud noise.

## English Grammar

17. Jack and Jill went up \_\_\_\_\_ hill.
18. The game came to \_\_\_\_\_ end.
19. Newton was \_\_\_\_\_ great scientist.
20. He was \_\_\_\_\_ best judge of horses.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella is \_\_\_\_\_ useful thing.
22. She is \_\_\_\_\_ American.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Taj express is late today.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ gardener is watering \_\_\_\_\_ plants.
25. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ apple.
26. I go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk in \_\_\_\_\_ evenings.
27. Horse is \_\_\_\_\_ noble animal.
28. She is \_\_\_\_\_ cleverest girl in our class.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ rich should help \_\_\_\_\_ poor.
30. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ black board.
31. He gave me \_\_\_\_\_ one-rupee note.
32. Shut \_\_\_\_\_ door but open \_\_\_\_\_ window.
33. What \_\_\_\_\_ stupid girl she is!
34. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ ox grazing in \_\_\_\_\_ field.
35. There are twelve months in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ Germans are defeated by \_\_\_\_\_ English.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ train was \_\_\_\_\_ hour late.
38. Kamala is \_\_\_\_\_ idle girl.
39. \_\_\_\_\_ iron box is heavy.
40. English is \_\_\_\_\_ easy language.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayas are \_\_\_\_\_ highest mountains in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
42. She is \_\_\_\_\_ old woman of ninety.
43. He is \_\_\_\_\_ cleverest boy in \_\_\_\_\_ class.
44. He is \_\_\_\_\_ Indian but his wife is \_\_\_\_\_ American.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ Ramayana is \_\_\_\_\_ holy book of \_\_\_\_\_ Hindus.
46. She has \_\_\_\_\_ ugly face.
47. Srilanka is \_\_\_\_\_ island.
48. \_\_\_\_\_ honest man is \_\_\_\_\_ noblest work of God.
49. \_\_\_\_\_ earth moves round \_\_\_\_\_ sun.
50. \_\_\_\_\_ European came to see me yesterday.

## English Grammar

### Articles: Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ most courageous man I have ever seen.
2. I first met her \_\_\_\_\_ year ago.
3. This is \_\_\_\_\_ oldest house in the village.
4. I shall return in \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ rose is \_\_\_\_\_ loveliest of all flowers.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ aeroplane flies in \_\_\_\_\_ sky.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Ganges is \_\_\_\_\_ sacred river.
8. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ ass grazing in \_\_\_\_\_ garden.
9. Have \_\_\_\_\_ inkpot with you?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Alps cannot be easily climbed.
11. We found \_\_\_\_\_ empty box.
12. He bought \_\_\_\_\_ ox and \_\_\_\_\_ buffalo.
13. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ Englishman riding on \_\_\_\_\_ elephant.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ boy with \_\_\_\_\_ red coat is my cousin.
15. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ ugly woman and \_\_\_\_\_ foolish man.
16. Delhi is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of India.
17. French is \_\_\_\_\_ easy language.
18. Copper is \_\_\_\_\_ useful metal.
19. Let us discuss \_\_\_\_\_ matter seriously.
20. John is \_\_\_\_\_ American, but James is \_\_\_\_\_ European.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Ramayana is \_\_\_\_\_ epic.
22. He can play \_\_\_\_\_ flute well.
23. Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ precious metal.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ cow is \_\_\_\_\_ useful animal.
25. He is as stupid as \_\_\_\_\_ owl.
26. The children found \_\_\_\_\_ egg in \_\_\_\_\_ nest.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Andamans are \_\_\_\_\_ group of islands.
28. He is eating \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream.
29. Twelve inches make \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Bible is \_\_\_\_\_ holy book.
31. Honesty is \_\_\_\_\_ best policy.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ lion is \_\_\_\_\_ king of beasts.
33. He is not \_\_\_\_\_ honourable man.

## English Grammar

34. She is \_\_\_\_\_ untidy girl.
35. March is \_\_\_\_\_ third month of \_\_\_\_\_ year.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayas lie to \_\_\_\_\_ north of India.
37. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ one-eyed beggar in \_\_\_\_\_ street.
38. Sanjay is \_\_\_\_\_ laziest boy in \_\_\_\_\_ class.
39. \_\_\_\_\_ Nile is a long river.
40. He has been suffering for \_\_\_\_\_ last two days.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ poor are becoming poorer.
42. \_\_\_\_\_ higher you go \_\_\_\_\_ cooler it gets.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ monkey is \_\_\_\_\_ mischievous animal.
44. \_\_\_\_\_ writing of that man is good.
45. Krishna went to \_\_\_\_\_ rescue of Arjuna.
46. This is \_\_\_\_\_ only medicine available here.
47. The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ orphan.
48. He called me from \_\_\_\_\_ distance.
49. I waited for him for \_\_\_\_\_ hour and \_\_\_\_\_ half.
50. This is \_\_\_\_\_ unfortunate incident.

### Articles: Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. The earth is \_\_\_\_\_ planet.
2. Do you see \_\_\_\_\_ blue sky?
3. Allaudin has \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful lamp.
4. French is \_\_\_\_\_ easy language.
5. The world is \_\_\_\_\_ happy place.
6. Sanskrit is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult language.
7. John got \_\_\_\_\_ best prize.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ government passed \_\_\_\_\_ order.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Shyam calls you over the phone.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ poor are becoming poorer.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ hand writing of that man is very good.
12. Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
13. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ elephant in \_\_\_\_\_ zoo.
14. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ hospital in this place?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ dog is \_\_\_\_\_ faithful animal.
16. My brother has \_\_\_\_\_ few friends.

## English Grammar

17. What \_\_\_\_\_ pretty girl!
18. Kalidasa is \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare of India.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ noble family.
20. The Mahabharata is \_\_\_\_\_ epic.
21. This is \_\_\_\_\_ boy who won the match.
22. Mussolini is \_\_\_\_\_ Hitler of Italy.
23. I looked at him for \_\_\_\_\_ few minutes.
24. She reads \_\_\_\_\_ Gita.
25. He is \_\_\_\_\_ idiot.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ cow is \_\_\_\_\_ useful animal.
27. He is \_\_\_\_\_ angry man.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Taj is \_\_\_\_\_ heritage monument.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Indian can easily befriend \_\_\_\_\_ European.
30. He went to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to see his uncle.
31. He met with \_\_\_\_\_ accident.
32. Man is \_\_\_\_\_ social animal.
33. There is \_\_\_\_\_ orange in \_\_\_\_\_ basket.
34. Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
35. We play tennis in \_\_\_\_\_ evening.
36. Copper is \_\_\_\_\_ useful metal.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ car in that showroom is beautiful.
38. What \_\_\_\_\_ lovely building!
39. \_\_\_\_\_ more you give \_\_\_\_\_ more he wants.
40. He called me from \_\_\_\_\_ distance.
41. One evening \_\_\_\_\_ beggar came to my door.
42. I found \_\_\_\_\_ one-rupee coin.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ apple \_\_\_\_\_ day keeps \_\_\_\_\_ doctor away.
44. Asia is \_\_\_\_\_ continent.
45. My wife is \_\_\_\_\_ M.A.
46. He is late by \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
47. I joined in \_\_\_\_\_ University.
48. This is \_\_\_\_\_ unfortunate incident.
49. Rome was not built in \_\_\_\_\_ day.
50. She knew \_\_\_\_\_ lot of things.

## English Grammar

### Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. Peaches are sold by \_\_\_\_\_ dozen.
2. The doctor said that it was \_\_\_\_\_ hopeless case.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Hindu is \_\_\_\_\_ oldest newspaper in India.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ poem is very interesting.
5. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ police officer.
6. This is \_\_\_\_\_ University.
7. I first met him \_\_\_\_\_ year ago.
8. I like jam on \_\_\_\_\_ piece of bread.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ friend in need is \_\_\_\_\_ friend indeed.
10. How blue \_\_\_\_\_ sky looks!
11. Rustom is \_\_\_\_\_ young Parsee.
12. Sachin is \_\_\_\_\_ Don Bradman of India.
13. Rama has come without \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
14. They formed \_\_\_\_\_ union.
15. The Pacific is \_\_\_\_\_ ocean.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Titanic was a big ship.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ cow is worshipped in India.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Andamans are in \_\_\_\_\_ Bay of Bengal.
19. They do not do it as \_\_\_\_\_ rule.
20. Raju joined in \_\_\_\_\_ university.
21. Benaras is a \_\_\_\_\_ city.
22. What \_\_\_\_\_ grand sight!
23. \_\_\_\_\_ lion is \_\_\_\_\_ king of beasts.
24. At first, \_\_\_\_\_ infant mewls and pukes in \_\_\_\_\_ nurse's arms.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ stitch in time saves nine.
26. There is \_\_\_\_\_ ox under the tree.
27. He is \_\_\_\_\_ man of great wealth.
28. Everyone respects \_\_\_\_\_ honest man.
29. This is \_\_\_\_\_ best game.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Pluto is the smallest planet.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ dog is \_\_\_\_\_ faithful animal.
32. Speak \_\_\_\_\_ truth.
33. Priya is \_\_\_\_\_ cleverest girl in the class.

## English Grammar

34. They work as \_\_\_\_\_ unit.
35. I joined \_\_\_\_\_ union.
36. He is \_\_\_\_\_ most cunning man.
37. There is \_\_\_\_\_ lion in \_\_\_\_\_ zoo.
38. \_\_\_\_\_ moon is a satellite.
39. I like to leave in \_\_\_\_\_ open air.
40. \_\_\_\_\_ rich ought to help \_\_\_\_\_ poor.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ boy who is walking there, is my friend.
42. India is \_\_\_\_\_ noble land.
43. He is famous all over \_\_\_\_\_ world.
44. \_\_\_\_\_ sky is blue.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ sea is deep.
46. \_\_\_\_\_ man you wanted is over there.
47. Prabhu Deva is \_\_\_\_\_ Michael Jackson of India.
48. I ate \_\_\_\_\_ apple.
49. \_\_\_\_\_ hour has 60 minutes.
50. \_\_\_\_\_ gift that you gave me is very valuable.

### QUESTION TAGS

#### 1. Read the following sentences :

- (a) It's not a brilliant publication, **is it?**
- (b) You know him, **don't you?**
- (c) They will accompany you, **won't they?**

Notice that these sentences are not questions, but each one is accompanied by a tag with a question mark at the end. The words in bold type in the above sentences are question-tags. All sentence types, except interrogatives, can be accompanied by question-tags.

- A tag reverses the subject-verb order of the main clause.  
He walks to office, **doesn't he?**
- A tag is generally negative if the main clause is positive and vice-versa.  
You are happy, **aren't you?**  
You aren't happy, **are you?**
- Response to a tag is always 'yes' or 'no'.
- A tag is normally used to seek confirmation of the point made in the statement.

#### II. Add question-tags to each of the following. Use correct punctuation marks.

- (a) Children like sweets, \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) They are joining us here, \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) You'll contact him, \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) You like the way it is done, \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) He wouldn't want it, \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

- (f) Your sisters have trained you in music, \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) Your cousin went to college last year, \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) When we reached, they had finished dinner, \_\_\_\_\_
- (i) You shouldn't speak loudly, \_\_\_\_\_
- (j) I don't have to do it, \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Look at the following imperative sentences and the accompanying tags.

- Shut the door, will you?  
can you?  
can't you?  
could you?
- Sit down, will you?  
won't you?  
can you?  
can't you?  
could you?

Imperatives allow for a wide choice of tags. The speaker's intention as well as the context determines which tag is to be used with an imperative sentences.

### IV. Add suitable tags to the following sentences. Use correct punctuation marks.

1. How gracefully she sings!, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Cool down, \_\_\_\_\_
3. He must do it, \_\_\_\_\_
4. They ought to be punished, \_\_\_\_\_
5. Come here, \_\_\_\_\_

A 'Question Tag' – is generally used when we want the listener to confirm what we have said.

- E.g.
1. Peter works hard, doesn't he?
  2. He doesn't like reading books, does he?

**Note:** When the statement is positive, the tag is negative.

When the statement is negative, the tag is positive.

#### Some more examples: -

1. You are coming tomorrow, aren't you?
2. You know her well, don't you?
3. She will visit us tomorrow, won't she?
4. She didn't lie to us, did she?
5. He hasn't finished his work yet, has he?

#### Add appropriate question tags:

1. They haven't come, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You are free, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Your sister is cooking well, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. She hasn't come yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Gopi has broken the glass, \_\_\_\_\_?

## English Grammar

6. You don't like him, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. It is raining, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Sita did it, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Kishore will come, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. He hadn't passed the exam, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. He didn't paint it himself, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. We have sold the house, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. Let's go to the picture, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. Some of us didn't go to play cricket, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. None of the clerks had come, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. The boy will do it, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. I am a boy, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. He would like to play, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. They could lift the box, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. She can do it, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. They are playing well, \_\_\_\_\_?
22. He watches a film everyday, \_\_\_\_\_?
23. I did the work, \_\_\_\_\_?
24. You must clear it, \_\_\_\_\_?
25. Some of you open the door, \_\_\_\_\_?
26. I am playing chess, \_\_\_\_\_?
27. He is not drawing the picture, \_\_\_\_\_?
28. Let's discuss the matter, \_\_\_\_\_?
29. It is not cold, \_\_\_\_\_?
30. It didn't sound alright, \_\_\_\_\_?
31. You could not do me the favour, \_\_\_\_\_?
32. Today is Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_?
33. Nothing will work, \_\_\_\_\_?
34. You could lend me some money, \_\_\_\_\_?
35. Don't make a noise, \_\_\_\_\_?
36. He was here yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
37. I am a student, \_\_\_\_\_?
38. I am not a magician, \_\_\_\_\_?
39. Rani has never drunk coffee, \_\_\_\_\_?

## English Grammar

40. Two roads did diverge in a yellow wood, \_\_\_\_\_?
41. I didn't take the other road, \_\_\_\_\_?
42. We know him, \_\_\_\_\_?
43. We don't know him, \_\_\_\_\_?
44. I shall do it, \_\_\_\_\_?
45. He will be there before six, \_\_\_\_\_?
46. It won't be a good thing, \_\_\_\_\_?
47. They will appreciate good food, \_\_\_\_\_?
48. I have invited you, \_\_\_\_\_?
49. It isn't time to leave, \_\_\_\_\_?
50. Ganesh can write as fast as you speak, \_\_\_\_\_?

### I Add the suitable question tag.

1. He came early this morning,.....?
2. She swims well, .....?
3. I ran very quickly, .....?
4. Ravi accepted the gift, .....?
5. Snow covered the houses, .....?
6. He finished the work in time, .....?
7. You teach English, .....?
8. He didn't come, .....?
9. He drinks too much, .....?
10. We got home very late, .....?
11. Boys don't like to wash, .....?
12. George left for Mumbai,.....?
13. Viswanath plays chess very well, .....?
14. Her rudeness vexes me, .....?
15. Anil reads French fluently, .....?
16. Your dog barks at passing scooters, .....?
17. The post office doesn't work on Sundays, .....?
18. Children enjoy listening to music, .....?
19. This medicine tastes bitter, .....?
20. Your sister cooks well, .....?
21. This bottle contains milk, .....?
22. You love your parents, .....?

## English Grammar

23. We didn't wait, .....?
24. We go now, .....?
25. You knew that before, .....?
26. His decisions surprise me, .....?
27. Padma broke the jug, .....?
28. We keep the butter here, .....?
29. All of us like ice creams, .....?
30. People speak English all over the world, .....?
31. Marconi invented the wireless, .....?
32. All the boys laughed at the poor beggar, .....?
33. The flowers smell sweet, .....?
34. She deposited the money in the bank, .....?
35. The managers grant permission, .....?
36. Few students ask questions,.....?
37. Gandhiji preached Non-Violence, .....?
38. The post man delivers the letters, .....?
39. The principal issued me the conduct certificate, .....?
40. He offered them a nice job,.....?

**Question tags:          Fill in the blanks with appropriate question tags.**

1. They went late, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Let's help him, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Please send the book, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. We should not be crazy, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Everything is right, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I am not a girl, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. He has done the crime, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. He can solve the problem, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. He should make his presence felt, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. He goes for walk everyday, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. You aren't busy, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. He doesn't work hard, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. They have not come yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. I am right, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. Wait a minute, \_\_\_\_\_?

## English Grammar

16. He is good, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. They will meet me tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. There is park, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. Have some more rice, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. Somebody has called me, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. You were not busy then, \_\_\_\_\_?
22. They called me early, \_\_\_\_\_?
23. You always lie, \_\_\_\_\_?
24. He is honest, \_\_\_\_\_?
25. The tiger does not eat grass, \_\_\_\_\_?
26. I didn't hurt you, \_\_\_\_\_?
27. You are not going out, \_\_\_\_\_?
28. She will not come, \_\_\_\_\_?
29. Venu came late, \_\_\_\_\_?
30. I shall not do it, \_\_\_\_\_?
31. It wasn't cool there, \_\_\_\_\_?
32. I never rebuke you, \_\_\_\_\_?
33. I am not in your way, \_\_\_\_\_?
34. They refused my admission, \_\_\_\_\_?
35. He looks dishonest, \_\_\_\_\_?
36. I won the election, \_\_\_\_\_?
37. It was very ugly, \_\_\_\_\_?
38. They had finished the game, \_\_\_\_\_?
39. They would steal the money, \_\_\_\_\_?
40. Let's go to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_?
41. There is a mosque in that street, \_\_\_\_\_?
42. There are some girls in your class, \_\_\_\_\_?
43. Tom wasn't there, \_\_\_\_\_?
44. We understood the joke, \_\_\_\_\_?
45. Hari was late, \_\_\_\_\_?
46. The apples aren't good, \_\_\_\_\_?
47. I don't know French, \_\_\_\_\_?
48. We should not drop him, \_\_\_\_\_?
49. He is very kind, \_\_\_\_\_?

## English Grammar

50. He left for Delhi, \_\_\_\_\_?

### Add appropriate question tags to the following sentences:

1. She didn't come home late, \_\_\_\_\_
2. She hasn't paid her fees, \_\_\_\_\_
3. A farmer is an important person, \_\_\_\_\_
4. He grows food for the country, \_\_\_\_\_
5. You have met her before, \_\_\_\_\_
6. She doesn't look well, \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mary didn't pass the examination, \_\_\_\_\_
8. They haven't had tea yet, \_\_\_\_\_
9. The girl won the prize, \_\_\_\_\_
10. All the students have done well, \_\_\_\_\_
11. They didn't tell lies, \_\_\_\_\_
12. We can't cross the street here, \_\_\_\_\_
13. She doesn't understand English, \_\_\_\_\_
14. The horse didn't win the race, \_\_\_\_\_
15. Judges wear wigs, \_\_\_\_\_
16. We must serve our country, \_\_\_\_\_
7. We ought to help her, \_\_\_\_\_
18. Missionaries are devoted persons, \_\_\_\_\_
19. She will visit us tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_
20. They have gone to their village today, \_\_\_\_\_
21. They won't help us, \_\_\_\_\_
22. They couldn't answer any of the question \_\_\_\_\_
23. They aren't clever enough, \_\_\_\_\_
24. He wasn't present at the party, \_\_\_\_\_
25. They didn't know her, \_\_\_\_\_
26. The fisherman caught nothing, \_\_\_\_\_
27. She speaks French, \_\_\_\_\_
28. They could go early if they wanted, \_\_\_\_\_
29. She went home early, \_\_\_\_\_
30. We must leave soon, \_\_\_\_\_
31. She doesn't speak English, \_\_\_\_\_
32. She hasn't come yet, \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

33. We must not be impatient, \_\_\_\_\_
34. Jack and Jill didn't pass, \_\_\_\_\_
35. They won't attend the meeting, \_\_\_\_\_
36. He usually comes home late, \_\_\_\_\_
37. She came early this morning, \_\_\_\_\_
38. I will see her tonight, \_\_\_\_\_
39. We had to finish our home work quickly. \_\_\_\_\_
40. She shouldn't tell lies, \_\_\_\_\_
41. Let us go for the party, \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE

1. They were tired, -----?
2. She answered all the questions, -----?
3. You can speak Hindi, -----?
4. They have not any T.V. set, -----?
5. It was a cold day, -----?
6. He won't pass this year, -----?
7. I am not late, -----?
8. You are not well today, -----?
9. Sita sings well, -----?
10. She is not here now, -----?
11. He came late, -----?
12. They didn't score any goal, -----?
13. It won't rain, -----?
14. They grow all our food, -----?
15. Children love to eat ice creams, -----?
16. We need not wait, -----?
17. He is a very important person, -----?
18. He works hard for us, -----?
19. He has a strong body, -----?

## English Grammar

20. They were poor, -----?
21. They will help us, -----?
22. The children were not noisy, -----?
23. It is a fine morning, -----?
24. You will help us, -----?
25. They didn't help you, -----?
26. They call you, -----?
27. They are not going, -----?
28. He doesn't keep a buffalo, -----?
29. He has not any radio set in his hut, -----?
30. They don't go to school, -----?
31. He doesn't quarrel with anyone, -----?
32. We can't live without food, -----?
33. You didn't come yesterday, -----?
34. They were not present there, -----?
35. It was not fine, -----?
36. His children haven't any fine clothes, -----?
37. She will help us, -----?
38. He won't come to school tomorrow, -----?
39. They have played the match, -----?
40. They helped their friend, -----?
41. They didn't score three goals, -----?
42. There was a large crowd, -----?
43. It rained yesterday, -----?
44. He often goes there, -----?
45. They could help you, -----?

## English Grammar

46. You shouldn't do this, -----?
47. The sun had already set, -----?
48. A strong wind blew across the meadow, -----?
49. The moon shines bright, -----?
50. She doesn't like cold weather, -----?

## TENSES

### Introduction:

The verb in a sentence expresses an action or event or a state. It also tells whether an action took place in the past or whether it is taking place now or whether it will take place in future. Thus the verb shows the time of action by certain forms it takes. These forms are called the tense forms of the verb.

Mainly there are three tenses.

They are;

1. Present Tense,
2. Past Tense and
3. Future Tense.

### The different forms of Tenses :

<b>Tenses</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Simple Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous</b>
	<b>Past</b>	<b>Simple Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous</b>
	<b>Future</b>	<b>Simple Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous</b>

### I. Present Tense.

Present Tense consists of four subdivisions, which are;

1. Simple Present Tense,
2. Present Continuous Tense
3. Present Perfect Tense, and
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

#### 1. Simple Present Tense: [Sub + V1 (-s or -es)]

Sub	V1
I	study
We	study

## English Grammar

You	study
He/She/It	studies
They	study
Manoj	studies

### Uses:

#### a) To express a daily or a habitual action;

- Eg:
1. She *drinks* milk daily.
  2. He *gets up* at 5 everyday.
  3. College *begins* at 10 o' Clock.
  4. He *goes* to the temple daily.
  5. They *do* exercise every morning.

#### b) To express a universal truth or a general fact;

- Eg:
1. Water *boils* at 100°C.
  2. The Sun *rises* in the east.
  3. Cows *give* us milk.
  4. The Earth *moves* round the sun.
  5. Man *is* mortal.

#### c) To express a planned future action;

- Eg:
1. The match *starts* at 5 P.M.
  2. The President of the US *visits* India next month.
  3. The train *leaves* at 5.20 A.M.
  4. We *leave* for Hyderabad at 8.30 next Sunday
  5. The Prime Minister *arrives* in Vijayawada at 3 P.M. on Wednesday.

#### d) Some verbs like see, smell, love, like, seem, want, need, believe, taste, wish etc are usually expressed in simple present form.

- Eg:
1. This mango *tastes* sweet.
  2. She *wants* to get her watch repaired.
  3. I *wish* you all the best.
  4. They *believe* in God.

#### e) With the adverbs like usually, generally, daily, every, occasionally etc.

- Eg:
1. I *play* tennis *daily*.
  2. *Usually* she *doesn't* tell a lie.
  3. The Olympic games *take place every* four years.

**Note:** In simple present tense, when the subject is third person singular, (such as he, she it, or any other singular nouns), we have to add –s, or –es to the verb.

- Eg: He *drinks* tea every morning.  
Manu *does* her homework daily.

## 2. Present Continuous Tense. [Sub +is/am/are + V1 + ing]

Sub	is/am/are	V1 + ing
I	am	studying
We	are	studying
You	are	studying
He/She/It	is	studying
They	are	studying
Manoj	is	studying

## English Grammar

### Uses:

#### a) To express an action going on at the time of speaking;

- Eg: 1. She *is singing* now.  
 2. The boys *are playing* hockey.  
 3. The leaves *are falling* to the ground.

#### b) For a temporary action which may not be happening at the time of speaking;

- Eg: 1. I *am reading* "The Trojan War." (but I am not reading at this moment)  
 2. He *is verifying* the accounts.  
 3. They *are constructing* a bridge.

#### c) To express an action which is already planned to take place in near future;

- Eg: 1. We *are going* to cinema tonight.  
 2. My uncle *is arriving* tomorrow.  
 3. They *are leaving* for Delhi in the evening.

#### d) With the words like now, at present, at this moment, look, see Etc.

- Eg: 1. *Look*, how the bird *is flying*.  
 2. He *is doing* his studies *at present*.  
 3. *See* Your friend *is coming*.  
 4. It *is raining now*.

### 3. Present Perfect Tense. [ Sub + have/has + V3]

Sub	have/has	V3
I	have	studied
We	have	studied
You	have	studied
He/She/It	has	studied
They	have	studied
Manoj	has	studied

### Uses:

#### a) To express past actions whose time is not mentioned or not definite;

- Eg: 1. We *have got* freedom.  
 2. I *have never known* him to be angry.  
 3. *Have you read* "Gulliver's Travels?"  
 4. Mr. Peter *has been* to USA.

#### b) To express completed activities in the immediate past (with just, just now)

- Eg: 1. He *has just gone* out.  
 2. Ravi *has just had* his dinner.  
 3. The train *has just arrived*.  
 4. They *have come* just now.

#### c) With the adverbs like, already, till now, yet, so far, just, today, this week, ever, never

- Eg: 1. I *haven't seen* him *this week*.  
 2. She *has already completed* her work.  
 3. *Have you ever seen* a lion?

**Note:** In Present Perfect Tense, We use 'has' if the subject is third person, singular (such as he, she, it or any singular nouns) and 'have' for all other subjects.

- Eg: 1. Sona *has danced* well.  
 2. You *have crossed* all your limits.

### 4. Present Perfect Continuous. [Sub + have/has + been + V1 + ing]

Sub	have/has	Been	V1 + ing
I	have	been	studying

## English Grammar

We	have	been	studying
You	have	been	studying
He/She/It	has	been	studying
They	have	been	studying
Manoj	has	been	studying

### Uses:

a) **To express an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing.**

- Eg:
1. He *has been sleeping* for three hours.
  2. They *have been building* a bridge for several months.
  3. You *have been playing* since morning.
  4. I *have been working* here since 1998.

b) **With the phrases like *for* and *since*.**

- Eg:
1. It *has been raining since* yesterday.
  2. They *have been waiting for* three hours.
  3. Maria *has been learning English for* two years.

**Note:** In Present Perfect Continuous Tense, We use 'for' to indicate a period of time and 'since', to indicate a point of time.

### Point of time

1. Years in figures (Ex: 2001, 2005)
2. Names of days. (Monday, Friday)
3. Names of months ( January, June)
4. Names of festivals (Dasara, Independence day)
5. Particular dates. (7<sup>th</sup> April)
6. Particular time. (2 0' clock)

### Period of time

1. Years in period. (4 years)
2. Months, days and hours in period. (4 months, 5 days, 8 hours)

## II. Past Tense:

Past Tense consists of four subdivisions. They are;

1. Simple Past Tense,
2. Past Continuous Tense,
3. Past Perfect Tense, and
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

### 1. Simple Past Tense [ Sub + V2]

Sub	V2
I	studied
We	studied
You	studied
He/She/It	studied
They	studied
Manoj	studied

### Uses:

a) **To express an action completed in the past. It is usually expressed with adverbs or adverb phrases of past time.**

- Eg:
1. I *went* to see him yesterday.
  2. She *left* the school last year.
  3. Ravi *was* absent last week.

## English Grammar

4. He *got* his hair cut yesterday.

### b) With the words like last, yesterday, ago, in 1965, before etc.

- Eg: 1. I *received* his letter *before* a week.  
2. India *got* freedom *in 1947*.  
3. The steamer *sailed yesterday*.

**Note:** We use simple past tense (sub + V2) only if past time of action is given . If the time is not mentioned or not definite we should use Present Perfect Tense. (sub+have/has+V3)

- Eg: 1. We *have got* freedom (present perfect tense)  
2. We *got* freedom in 1947. (simple past tense)

## 2. Past Continuous Tense [Sub + was/were + V1 + ing]

Sub	was/were	V1 + ing
I	was	studying
We	were	studying
You	were	studying
He/She/It	was	studying
They	were	studying
Manoj	was	studying

Uses:

### a) To express an action which was going on at some time in the past. The time may or may not be mentioned.

- Eg: 1. We *were listening* to the radio all evening.  
2. It *was getting* darker.  
3. Ann fell asleep while she *was reading*.

### b) Past Continuous Tense and Simple Past Tense are used together when a new action happened in the middle of a longer action in the past. The longer action is expressed in Past Continuous Tense and the new action in Simple Past Tense.

- Eg: 1. I *was walking* home when I *met* Dev.  
2. The doorbell *rang* while she *was reading*.  
3. Kiran *was watching* television when we *arrived*.  
4. It *was raining* when I *got* up.  
5. Madhu *phoned* while we *were having* dinner.

## 3. Past Perfect Tense [Sub + had + V3]

Sub	Had	V3
I	had	Studied
We	had	studied
You	had	studied
He/She/It	had	studied
They	had	studied
Manoj	had	studied

Uses:

### a) If two actions happened in the past, the action which happened earlier than the other is expressed in past perfect tense. The second action is expressed in simple Past Tense.

- Eg: 1. Before the doctor arrived the patient *had* already *died*.  
2. When I reached the station the train *had* already *left*.

## English Grammar

3. I didn't know who she was. I *had never seen* her before.
4. When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul *had already gone* home.
5. Rahul *had just got* home when I phoned.

### 4. Past Perfect Continuous [Sub + had + been + V1 + ing]

Sub	Had	been	V1 + ing
I	had	been	studying
We	had	been	studying
You	had	been	studying
He/She/It	had	been	studying
They	had	been	studying
Manoj	had	been	studying

#### Uses:

#### a) To express an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time.

- Eg:
1. When Mr. Ravi came to the school in 1998, Mr. Krishna *had been teaching* there for five years.
  2. I *had been waiting* an hour when you came to see me.
  3. We *had been playing* for half an hour when it started to raining.
  4. When I got home, Neetu *had been watching T.V.* for two hours.

### III. Future Tense:

Future Tense also consists of four subdivisions. They are –

1. Simple Future Tense.
2. Future Continuous Tense.
3. Future Perfect Tense, and
4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

#### 1. Simple Future Tense. [Sub + will/shall + V1]

Sub	will/ shall	V1
I	shall	study
We	shall	study
You	will	study
He/She/It	will	study
They	will	study
Manoj	will	study

#### Uses:

#### a) To express some future action or event.

- Eg:
1. I *shall go* to Lucknow next week.
  2. He *will come* here on Sunday.
  3. When *will you get* your exam results?
  4. When she returns; she *will find* a lot of changes here.

#### b) To talk about things which we cannot control. It expresses a future fact;

- Eg:
1. I *shall be* twelve next week.
  2. It *will be* Diwali in a week.
  3. We *will know* our exam results in May.

#### c) To express an action which we think or believe, will happen in the future.

- Eg:
1. I think India *will win* the match.
  2. I am sure Helen *will get* a first class.
  3. I believe God *will save* me from all the troubles.

#### 2. Future Continuous Tense: (Sub + will/shall + be + V1 + ing]

## English Grammar

Sub	will/shall	be	V1 + ing
I	shall	be	studying
We	shall	be	studying
You	will	be	studying
He/She/It	will	be	studying
They	will	be	studying
Manoj	will	be	studying

**a) To express an action that will be continuing at some point in future.**

- Eg:
1. We *shall be sleeping* then.
  2. This time tomorrow they *will be watching* the cricket match.
  3. The girls *will be singing* then.
  4. I suppose it will *be raining* when we start.

**3. Future Perfect Tense: [Sub + will/shall + have + V3]**

Sub	will/shall	have	V3
I	shall	have	studied
We	shall	have	studied
You	will	have	studied
He/She/It	will	have	studied
They	will	have	studied
Manoj	will	have	studied

**a) To express an action that will be completed by a certain time in future.**

- Eg:
1. He *will have left* before you go to see him.
  2. By the end of this month, I *will have worked* here for five years.
  3. The film *will already have started* by the time we reach the theatre.
  4. Phone me after 8o' clock. I *will have finished* dinner by then.

**4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense: [ Sub + shall/will + have + been + V 1+ ing]**

Sub	will/shall	have	been	V1+ ing
I	shall	have	been	studying
We	shall	have	been	studying
You	will	have	been	studying
He/She/It	will	have	been	studying
They	will	have	been	studying
Manoj	will	have	been	studying

**a) To express an action which will be in progress over a period of time that will end in the future,**

- Eg:
1. By next month, we *will have been living* here of six years.
  2. I *will have been teaching* for twenty years next July.
  3. We *shall have been playing* for three hours when you come there.
  4. They *will have been making* preparations for the marriage for two months.

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	Sub + Verb Eg: He writes	Sub+ is/are/am + Verb+ing Eg: He is studying	Sub+has/have + past participle He has written	Sub+has/have +been+verb+ing He has been writing
Past	Sub+verb He wrote	Sub+was/were+ verb+ing He was writing	Sub+had+past participle He had written	Sub+had+been+ verb+ing He had been writing
Future	Sub+shall/will+	Sub+shall/will+be	Sub+shall/will+	Sub+shall/will+

## English Grammar

	verb He will write	+verb+ing He will be writing	have+past participle He will have written	have+been+verb+ing He will have been writing
--	-----------------------	---------------------------------	--	---

**Complete the sentences using the 'Simple Present' of the verbs given in bracket.1.**

- Margaret \_\_\_\_\_ four languages. (speak).
2. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 degrees celsius (boil).
  3. My job is very interesting. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people. (meet).
  4. In Britain, the banks usually \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30 in the morning.(open).
  5. Food is expensive. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money. (cost).
  6. He often \_\_\_\_\_ to my house. (come)
  7. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in the month of October. (rain)
  8. He \_\_\_\_\_ many bank accounts. (have)
  9. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the first row. (sit)
  10. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of different things in our free time. (do)
  11. I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower everyday. (have)
  12. A molecule of water \_\_\_\_\_ two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen. (have)
  13. Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (not/drink) tea very often.
  14. Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English? (do/speak)
  15. I always \_\_\_\_\_ something different. (do)
  16. Liars are the people who \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.(not/tell)
  17. Where \_\_\_\_\_ from? (Martin/come)
  18. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the difficult points regularly. (explain)
  19. Bad driving \_\_\_\_\_ many accidents.(cause)
  20. I don't often \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. (drink)
  21. Here \_\_\_\_\_ the bus! (come)
  22. They \_\_\_\_\_ a mill in this town. (have)
  23. Vegetarians \_\_\_\_\_ meat. (not/eat)
  24. "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?" I \_\_\_\_\_ an electrician. (be)
  25. An atheist \_\_\_\_\_ in God. (not/believe)
  26. The examinations \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday. (begin)
  27. The telephone bell, sometimes, \_\_\_\_\_ thirty times a day. (ring)
  28. Our teacher seldom \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) when she \_\_\_\_\_ (teach).
  29. Where \_\_\_\_\_ to spend your holidays this winter? (you/go)
  30. Mr.Joy generally \_\_\_\_\_ his work at night. (do)

## English Grammar

Use the verbs given in brackets in *Simple Present* or *Present Continuous Tense*.

01. Mr. Chaterjee..... (write) a novel. He ..... (expect) to complete it by the end of this month.
02. It.....(rain ). Take an umbrella with you.
03. It seldom ..... (rain ) here in February.
04. The clerk ..... (type) the letter still. He usually..... (finish ) his work quickly but today he .....(seem) to be a bit slow.
05. Mr.Das rarely .....(wear) a tie, but today he.....(wear) one.
06. Someone .....(knock). Go and open the door.
07. Father.....(look) into some important papers. Don't disturb him.
08. Mother.....(make) tea. It will be ready in five minutes.
09. I.....(learn ) driving these days.
10. My scooter.....(give) a lot of trouble these days.
11. The child has got up and.....(cry).Perhaps he.....(want) milk.
12. This house ..... ( belong ) to Mr. Raj. He ..... ( build) another one in the next street.
13. Who .....( make) that funny noise?
14. This tin .....(contain) eight litres of oil.
15. Usually I ..... (read) at night, but today I..... (read) now.
16. She .....(wear) a sweater this morning.
17. It.....(rain ). Take an umbrella with you.
18. I.....(have) a new sari. I bought it yesterday.
19. My husband will see you in an hour. He .....( have) lunch at the moment.
20. He ..... (love) her, but she ..... (hate) him.
21. There are some birds that.....(migrate) every year.
22. A vegetarian is a person who never.....(eat) meat.
23. They .....(do) something at the moment.
24. It.....(rain ) everyday in this country.
25. I.....(remember) his face. He used to live near our house.
26. He is very fat. He ..... (weigh)90kg.
27. That child .....(cry). It can't find its mother.
28. Thank you for explaining the tenses. Now I .....( know) them.
29. An honest man always .....(tell) the truth.
30. Mr. Johnson .....(go) to the office in his car every morning.

## English Grammar

### *Fill in the blanks with 'For' or 'Since'.*

01. We have been fishing ..... two months.
02. I have been working in this office ..... a month.
03. That man has been standing here ..... six o' clock.
04. The kettle has been boiling ..... a quarter of an hour.
05. I have been using this machine ..... twelve years.
06. I have been trying to open this door..... forty-five minutes.
07. The police have been looking for him ..... four days.
08. They have been quarrelling ever..... they got married.
09. We have been waiting ..... half an hour.
10. It has been raining ..... 6 0' clock.

### *Use the verbs given in brackets in simple past or past continuous.*

01. He ..... (go) to school when I ..... (meet) him.
02. It.....(rain ) heavily last night.
03. Where did you stay while it.....(rain )?
04. I .....(see) a black cat as I .....(come) out of my house.
05. As they .....(shout), I.....(tell) them to be silent.
06. I.....(fall) from the bicycle as I .....(go) down the slope.
07. I .....(go) out side while it.....(rain).
08. I..... (think) of my friend while I ..... (drive).
09. I.....(sleep) when the accident.....(happen).
10. He ..... (drive) at 90 kms. when the tyre ..... (get )flat.
11. I..... (reach ) home at midnight.
12. I.....(run ) when the arrow .....( hit) me.
13. The hunter..... ( walk ) along the forest. Suddenly he .....  
( see ) a cobra in front of him.
14. Who.....(talk) to you when I.....( pass) you at the bus stop?
15. While the boys.....(play) the match, it suddenly.....(start)  
raining.
16. When I ..... ( knock ) at the headmaster's room, he .....  
( speak ) to someone on the phone.
17. The thieves.....(divide) the money when a quarrel.....(break  
out) between them.
18. What ..... (go on) in your house when my son .....  
( call) you last night?
19. As he.....( cross) the road, a bus.....( knock) him down.

## English Grammar

20. When we.....( go) to see them last night, they..... (play) cards.
21. I .....( buy) a bicycle yesterday.
22. He.....( see) this film in Calcutta last week.
23. I.....(get) Anil's letter last week. I.....( not reply) to it already.
24. I.....(bring) my shirt from the tailor. I.....( not try) them on yet.
25. Three prisoners.....(escape) from the jail last week. The police.....(not catch) them on yet.
26. It.....(rain) a month ago. It.....(not rain) since then.
27. He doesn't know me. He ..... (never see) me.
28. My uncle ..... (visit) me a few days ago.
29. I ..... (see) two films this week. I.....(see) only one film last week.
30. Mr.Das..... (just leave ) the city.
31. He ..... (hurt) his leg. He can't play.
32. He ..... (fail) in the exam three times so far.
33. I..... (empty) the bottle. Here it is.
34. It..... (stop) raining. We can go out.
35. We..... (go) to the theatre last evening.
36. We..... (come) to this house in 1980 and.....(live) here ever since.
37. It..... (rain) everyday this week.
38. The accident.....(occur) at 10.30 this morning.
39. Mr. Chaterjee is writing a novel. He .....(write ) five hundred pages already.
40. I..... (type) all the letters. But I.....( not post) them yet.

### *Use the verbs given in brackets in Simple Past or Present Perfect Tense.*

01. I.....( correct) your exercises. You can take back your books.
02. We first.....(meet) a month ago. We.....(meet) several times since then.
03. We .....( spend ) all our money. So we shall have to walk home.
04. Shakespeare ..... (live) from 1564 to 1616.
05. The postman ..... (not come) yet.
06. We .....(tell) you already that we cannot do what you ask.
07. She..... (go) out at 10. She..... (not return ) yet.
08. Mr. Ramesh is not in the house. He .....(go) to visit some friends.
09. Several books on that subject.....( appear) during the present year.
10. The train ..... (just arrive).

## English Grammar

*Use the verbs given in brackets in Simple Past or Past Perfect.*

01. The patient..... ( die) even before they ..... (call) for the doctor.
02. The fire ..... ( spread ) to the neighbouring villages before we .....(control) it.
03. When he..... (enter) the bus he ..... (realize) that he ..... (forget) to take money with him.
04. When I..... (reach ) the post office, it..... (close) already.
05. When I ..... (go) to hospital my friend ..... (get) discharged already.
06. The boys ..... (feel) tired because they ..... (walk) 10Kms.
07. The match ..... ( begin ) before we ..... (reach ) the stadium.
08. His mother..... (feel) that her lungs ..... (get) damaged.
09. I..... ( do)the exercises after I ..... (explain).
10. She.....(open) the door after I..... ( knock) twice.
11. She.....(inform) me that she.....(do) the work already.
12. The boy ..... ( be ) under the impression that he ..... (pay) the fees already.
13. He ..... (hand) in his answer paper when he ..... (look) through his answers twice.
14. By half time our school team ..... (score) two goals.
15. Mr. Das ..... (work) in a private school before he ..... (join) government service.
16. By mid day, the climbers .....( reach ) a spot only a hundred feet below the peak.
17. We .....(expect) two hundred members to attend the meeting, but only a hundred ..... (turn) up.
18. Jamil.....(hope) to get a first class. But he only .....(get) a second.
19. The young boy ..... (wonder) what..... (happen ) to his coat.
20. When he ..... ( reach ) his house, he ..... ( find ) that someone ..... (steal) all the costly things.

*Use the suitable form of the verbs given in brackets.*

01. They ..... (live ) in Calcutta for ten years.
02. At the moment, the baby .....( play) in the garden.
03. He .....(take) bath when the telephone rang.
04. I.....(tell) you already to work hard.

## English Grammar

05. He always ..... (remember) that honesty is the best policy.
06. He .....(leave ) his house when I called on him.
07. He always .....( believe) that love is stronger than hatred.
08. He told me that his father.....(go) to office half an hour before.
09. I.....(wash ) my hands when the telephone rang.
10. It is high time that you ..... (start) working hard.
11. Ram ..... ( pass) the post office on his way to school everyday.
12. He .....(watch ) TV when I came in.
13. He .....(tell) me that he had never met you.
14. He .....(read ) since this morning.
15. If you promise to work hard I ..... ( allow) you to go home this week.
16. The doctor.....( arrive) before I came.
17. Suresh..... (be) only five years old when his father died.
18. I was doing the last sum when the bell..... (ring ).
19. They left Mumbai only after they .....(see) the Trimurthi.
20. My brother..... (go) to school since we came here five years ago.
21. We hope that you ..... ( give ) your support.
22. My brother.....(just write) a letter to our uncle.
23. Let us hurry, otherwise we .....(never get) to the station in time.
24. The doctor came an hour after the ambulance .....( arrive).
25. If it.....(rain ) we shall not go out.
26. I cannot play in the match as I ..... (injure) my leg.
27. It..... (rain) since 10 am.
28. The earth ..... (move) round the sun.
29. My friends..... (see) the PM yesterday.
30. I..... (send ) him only one letter upto now.
31. I shall telephone you when he ..... (come) back.
32. It started to rain while we .....( plan ) to play.
33. Can I have some milk before I .....( go) to bed?
34. He ..... (fall) asleep while he was driving.
35. I am sure I ..... (see ) him last night.
36. He .....( have ) a mill in this town.
37. He .....(work) here for the last five years.
38. He thanked me for what I.....(do).

## English Grammar

39. I .....( hear) some strange noise.  
40. I ..... (read) for half an hour when the lights suddenly went off.

### Tenses: Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the verb.

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the road, I saw a big accident.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (post) the letter just now.
3. The great patriot \_\_\_\_\_ (die) in 1948.
4. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the platform before I went to the station.
5. If you invite me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party.
6. By next Friday, we \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the topic.
7. Look! it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
8. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for ten years.
10. See! how the bird \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) in the sky.
11. He will phone when he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) from fever for three days.
13. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to theatre to see pictures.
14. The novelist \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the novel by August 2007.
15. Don't make a noise, the child \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a story last week.
17. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the exercise by this evening.
18. English \_\_\_\_\_ (be) spoken allover the world.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, remember) his address.
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) when her husband came in.
21. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) since 9'O clock.
22. She \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) milk everyday.
23. I \_\_\_\_\_ (use to) walk two kilometers when I was young.
24. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the last two hours.
25. All the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (be) present yesterday.
26. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this so far.
27. They \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Paris yesterday.
28. We can't go out as it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) now.
29. Last year, we \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a new house.
30. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) when the bell rang.

## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

### **Voice:**

Voice is that form of a verb which shows what is denoted by the subject. Whether 'subject does something or something is done to the subject'.

*There are two kinds of Voices. They are:*

1. Active Voice and
2. Passive Voice

### **I Active Voice:**

A verb is in the Active voice when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something. In other words, is the doer of the action.

Ex: Rama killed Ravana.

### **II Passive Voice:**

A verb is in the Passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the subject.

Ex: Ravana was killed by Rama.

### **RULES FOR CHANGING VOICE**

There are **five rules** to be followed when changing Active voice into Passive voice.

1. The object in the A.V becomes the subject in the P.V.
2. Suitable 'Be' form must be used.
3. V3 (Past Participle) of the verb is used.
4. Generally the preposition 'by' follows. (Sometimes: to, in, at or with)
  
5. The verbs 'know' and 'marry' take the preposition 'to'  
The verbs 'please' and 'satisfy' take the preposition 'with'  
The verb 'surprise' takes the preposition 'at'
  
6. Subject in the A.V. becomes the object in the P.V.  
These are the rules to be followed.

**Note:** Only Transitive verbs have the Passive form.

- Ex:
1. Cats kill rats.  
Rats are killed by the cats.
  2. The sun rises in the east.

(Here the action is not passed. Therefore there is no Passive voice for this sentence.)

### **Note the changing of the voice:**

#### **Active Voice**

I write a letter.  
I am writing a letter.  
I have written a letter.  
I wrote a letter.  
I was writing a letter.  
I had written by me.  
I will write a letter.  
I will have written a letter.

#### **Passive Voice**

A letter is written by me.  
A letter is being written by me.  
A letter has been written by me.  
A letter was written by me.  
A letter was being written by me.  
A letter had been written by me.  
A letter will be written by me.  
A letter will have been written by me.

**English Grammar**

Active passive voice – structure

1. Present Tense	2. Past Tense	3. Future Tense
<p><b>1.1. Simple Present:</b></p> <p>A.V - V1</p> <p>P.V - is/ am/ are + V3</p> <p>Eg: - He <u>writes</u> novels (A.V)</p> <p>Novels <u>are written</u> by him (P.V)</p>	<p><b>2.1. Simple past:</b></p> <p>A.V - V2</p> <p>P.V – was/were + V3</p> <p>Eg: He <u>wrote</u> novels (A.V)</p> <p>Novels <u>were written</u> by him (P.V)</p>	<p><b>3.1. Simple Future :</b></p> <p>A.V - will/Shall + V1</p> <p>P.V - will/shall + V3</p> <p>Eg:He will write novels (A.V)</p> <p>Novels will be written by me (P.V)</p>
<p><b>1.2. Present Continuous:</b></p> <p>A.V - is/am/ are + V1+ing</p> <p>P.V - is/ am /are + being + V3</p> <p>Eg: He <u>is writing</u> novels (A.V)</p> <p>Novels <u>are being written</u> by him (P.V)</p>	<p><b>2.2. Past continuous:</b></p> <p>A.V - was/ were + V1 + ing</p> <p>P.V – was/ were = being + V3</p> <p>Eg: He <u>was writing</u> novels (A.V)</p> <p>Novels were being written by him (P.V)</p>	<p><b>3.2. Future continuous:</b></p> <p>A.V - will/shall+be +V1+ing</p> <p><b>No passive form</b></p> <p>Eg: He will be writing novels (A.V)</p>
<p><b>1.3. Present perfect Tense:</b></p> <p>A.V . Has/ have + V3</p> <p>P.V. has/ have + been + V3</p> <p>Eg: He <u>has written</u> novels (A.V)</p> <p>Novels have been written by him (P.V)</p>	<p><b>2.3. Past perfect:</b></p> <p>A.V - had + V3</p> <p>P.V - had + been + V3</p> <p>Eg: He had written novels (A.V)</p> <p>Novels had been written by him (P.V)</p>	<p><b>3.3. Future perfect:</b></p> <p>A.V. –will/shall + have +V3</p> <p>P.V. – have+been+V3</p> <p>Eg: He will have written novels (A.V)</p> <p>Novels will have been written by him (P.V)</p>
<p><b>1.4. Present perfect continuous:</b></p> <p>A.V. – has/have +been+V1+ing</p> <p><b>No Passive Form</b></p> <p>Eg: He has been writing novels (A.V)</p>	<p><b>2.4. Past Perfect continuous:</b></p> <p>A.V - had+been+V1+ing</p> <p><b>No Passive Form</b></p> <p>Eg: He had been writing novels (A.V)</p>	<p><b>3.4. Future Perfect continuous:</b></p> <p>A.V. - will/shall+have+been+V1+ing</p> <p><b>No Passive Form</b></p> <p>Eg: He will have been writing novels.</p>
<p><b>Note: A.V = Active voice, P.V = Passive Voice</b></p>		

**SIMPLE PRESENT**

..... + **am / is/ are + V3 + by + .....**

1. I eat mangoes.  
Mangoes are eaten by me.
2. He plays chess.  
Chess is played by him.
3. He sees films.  
Films are seen by him.
4. I teach English.  
English is taught by me.
5. I do my homework.  
My homework is done by me.
6. Sita reads the poems.  
Poems are read by Sita.
7. All love him.  
He is loved by all.
8. He scolds me.  
I am scolded by him.
9. She plucks flowers.  
Flowers are plucked by her.
10. I don't like her.  
She is not liked by me.
11. People speak English all over the world.  
English is spoken all over the world by the people.
12. Bees make honey.  
Honey is made by bees.
13. Does she sell rice?  
Is rice sold by her?
14. Do you recite a poem?  
Is the poem recited by you?
17. Do you like sweets?  
Are the sweets liked by you?
18. Does she watch movies?  
Are the movies watched by her?

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

..... + **am / is / are + V3 + by + .....**

1. He is writing a novel.  
A novel is being written by him.
2. She is beating a dog.  
A dog is being beaten by her.
3. They are building a house.  
A house is being built by them.
4. They are pulling down the old house.  
The old house is being pulled down by them.
5. They are preparing the material.  
The material is being prepared by them.
6. He is teaching us grammar.  
You are being taught grammar by me.

## English Grammar

7. The boys are laughing at the beggar.  
The beggar is being laughed at by the boys.
8. I am playing cricket.  
Cricket is being played by me.
9. Rani is milking the cow.  
The cow is being milked by Rani.
10. Priya is singing a song.  
A song is being sung by Priya.
11. The boys are making the kites.  
The kites are being made by the boys.
12. They are throwing the stones at the birds.  
The stones are being thrown at the birds by them.
13. She is winding the watch.  
The watch is being wound by her.
14. Are you drawing a picture?  
Is a picture drawn by you?
15. Is she making dolls?  
Are the dolls being made by her?
16. Is she making mistakes?  
Are the mistakes being made by her?
17. Are they catching the goods?  
Are the goods being caught by them?

### PRESENT PERFECT

..... + **has / have + been + V3 + by + .....**

1. Ravi has written a letter.  
A letter has been written by Ravi.
2. The farmer has ploughed the field.  
The field has been ploughed by the farmer.
3. I have not bought a car.  
A car has not been bought by me.
4. She has invited me.  
I have been invited by her.
5. The police have caught the thieves.  
The thieves have been caught by the police.
6. He has solved all the problems.  
All the problems have been solved by him.
7. I have completed the work.  
The work has been completed by me.
8. Someone has stolen my pen.  
My pen has been stolen.
9. He has written many poems.  
Many poems have been written by him.
10. They have painted the door green.  
The door has been painted green by them.
11. Gopi has posted many of the invitations.  
Many of the invitations have been posted by Gopi.
12. Have you spent all the money?  
Has all the money been spent by you?

## English Grammar

13. What have you done?  
What has been done by you?
14. Have you read this story?  
Has this story been read by you?

### SIMPLE PAST

..... + **was / were** + **V3** + **by** + .....

1. She wrote a letter.  
A letter was written by her.
2. He caught the thief.  
The thief was caught by him.
3. A mad dog bit my sister.  
My sister was bitten by a mad dog.
4. Every child carried a bag.  
A bag was carried by every child.
5. We laughed at the beggar.  
The beggar was laughed at by us.
6. The farmer killed the snake.  
The snake was killed by the farmer.
7. The discovery surprised all.  
All were surprised by the discovery.
8. We built two houses.  
Two houses were built by us.
9. She kept us wait.  
We were kept wait by her.
10. We sent them back.  
They were sent back by us.
11. Nobody told him.  
He was told by nobody.
12. She broke the window.  
The window was broken by her.
13. He hit the dog with a stick.  
A snake was hit by him with a stick.
14. An English man almost always accompanied me.  
I was almost always accompanied by an English man.
15. Aanand wrote a poem on the renunciation of Buddha.  
A poem on the renunciation of Buddha was written by Aanand
16. What questions did the examiner set?  
What questions were set by the examiner?
17. Did Tagore write Geetangali?  
Was Geetangali written by Tagore?
18. Did the noise frighten you?  
Were you frightened by the noise?
19. Did you do this?  
Was this done by you?
20. Did she call you?  
Were you called by her?
21. What did they taught you?  
What were you taught by them?
22. Did you throw the paper?

Was the paper thrown by you?

23. Did they give suggestions?

Were the suggestions given by them?

**PAST CONTINUOUS**

..... + **was / were + being + V3 + by + .....**

1. They were planting the trees.  
The trees were being planted by them.
2. The players were practicing cricket.  
Cricket was being practiced by the players.
3. The gardener was cutting the plants.  
The plants were being cut by the gardener.
4. John was learning Hindi.  
Hindi was being learnt by John.
5. The peon was ringing the bell.  
The bell was being rung by the peon.
6. They were painting the house green.  
The house was being painted green by them.
7. Pratima was singing a song.  
A song was being sung by Pratima.
8. They were doing the homework.  
Homework was being done by them.
9. The government was abolishing the liquor.  
The liquor was being abolished by the government.
10. Were you drawing a picture?  
Was the picture being drawn by you?
11. Was he doing any job?  
Was any job being done by him?

**PAST PERFECT**

..... + **had + been + V3 + by + .....**

1. I had sold the car.  
The car had been sold by me.
2. You had wasted the money.  
The money had been wasted by you.
3. He had sung a sweet song.  
A sweet song had been sung by him.
4. Kalidasa had written many poems.  
Many poems had been written by Kalidas.
5. I had not fed the poor.  
The poor had not been fed by me.
6. Someone had rebuked me.  
I had been rebuked by someone.
7. She had married a handsome man.  
A handsome man had been married by her.
8. I had done nothing wrong.  
Nothing wrong had been done by me.
9. The society had expelled him.  
He had been expelled by the society.
10. Had we taken it?  
Had it been taken by us?

**SIMPLE FUTURE**

..... + **will / shall + be + V3 + by + .....**

1. He will do it.  
It will be done by him.
2. I shall buy a camera.  
A camera shall be bought by me.
3. You will recite a poem.  
A poem will be recited by you.
4. The teacher will not forgive me.  
I will not be forgiven by the teacher.
5. The news will alarm everyone.  
Everyone will be alarmed by the news.
6. The dog will bark at the stranger.  
The stranger will be barked at by the dog.
7. I shall punish you.  
You shall be punished by me.
8. You will send the book tomorrow.  
The book will be sent tomorrow by you.
9. Everyone will laugh at us.  
We will be laughed at by everyone.
10. I will convince him.  
He will be convinced by me.
11. Will she wear a hat?  
Will a hat be worn by her?
12. Will you give a pen ?  
Will a pen be given by you?

**FUTURE PERFECT**

..... + **will have / shall have + been + V3 + by + .....**

1. She will have opened a school.  
A school will have been opened by her.
2. I shall have painted a picture.  
A picture will have been painted by me.
3. She will have paid the loan.  
A loan will have been paid by her.
4. The teacher will have corrected the papers.  
The papers will have been corrected by the teacher.
5. Will he have taken the permission?  
Will the permission have been taken by him?

**Change the voice of the following sentences:**

1. The mother manages the house.

Ans .....

2. He grows rice in his field.

Ans .....

3. This pot contains milk.

Ans .....

**English Grammar**

- 4. The rich hate the poor.  
Ans .....
- 5. I do not know the reason for his coming.  
Ans .....
- 6. My father sends me money every month.  
Ans .....
- 7. We manufacture many kinds of engines.  
Ans .....
- 8. They make utensils in Chennai.  
Ans .....
- 9. I have eaten the apples.  
Ans .....
- 10. I am learning a point.  
Ans .....
- 12. She has broken the windows.  
Ans .....
- 13. The farmers are ploughing their fields.  
Ans .....
- 14. The boys are playing cricket.  
Ans .....
- 15. The servant has posted the letter.  
Ans .....
- 16. The farmers have reaped the harvest.  
Ans .....
- 17. He has lent me a pen.  
Ans .....
- 18. I have not beaten the dog.  
Ans .....
- 19. He is reading a book.  
Ans .....
- 20. I am drawing a picture.  
Ans .....
- 21. We have warned everybody.  
Ans .....

## English Grammar

22. She has received two letters.

Ans .....

23. The baby has dropped the glass.

Ans .....

24. They are teaching English.

Ans .....

25. They are doing up parcels.

Ans .....

26. My mother is washing the clothes.

Ans .....

27. Hari has invited me to the party.

Ans .....

28. We have spent all the money

Ans .....

29. He is rebuking me.

Ans .....

30. She likes sweets.

Ans .....

### Change the voice of the following sentences:

1. I forgave him.

Ans .....

2. He watched the sports.

Ans .....

3. The officer gave me two files.

Ans .....

4. They postponed the match because of rain.

Ans .....

5. The murderer hid the knife in the grass.

Ans .....

6. My uncle will visit us tomorrow.

Ans .....

7. He will rob you.

Ans .....

8. The boys will catch the birds.

## English Grammar

Ans .....

9. You were writing a letter to your friend.

Ans .....

10. We had already missed the train.

Ans .....

11. We were revising our lessons.

Ans .....

12. None of them had seen me.

Ans .....

13. The army will have captured the city.

Ans .....

14. I did not call you.

Ans .....

15. He booked a complaint against me.

Ans .....

16. The judge dismissed the case.

Ans .....

17. I brought the baby a doll.

Ans .....

18. He sent me two gifts.

Ans .....

19. They had opened two offices.

Ans .....

20. They had never visited Nepal.

Ans .....

21. Our team had won two matches.

Ans .....

22. The farmers will have sown the paddy.

Ans .....

23. The shopkeeper had already packed the parcel.

Ans .....

24. My uncle will pay the school fee.

Ans .....

25. My parents will look after me.

**English Grammar**

Ans .....

26. You should learn it.

Ans .....

27. You should write the address neatly.

Ans .....

28. One cannot please everybody.

Ans .....

29. I completed my exercises.

Ans .....

30. The electrician was repairing the switch.

Ans .....

**‘Wh’ – Questions: Change the following sentences into passive voice.**

1. Who bought these?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What does he give?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Who gives this kind of news?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. When will you complete it?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

5. What has they done?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Who has theft it?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Who has given you the ticket?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. What has been taken by them?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Who did this thing?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Who bought mangoes?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

11. When did you steal that?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

## English Grammar

12. What did he expect?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

13. When did they leave you?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Who paid the fee?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Who won the game?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

16. What did she eat?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

17. What are they doing?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Who has caught them?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

19. What are they preparing?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Who has sent you back?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **'Yes / no' Questions:**

1. Does she eat sweets?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Does he sell the goods?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Do you love your friend?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Do they finish this?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Is she knitting a sweater?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Are you building a house?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Is he milking the cow?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Are they making a noise?

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Is she preparing the items?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Are you doing this?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Are the boys playing cricket?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Have you taken the permission?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Have you bought the ticket?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Has he opened the new shop?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Has she read this novel?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

16. Has he made the mistake?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

17. Have you lost your cycle?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Did the noise frighten you?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Did Rama call you?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Did you beat the dog?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Change the voice of the following sentences:**

1. Post this letter at once.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Please help me in my hour of need.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Lower the boats.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Send him to school.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Tell him to leave the room.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Carry out my orders.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Kindly do this much for me.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Do not starve the cow.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Do not hate the poor.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Let me try this question.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Do not laugh at others.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Don't disturb me.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Shut the door.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Obey your parents.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

15. May God bless him.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

16. Please enter it in the register.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

17. Let him be brought here.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Let me be given back my pet dog.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Please bring me a glass of water.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Let the result be declared.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Change the voice of the following sentences:**

1. Varun has called his sister a liar.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Some boys were helping the wounded man.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Why did your brother write such a letter?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The boy will have finished the work by the evening.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Did they rebuke you?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The governor will give away the prize to the winner.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The recitation pleased the inspector.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Haven't I sold my bicycle?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Do not insult the weak.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The people regarded him as an imposter and called him a villain.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

11. He made his wife do the work.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

12. His subordinates have accused him of various offences.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Shall I ever forget those happy days?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

14. I saw him cutting the trees.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

15. The earthquake destroyed the town.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

16. Will you buy a ticket for me?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

17. All desire wealth and some acquire it.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

18. He told me to leave the room.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

19. They use video for teaching the students.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Someone has knocked me down.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

21. Everyone was inspired by Gandhiji.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

22. I refused his admittance.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

23. Do we believe him?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Will they have sent the parcel?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

25. They were going to take a decision on this matter.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

26. Why did he defraud you?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

27. We should not have done it.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Didn't you call him?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

29. How can you manage it?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

30. Was she ringing the bell?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Change the voice of the following sentences:**

1. He grows wheat in his field.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Mohan will meet you at the station.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Anybody can do it easily.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. One should do one's duty.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

5. They called many people for help.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

## English Grammar

6. Two oxen pull the plough.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Where do we find best pearls?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Will you look after her?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. I gave you a big reward.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. They are singing film songs.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

11. I have received a parcel just now.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Has she forgiven you?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

13. The tailor was sewing your clothes.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Have I beaten my dog?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Gopi can paint this picture easily.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

16. Ashok had never seen a wolf.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

17. We have warned everybody.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

18. I will have watered the plants before sunset.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Lower the boats.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Do not hate the poor.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

21. You must put your signature in ink.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

22. We are giving him all help.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

**English Grammar**

23. She was preparing dinner for us.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Does she like coffee?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

25. Is the peon bringing the jug?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

26. Are they singing the songs?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

27. The naughty boys were breaking the windows.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

28. I handed her a chair.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

29. Hari has invited me to tea.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

30. We expect good news.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

\* \* \*

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

There are two ways in which we may report the words of a speaker.

1. Direct Speech
2. Indirect Speech

### **Direct Speech:**

When we quote the exact words of the speaker, it is called 'Direct Speech'.

### **Indirect Speech:**

However, when we give the substance of his speech in our own words, we use 'Indirect Speech'.

Direct Speech:           He says to me, "I am your friend."

Indirect Speech:        He says to me that he is my friend.

The speaker's actual words are called the Reported Speech.

Reporting Verb:

The verb, which introduces the Reported Speech, is called the "Reporting Verb".

He says to me, "I am your friend."

R.V                               R.S

In the above example:

Reporting Verb is 'says'

Reported Speech is 'I am your brother'.

### **SOME IMPORTANT POINTS**

#### **Direct Speech:**

1. The R.S is enclosed within inverted commas.
2. The R.S is separated from the R.V by a comma.
3. The first letter of the R.S must begin with a capital letter.

#### **Indirect Speech:**

1. In the Indirect Speech inverted commas are not used.
2. But the R.S is generally introduced by the conjunctions 'that, if, whether' and the preposition 'to.'
3. The comma, separating the R.S from the R.V is removed and is replaced by 'that, if, whether and the preposition to.'

NOTE: In changing the Direct Narration into Indirect Narration the "Tense" of the R.V is never changed, although the R.S is changed as by the required sense.

### **RULES FOR CHANGING DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH**

While changing Direct into Indirect Speech, the Tense of the verb is changed according to the following rules.

Rule: I

If the tense of the verb in the R.S is in the Present or Future tense then the tense of the R.S is not changed.

E.g.

He says, "I am going."

He says that he is going.

He will say, "I am going".

He will say that he is going.

Rule: II

If the R.V is in the past tense, the tense of the verb in the R.S is changed as follows in the Indirect Narration:

## English Grammar

Simple Present	x	Simple Past
Present Continuous	x	Past continuous
Present Perfect	x	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	x	Past Perfect Continuous
Simple Past	x	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	x	Past Perfect Continuous

### Particular Verbs:

Shall	x	should
Will	x	would
May	x	might
Can	x	could
Must	x	had to

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous remain unchanged.

Rules for the change of personal pronouns:

The persons of the pronouns that occur in the Reported Speech are changed in Indirect speech according to the following rules.

Rule : I

Pronouns of the first person in the R.S of the Direct Speech form are changed in Indirect Speech into those of the same person as the subject of the R.V.

Rule : II

Pronoun and the possessive of the second person are changed into those of the same person as that of the noun or pronoun that comes after the R.V.

Rule : III

The third person is not changed in the Indirect Speech.

### CHANGE OF WORDS SHOWING NEARNESS

Now	_____	Then
Come	_____	Go
Ago	_____	Before
This	_____	That
These	_____	Those
Thus	_____	So / In that way
Here	_____	There
Here by	_____	There by
Hence	_____	Thence
Hither	_____	Thither
Today	_____	That day
Tonight	_____	that night
Tomorrow	_____	The next day
Yesterday	_____	The previous day
Last night	_____	The previous night
Next day	_____	The following day

## English Grammar

### Interrogative Sentences

In converting a question to the indirect speech:

1. The R.V is changed to 'ask', 'enquire' or 'demand'

2. 'Whether' or 'If' is used to introduce the R.S if the question has 'yes' or 'no' for an answer.

3. Conjunction 'that' & Interrogative sign (?) is removed and Assertive form of the sentence is written.

### Imperative Sentences

The Reporting Verb is changed into some verb indicating command, request, entreaty or advice according to the sense. The verb may be selected from the following.

Command : tell, order, bid, command etc.

Request : ask, request etc.

Entreaty: entreat, implore etc.

Advice : advice, forbid, exhort, urge etc.

Guidelines

1. If there is 'Sir' or 'Madam' in the direct speech, it will be changed into 'Respectively'.

2. If there are words like 'My dear', 'dear', 'darling' etc, it will be changed into 'lovingly' or 'affectionately'.

3. If there is a word 'Hay', it will be changed into 'greeted', it will come in place of 'said to'.

4. If there are words like 'good morning' or 'good evening' or 'good bye' in the D.S, they will be changed as : 'Respectfully wished' or 'Affectionately bade farewell'.

### OTHERS

#### 1. Sentences of 'Let':

He said, "Let us go out."

He suggested to go out.

She said, "Let us do it."

She proposed to do it.

#### 2. Sentences of 'What' or 'How':

He said, "What a lovely scene!"

He exclaimed that it was a lovely scene.

Rules for changing of Personal Pronouns

The persons of the pronoun that occur in the R.S are changed in Indirect Speech into those of the same person as the subject of the R.V.

#### Rule: I

Pronouns of the "First person" in the R.S of the direct form are changed into those of the same person as the "Subject of the R.V".

I said, "I am ill."

I said that I was ill.

#### Rule: II

Pronouns and possessive adjectives of the "Second person" are changed into those that of the "Noun or Pronoun that comes after the R.V".

She said to me, "I am ill."

She told me that she was ill.

#### Rule: III

The third person is not changed.

Suresh said to Ramesh, "I am ill."

Suresh told Ramesh that he was ill.

**EXAMPLES**

Present Tense and Future Tense do not change:

Present Tense:

1. He says, "I am your friend."  
He says that he is my friend.
2. Govind says to me, "You are my friend."  
Govind says to me that I am his friend.
3. He says, "Tea is ready."  
He says that Tea is ready.
4. He says, "The car is going."  
He says that the car is going.
5. They say, "Nobody is there."  
They say that nobody is there.

**Future Tense:**

1. He will say, "I am weak".  
He will say that he is weak.
2. Rama will say to me, "I am your friend".  
Rama will say to me that he is my friend.
3. He will say, "I am going".  
He will say that he is going.
4. She will say to me, " I will be your friend".  
She will say to me that she will be my friend.
5. I will say, "I was going".  
I will say that I was going.

**Past Tense:**

If Universal truth or habitual action is expressed by the Reported Speech, the tense of the verb (Simple Present) must not be changed, even the Reporting Verb is in the Past tense.

1. Mohan said to me, "Man is mortal".  
Mohan said to me that man is mortal.
2. The teacher said to me, "The sun rises in the east".  
The teacher told me that the sun rises in the east.
3. Kamala said, "Truth is bitter".  
Kamala said that truth is bitter.
4. I said, "The cow gives milk".  
I said that the cow gives milk.
5. She said, "German is easy to learn".  
She said that German is easy to learn.

**If the tense of the Reporting Verb is in the Past tense then the Verb in the Reported Speech is changed as follows:**

**SIMPLE PRESENT X SIMPLE PAST**

1. He said, "I am unwell".  
He said that he was unwell.
2. He said, "My pen is lost".  
He said that his pen was lost.
3. Anil said, "Rita sings a song".  
Anil said that Rita sang a song.

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS X PAST CONTINUOUS**

1. He said, "Rama is working hard".  
He said that Rama was working hard.
2. He said, "I am preparing for the exam".  
He said that that was preparing for the exam.
3. She said, "I am doing nothing".  
She said that she was doing nothing.
4. He said, "My daughter is learning French".  
He said that his daughter was learning French.

**PRESENT PERFECT X PAST PERFECT**

1. He said, "Raju has done the work".  
He said that Raju had done the work.
2. She said, "I have written the letter".  
She said that she had written the letter.
3. He said, "I have posted the letter just now".  
He said that he had posted the letter just then.
4. Sita said, "You have stolen my watch".  
Sita said that I had stolen her watch.
5. I said, "She has gone".  
I said that she had gone.

**PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS X PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

1. He said, "It has been raining since morning."  
He said that it had been raining since morning.
2. They said, "We have been working since 1990."  
They said that they had been working since 1990.
3. He said, "I have been playing since morning."  
He said that he had been playing since morning.

**SIMPLE PAST X PAST PERFECT**

1. He said, "Raju returned at afternoon."  
He said that Rahu had returned at afternoon.
2. He said, "I came in the evening."  
He said that had come in the evening.
3. She said, "Sita sang a song."  
She said that Sita had sung a song.

**PAST CONTINUOUS X PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

1. I said, "She was dancing."  
I said that she had been dancing.
2. He said, "All the boys were going."  
He said that all the boys had been going.
3. Mohan said, "I was watching T.V."  
Mohan said that he had been watching T.V.

**PAST PERFECT & PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS REMAIN UNCHANGED:**

1. Kamala said, "Leela had gone home."  
Kamala said that Leela had gone home.
2. Pavan said, "I had taught a lesson."  
Pavan said that he had taught a lesson.
3. Kiran said, "I had been playing."  
Kiran said that he had been playing.

## English Grammar

4. He said, "We had been playing cricket."  
He said that they had been playing cricket.
- SHALL – WILL – CAN – MAY**
1. He said, "I shall try to help her."  
He said that he should help her.
  2. He said, "Rama will come."  
He said that Rama would come.
  3. I said, "He may pass."  
I said that he might pass.
  4. She said, "I can do the sum."  
She said that she could do the sum.

### **IMPERATIVE SENTENCES**

**"That" is not used here. To + infinitive is used.**

#### **Positive Commands:**

1. The master said to the servant, "Go away."  
The master ordered the servant to go away.
2. The teacher said to the boys, "Get away from this room."  
The teacher ordered the boys to get away from that room.
3. He said to his servant, "Leave this place now."  
He ordered his servant to leave that place then.
4. The manager said to the typist, "Type this letter."  
The manager ordered the servant to type that letter.
5. The queen said to her maid, "make my bed."  
The queen ordered her maid to make her bed.

#### **Negative Commands:**

1. He said to the students, "Don't make a noise."  
He ordered the students not to make a noise.
2. He said to his soldiers, "Don't lose your faith."  
He asked his soldiers not to lose their faith.
3. He said to me, "Don't waste your time."  
He ordered me not to waste my time.

#### **Requests:**

1. I said to the teacher, "Please explain this question."  
I requested the teacher to explain that question.
2. The visitor said to me, "Please take me to the office now."  
The visitor requested me to take him to the office then.
3. The rat said to the lion, "Please pardon me for this time."  
The rat pleaded the lion to forgive it for that time.
4. My father said to me, "Don't read this book."  
My father advised me not to read that book.
5. I said to Krishna, "Please give me your pen."  
I requested Krishna to give me his pen.

#### **Wishes:**

1. The old man said to him, "May you long live."  
The old man wished him that he might live long.
2. The people said, "May the God save the king."  
The people wished that the God might save the king.
3. He said to me, "Good morning."  
He wished me good morning.

4. He said to me, "Good evening."  
He wished me good evening.
5. The father said, "May god pardon the sinners"  
The father prayed that god might pardon the sinners.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**

**In Interrogative sentences 'that' is removed.**

1. He said to me "Who are you?"  
He asked me who I was.
2. He said to me "What is your name?"  
He asked me what my name was.
3. He said to me "How old are you?"  
He asked me how old I was.
4. I said to you "Where are you going?"  
I asked you where you were going.
5. She said to me "What do you want?"  
She asked me what I wanted.
6. He said to me "When will you come?"  
He asked me when I would come.
7. She said "Who is the first man to fly in the space?"  
She asked who the first man to fly in the space was.
8. She said to him "Whose portrait are you painting?"  
She asked him whose portrait he was painting.
9. "Whom do you want to see? She said to me.  
She asked me whom I wanted to see.
10. He said to her "When does the post-man come everyday?"  
He asked her when the post-man came everyday.

**WHETHER / IF ----- YES / NO**

If the question demands yes / no answer then 'whether / if ' is used to introduce the Reported Speech.

1. Mohan said to me "Do you like tea?"  
Mohan asked me whether I liked tea. (Or)  
Mohan asked me if I liked tea.
2. Mohan said to me "Don't you like tea?"  
Mohan asked me whether I didn't like tea.  
Mohan asked me if I didn't like tea.
3. He said to me "Did you like him?"  
He asked me if I had liked him.
4. He said to me "Didn't you like this?"  
He asked me whether I hadn't liked that.
5. He said to me "Don't you know me?"  
He asked me if I didn't know him.
6. She said to me "Can you do this?"  
She asked me if I could do that.
7. I said to her "Are you married?"  
I asked her whether she was married.
8. He said to me "Will you let me help you?"  
He asked me if I would let her help me.

**EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES**

Hurrah!	-----	Joy
Bravo!	-----	Applauded or praised
Alas!	-----	Sorrow, grief, sad or sadly
Hark!	-----	Attention
Oh!	-----	Surprised
Oh God!	-----	Shock, bitterly

1. He said, "Alas! He is dead."  
He exclaimed in grief that he was dead.  
He exclaimed with sorrow that he was dead.  
He exclaimed sadly that he was dead.  
He exclaimed sorrowfully that he was dead.
2. He said, "Hurrah! My friend came."  
He exclaimed joyfully that his friend had come.
3. He said to me, "Bravo you did well;"  
He applauded me by saying that I had done well.
4. They said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."  
They exclaimed joyfully that they had won the match.
5. Govind said, "Oh god! I lost my purse."  
Govind exclaimed bitterly that he had lost his purse.
6. Sita said, "Oh god! I am failed."  
Sita exclaimed sadly that she was failed.
7. He said, "How selfish I have been!"  
He exclaimed that he had been very selfish.
8. She said, "How beautiful the garden is!"  
She exclaimed that the garden was very beautiful.
9. He said, "What a fool I am!"  
He exclaimed that he was a great fool.
10. She said, "How tall the building is!"  
She exclaimed that the building was very tall.

**Type – 1 Assertive Sentences**

1. Raju said, "I am fine here."  
A. Raju said that he was fine there.
2. Raju said "I was fine here."  
A. Raju said that he had been fine there.
3. Rakesh said to Venu, "I will be fine there".  
A. Rakesh told Venu that he would be fine there.
4. Meena says, "I am watching a movie."  
A. Meena said that she was watching a movie.
5. Varun said, "We are playing a match today."  
A. Varun said that they were playing a match that day.
6. Mahesh said to Mani, "I have played my part well".

## English Grammar

- A. Mahesh told Mani that he had played his part well.
7. Anil said to Maneesha, "You have committed an error here."
- A. Anil told Maneesha that she had committed an error there.
8. Kamal said to Ramya, "I have been trying to complete the project."
- A. Kamal told Ramya that he had been trying to complete the project.
9. Rathan said, "I did my job well."
- A. Rathan said that he had done his job well.
10. Rithu said to Karishma, "I was waiting for my friend then."
- A. Rithu told Karishma that she had been waiting for her friends (then) at that time.
11. Karina said to Roshan, "I had verified the contents before I submitted the papers."
- A. Karina told Roshan that she had verified the content before she submitted the papers.
12. I said to her, "I am writing a poem now."
- A. I told her that I was writing a poem then.
13. I said to her, "You have drawn the figure nicely."
- A. I told her that she had drawn the figure nicely.
14. I said to her, "He has left the room."
- A. I told her that he had left the room.
15. You said to me, "I completed the task yesterday."
- A. You told me that you had completed the task the previous day.
16. You said to me, "Your are playing the flute well."
- A. You told me that I was playing the flute well.
17. Nithin said to Trisha, "You can take whatever you want."
- A. Nithin told Trisha that she could take whatever she wanted.
18. Vineeth said to Suresh, "The Earth revolves round the Sun".
- A. Vineeth told Suresh that the Earth revolves round the Sun.
19. He said "Children go to school everyday."
- A. He said that children go/went to school everyday.
20. The boy said, "Practice makes man perfect."
- A. The boy said that practice makes man perfect.

### **Interrogative Sentences :Questions starting with Auxiliary Verbs.**

21. Vijay said, "Do you know his address?"
- A. Vijay asked whether he knew his address.

## English Grammar

22. Vikraman said, "Have you watched Aparichutudu?"  
A. Vikraman asked whether I had watched Aparichutudu.
23. The teacher said, "Are you preparing well for the exams?"  
A. The teacher asked whether I was preparing well for the exams.
24. The Policeman said to the man, "Didn't you steal it from the complex?"  
A. The policeman interrogated the man if he hadn't stolen it from the complex.
25. The man said to the boy, "Can you show me the way to the Railway Station?"  
A. The man asked the boy whether he could show him the way to the Railway Station.
26. The mother said to the girl, "Have you been doing the same exercise since morning?"  
A. The mother asked the girl whether she had been doing the same exercise since morning.
27. Manohar said to Sri Lakshmi "Do you love me? Shall I kill you?"  
A. Manohar asked Sri Lakshmi if she would love him or he should kill her.
28. He asked the child, "Have you taken your meal?"  
A. He asked the child whether it had taken its meal.
29. The man said to the girl, "Does she colour the figure with crayons or oil colours?"  
A. The man asked the girl whether she coloured the figure with crayons or oil colours.
30. Rohan said to Anila, "Will you go to Delhi next week?"  
A. Rohan asked Anila whether she would go to Delhi the following week.
31. Rakshita said to Venki, "Will you be playing the benefit match next Sunday?"  
A. Rakshita asked Venki whether he would be playing the benefit match the following Sunday.
32. Arthi said to Vamsi, "May I go through the script?"  
A. Arthi asked Vamsi whether she might go through the script.
33. Madhavan said to Mani, "Will it be all right if I take three takes to complete the shot?"  
A. Madhavan asked Mani whether it would be all right if he took three takes to complete the shot.
34. Shankar said to Sada, "Have you practised the lip movement properly?"  
A. Shankar asked Sada whether she had practiced the lip movement properly.
35. The teacher said to the student, "Are you confident of getting a seat in I.I.T?"  
A. The teacher asked the student whether he was confident of getting a seat in I.I.T.
- B. Questions starting with Wh – Words.**
36. Ameer said to Anand, "Which book do you want?"  
A. Ameer asked Anand which book he wanted.
37. Hrithik said to Amisha, "What novels have you read this week?"

## English Grammar

- A. Hrithik asked Amisha what novels she had read that week.
38. Chitra said to Patnayak, "Where did you learn classical music?"
- A. Chitra asked Patnayak where he had learned classical music.
39. The teacher said to the boy, "Who is the writer of the novel Harry Pottor?"
- A. The teacher asked the boy who was the writer of the novel Harry Pottor.
40. Nikhil said to Reena, "When did you return from Mumbai?"
- A. Nikhil asked Reena when she had returned from Mumbai.
41. Vamsi said to Sheela, "When can I meet your parents?"
- A. Vamsi asked Sheela when he could meet her parents.
42. Ganguly said to the bowlers, "Why have you not been attending the net practice regularly?"
- A. Ganguly asked the bowlers why they had not been attending the net practice regularly.
43. Srikanth said to Sachin, "Where do you get your knees operated?"
- A. Srikanth asked Sachin where he would get his knees operated.
44. The teacher asked the student, "Why were you absent from the class yesterday?"
- A. The teacher asked the student why he had been absent from the class the previous day.
45. The girls said to the man, "How can I reach the examination hall?"
- A. The girl asked the man how she could reach the examination hall.
46. The man asked the girl, "When will your father return from the office?"
- A. The man asked the girl when her father would return from the office.
47. The dentist asked the little girl, "How much Chocolate do you eat every day?"
- A. The dentist asked the little girl how much chocolate she ate everyday.
48. The manager asked the stenographer, "Do you visit Kashmir this year?"
- A. The Manger asked the stenographer whether she would visit Kashmir that year.
49. He said to the boy, "What is your name?"
- A. He asked the boy what his name is/was.
50. The teacher said to the students, "Who can answer this question?"
- A. The teacher asked the students who could answer that aquestion.

### Type – 3

#### Imperative Sentences

51. The officer said to the typist, "Type these letters immediately."
- A. The officer ordered the typist to type those letters immediately.
52. He said to his colleague, "Check the content before you submit the papers.?"

**English Grammar**

- A. He advised his colleague to check the content before he/she would submit the papers.
- 53. The teacher said to the students, "Write brief and accurate answers neatly without mistakes."
- A. The teacher advised the students to write brief and accurate answers neatly without mistakes.
- 54. The teacher said to the students, "Design your answer booklet and make it look beautiful and special."
- A. The teacher ordered/advised/instructed the students to design their answer booklet and make it look beautiful and special.
- 55. The teacher said to the students, "Check the section and question numbers before you return the answer scripts."
- A. The teacher instructed the students to check the section and question numbers before they return the answer scripts.

**Type – 4**

**Exclamatory Sentences**

- 56. The captain said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."
- A. The Captain exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- 57. He said to her, "Alas! He has lost all his property".
- A. He exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost all his property.
- 58. She said, "Wow! How beautiful the flower is!"
- A. She exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful flower.
- 59. He said, "Ah! What a big building it is!"
- A. He exclaimed with astonishment that it was a big building.
- 60. The culprit said, "Oh! Lord! Take pity and pardon me."
- A. The culprit prayed to the Lord to take pity and pardon him.

**Exercise: 10.1**

**Speech: Tenses**

- 1. He said, "I want to finish my exercise today."  
Ans .....
- 2. I said to my teacher, "I need your help."  
Ans .....
- 3. She said, "They were going."  
Ans .....
- 4. The teacher said, "The school will remain closed tomorrow."  
Ans .....

## English Grammar

5. He said to me, "Your are lucky but I am unlucky."  
Ans .....
6. My mother said, "I am going to see Mrs. Sharma and will be back in a minute".  
Ans .....
7. "I met John yesterday", he said.  
Ans .....
8. The children said to me, "We will go out in the rain."  
Ans .....
9. They said, "The boy is hiding in the place where we left him."  
Ans .....
10. Kapil said, "Asha was combing her hair."  
Ans .....
11. I said to the sir, "I am listening to you."  
Ans .....
12. The clerk said, "I shall finish this work in time."  
Ans .....
13. He said, "I killed the snake with a stick."  
Ans .....
14. She said, "I have been working hard these days."  
Ans .....
15. The parrot said, "A hunter has caught me."  
Ans .....
16. He said, "I will give her a new frock."  
Ans .....
17. He said to me, "You can never get my help."  
Ans .....
18. He said to her, "You will go to Delhi tomorrow."  
Ans .....
19. The boy said, "I am giving this to you."  
Ans .....
20. Mohan said, "I will come if I can."  
Ans .....
21. She said, "This dog can catch the ball."  
Ans .....

**English Grammar**

22. Mr. Das said, “We bought a new vase from bazaar.”  
Ans .....
23. She said , “I shall leave this place as soon as I can.”  
Ans .....
24. Meena said, “Venu knows my place well.”  
Ans .....
25. I said to you, “I am your friend.”  
Ans .....
26. He said to me, “I will show you the way now.”  
Ans .....
27. I said, “You killed a snake yesterday.”  
Ans .....
28. Rama said, “I have a car.”  
Ans .....
29. Priya said, “I sold my Scooty last month.”  
Ans .....
30. Swathi said, “I am leaving for Chennai today.”  
Ans .....

**Convert the following sentences into Indirect speech:**

1. He said to me “Will you play chess with me?”  
Ans. ....
2. He said to me “Do you live in this colony?”  
Ans. ....
3. “Did you plan to go away in summer?” he said to her.  
Ans. ....
4. “Don’t you want to start before it gets too dark?” she said.  
Ans. ....
5. “Were you drawing then?” he said to her.  
Ans. ....
6. “Can you lend me some money?” I said to him.  
Ans. ....
7. “Did you read the novel yesterday?” I said to him.

## English Grammar

Ans. ....

8. "Where can I find the English dictionary?" she said.

Ans. ....

9. She said to me "Is not your name Appa Rao?"

Ans. ....

10. He said to me "What is it that makes you so much strong?"

Ans. ....

11. "Don't you know the way home?" she said to me.

Ans. ....

12. "Have you anything to say, little bird?" Ulysses said.

Ans. ....

13. He said to me "Which way did she go?"

Ans. ....

14. "Are you free this afternoon?" he said to me.

Ans. ....

15. The conductor said "Why haven't you bought the ticket for this boy?"

Ans. ....

16. He said to me "Why don't you consult your doctor?"

Ans. ....

17. She said "Can we get another Ghantasala?"

Ans. ....

18. She said to me "Will you care for this man?"

Ans. ....

19. I said to you "Did you come from Bombay?"

Ans. ....

20. "Are you visiting Araku valley today?" She said.

Ans. ....

21. You said to me "Can you lend me your pen?"

Ans. ....

**English Grammar**

22. I said to her “Can you lend me some money today?”

Ans. ....

23. He said to her “Where did you go last night?”

Ans. ....

24. “When will the next letter come?” she said.

Ans. ....

25. He said to him “Are we meeting tomorrow?”

Ans. ....

26. The teacher said “What are the rivers that flow through A.P?”

Ans. ....

27. The stranger said to me “Can you show this address to me?”

Ans. ....

28. The teacher said to me “Why do you draw a blank?”

Ans. ....

29. “Do you really come from China?” he said to her.

Ans. ....

30. “Who are you sir and what do you want?” I said.

Ans.  
.....

**Exercise: Convert the following sentences into Indirect speech:**

1. “Sit down boys” said the teacher.

Ans. ....

2. I said to him, “Come again tomorrow.”

Ans. ....

3. “Please help me from starvation”, said the beggar.

Ans. ....

4. “Bring me a drink or milk”, said the swamy to the villagers.

Ans. ....

5. “Run away, children” said their Mother.

Ans. ....

6. “Go to the market. Bring me some vegetables and a dozen plantains”, ordered the master.

## English Grammar

Ans. ....

7. The Forest Minister said to the people, "Grow more trees and get better life."

Ans. ....

8. He said to us, "Mind your business".

Ans. ....

9. He said to the boy, "Go out".

Ans. ....

10. "Call the witness" said the judge.

Ans. ....

11. The inspector said to the police, "Stop the man".

Ans. ....

12. The manager said to the clerks, "Don't come late".

Ans. ....

13. The Lecturer said to the students, "Use the Oxford Dictionary".

Ans. ....

14. He said to me, "Please wait here".

Ans. ....

15. Mary's father said to the Principal, "Please pardon my daughter".

Ans. ....

16. She said, "Let us not waste our time".

Ans. ....

17. My friend said, "Let us go to the cinema".

Ans. ....

18. Rama said to Arjun, "Go away".

Ans. ....

19. He said to her, "Please wait here till I return".

Ans. ....

20. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words".

Ans. ....

21. Gopal said to me, "Do it thus."

Ans. ....

22. He said, "Alas! Our foes are very strong."

## English Grammar

Ans. ....

23. He said, "Wait until I come."

Ans. ....

24. He said to his sons, "Don't quarrel among yourselves when I am dead."

Ans. ....

25. He said to me, "Alas! He is dead."

Ans. ....

26. He said, "Let us wait for the award."

Ans. ....

27. He said to me, "Be careful."

Ans. ....

28. The boy said to her, "Don't wait for the bus."

Ans. ....

29. The teacher said to him, "Don't read so fast."

Ans. ....

30. "Don't ever do this again.", he said.

Ans. ....

31. "What a pity you didn't come!", she said.

Ans. ....

32. The girl said, "How cold it is!"

Ans. ....

33. John said to his sister, "Don't wait for me this evening."

Ans. ....

34. He said, "Bravo! You have done well."

Ans. ....

35. Alice said, "How clever I am!"

Ans. ....

### EXERCISE

1. He said to me "Will you play chess with me?"

Ans. ....

## English Grammar

2. He said to me "Do you live in this colony?"

Ans. ....

3. "Did you plan to go away in summer?" he said to her.

Ans. ....

4. The Principal said "There will be a holiday tomorrow."

Ans. ....

5. She said to him, "I don't believe you."

Ans. ....

6. She said, "My bag was found."

Ans. ....

7. The boy says, "I can do it".

Ans. ....

8. The prince said, "It gives me pleasure to be here this evening."

Ans. ....

9. "I shall go as soon as it is possible", she said.

Ans. ....

10. "Did you read the novel yesterday? I said to him.

Ans. ....

11. "Where can I find the English dictionary?" she said.

Ans. ....

12. She said to me "Is not your name Sarkaar?"

Ans. ....

13. He said to me "What is it that makes you so much strong?"

Ans. ....

14. My teacher said, "If you don't work hard, you will fail."

Ans. ....

15. I said, "All are sinners."

Ans. ....

16. He said, "I don't want to see any of you."

Ans. ....

17. He said, "Its gilded cage reminds me of my father whom they imprisoned"

## English Grammar

Ans. ....

18. He said, "Alas! Our foes are very strong."

Ans. ....

19. "Do you really come from China?" he said to her.

Ans. ....

20. "Who are you sir and what do you want? I said.

Ans. ....

21. He said, "Wait until I come."

Ans. ....

22. He said, I will never steal again."

Ans. ....

23. "Don't you know the way home?" she said to me.

Ans. ....

24. "Have you anything to say, little bird?" Ulysses said.

Ans. ....

25. He said to me "Which way did she go?"

Ans. ....

26. The boy said to us, I shall come with you."

Ans. ....

27. She said, "Even though I come it is against my will."

Ans. ....

28. He said to his sons, "Don't quarrel among yourselves when I am dead."

Ans. ....

29. He said to me, "Hark! I hear some strange sound."

Ans. ....

30. "Are you free this afternoon?" he said to me.

Ans. ....

31. He said, "let us wait for award."

Ans. ....

## English Grammar

32. The lion said to the fox, "I am weak. My teeth have fallen out. I have no appetite."

Ans. ....

33. The conductor said "Why haven't you bought the ticket for this boy?"

Ans. ....

34. He said to me "Why don't you consult your doctor?"

Ans. ....

35. She said "Shall we get another Ghantasala?"

Ans. ....

36. He said to me, "Be careful."

Ans. ....

37. Mohan said, "I shall meet Sekhar tomorrow."

Ans. ....

38. The student said, "I am disappointed by my marks."

Ans. ....

39. Jack said to Aunt Jane, "I will drive you to the station."

Ans. ....

40. The father said to his son, "The things will be sorted out now."

Ans. ....

41. The boy said to her, "Don't wait for the bus."

Ans. ....

42. She said to me "Will you care for this man?"

Ans. ....

43. I said to you "Did you come from Bombay?"

Ans. ....

44. "Are you visiting Arakuvalley today? She said.

Ans. ....

45. Anitha said, "We are late today."

Ans. ....

46. The boy said, "I have pain in my right leg."

**English Grammar**

Ans. ....

47. You said to me "Can you lend me your pen?"

Ans. ....

48. I said to her "Can you lend me some money today?"

Ans. ....

49. He said to her "Where did you go last night?"

Ans. ....

50. The teacher said to him, "Don't read so fast."

Ans. ....

**EXERCISE - 19**

1. "Don't ever do this again." he said.

Ans. ....

2. "When will the next letter come?" she said.

Ans. ....

3. The father said, "My son don't waste your time".

Ans. ....

4. The boys said, "How stiff the paper is!"

Ans. ....

5. He said, "Let me play in your garden".

Ans. ....

6. He said to me, "Where is the station?"

Ans. ....

7. He said, "God is great".

Ans. ....

8. I said to him, "Please lend me your book."

Ans. ....

9. He said, "May God reward your labour."

Ans. ....

10. The boys said, "Papa forgive us this time."

## English Grammar

Ans. ....

11. He said to me, "Let me study."

Ans. ....

12. "Do you know Hindi" the teacher asked the boy.

Ans. ....

13. "Present the witness in the court now", the Judge said.

Ans. ....

14. I said to him, "Do you know English?"

Ans. ....

15. "Are you sure this is correct" I said to them.

Ans. ....

16. She said to her mother, "Shall I marry him?"

Ans. ....

17. He said, "Shall I open that window?"

Ans. ....

18. He said, "We are in the play ground."

Ans. ....

19. She said, "I am unwell."

Ans. ....

20. He said to me, "I will meet your father today."

Ans. ....

21. She said to me, "Your sister met me yesterday."

Ans. ....

22. My brother said to me, "I took your pen."

Ans. ....

23. The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."

Ans. ....

24. The boy said, "My father went to Guntur."

Ans. ....

**English Grammar**

25. Balu said, "I don't drink coffee."

Ans. ....

26. I said to him, "Was I giving any trouble there?"

Ans. ....

27. The porter said, "The train will be late today."

Ans. ....

28. He said to me "Will you help me?"

Ans. ....

29. He said, "I have been ill since yesterday."

Ans. ....

30. The teacher said, "Be silent in the classroom."

Ans. ....

31. The teacher said to us "Did you complete the work I gave you yesterday?"

Ans. ....

32. The doctor said to me, "Your temperature is alright."

Ans. ....

33. He said, "I don't want any food."

Ans. ....

34. "Please tell me where I can find an application form", she said to the boy.

Ans. ....

35. She said, "I am living in Delhi."

Ans. ....

\* \* \*

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON

### Degrees of Comparison:

There are three types of Degrees of comparison. Degree means ‘the rank or grade given according to the quality.

1. Positive Degree
2. Comparative Degree
3. Superlative Degree

**Positive Degree:** The Positive Degree of an adjective is the adjective in its simplest form. It is used to denote the mere existence of a some quality of what we speak about.

Ex: Rama’s mango is sweet.

**Comparative Degree:** The Comparative degree of an adjective denotes the higher degree of the quality than the positive: and is used when two things or two set of things are compared.

Ex: Hari’s mango is sweeter than Rama’s.

**Superlative Degree:** The Superlative Degree of an adjective denotes the highest degree of a quality, and is used when more than two things are used.

Ex: Govind’s mango is the sweetest of all.

### Formation of Comparative and Superlative:

**More Adjectives of one syllable, and some of more than one form the comparative by adding ‘\_er’ and the Superlative by adding ‘\_est’ to the positive.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Sweet	sweeter	sweetest
Small	smaller	smallest
Tall	taller	tallest
Kind	kinder	kindest
Young	younger	youngest
Great	greater	greatest
Clever	cleverer	cleverest
Old	older	oldest
Tough	tougher	toughest
Thick	thicker	thickest

**When the Positive ends in ‘e’, only ‘-r’ and ‘-st’ are used.**

Brave	braver	bravest
Fine	finer	finest
White	whiter	whitest
Able	abler	ablest
Wise	wiser	wisest

**When the Positive ends in ‘y’, preceded by a consonant the ‘y’ is changed into ‘i’ before adding ‘-er’ or ‘-est’.**

Happy	happier	happiest
Easy	easier	easiest
Heavy	heavier	heaviest
Merry	merrier	merriest
Wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest

## English Grammar

**When a Positive is a word of one syllable and ends in a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, this consonant is doubled before adding ‘-er’ and ‘-est’.**

Red	redder	reddest
Big	bigger	biggest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Thin	thinner	thinnest
Sad	sadder	saddest
Fat	fatter	fattest

**Adjectives of more than two syllables, and many of those with two, form the comparative by using the Adverb more with the Positive, and the Superlative by using the Adverb ‘most’ with the Positive.**

Splendid	more splendid	most splendid
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Proper	more proper	most proper
Important	more important	most important
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous
Learned	more learned	most learned
Industrious	more industrious	most industrious
Popular	more popular	most popular
Populous	more populous	most populous
Useful	more useful	most useful
Helpful	more helpful	most helpful
Perfect	more perfect	most perfect
Nutritious	more nutritious	most nutritious
Famous	more famous	most famous
Precious	more precious	most precious

### **IRREGULAR COMPARISONS**

Good, well	better	best
Bad, evil, ill	worse	worst
Little	less, lesser	least
Much	more	most
Many	more	most
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	foremost, first
In	inner	inmost, innermost
Out	outer	utmost, uppermost
Late	later	latest, last

### **Model -I**

Positive :No other country in the world is so great as India.

Comparative: India is greater than any other country in the world.

Superlative: India is the greatest country in the world.

P.D No other boy in the class is so clever as Raghu.

C.D Raghu is cleverer than any other boy in the class.

S.D Raghu is the cleverest boy in the class.

P.D No other girl is so pretty as Rani.

## English Grammar

C.D Rani is prettier than any other girl in the class.

S.D Rani is the prettiest girl in the class.

P.D No other boxer in the world is so heavy as Tyson.

C.D Tyson is heavier than any other boxer in the world.

S.D Tyson is the heaviest boxer in the world.

P.D No other tree in the garden is so old as this .

C.D This is the older than any other tree in the garden.

S.D This is the oldest tree in the garden

P.D No other fruit is so sweet as mango.

C.D Mango is sweeter than any other fruit .

S.D Mango is the sweetest fruit.

### Model – II

P.D Very few Indian cities are as big as Chennai.

C.D Chennai is bigger than many other cities in India.(Indian cities)

S.D Chennai is one of the biggest Indian cities.

P.D Very few animals are as useful as the cow.

C.D The cow is more useful than many other animals.

S.D The cow is one of the most useful animals.

P.D Very few books in English are as good as ‘The Guide’.

C.D ‘The Guide’ is better than many other books in English.

S.D ‘The Guide’ is one of the best books in English.

P.D Very few planets are as big as Jupiter.

C.D Jupiter is bigger than many other planets.

S.D Jupiter is one of the biggest planets.

P.D Very few persons are as old as Ali.

C.D Ali is older than many other persons.

S.D Ali is one of the oldest persons.

### MODEL -III

**Comparison between two persons or two things. Therefore there will be no**

**Superlative Degree:**

P.D I am not so great as he.

C.D He is greater than I.

P.D Kamala is not so wise as Vimala.

C.D Vimala is wiser than Kamlaa.

P.D Sachin does not bowl so fast as Pathan.

C.D Pathan bowls faster than Sachin.

**MODEL – IV**

**Comparison between two persons or two things. Therefore there will be no Superlative Degree.**

P.D Shyamala is at least as good dancer as Leela.

C.D Leela is not better dancer than Shyamala.

P.D Kumar is at least as tall as Ravi.

C.D Ravi is not taller than Kumar.

P.D Girls are at least as clever as boys.

C.D Boys are not cleverer than boys

**Model – V**

P.D Some other buildings are at least as big as this.

C.D This is not bigger than some other buildings.

S.D This is not the biggest building.

P.D Some other boys are at least as handsome as Kiran.

C.D Kiran is not more handsome than some other boys.

S.D Kiran is not the most handsome boy.

P.D Some other dramatists are at least as popular as Narayan.

C.D Narayan is not more popular than some other dramatists.

S.D Narayan is not the most popular dramatist.

**III. Change the Degree of Comparison, without changing the meaning:-**

1. Some poets are at least as great as Tennyson.

Comp : Tennyson is not greater than some other poets.

Super:- Tennyson is not the greatest of all poets.

2. Very few boys are so industries as Latif.

Comp:- Latif is more Industrious than many other boys.

Super:- Latif is one of the most Industrious of the boys.

3. Super:- Australia is the largest Island in the world.

Comp:- Australia is larger than any other Island in the world

Posi :- No other Island is as large as Australia in the world.

4. Comp:- Lead is heavier than other metals.

Super:- Lead is the heaviest of all metal.

Posi :- No other metal is so heavy as Lead.

5. Shakesphere is greater than any other English poet.

Super:- Shakesphere is the greatest English poet.

Posi:- No other poet in English is so great as Shakesphere.

6. Samudra Gupta was one of the greatest of Indian kings.

Comp:- Samudra Gupta was greater than many other Indian kings.

Posi:- Very few Indian kings were so great as Samudra Gupta.

**English Grammar**

7. The times is the most powerful newspaper in England.  
 Comp:- The times is more powerful than any most other newspaper.  
 Posi:- No other newspaper is so powerful as the times.
8. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend. (comp)  
 A foolish friend is not as good as a wise enemy. (positive)
9. David is as wise as Solomon. (positive)  
 Solomon is not wiser than David (comparative)
10. Very few countries are as rich as England.  
 England is richer than many other countries. (comparative)

**MODEL – 1**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
No other – as good as	better than any other	the best

**I. Change the degree of comparison without changing the meaning:**

1. No other boy in the class is as clever as Ram.

Ans: 1.  
 .....  
 2.  
 .....

2. He is better than any other bowler in the team.

Ans: 1.  
 .....  
 2.  
 .....

3. Kolkata is the biggest city in India.

Ans: 1.  
 .....  
 2.  
 .....

4. No other novel I have ever read is as interesting as this.

Ans: 1.  
 .....  
 2.  
 .....

5. R.K. Narayan is more famous than any other Indian writer.

**English Grammar**

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

6. Hyderabad is larger than any other city in Andhra Pradesh.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

7. No other country in the world is as rich as America.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

8. Lead is the heaviest metal.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

9. No other flower is as beautiful as Rose.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

10. Telugu is the easiest subject.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

11. No other story book is so popular as "The Arabian Nights".

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

12. This novel is more interesting than any other novel.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

**English Grammar**

13. Bhim is the strongest man.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

14. No other physician is so well known as Dr.Hayer.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

15. Raghu is cleverer than any other boy in the class.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

16. No other girl is so pretty as Rani.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

17. This is the oldest tree in the garden.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

18. No other building in the world is as famous as this.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

19. English is more interesting than any other subject.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

20. Mango is the sweetest fruit.

Ans: 1.

.....

**English Grammar**

2.  
.....

21. Bombay is the biggest seaport in india.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

22. Shakespeare is greater than any other dramatist of England.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

23. Riding is the best exercise.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

24. She is more intelligent than any other girl in the class.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

25. The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful monument in India.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

26. Gold is more precious than any other metal.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

27. This is the most useful book on English grammar.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

28. Milk is the most wholesome drink.

**English Grammar**

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

**MODEL – 2**

<b>POSITIVE</b>	<b>COMPARATIVE</b>	<b>SUPERLATIVE</b>
very few as good as	better than most other	one of the best

**II. Change the degree of comparison without changing the meaning:**

1. Akbar was one of the ablest rulers of India (superlative)

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

2. Very few countries are as rich as Japan.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

3. Bombay is one of the richest cities in India.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

4. Manu is more hard working than many other boys in the class.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

5. Samudra Gupta was one of the greatest Indian kings.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

6. Very few countries are as rich as England.

**English Grammar**

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

7. Mohan is cleverer than most other boys in the class.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

8. 'The Hindu' is one of the best news papers.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

9. Very few boys are as industrious as Suresh.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

10. Sri Lanka is one of the biggest islands in the world.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

11. Raghu is more intelligent than most other boys in the class.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

12. Very few Indian leaders are so great as Pt. Nehru.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

13. Kalidasa is one of the greatest dramatists.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

14. Napoleon was braver than many other generals.

Ans: 1.  
.....

**English Grammar**

2.

.....

15. Russia is one of the largest countries in the world.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

16. Very few girls in the class are as beautiful as Sita.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

17. The Indus valley civilization is one of the oldest civilizations in the world.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

18. Very few actresses of India are so talented as Sridevi.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

19. Gold is heavier than many other metals.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

20. Delhi is one of the biggest cities of India.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

21. Very few girls in the class are as tall as Misha.

Ans: 1.

.....

2.

.....

22. Mr. Kapoor is one of the best teachers in our school.

Ans: 1.

.....

**English Grammar**

2.  
.....
23. Very few countries are as hot as India.  
Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....
24. Akbar was wiser than many other Indian kings.  
Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....
25. A sunset on the sea is one of the loveliest things in nature.  
Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....
26. Very few warriors of India are as brave as Rana Pratap.  
Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....
27. 'The Arabian Nights' is one of the most interesting books.  
Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....
28. Very few ladies are as multi talented as Latha.  
Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

**MODEL – 3**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
not so good as	better than	-----

**English Grammar**

**III. Change the following degree of comparison without changing the meaning:**

1. Iron is not so heavy as gold.

Ans : .....

2. Her sister is more beautiful than she.

Ans : .....

3. Delhi is not so big as Bombay.

Ans: .....

4. Honey is sweeter than sugar.

Ans : .....

5. A bird can't fly as fast as an aeroplane.

Ans: .....

6. Manohar was stronger than Akhil.

Ans: .....

7. It is easier to preach than to practice.

Ans : .....

8. Abdul bowls faster than Kareem.

Ans : .....

9. Sita is not as tall as Kamala.

Ans : .....

10. Sarala are more industrious than Vimala.

Ans : .....

11. Ashok is not as strong as Anand.

Ans : .....

12. It is better to starve than to beg.

Ans : .....

13. A cock is not as beautiful as a peacock.

Ans : .....

14. A bee is not as busy as I.

Ans : .....

15. Delhi is bigger than Ludhiana

Ans : .....

16. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

Ans : .....

**English Grammar**

17. A dead lion is not so strong as a live ass.

Ans :.....

18. I work harder than you do.

Ans :.....

19. This lesson is easier than the last one.

Ans :.....

20. Kalka is not so cool as Shimla.

Ans :.....

21. Manu is taller than his sister.

Ans :.....

22. The elephant is not so weak as the lion.

Ans :.....

**MODEL - 4**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
at least as good as	not better than	-----

**IV. Change the following degree of comparison without changing the meaning:**

1. Some boys are at least as industrious as Suresh.

Ans: .....

2. He is at least as handsome as Karim.

Ans: .....

3. Kumar is at least as tall as Ravi.

Ans: .....

4. Girls are at least as clever as boys.

Ans: .....

**MODEL - 5**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
some other ----- - at least as good as	not better than some other	not the best

**English Grammar**

**V. Change the following degree of comparison without changing the meaning:**

1. Some beans are at least as nutritious as meat. (positive)

Ans: 1. ....  
2. ....

2. Wordsworth is not the greatest poet.

Ans: 1. ....  
2. ....

3. Karim is not more industrious than some other boys.

Ans: 1. ....  
2. ....

4. Sarojini is not the cleverest girl in the class.

Ans: 1. ....  
2. ....

5. Some flowers are atleast as fragrant as the rose.

Ans: 1. ....  
2. ....

6. She is not more beautiful than some other girls.

Ans: 1. ....  
2. ....

7. India is not the hottest country.

Ans: 1. ....  
2. ....

8. Some girls in the class are at least as clever as Shoba.

**English Grammar**

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

9. Ashok is not better than some other boys in the team.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

10. Some girls in the class are at least as wise as her.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

11. Shimla is not the coolest hill stations in India.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

12. Some students in the class are at least as bright as John.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

13. Sunitha is not prettier than some other girls in the class.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

14. Some buildings in the world are at least as famous as the Taj.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

15. Lead is not the heaviest metal.

Ans: 1.  
.....

2.  
.....

**English Grammar**

16. Rahul is not the best player.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

17. Some other girls as at least as wise as she.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

18. He is not richer than some other men of our town.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

19. Shimla is not the best hill station.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

20. Some other boys in the team are at least as good as Tony.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

21. Rice is not the most nutritious grain.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

22. She is not better than some other doctors in the town.

Ans: 1.  
.....  
2.  
.....

**Change the degrees of the following sentences.**

1. Lokesh runs faster than Rakesh.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. The moon shines brighter than the star.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. A donkey can not run so fast as a horse.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Rajesh is at least as tough as Rahim.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. I am not duller than he.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Very few Indian kings are as famous as Asoka.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Ooty is cooler than many other places in India.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Latif is one of the most industrious boys.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. The dog is the most faithful animal.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Hyderabad is more populous than many other cities in India.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Sachin is the most popular player.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. No other cricketer hits the ball so hard as Dhoni.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Rajasthan is the hottest region in India.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Indus valley civilization is one of the most ancient civilizations.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Australia is the largest continent in the world.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. I know him quite as well as you do.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. You don't know him better than I do.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Preaching is easier than practicing.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. No other man was so strong as Bhima.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Some boys are at least as industrious as Suresh.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

21. Sachin is the most famous cricketer.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Tirupathi is more sacred than many other temples.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

23. I am not lazier than he.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

24. Srikanth is not the most popular hero.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

25. England is richer than any other country in the world.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

26. Some other boys are at least as courageous as Rahim.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

27. The Ashram is one of the coolest places in India.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

28. Vinay is not so handsome as Dheeraj.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

29. She is the shortest girl in the class.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

30. Navya is at least as clever as Sravya.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**Change the degree of the following sentences.:-**

1. The pen is mightier than the sword.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Open rebuke is better than secret love.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Gupta was one of the greatest of Indian kings.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Some people have more money than brains.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

6. Lead is heavier than any other metal.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. The tiger is the most ferocious of all animals.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Very few metals are as useful as iron.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Shakespeare is greater than any other poet in English.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. India is the largest democratic country in the world.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Soya beans are at least as nutritious as meat.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Mount Everest is the highest peak of the Himalayas.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. No other drama in Sanskrit is so good as Shakuntala.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Tom is the worst boy in the class.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Tennyson is not greater than some other poets.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Mango is sweeter than pineapple.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. Silver is more plentiful than gold.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. This is the most useless of all the books.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Very few fruits are as sour as the wild-apple.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. It is the rarest article.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

21. No other diamond I have ever seen was so big as this.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Some other movie directors are at least as creative as Das.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**English Grammar**

23. He is not so generous as his brother.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

24. This is the most interesting novel I have read.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

25. Macbeth is one of the most jealous women.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

26. Mike Tyson is the heaviest boxing champion.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

27. Very few people in the world are so courteous as the Japanese.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

28. Nothing else travels so fast as light.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

29. Srilanka is not the largest island in the world.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

30. Darjeeling is the most beautiful place I have seen.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

\* \* \*

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

1. **There are three types of If Conditions. They are:**

1. Probable Condition,
2. Imaginary Condition and
3. Impossible Condition.

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

**I. Probable (or) Open Conditional Sentences :**

It tells us that something will happen, if the condition is fulfilled. here the condition may or may not be fulfilled.

<b>Structure (Tense)</b>	Sub. Clause (if-clause)	Main Clause
	Sub + V <sub>1</sub> , 's' form (Simple Present)	Sub + shall/will/can/may + V <sub>1</sub> (Simple Future)

**Exercise**

1. a) Unless you work hard, you can't get the first rank.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_
2. a) Unless all people develop secular out look, there will be no salvation for our country.  
b) If all people \_\_\_\_\_
3. a) Attempt to define wisdom and this agreement ceases.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_
4. a) I see him. I shall give him his gift.  
b) If I \_\_\_\_\_
5. a) Heat the ice, it will turn into water.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_.
6. a) Unless I have a quiet room, I shall not be able to do any work.  
b) If I \_\_\_\_\_.
7. a) Take another three steps and you touch the bed post.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_.
8. a) He must work hard. Then he can get first class.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
9. a) We have to return the horse immediately or else the farmer will find it.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
10. a) Waste not, want not.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_
11. a) Hurry up. You can catch the last bus.

## English Grammar

- b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
12. a) Unless he is physically fit, he won't be recruited.  
b) If he \_\_\_\_\_.
13. a) Unless it rains now, the plants will not get enough water.  
b) If it \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. Improbable (or) Imaginary Conditional sentence :

It tell us an action which is purely imaginary and unlikely to happen.

Structure	Sub. Clause (if-clause)	Main Clause
(Tense)	Sub + V <sub>2</sub> (Simple Past)	Sub + would/should/could/might + V <sub>1</sub> (Conditional Past)

#### Exercise

- a) I don't have money. So I can not give you a ride.  
b) If I \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) I don't have a car. So I can not give you a ride.  
b) If I \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) I don't have time. So I can not accept the job.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Mala is not here. She will not approve of waht you are doing.  
b) If Mala \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) I don't think you have enough money so you can not buy this beautiful cycle.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) My mother wants to buy a gold chain. But she is not going to the shop.  
b) If my mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) I am not the Prime Minister. I want to help the poor.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) I am not a bird. I want to fly high in the sky.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Impossible (or) Unfulfilled Conditional sentence :

It tells us an action which didn't take place because the condition was not fulfilled.

Structure	Sub. Clause (if-clause)	Main Clause
(Tense)	Sub + had + V <sub>3</sub> (Past Perfect)	Sub + would /could/ might/should+ have + V <sub>3</sub> (Conditional Perfect)

## English Grammar

1. a) They did not prepare enough food. So they got some items from the near by hotel.  
b) If they \_\_\_\_\_.
2. a) He wasted his time and he failed.  
b) If he \_\_\_\_\_.
3. a) He did not clean his wind screen and so he was not able to see where we were going.  
b) If he \_\_\_\_\_.
4. a) It did not rain and so the crops withered away.  
b) If it \_\_\_\_\_.
5. a) He did not ask for my help. So I did not help him.  
b) If he \_\_\_\_\_.
6. a) You did not invite me, so I did not attend your marriage.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
7. a) Renu did not pay examination fee. She was not allowed to write examination.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
8. a) The gate keeper did not close the gate. The accident happened.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
9. a) She did not carry her driving license. She had to pay a fine.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
10. a) If the doctor came late. The patient died.  
b) If the doctor \_\_\_\_\_.
11. a) He came to the function late. He did not meet the chief guest.  
b) If he \_\_\_\_\_.
12. a) She went late. She would not get a ticket.  
b) If she \_\_\_\_\_.
13. a) I was held up in the traffic jam. So I missed the train.  
b) If I \_\_\_\_\_.
14. a) Renu had missed the train. So she could not attend the interview.  
b) If Renu \_\_\_\_\_.
15. a) No precautions were taken. So many were killed in the cyclone.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
16. a) You were very slow. So you could not finish the job in time.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.

## English Grammar

17. a) He was not careful, so he could not avoid the accident.  
b) If he \_\_\_\_\_.
18. a) The doctor arrived too late, he could not save the old man.  
b) If the doctor \_\_\_\_\_.
19. a) You did not invite me, so I did not attend your birthday party.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_.
20. a) I did not have enough money. So I did not buy the book.  
b) If I \_\_\_\_\_.
21. a) Kavitha did not prepare for the exams. So she failed.  
b) If Kavitha had \_\_\_\_\_.
22. a) Swami did not take the medicines regularly. So he fell ill again.  
b) If Swami had \_\_\_\_\_.
23. a) You were very careless, that is why you failed the test.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_.
24. a) You did not come before the office closed, So I could not give you the certificate.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
25. a) I didn't prepare well. So, I didn't perform well.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
26. a) They were not ready. They could not start.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
27. a) You did not have enough sense in you so you made such silly mistakes.  
b) If you \_\_\_\_\_.
28. a) If you had reported as many murder cases as I have, you would have known before hand what line he would take.  
b) You did not \_\_\_\_\_.
29. a) You did not inform me. So I did not wait for you.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.
30. a) Arun did not inform me. So I did not wait for you.  
b) If Arun \_\_\_\_\_.
31. a) Renu did not pay the examination fee. She was not allowed to write the examination.  
b) If \_\_\_\_\_.

## English Grammar

32. a) The gate keeper did not close the gate. The accident happened.  
b) If the gate keeper \_\_\_\_\_.
33. a) I did not know that you were in the hospital. I did not visit you.  
b) If I \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise

1. You didn't approach me. So I didn't advise you.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
2. He invited me to the function. So I attended to it.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
3. The doctor didn't come in time. So he could not save the patient.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
4. She didn't apply for the job. She didn't get it.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Rama worked hard and won the first prize.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
6. John ran fast and win the race.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
7. She didn't put her hand up. So the driver didn't stop the bus.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
8. I didn't see the movie. So I could not comment on it.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
9. He came before the office closed. He received the application.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
10. I completed my home work. The teacher did not punish me.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
11. She was very slow. So her work was not completed.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
12. Gopi was very careless. So he lost his purse  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
13. No precautions were taken. So many were dead.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
14. You were very lazy. So you could not get the promotion.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
15. He was very watchful. He avoided the accident.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. My fees was not paid. So I was not allowed to write the examination.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. He was very sincere. So he was rewarded.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. It was raining. So the crops were not failed.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. I was not there in time. So I was not selected.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. She was very clever. She won the first rank.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise

1. Unless you read well, you can not get first prize.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do it now or I will break your head.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The driver saw the signal. So, he stopped the bus.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. You had better stop shouting a loud.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. She was not my friend. So, I didn't invite her to the party.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. I think you have no money. So, you may not buy this book.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. You were not loyal. So they didn't trust you.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Buy a ticket, otherwise you can not travel by this bus.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. She was very beautiful. They selected her Miss India.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. You had better stop taking sugar.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. I advise you to stop smoking.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**English Grammar**

12. I have no cycle. So, I cannot give you a lift.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. There was no rain. So, the plants could not survive.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. You tried hard and won the game.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. He didn't pay the fee. So, he was not allowed to write the examination.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. I have no enough time. So I cannot accept this job.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. You have no patience. So, you may not be apt for this job.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. He didn't get the opportunity. So, he couldn't prove his talent.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. I advise you to stop making a noise.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. I fed it well. It was healthy.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

## SIMPLE, COMPOUND & COMPLEX

### **Simple Sentence:**

A Simple sentence is one, which has only one subject and one predicate.

Ex: The cow gives us milk.

Honest man is trusted.

To everyone's surprise, he failed.

### **Compound Sentence:**

A sentence that has two or more subjects and two or more predicates is called a Compound sentence.

Ex: Children went to the park and played there.

You can go home or stay back here.

I went to Agra, saw the Taj and returned.

### **Complex Sentence:**

A sentence which has only one Main-clause and one or more Sub-ordinate clauses is called a Complex sentence.

Ex: She will do, as she likes.

When I saw him, he was going.

If you call me, I will come.

## **TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES**

### **Simple x Compound**

**A Simple sentence can be converted into a Compound one by enlarging a word or a phrase into a co-ordinate clause.**

Sim: The teacher punished the boy for his disobedience.

Cmpd: The boy was disobedient and so the teacher punished him.

Sim: To avoid punishment, he ran away.

Cmpd: He wanted to avoid the punishment and so he ran away.

Sim: Against the wishes of his family, he left school.

Cmpd: He left the school and this was against the wishes of his family.

### **Simple x Complex:**

**A Simple sentence can be converted to a Complex by expanding a word or a phrase into a sub-ordinate clause.**

Sim: With your permission, I will go.

Cmlx: If you permit me, I will go.

Sim: On being punished, she wept.

Cmlx: When she was punished, she wept.

Sim: Everywhere I will follow you.

Cmlx: Wherever you go, I will follow you.

## English Grammar

### Compound x Complex:

A Compound sentence can be converted into a Complex by changing a co-ordinate clause into a sub-ordinate clause.

Cmpd: He saw the danger but pressed on.

Cmlx: Though he saw the danger, he pressed on.

Cmpd: Resist the evil and he will flee from you.

Cmlx: If you resist the evil, he will flee from you.

Cmpd: He aimed at winning the prize and worked hard.

Cmlx: He worked so hard so that he might win the prize.

Cmpd: Do as I tell you or I will break your head.

Cmlx: Unless you do as I tell you, I will break your head.

Cmpd: You called me, so I am here.

Cmlx: As you called me, I am here.

### Simple

### Compound

### Complex

In spite of/ Despite

But, Yet, Still

Though / Although/Eventhough

Notwithstanding

But / Yet

Though / Although

Besides

Not only - but also

As well as

Soon after, immediately

No sooner.. than

As soon as

On + verb + ing

And

When

Being / Owing to /  
On account of

So / And so

As / Since

In case of not,  
In the event of

Or

If

Too .... To

Very ... and so

So .... that

### **EXAMPLES**

#### In spite of

#### Though, Although

#### But, Yet, Still.

Sim : In spite of his poverty, he is honest.

Cmpn: He is poor, but he is honest.

Cmlx: Though he is poor, he is honest.

## English Grammar

Sim : In spite of his riches, he felt unhappy.

Cmpn: He was rich, but he felt unhappy.

Cmlx: Though he is rich, he felt unhappy.

Sim : In spite of my calling, he gave me no answer.

Cmpn: I called him, but he gave me no answer.

Cmlx: Although I called him, he gave me no answer.

Sim: Despite working hard, he failed.

Cmpd: He worked hard, yet he failed.

Cmlx: Though he worked hard, he failed.

**Notwithstanding                      Though / Although                      But / Yet**

Sim: Notwithstanding his hard work, he did not succeed.

Cmpd: He worked hard, yet he did not succeed.

Cmlx: Though he worked hard, he did not succeed.

Sim: Notwithstanding several efforts, he failed.

Cmpd: He made several efforts, but he failed.

Cmlx: Although he made several efforts, he failed.

**Besides                      As well as                      Not only ..... but also**

Sim: Besides robbing the child, he killed her.

Cmpn: He not only robbed the child but also killed it.

Colx: He robbed the child as well as as killed her.

Sim: Besides educating his nephew, he also set him up in business.

Com: He educated his nephew as well as he set up him in business.

Cmlx: He educated his nephew as well as set him up in business.

**Immediately                      No sooner .... than                      As soon as**

Sim: Immediately after hearing the news, he wrote to me.

Cmpd: No sooner did he hear the news than he wrote to me.

Cmlx: As soon as he heard the news, he wrote to me.

Sim: Immediately after seeing the tiger, they ran away.

Cmpd: No sooner did they see the tiger than they ran away.

Cmlx: As soon as they saw the tiger, they ran away.

Sim: Immediately after the peon ringing the bell, the boys rushed out.

Cmpd: No sooner did the peon ring the bell than the boys rushed out.

Cmlx: As soon as the peon rang the bell, the boys rushed away.

Sim: On seeing the giant, the people fled away immediately.

Cmpd: No sooner did the people see the giant than they fled away.

Cmlx: As soon as the people saw the giant, they ran away.

**Verb + ing                      And                      When, as**

Sim: Running at top speed, he got out of breath.

Cmpd: he ran at top speed and got out of breath.

Cmlx: When he ran at top speed, he got out of breath.

Sim: Finding himself in difficulty, he went to his friend for help

## English Grammar

Cmpd: He found himself in difficulty and went to his friend for help.

Cmlx: When he finished his exercise, he put away his books.

Sim: Seeing the rain coming on, we took shelter under a tree.

Cmpd: We saw the rain coming on and took shelter under a tree.

Cmlx: When we saw the rain coming on, we took shelter under a tree.

Sim: Feeling cold he lit fire.

Cmpd: He felt cold and lit fire.

Cmlx: As he felt cold, he lit fire.(when he felt cold, he lit fire)

Sim: Feeling out of sorts, he went to bed.

Cmpd: He felt out of sorts and went to bed.

Cmlx: As he felt out of sorts, he went to bed.

Sim: On seeing a snake, he ran away.

Cmpd: He saw the snake and ran away.

Cmlx: When he saw the snake, he ran away.

**Being / On account of /**

**As / since**

**And so / so**

**Owing to**

Sim: Being a cripple, he can not ride a horse.

Cmpd: He is a cripple and so he can not ride a horse.

Cmlx: As he is a cripple, he can not ride a horse.

Sim: Being poor, they often suffered great hardship.

Cmpd: They were poor and so they often suffered great hardship.

Cmlx: Since / as they were poor, they often suffered great hardship.

Sim: Being busy with his work, he did not go out.

Cmpd: He was busy with his work and so he did not go out.

Cmlx: As he was busy with his work, he did not go out.

Sim: Owing to drought, the crop is short.

Cmpd: There is drought and so the crop is short.

Cmlx: As there is drought, the crop is short.

Sim: Owing to his illness, he could not go to school.

Cmpd: He was ill and therefore he could not go to school.

Cmlx: As he was ill, he could not go to school.

Sim: Owing to his ill luck, he met with a bad accident.

Cmpd: He was unlucky and therefore met with bad accident.

Cmlx: As he was unlucky, he met with a bad accident.

Sim: On account of his negligence, he was suspended from the job.

Cmpd: He was negligent and so he was suspended from the job.

Cmlx: As he was negligent, he was suspended from the job.

Sim: On account of his hard work, he secured good marks.



**English Grammar**

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

5. In spite of being a mere boy, he offered to fight the giant.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

6. In spite trying hard, he did not succeed.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

7. In spite of her annoyance, she said nothing.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

8. In spite his many faults, he was good at heart.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

9. In spite of his popularity, he cannot be called a good poet.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

10. In spite of my continually inviting him, he never came.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

11. In spite of his poor health, he worked hard.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

12. In spite of his having failed twice, he tried again.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

13. In spite of the heat, they marched quickly.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

14. In spite of my requesting him, he punished me.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

15. In spite of my entreating him, he shot the dog dead.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**Model – II**

**Notwithstanding**

**But / Yet**

**Though / Although**

1. Notwithstanding his serious attempts, she did not win.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

2. He intends to try again notwithstanding his repeated failures.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

3. Notwithstanding his sincere work, he was not rewarded.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**Besides**

**Not only ... but also**

**As well as**

1. Besides writing a letter, he posted.

Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

Ans:.....

2. Besides making a promise, he kept it too.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

3. Besides being handsome, he is intelligent.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

4. Besides pitying him, he relieved him.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

5. Besides not paying the bill, he did not return the goods.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

6. Besides men and women, children were also present.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

7. Besides a pen, I carried a pencil.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

8. Besides being a L.I.C agent, he is a chit manager.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

Exercise – 13.2

**Model: III**    Immediately after    No sooner ... than    A soon as

1.    On seeing a scorpion, the girls shouted immediately.  
      Ans:.....  
  
      Ans:.....
2.    Immediately after taking the tickets, they rushed into to theatre.  
      Ans:.....  
  
      Ans:.....
3.    The peon rang the bell, all the boys ran out of classroom immediately.  
      Ans:.....  
  
      Ans:.....
4.    Immediately after the arrival of the minister, everybody ran towards his car.  
      Ans:.....  
  
      Ans:.....
5.    On seeing a tiger, he started running immediately.  
      Ans:.....  
  
      Ans:.....
6.    Immediately after eating an ice cream, she drank a cool drink.  
      Ans:.....  
  
      Ans:.....

**V**    Being                                    And so                                    As (or) since

1.    Being a mere boy, he could not stand the fight.  
      Ans:.....  
  
      Ans:.....
2.    It being a rainy day, they did not go out.

**English Grammar**

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

3. Being a good obedient boy, he worked exceedingly hard at school.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

4. Being quite contended, he never gambled.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

5. Being a conscientious man, he must have done his duty.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

6. Being a teacher, he inculcated the good habits in the students.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

7. Being unwilling to disappoint his friend, he granted his request.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

8. Being dissatisfied, he resigned his position.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

9. Being a king, he looked the welfare of the people.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

10. Being ill-treated by his master, he ran away.

**English Grammar**

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

11. Being unable to help in any other way, I gave her some money.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

12. Being unable to get much, I accepted little.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

13. Being rich, he can buy a new car every year.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

14. Being a father, he looked after the child.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

15. Being a clever lad, he soon took good decision.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**Model - IV      Verb + ing                      And                      As / Since / When**

1. His sword having broken, he was left defenseless.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

2. Taking off his hat, he jumped into the river.

Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

Ans:.....

3. Sitting in this tower, the poet gazed at the sea.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

4. Hearing their father's footsteps, the children remained silence.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

5. Taking pity on the mouse, the magician turned it into a cat.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

6. Knowing no better, he used inaccurate language.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

7. Having made no provision for old age, he is very poor.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

8. Failing prompt payment, the goods must be returned by you.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

9. Having overslept himself, he missed the train.

Ans:.....

10. Having read this book carefully, he could tell the story in his own words.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

11. Having hurt his ankle, Sachin will not be able to play today.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

12. Having no money with me, I could not give you anything.

**English Grammar**

- Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
13. The plague breaking out in the town, the people moved out into the jungle.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
14. The ink having dried up, I could not write.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
15. The horse rearing, the rider was thrown down.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
16. The piper advancing, the children followed.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
17. The referee having whistled, the game was started.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
18. Not liking the work, he began it unwillingly.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
19. The viceroy coming into the hall, everyone rose from his seat.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
20. His object becoming known, everyone tried to help him.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
21. My friend having arrived, we went for a walk.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....
22. Seeing the cat, the dog jumped up.  
Ans:.....
- Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

23. Slaying his brother, the prince became king.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

24. His friend having helped me, he is prospering.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

25. Hearing the footsteps of the teacher, the students kept silence.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**In the event of**

**Or**

**If**

1. In the event of your absence, you salary will be cut off.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

2. In case of not functioning well, this T.V. will be exchanged.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

3. In the event of his winning the battle, he will be crowned.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

4. In case of not doing well, you will be suspended from the duty.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

5. In the event of not carrying my orders, you will be punished.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**Too ... to**

**Very .... and so**

**So ... that**

1. It is too dark to see.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

2. It is too difficult to understand.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

3. The tree was too high to climb.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

- 4. It is too hot to handle.  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
- 5. The glass is too hard to break.  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
- 6. He was too short to reach it.  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
- 7. It is too expensive to buy.  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
- 8. The grapes were too sour to eat.  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
- 9. It is too cold to go out.  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
- 10. The jamuns were too sweet to eat.  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....

**Change the given Simple sentences into Compound & Complex sentences.**

- 1. She must weep to escape death.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. In the event of not being quiet, you will be punished.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. In case of not finishing the work in time, you will be punished.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. On arriving at the foot of hill, he blew his trumpet.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Be good to be happy.

**English Grammar**

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. To everyone's surprise, the project failed completely.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Besides being beautiful, she is clever.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. The problem was too difficult to solve.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. In the event of not producing the witness, the case will be dismissed.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Immediately after receiving the telegram, he left in taxi.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Besides scolding him, he beat him.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

.

12. Having stolen a piece of cheese, the crow flew with it to a tree.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. In event of not coming, Syamala will send a letter.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

14. Having lost his teeth, he could not eat hard food.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. In case of his not running away, they would have killed him.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

### Simple, Compound & Complex: Change the given sentences as directed.

1. You must hurry, or you will miss the train. (Simple & complex)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....
2. As he felt cold, he lit a fire. (Simple & compound)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....
3. No sooner did he see us than he disappeared. (Simple & complex)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....
4. He failed in his first attempt and never tried again. (Simple & complex)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....
5. Eat few suppers and you will need few medicines. (Simple & complex)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....
6. The boy was tired and then he went to bed. (Simple & complex)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....
7. We selected this bike after we had tried several times. (Simple & compound)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....
8. Although he saw the danger, he pressed on. (Simple & compound)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....
9. Although they fought valiantly, they were defeated. (Simple & compound)  
Ans:.....  
  
Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

10. He succeeded unexpectedly. (Compound & complex)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
11. He was too dull to understand. (Compound & complex)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
12. He was annoyed at being rebuked. (Compound & complex)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
13. The tiger having fallen, he climbed down the tree. (Compound & complex)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
14. He was too much excited to hear the reason. (Compound & complex)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
15. Not only did his father give him the money, but his mother too.(simple & complex)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
16. We must eat to live. (Compound & complex)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
17. He found a rupee, and was delighted at his good luck. (Simple & complex)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....
18. Rama went to school as soon as he finished his meal. (Simple & compound)  
Ans:.....  
Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

19. As soon as heard the news, he wrote to me. (Simple & compound)

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

20. He was so ill that he could not walk. (Simple & compound)

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

**Change the given Simple sentences into Compound and Complex sentences.**

1. In spite of its raining, he went out.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

2. Besides robbing the house, they killed the persons in it.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

3. To win first prize, he practiced a lot.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

4. Owing to his illness, he couldn't attend the examination.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

5. Being busy with my work, I didn't attend your call.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

6. Notwithstanding my several requests, he suspended me from the job.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

7. On account of his misbehaviour, he was warned severely.

Ans:.....

**English Grammar**

Ans:.....  
8. Having no result, your attempt can hardly be successful.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

9. The servant having brought a lamp, I began my homework.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

10. Finding himself weaker and weaker, he consulted a doctor.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

11. Having no money with me, I didn't buy the tickets.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

12. He was praised for his genius.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

13. In his absence, I spoke to his brother.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

14. The situation is too hot to handle.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

15. In spite running to the station, he missed the train.

Ans:.....

Ans:.....

\* \* \*

## CORRECTION OF ERRORS

1. We received no informations. (Incorrect)  
We received no information. (Correct)

2. Where are my luggages? (Incorrect)  
Where is my luggage? (Correct)

**Comment: Some nouns are used only as singular. They have no plural forms.**

**Ex: Alphabet, luggage, furniture, paper, news, poetry, machinery, bread, soap, advice, scenery etc.**

3. Mathematics are his favourite subject. (Incorrect)  
Mathematics is his favourite subject. (Correct)

4. Measles have broken out in our area. (Incorrect)  
Measles has broken in our area. (Correct)

**Comment: Some nouns are plural in form but they are used as singular.**

Ex: a) Games & sports: Billiards, gymnastics etc.

b) Diseases: Mumps, measles etc.

c) Branches of learning: Linguistics, Economics, Physics, Statistics, Mathematics, Politics etc.

5. His spectacles is new. (Incorrect)  
His spectacles are new. (Correct)

6. My friend bought shoe yesterday.  
My friend bought shoes yesterday. (Correct)

**Comment: Some nouns are used only as plural. They have no singular forms.**

**Ex: Shoes, shorts, scissors, spectacles, savings, thanks, trousers, tongs, alms, assets, binoculars, liabilities, riches etc.**

7. She bought five dozens apples. (Incorrect)  
She bought five dozen apples. (Correct)

**Comment: Words dozen, score, hundred, thousand, lakh, million, etc. do not take plural when preceded by a numeral.**

8. I have two brother-in-laws. (Incorrect)  
I have two-brothers-in law. (Correct)

**Comment: Plurals of Compound nouns are formed by adding 'S' to the main word.**

**Father-in-law ---- Fathers-in-law**

**Sister-in-law ---- Sisters-in-law**

**Passer-by ---- Passers-by**

**Commander-in-chief----- Commanders-in-chief**

9. The conductor said that there was no place in the compartment. (Incorrect)  
The conductor said that there was no room in the compartment.

**Comment: In this context, the proper word is room. It is used to convey the meaning 'space to occupy'.**

10. Jyothi is cousin sister. (Incorrect)  
Jyothi is my cousin. (Correct)

11. He is my cousin brother. (Incorrect)  
He is my cousin. (Correct)

**Comment: Do not add brother or sister to the word cousin.**

12. Gopal is running sixteen. (Incorrect)  
Gopal is sixteen. (Correct)

## English Grammar

- Comment: 'Running' is not used with age.**
13. There are twenty females in the class. (Incorrect)  
There are twenty women in the class. (Correct)
14. Two hundred males attended the meeting. (Incorrect)  
Two hundred men attended the meeting. (Correct)
- Comment: Men and female are used as nouns but not as adjectives.**
15. This is my friend's Sarath's car. (Incorrect)  
This is my friend Sarath's car. (Correct)
- Comment: When two nouns are in apposition 'S' is added to the second noun.**
16. That book is your's, not mine. (Incorrect)  
That book is yours, not mine. (Correct)
- Comment: Apostrophe 's is not used to pronouns.**
17. I and Gopal went to the exhibition. (Incorrect)  
Gopal and I went to the exhibition. (Correct)
18. Both he and you must attend the function. (Incorrect)  
Both you and he must attend the function. (Correct)
19. Rani invited you and me to dinner. (Incorrect)  
Rani invited you and me to dinner. (Correct)
- Comment: The first person comes last. The second person is placed third. (II, III & I)**
20. Every player must bring their bat. (Incorrect)  
Every player must bring his bat. (Correct)
21. One must love his parents. (Incorrect)  
One must love one's parents. (Correct)
- Comment: A pronoun must agree with its antecedent.**
22. They who have not brought their books should stand up. (Incorrect)  
Those who have not brought their books should stand up. (Correct)
- Comment: 'They' must not be used as an antecedent to 'who' or 'that'. 'Those' is used.**
23. The boys enjoyed during the holidays. (Incorrect)  
The boys enjoyed themselves during the holidays. (Correct)  
They availed the opportunity. (Incorrect)  
They availed themselves the opportunity. (Correct)
- Comment: The verbs 'enjoy' and 'avail' take a Reflexive pronoun if there is no other object.**
24. Sarala is more taller than her sister. (Incorrect)  
Sarala is taller than her sister. (Correct)
25. He is more younger than I. (Incorrect)  
He is younger than I. (Correct)
26. Mount Everest is the most highest peak in the world. (Incorrect)  
Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. (Correct)
- Comment: Double Comparative or double Superlative should not be used.**
7. It is the most unique work. (Incorrect)  
It is a unique work. (Correct)
- Comment: Some adjectives have no Degrees of Comparison. (Round, perfect, unique, eternal etc.)**
28. Gopal is the cleverest of the two brothers. (Incorrect)  
Gopal is cleverer of the two brothers. (Correct)

## English Grammar

- Comment: The Superlative Degree is not used when two persons are two things are compared, then comparative Degree is used.**
29. The population of Chennai is greater than Hyderabad. (Incorrect)  
The population of Chennai is greater than that of Hyderabad. (Correct)
- Comment: Here the Comparison is between the population.**
30. Raju went to America for farther studies. (Incorrect)  
Raju went to America for further studies. (Correct)
31. Let us not walk any further. (Incorrect)  
Let us not walk for any farther. (Correct)
- Comment: 'Further' refers to something additional and 'farther' refers to distance.**
32. Have you heard the last news? (Incorrect)  
Have you heard the latest news. (Correct)
33. The umpire is the latest person to leave the ground. (Incorrect)  
The umpire is the last person to leave the ground. (Correct)
- Comment: 'latest' denotes time and 'last' denotes position or order.**
34. Her older brother is an engineer. (Incorrect)  
Her elder brother is an engineer. (Correct)
35. Neetu is elder than Geeta. (Incorrect)  
Neetu is older than Geeta. (Correct)
- Comment: 'Eldest & elder' are used to refer to one's family relations. 'Older & oldest' refer to persons and things denote age.**
36. They do not sell fewer than ten bags of rice. (Incorrect)  
They do not sell less than ten bags of rice. (Correct)
- Comment: 'less' refers to quantity and 'fewer' to number.**
37. We were present on both days. (Incorrect)  
We were present on both the days. (Correct)
- Comment: When 'both' is used as an adjective, it should be followed by 'the'**
38. Frank is an European. (Incorrect)  
Frank is a European. (Correct)
39. It is an one-rupee note. (Incorrect)  
It is a one-rupee note. (Correct)
- Comment: 'A' is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. The words university, unit, uniform, union, European etc. (Before 'U' prolonged sounds)**
40. He is a honest man. (Incorrect)  
He is an Honest man. (Correct)
- Comment: 'An' is used before words beginning with a vowel sound. The words honest, heir, honour, hour etc. with a vowel sound. ('H' silent words)**
41. Vijayawada is on Krishna. (Incorrect)  
Vijayawada is on the Krishna. (Correct)
42. She reads Mahabaratha. (Incorrect)  
She reads the Mahabaratha. (Correct)
- Comment: 'The' is used before the names of rivers, seas, oceans and holy books.**
43. My uncle lives in United Kingdom. (Incorrect)  
My uncle lives in the United Kingdom. (Correct)
44. The culprit was sent to Andamans. (Incorrect)

## English Grammar

- The culprit was sent to the Andamans. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'The' is used before the names of groups of islands and descriptive names of countries.**
45. The higher you climb colder it gets. (Incorrect)  
The higher you climb the colder it gets. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'The' is used as an Adverb before comparatives.**
46. The iron is a useful metal. (Incorrect)  
Iron is a useful metal. (Correct)
47. The Delhi is the capital of India. (Incorrect)  
Delhi is the capital of India. (Correct)
48. The honesty is the best policy. (Incorrect)  
Honesty is the best policy. (Correct)  
**Comment: No article is used before Material, Proper and Abstract nouns.**
49. The man is mortal. (Incorrect)  
Man is mortal. (Correct)  
**Comment: Article is not used before 'man' used in wider sense.**
50. What kind of a man is he? (Incorrect)  
What kind of man is he? (Correct)  
**Comment: Article is not used before the noun following 'kind of'.**
51. Mary goes to the church daily. (Incorrect)  
Mary goes to church daily. (Correct)  
**Comment: No article is used before places visited for primary purpose: School, college, church, market, bed etc.**
52. The secretary and the correspondent is in the office. (Incorrect)  
The secretary and the correspondent are in the office. (Correct)  
**Comment: When two nouns refer to different persons, 'the' is used before both noun, if they refer to the same person, 'the' is used for the first person only.**
53. She is taking milk daily. (Incorrect)  
She takes milk daily. (Correct)  
**Comment: Simple Present is used to express a habit.**
54. They working here since 1990. (Incorrect)  
They have been working here since 1990. (Correct)
55. He lives in Tenali for many years. (Incorrect)  
He has been living in Tenali for many years. (Correct)  
**Comment: The Present Perfect and Present perfect Continuous are used with 'for' and 'since'.**
56. The apple is tasting sweet. (Incorrect)  
The apple tastes sweet. (Correct)
57. I am having a problem. (Incorrect)  
I have a problem. (Correct)
58. This book is belonging to me. (Incorrect)  
This book belongs to me. (Correct)  
**Comment: Some verbs are not used in the continuous tense.**  
**Ex: Taste, smell, hear, feel, love, hate, have, own, possess, belong etc.**
59. They have left for Chennai yesterday. (Incorrect)  
They left for Chennai yesterday. (Correct)  
**Comment: Simple Past is used with words and phrases of past time: Ago, then, at that time, yesterday, last week, last month, last year.**

## English Grammar

60. It is time they start. (Incorrect)  
It is time they started. (Correct)  
**Comment: past tense is used after. It is time’.**
61. I shall inform you when my father will arrive here. (Incorrect)  
I shall inform you when my father arrives here. (Correct)
62. Your father will punish you if you will misbehave again. (Incorrect)  
Your father will punish you if you misbehave again. (Correct)  
**Comment: In clauses of time and condition, the Simple Present is used for a future action.**
63. If I went to Chennai, I would have brought you the book. (Incorrect)  
If I went to Chennai, I would brought the book. (Correct)  
**Comment: If the verb in the If-clause is in the Past tense the verb in the main-clause must be in the perfect conditional clause.**
64. If I had known your arrival, I would meet you. (Incorrect)  
If I had known your arrival, I would have met you. (Correct)  
**Comment: If the verb in the If-clause is in the Past Perfect tense, the verb in the main-clause must be in the perfect conditional tense.**
65. He was late and so he is scolded by the teacher. (Incorrect)  
He was late and so he was scolded by the teacher. (Correct)
66. She said that she is going to Chennai. (Incorrect)  
She said that she was going to Chennai. (Correct)  
**Comment: If the verb in the Min-clause is in the past tense, the verb in the Sub-ordinate clause must also be in the past tense.**
67. Let them lay there. (Incorrect)  
Let them lie there. (Correct)  
**Comment: ‘Lay’ means to place there.**  
**‘Lie’ means to be in a resting position.**  
**(Lay – laid – laid)**  
**(Lie \_ lay \_ lain)**
68. The criminal was hung two days ago. (Incorrect)  
The criminal was hanged two days ago. (Correct)  
**Comment: ‘Hanged’ means death punishment. (Hang – hanged – hanged)**  
**‘Hung’ means show publicly. (Hang – hung – hung)**  
**Ex: The pictures were hung in her room.**
69. I avoid to speak to her. (Incorrect)  
I avoid speaking her. (Correct)
70. We can not help to listen her. (Incorrect)  
We can not help listening her. (Correct)  
**Comment: Plain infinitive is used after certain verb: Avoid, imagine, enjoy, finish, miss, practice, can’t bear, can’t stand, with a view to, look forward etc**
71. He wants that I should do it. (Incorrect)  
He wants me to do it. (Correct)
72. They ordered me wait. (Incorrect)  
They ordered me to wait. (Correct)  
**Comment: Plain infinitive is used after certain verbs: Allow, command, request, wish, want, permit, encourage forbid etc.**
73. I let the boy to go. (Incorrect)  
I let the boy go. (Correct)  
**Comment: Plain infinitive is used after verbs: Make, let, suggest, bid etc.**

## English Grammar

74. When she will solve the problem? (Incorrect)  
When will she solve the problem? (Correct)  
**Comment: In Interrogative sentences the verb is placed before the subject.**
75. He went to market, is he? (Incorrect)  
He went to market, didn't he? (Correct)
76. They have lost the way, isn't he? (Incorrect)  
They have lost the way, haven't they? (Correct)  
**Comment: A tag question contains a verb and a pronoun. An affirmative statement takes a negative tag. A negative statement takes an affirmative tag.**
77. Being it a hot day, the old man did not go out. (Incorrect)  
It being a hot day, the old man did not go out. (Correct)  
**Comment: The phrase 'being a hot day' is left unrelated. It has no subject. The subject of the main-clause is different. So it must have its own subject.**
78. He is not superior than you. (Incorrect)  
He is not superior to you. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'To' is used after superior, inferior, inferior, senior, junior elder.**
79. He is awaiting for you. (Incorrect)  
He is awaiting you. (Correct)  
**Comment: Preposition is not used after 'await'.**
80. I ordered for coffee. (Incorrect)  
I ordered coffee. (Correct)
81. John married with Mary in the church. (Incorrect)  
John married Mary in the church. (Correct)
82. We are discussing about the subject. (Incorrect)  
We are discussing the subject. (Correct)  
**Comment: Preposition is not used before some verbs: Order, describe, discuss, marry, meet, attend, tell etc.**
83. They entered into the room. (Incorrect)  
They entered the room. (Correct)  
**Comment: preposition is not used after 'enter' in the sense of 'go' into.**
84. We consider him as a great leader. (Incorrect)  
We consider him great leader. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'As' is not used after the following verbs in the pattern.**  
Call, consider, elect, select, name etc.,
85. He sat besides me. (Incorrect)  
He sat beside me. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'Beside' means by the side of. 'Besides' means in addition to'.**
86. They will return in this month. (Incorrect)  
They will return this month. (Correct)  
**Comment: Time expressions beginning with 'this, that, next, last' are used without a preposition.**
87. The boy goes to college by walk. (Incorrect)  
The boy goes to college on foot. (Correct)  
**Comment: We go by bus, by train, by air or on foot.**
88. Sarala is suffering with fever. (Incorrect)  
Sarala is suffering from fever. (Correct)
89. They stared to Kurnool. (Incorrect)  
They started for Kurnool. (Correct)
90. We got down the bus. (Incorrect)

## English Grammar

- We got down from the bus. (Correct)
91. Adams is good in English. (Incorrect)  
Adams is good at English. (Correct)
92. I agree with your proposal. (Incorrect)  
I agree to your proposal. (Correct)
93. They agree to me. (Incorrect)  
They agree with me. (Correct)
- Comment: Agree with a person, agree to a thing.**
94. Gopal is angry on his brother. (Incorrect)  
Gopal is angry with his brother. (Correct)
95. I am angry with her behaviour. (Incorrect)  
I am angry at her behaviour. (Correct)
- Comment: Angry with a person, angry at a thing.**
96. She gave a speech. (Incorrect)  
She made a speech. (Correct)
97. The chief guest made an interesting lecture. (Incorrect)  
The chief guest gave an interesting lecture. (Correct)
- Comment: Make a speech; give a lecture.**
98. The thief ran away lest he will be caught. (Incorrect)  
The thief ran away lest he should be caught. (Correct)
99. Though I advised him but he continued to misbehave. (Incorrect)  
Though I advised him, he continued to misbehave. (Correct)
100. This book will not only be liked men but also by women. (Incorrect)  
This book will be liked not only by men but also by women. (Correct)

### FURTHER EXAMPLES

#### Referring to Nouns:

1. He doesn't have a beautiful furniture in his house. (Incorrect)  
He doesn't have any beautiful furniture in his house. (Correct)
- Comment: Furniture, news, luggage, etc. are uncountable nouns. Indefinite article is not used before them. Singular verb is used after them.**
2. The news are interesting today. (Incorrect)  
The news is interesting today. (Correct)
3. This premises appears to be attractive. (Incorrect)  
This premises appear to be attractive. (Correct)
4. The measles have broken in this area. (Incorrect)  
The measles has broken in this area. (Correct)
- Comment: The word 'premises' is plural.**
5. The old is generally wiser than the young. (Incorrect)  
The old are generally wiser than the young. (Correct)
- Comment: 'The old man' is generally singular; but when the noun after the adjective in the Positive degree is preceded by the Definite Article 'the', then it is treated as a plural.**
6. The committee are decided upon this matter. (Incorrect)  
The committee is decided upon this matter. (Correct)
- Comment: When it is referred to singular body, it is singular; when it refers to the different members, we use the plural.**
7. Daughter-in-laws now-a-days have no love for mother-in-laws. (Incorrect)  
Daughters-in-law now-a-days have no love for mothers-in-law. (Correct)

## English Grammar

8. My room's number is at the front-door's side. (Incorrect)  
The number of my room is at the side of the front door. (Correct)  
**Comment: As 'room' and 'door' are lifeless things, they form the Possessive with the help of the preposition 'of'.**
9. Our ancestors worshipped the nature. (Incorrect)  
Our ancestors worshipped nature. (Correct)  
**Comment: Nature is uncountable noun.**
10. The scissors is broken. (Incorrect)  
The scissors are broken. (Correct)
11. Swift's Gulliver's travels are very interesting. (Incorrect)  
Swift's Gulliver's travels is very interesting. (Correct)  
**Comment: It is the name of a book, which is singular.**

### ON PRONOUNS:

12. They who go by train can go now. (Incorrect)  
Those who go by train can go now. (Correct)
13. This is the instrument that told you. (Incorrect)  
This is the instrument that I told you of. (Correct)
14. He was the best singer who I ever loved. (Incorrect)  
He was the best singer whom I ever loved. (Correct)
15. That is the girl whom we all agree is beautiful. (Incorrect)  
That is the girl who we all agree is beautiful. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'Whom' can be used when it is the object of its clause.**
16. Reddy and myself will come. (Incorrect)  
Reddy and I will come. (Correct)  
**Comment: Reflexive pronoun by itself can not be the object of a verb.**
17. None of these students are here. (Incorrect)  
None of these students is here. (Correct)
18. She and her four sisters love each other very much. (Incorrect)  
She and her four sisters love one another very much. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'Each other' for two, and 'One another for more than two.**
19. Please give me any of your two pencils. (Incorrect)  
Please give me either of your two pencils. (Correct)  
**Comment: None, any – for more than two; either, neither - with two persons or things.**

### ON ADJECTIVES & ARTICLES:

20. He has saved carefully and has little money. (Incorrect)  
He has saved carefully and has a little money. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'Little & few' give negative meaning; 'A little & a fewer' refer to a small quantity and a small number.**
21. A man is mortal. (Incorrect)  
Man is mortal. (Correct)  
**Comment: No article is used before a Common Noun in its wider range.**
22. A common sense is a great virtue. (Incorrect)  
Common sense is a great virtue. (Correct)  
**Comment: No article before Abstract noun.**
23. Ramayana describes the beauty of Ganges. (Incorrect)  
The Ramayana describes the beauty of the Ganges. (Correct)
24. The Everest is the highest peak in the world. (Incorrect)

## English Grammar

- Everest is the highest peak in the world. (Correct)  
**Comment: No article before the names of single mountains. Definite article should be used before adjectives in the Superlative Degree.**
25. Peter is an European. (Incorrect)  
Peter is a European. (Correct)
26. He is the older of the two brothers. (Incorrect)  
He is the elder of the two brothers. (Correct)  
**Comment: Elder and eldest are used only for family members.**
27. This short story is the best of the two. (Incorrect)  
This short story is better of the two. (Correct)  
**Comment: No Superlative is used when the comparison is between two persons or two things.**
- ON VERBS & TENSES:**
28. I have visited the Taj last April. (Incorrect)  
I visited the Taj last April. (Correct)  
**Comment: Simple Past is used when the time is mentioned.**
29. The sun rose in the east. (Incorrect)  
The sun rises in the east. (Correct)  
**Comment: Simple present is used for universal truths.**
30. I am suffering from fever since Monday. (Incorrect)  
I have been suffering from fever since Monday. (Correct)  
**Comment: Use the Present Perfect Continuous and no the Present Continuous with 'since' when referring to an action that begins in the past and continues up to the present second.**
31. The hungry man finished his dinner now. (Incorrect)  
The hungry man has finished his dinner now. (Correct)
32. She will come when she will be ready. (Incorrect)  
She will come when she is ready. (Correct)  
**Comment: Future tense is not used after Temporal Conjunctions like until, before, after etc.**
33. Will I give you a cup of tea? (Incorrect)  
Shall I give you a cup of tea? (Correct)  
**Comment: We don't use 'will' for questions in the first person.**
- ON ADVERBS:**
34. He works hardly. (Incorrect)  
He works hard. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'Hardly' means 'not any'.**
35. It is so hot to go out now. (Incorrect)  
It is too hot to go out now. (Correct)  
**Comment: The usage 'So ..... that .... not' or 'to .... to' is correct.**
36. The boy sat alone. (Incorrect)  
The boy sat lonely. (Correct)
37. He comes late often to school. (Incorrect)  
He often comes late to school. (Correct)
38. He only married her for her money. (Incorrect)  
He married her only for her money. (Correct)
39. Your hair needs cutting badly. (Incorrect)  
Your hair badly needs cutting. (Correct)
40. He passed away his examination. (Incorrect)

## English Grammar

He passed his examination. (Correct)

### ON PREPOSITIONS:

41. He was born in Mettupalyem at Andhra. (Incorrect)

He was born at Mettupalyem in Andhra. (Correct)

**Comment: 'At' is used before villages and small towns; 'in' is used before big towns and countries.**

42. She is fond at tea. (Incorrect)

She is fond of tea. (Correct)

**Comment: Fond is followed by 'of'.**

43. I have not slept from Sunday. (Incorrect)

I have not slept since Sunday. (Correct)

**Comment: 'Since' is used to denote point of time.**

44. I slept to 9 A.M. (Incorrect)

I slept till 9 A.M. (Correct)

45. Gandhiji was born in 2 October, 1869 in Porbandar. (Incorrect)

Gandhiji was born on 2 October at Porbandar. (Correct)

46. Recently, many people died with plague. (Incorrect)

Recently, many people died of plague. (Correct)

47. The interview will be held between 10 to 11 A.M. (Incorrect)

The interview will be held between 10 and 11 A.M. (Correct)

(Or)

The interview will be held from 10 to 11 A.M. (Correct)

48. His poetry is remarkable with its nature description. (Incorrect)

His poetry is remarkable for its nature description. (Correct)

### ON CONJUNCTIONS:

49. The guests could either take coffee or tea. (Incorrect)

The guests could take either coffee or tea. (Correct)

50. He is neither a teacher in theory nor in practice. (Incorrect)

He is teacher in neither in theory nor in practice. (Correct)

51. Whether it rains, I will not come. (Incorrect)

If it rains, I will not come. (Correct)

52. No sooner did the tiger appear, soon he shot it dead. (Incorrect)

No sooner did the tiger appear than he shot it dead.

53. Scarcely had I reached the station, than the train left. (Incorrect)

Scarcely had I reached the station when the train left. (Correct)

54. It looks like it might rain. (Incorrect)

It looks as if it might rain. (Correct)

55. He asked me what was my name. (Incorrect)

He asked me what my name was. (Correct)

56. Take care lest you do not fail. (Incorrect)

Take care lest you should fail. (Correct)

### MISCELLANEOUS

57. We had better to go. (Incorrect)

We had better go. (Correct)

58. Sleeping in the garden, a snake bit him. (Incorrect)

Sleeping in the garden, he was bit by a snake. (Correct)

59. The climate of India is better than Africa. (Incorrect)

The climate of India is better than that of Africa. (Correct)

60. To forgiving is divine. (Incorrect)

## English Grammar

- To forgive is divine. (Correct)
61. As a husband, your duty is supporting her. (Incorrect)  
As a husband, your duty is to support her. (Correct)
62. I want to really understand his motives. (Incorrect)  
I really want to understand his motives. (Correct)
63. She is thinking to visit Tirupathi. (Incorrect)  
She is thinking of visiting Tirupathi. (Correct)
64. Dr. Reddy shall be back in August. (Incorrect)  
Dr. Reddy will be back in August. (Correct)  
**Comment: 'Will' expresses Simple Future.**
65. Should you like a cup of coffee? (Incorrect)  
Would you like a cup of coffee? (Correct)

**Rewrite the following sentences making necessary corrections.**

1. The honesty is the best policy.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. The scissors belongs to me.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where is my spectacles?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. I entered the train in Vizag.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Who you are?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Kalidasa is Shakespeare of India.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. An iron is a useful metal.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Either Gopal or his brother have done their work.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. You are taller than me.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Each of these boys were given ten rupees.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. My father what is a schoolmaster is 50 years old.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. I am senior than you.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**English Grammar**

13. She gave me hundred rupees.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. His both sisters are beautiful.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Her all ornaments were stolen.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Hercules was the most strongest man.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. We should not make noise.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. She take medicines every night.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. My uncle has known me during all my life.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. it is nothing else than pride.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

21. The king with all his ministers were killed.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Before I visited him, he went away.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

23. Each of us did not have an umbrella.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

24. Please keep here it.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

25. She is ugly to attract anybody.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

26. Though he worked hardly, he failed.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

27. He called me as a fool.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

28. The ship was drowned.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

29. I am not a fool, is it?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**English Grammar**

30. I doubt that he will succeed.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**Rewrite the following sentences making necessary corrections.**

1. What you are saying?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Where she goes every night?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. He is going for a walk every morning.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Man was mortal.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Fortune will favour the brave.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Please call me when the dinner was ready.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. We had lived there for 10 years.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. I wish I am rich.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. He said that he suffering from fever.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. America discovered by Columbus.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Has you ever seen the Taj Mahal.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. He does not go to college yesterday.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. He will tell you if he knew it.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. If you asked me, I would have given the book to you.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. One of my best friends are in Delhi.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Rickets are easy to cure.

## English Grammar

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. A song is singing by Saritha.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. He said that they are in the playground.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Smitha bought five dozens oranges.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Thank you for the invitation for you wedding.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

21. It is my friend's Nitin's pen.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

22. I and you have gone to cinema.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

23. One must bring their pencils.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

24. It was fine autumn day.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

25. Balu has gone to Australia for farther studies.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

26. Banerjee is a honest man.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

27. My uncle lives in United Kingdom.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

28. The more you give, more he wants.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

29. I go to the school everyday.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

30. I am having a problem.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Rewrite the following sentences making necessary corrections.**

1. Time and tide waits for none.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. I shall inform you when my sister will come.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

3. The criminal was hung yesterday.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. My house is besides the temple.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Beside robbing the child, he killed it.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. He being a rainy day, he did not go to office.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. She prefers death from failure.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. He don't know anything.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Don't go out in the rain lest you would get wet.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. No sooner I had reached the station than the train left.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. The boys goes to the college.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. They will return in this month.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. While going to college, a book was found by me.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Please write your number with ink.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. he is preferring coffee to tea.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Is the lawyer familiar on the case?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. I am not right, are I?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. What is the time in your watch?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. He is an one-eyed man.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

## English Grammar

20. I have been waiting here since a long time.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

21. I can be able to return back in a week.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Why you went out?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

23. I am working here since 1994.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

24. He quickly did the job.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

25. I am not thinking my father is at home.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

26. Let us have a party, do we?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

27. When I shall see him I shall tell him this.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

28. Raju is cleverer of all the students.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

29. He was lying low at that time.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

30. He finished to write a novel.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

### Rewrite the following sentences making necessary corrections.

1. I congratulated him for his success.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Myself wrote the letter.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The air-bus took off before we reached the airport.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. 10 kilometers are not a long distance.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. I, you, and he are going to Delhi.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. One should respect his teacher.

**English Grammar**

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. He is more better than she.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

8. I haven't met him last month.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

9. None of my friends are applying for the job.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Scarcely I reached the office, than I heard the news.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

11. The news are sensational today.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

12. She is proud for her beauty.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Each man and each woman have the right to vote.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Please give me some informations.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

15. They are leaving to China.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

16. I have been waiting here from 9 A.M.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

17. Where she will solve the problem?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

18. I did not attended the meeting.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Geetha, go and fetch me some water.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

20. The wages of sin are death.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

21. I can be able to return back in two days.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Raju said "I came not yesterday because I late wake up."

A: \_\_\_\_\_

23. "Why you have not come yesterday?" asked Neeraja.

**English Grammar**

A: \_\_\_\_\_

24. "What you mean by this?" asked the teacher.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

25. I could not be able no meet you because I was gone to my native village

A: \_\_\_\_\_

26. Please return back the money and don't repeat this mistake again.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

27. You no came yesterday? Say me why.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

28. I came tomorrow not.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

29. Last night we are seeing the picture. Then after we are eating dinner in a hotel.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

30. I am remembering your name very well.

A: \_\_\_\_\_