

Chapter – 3

PRONOUNS

Q.1. What are pronouns?

Ans: Pronouns are words used 'in place of' a noun or a noun phrase.

Q.2. How many kinds of pronouns are there?

Ans: There are mainly eight kinds of pronouns:

a. Personal Pronouns

b. Reflective pronouns

c. Emphatic (Intensive) Pronouns

d. Demonstrative Pronouns

e. Relative Pronouns

f. Interrogative Pronouns

g. Indefinite Pronouns

WORKSHEET

A. Pick out pronouns from the following sentences and mention the kind of each:

1. You, I and he must go there.

You, I, he = Personal pronouns

2. You can do it yourself.

You = Personal pronoun

Yourself = Reflective pronoun

3. It was Sunit who scored the goal.

Who = Relative pronoun

4. Each of them went there.

Each = Distributive pronoun

5. These are our neighbours.

These = Demonstrative Pronoun

B. Choose the correct pronoun from the bracket:

1. He is as clever as me.

(me, I)

2. They are not as wise as we.

(us, we)

3. Nobody but she went there.

(she, her)

4. You are a gentleman just like him.

(he, him)

5. This thing is for you and her.

(she, her)

6. We know that it was him.

(he, him)

7. My pen is better than yours.

(your, yours)

Chapter 4
MORE ABOUT ADJECTIVES

Q. What is an adjective equivalent?

Ans: An adjective equivalent is a word which is basically not an adjective but is used as an adjective.

WORKSHEET

A. Form adjectives from the following words:

Word	Adjective	Word	Adjective
City	: urban	Option	: optional
Village	: rural	Romance	: romantic
Society	: social	Zest	: zestful
Friend	: friendship	Smoke	: smoky
Metal	: metallic	Worth	: worthwhile
Circle	: circular	Wolf	: wolfish
Length	: lengthy	Angle	: angular
Height	: high	Money	: monetary
Cow	: bovine	Time	: timely
Happiness	: happy	Culture	: cultural
Sorrow	: sorrowful	Language	: linguistic
Tear	: tearful	Weight	: weighty
Globe	: global	Wax	: waxy
Nation	: national	Water	: watery
Beauty	: beautiful	Watch	: watchful
Duty	: dutiful	Wake	: wakeful
Bible	: biblical	Energy	: energetic
Religion	: religious	Peace	: peaceful
Beast	: beastly	Rain	: rainy
Explosion	: explosive	Heaven	: heavenly
Mischief	: mischievous	Problem	: problematic
Order	: orderly	Transfer	: transferable
Custom	: customary	Remark	: remarkable
Tradition	: traditional	Science	: scientific
Period	: periodic	Tact	: tactful
Strike	: striking	Note	: notable

Chapter-5
INTERCHANGE OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON
WORKSHEET

Model 1:

A. Change the degrees of adjective without changing the meaning:

1. Jesus Christ was the greatest teacher that ever lived.
 - 1) **Jesus Christ was the greater than any other teacher that ever lived.**
 - 2) **No other teacher that ever lived was as great as Jesus Christ.**
2. Solomon was wiser than other kings.
 - 1) **Solomon was the wisest of all kings.**
 - 2) **No other king was as wise as Solomon.**
3. No other boy is so industrious as Victor.
 - 1) **Victor is the most industrious boy.**
 - 2) **Victor is more industrious than any other boy.**
4. Mawsynram is the wettest place in India.
 - 1) **Mawsynram is wetter than any other place in India.**
 - 2) **No other place in India is as wet as Mawsynram.**
5. No other season is as pleasant as spring.
 - 1) **Spring is the most pleasant season.**
 - 2) **Spring is more pleasant than any other season.**

Model 2:

1. Raju is one of the best football players.
1) **Raju is better than most other football players.**
2) **Few football players were as good as Raju.**
2. Ashoka was greater than most other kings.
1) **Ashoka was one of the greatest kings.**
2) **Few kings were as great as Ashoka.**
3. Few boys are as intelligent as Peter.
1) **Peter is one of the most intelligent boys.**
2) **Peter is more intelligent than any other boy.**
4. Napoleon was one of the ablest generals.
1) **Napoleon was more able than most other generals.**
2) **Few generals were as able as Napoleon.**

Model 3:

1. America is richer than England.
Ans: England is not as rich as America.
2. The Indians are not so hard-working as the Japanese.
Ans: Japanese are more hardworking than the Indians.
3. Sheela is at least as sweet as Sheeba.
Ans: Sheela is not sweeter than Sheeba.
4. Bengaluru is cooler than Chennai.
Ans: Chennai is not as cool as Bengaluru.
5. Hari is not inferior to Ram in intelligence.
Ans: Ram is not so intelligent than Hari.

Chapter - 6 DETERMINERS

Q. What are determiners?

Ans: Determiners are words that decide or limit or determine a noun that follows. They are words used before nouns to tell you which one, how many, or whose. Eg: This book is very interesting.

WORKSHEET

A. Insert 'a' or 'an' or 'the' as may be suitable:

1. I brought a horse, **an** ox and a buffalo.
2. **The** musician was an old man who lived near the Red Fort.
3. **An** umbrella is of no avail against **the** thunderstorm.
4. He is an orator, an artist and an original thinker.
5. We found a big fish in **the** middle of **the** lake.
6. If he is not a European or **an** American, he must be **an** Australian.
7. Set a clock back; it is **an** hour too fast.
8. It is a pity that **the** world knows so little about a place.
9. When faced with a problem, he retires to **the** hut he has built on **an** ocean shore.
10. **The** tiger is **an** animal equal in size to a lion.

B. Correct these sentences by adding suitable determiners:

1. You have to catch train from Delhi station to get to Agra.
Ans: You have to catch a train from Delhi station to get to Agra.
2. Nile is longest rivers in Africa.
Ans: The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
3. There are many languages spoken in Far East
Ans: There are many languages spoken in the Far East.
4. I saw a movie last night. Movie was about soldier.
Ans: I saw a movie last night. The Movie was about a soldier.
5. The worker went to a church to repair roof.
Ans: The worker went to a church to repair the roof.

6. Police have arrest Tom.

Ans: The police have arrested Tom.

7. Bicycle is excellent means of transportation.

Ans: The Bicycle is an excellent means of transportation.

C. Use much, many, any, some, either, neither, none, all, to fill in the blanks:

1. Both pens are good, give me either.
2. If you do not have any money, you can borrow some.
3. How many books did she buy?
4. All of you are going to the party tonight.
5. Neither of the two horses is good. I do not want either.
6. After a much heated discussion, they became calm.
7. After all we are all human beings created by one God.
8. After many difficulties he succeeded at last.

D. Insert suitable determiners to complete the sentence:

A number of people visit the Taj Mahal at Agra. Many visitors come as tourists. In the recent years, some people are visiting Agra for business purposes. But almost every visitor goes to enjoy the beauty of the Taj. This is one of the greatest attractions in the city which is also famous for its leather work. Any person who visits Agra must go around these shops. No real shopper can return without buying anything. Another attraction of Agra is the petha sweet. Many people buy some of these as gifts for others.

E. In the following passage one word has been omitted in each line. The place where the word has been omitted has been indicated with a'/. Write the word in the space provided.

I met / doctor yesterday who. a. a
has written / number of good books b. a
on/ subject. I do not know his name c. the
but / people tell me that he is well known d. some
and extremely popular in/ town. Very little e. the
is known about him except/ fact that he f. the
worked for / years abroad before coming here. g. many
I conclude that / he is a very shy man or h. either
he is frightened. / cases he has dealt with i. the
were incurable and beyond / hope j. all

Chapter 7
COMMON ERRORS IN TENSES
WORKSHEET

Q. How many tenses are there in English grammar? Name them.

Ans: There are three tenses, namely, present tense, past tense and future tense.

A. Correct each sentence:

1. Being very cold, I put on a woollen shawl.

Ans: It being very cold, I put on a woollen shawl.

2. Sitting on a mat, I was stung by a wasp.

Ans: While I was sitting on a mat, I was stung by a wasp.

3. He ordered to me to press his feet.

Ans: He ordered me to press his feet.

4. The hair of this girl are brown and curly.

Ans: The hair of this girl is brown and curly.

5. He walks as if he is lame.

Ans: He walks as if he were lame.

6. Two pages of this book is torn.

Ans: Two pages of this book are torn.

7. The tired man lied on the mat.

Ans: The tired man lay on the mat.

8. He has lain the book on the shelf.

Ans: He had laid the book on the shelf.

9. Make the cobbler to repair my shoes.

Ans: Make the cobbler repair my shoes.

10. I asked to your brother about your health.

Ans: I asked your brother about your health.

Chapter 8
SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT
WORKSHEET

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of given verb so that they would agree with their subject

1. One of my friends lives near the post office. **(Live)**

2. All the books in this room belong to me. **(Belong)**

3. The Confession of St. Augustine is very difficult to be understood. **(Be)**

4. Politics is not liked by everyone. **(Be)**

5. The Minister, together with his secretary, comes here today. **(Come)**

6. Either Mohan or Raju has broken the glass. **(Have)**

7. To respect our elders is our duty. **(Be)**

8. There is plenty of water in the well. **(Be)**

9. The news is reliable. **(Be)**

10. All the pupils of our school learn English. **(Learn)**

11. David, Anand and Ravi are my best friends. **(Be)**

12. The postman comes every morning. **(Come)**

13. Each boy was given a present. **(Be)**

14. A great politician and statesman is dead. **(Be)**

B. Correct the following sentences:

1. A herd of cattle were grazing.

Ans: A herd of cattle was grazing.

2. There was ten apples in the basket.

Ans: There were ten apples in the basket.

3. A lot of apples is bad.

Ans: A lot of apples are bad.

4. A lot of time have been wasted.

Ans: A lot of time has been wasted.

5. What are the latest news?

Ans: What is the latest news?

6. The furniture were stolen by some boys.

Ans: The furniture was stolen by some boys.

7. The wages of sin are death.

Ans: The wages of sin is death.

8. She as well as her four sons are arriving today.

Ans: She as well as her four sons is arriving today.

9. The congregation were waiting for the priest.

Ans: The congregation was waiting for the priest.

10. Two and two makes four.

Ans: Two and two make four.

11. The chief, with all his men, were massacred.

Ans: The chief, with all his men, was massacred.

12. A number of interesting suggestion has been given.

Ans: A number of interesting suggestions have been given.

13. Neither the headmaster nor the assistant masters was present.

Ans: Neither the headmaster nor the assistant masters were present.

14. Slow and steady win the race.

Ans: Slow and steady wins the race.
