

Miscellaneous Exercises English

Volume 3: For classes 6 to 8

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Dear Parents,

This is volume 3 of the series Miscellaneous Exercises English.

This book is for students studying in classes 6-8. Students studying in higher classes can also profit from the worksheets. They can make the activity more challenging by timing the tests. The stress would be on how fast a worksheet could be completed.

There are 12 worksheets. The answers to the exercises are provided at the end. Encourage your children to prepare their own worksheets. Learning can be fun! Have a library of your own. The following books would be of help.

1. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary OR Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary.
2. Essential English Grammar – Raymond Murphy published by Cambridge University press.
3. A set of books by A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet on grammar published by Oxford University Press – Practical English Grammar, A Practical English Grammar Exercises 1 and 2, A practical English Grammar Structure Drills 1 and 2.

We hope you and your child would find this offering useful.

Amrita Vidyalayam Team

Contents

No	Description of worksheets	Page Nos
1	Active to passive voice	4- 18
2	Active to passive voice more exercises	19- 32
3	Comprehension I	33 - 37
4	Learning the position of words in a sentence	38- 41
5	Ordering of sentences in a paragraph	42 -50
6	Comprehension II	51 - 53
7	Improve your vocabulary	54 - 60
8	Preposition - on, in and at	61 - 66
9	Understanding patterns	67- 71
10	Vocabulary/ writing skills	72 - 75
11	Adverbs of frequency	76 - 85
12	Writing and imagination skills	86 - 88
13	Answers to the exercises	89 - 100

Worksheet One:

Present continuous tense - active to passive voice in four steps

We learn, in four easy steps, how to change a sentence from the active voice of the present continuous tense to the passive voice.

Examples of form of active and passive voice sentences – present continuous tense

voice	Subject	is/am/are	verb + ing	object/doer
1 Active voice	They	are	watching	a movie. object
1A Passive voice	A movie	is being	watched	by them. doer
2 Active voice	She	is	learning	music. object
2A Passive voice	Music	is being	learnt	by her. doer
3 Active voice	We	are	planning	a picnic. object
3A Passive voice	A picnic	is being	planned	by us. doer

Four easy steps for changing the sentences from the active voice to the passive voice - present continuous tense

Step one	Bring the object in the active voice at the beginning of the sentence in the passive form. Sentence in the passive voice begins with the object of the active voice.
Step two	Subject verb agreement- If the beginning part of the sentence in the passive form is singular, use is + being. If the beginning part of the sentence is plural, use are + being.
Step three	Use the past participle of the verb.
Step four	The end part of the sentence mentions the doer (the agent who does the action), the subject of the sentence in the active voice. Change, if necessary, the form of the personal noun. Example – he to him, she to her etc. Use by + doer example: by him, by the police, by the children etc.

Study the following sentence:

The thief is being caught by the police.

In the above sentence, 'police' is the agent.

The agent is not specifically mentioned in many cases. The sentence is usually written as: The thief is caught.

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Examples of the sentences where the doer (agent) is not mentioned:

- 1 The washing machine is being repaired.
- 2 The data are being analysed.
- 3 The protestors are being arrested.
- 4 The patients are being examined.
- 5 The food is being prepared.
- 6 The building is being demolished.
- 7 The walls are being painted.
- 8 The windows are being opened.

Note: In this lesson, the agent is mentioned in all the sentences.

Personal noun form in active voice	Changed to (in passive voice)
He/she	by him/by her
We	by us
They	by them
It/you	by it/ by you
I	by me

Example1: Change to the passive voice. Rita is flying a kite.

subject	verb	object
Rita	is flying	a kite.

Four steps:	
1. Move the object to the front.	A kite
2. Subject verb agreement: 'a kite' is singular. What to use? /am being / is being/ are being?	is being
3. Past participle of the verb fly fly-flew- flown past participle = flown	flown
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by Rita.

Answer: A kite is being flown by Rita.

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Example 2: Change to the passive voice. The teacher is scolding the students.

subject	verb	object
The teacher	is scolding	the students.

Four Steps:

1. Move the object to the front.	The students
2. Subject verb agreement: 'The students' is plural. What to use? /am being / is being / are being?	are being
3. Past participle of the verb – scold scold-scolded- scolded past participle = scolded	scolded
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by the teacher.

The answer is: The students are being scolded by the teacher.

Example 3: Change to the passive voice. The boys are lifting the table.

subject	verb	object
The boys	are lifting	the table.

Four steps:

1. Move the object to the front.	The table
2. Subject verb agreement – The table is singular. What to use? /am being /is being /are being?	is being
3. Past participle of the verb – lift lift-lifted- lifted past participle = lifted	lifted
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by the boys.

The answer is: The table is being lifted by the boys.

Study the following examples.

Active voice	Passive voice
He is writing a poem.	A poem is being written by him.
They are teasing the children.	The children are being teased by them.
She is plucking the flowers.	The flowers are being plucked by her.
The workers are repairing the roof.	The roof is being repaired by workers.

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Example 4: Change to the passive voice.

Veena is drinking a cup of hot tea.

subject	verb	object
Veena	is drinking	a cup of hot tea.

Four steps:

1. Move the object to the front.	A cup of hot tea
2. Subject verb agreement: 'A cup of hot tea' is singular. What to use? /am being /is being /are being?	is being
3. Past participle of the verb – drink drink-drank- drunk past participle = drunk	drunk
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by Veena.

The answer is: A cup of hot tea is being drunk by Veena.

Example 5: Change to the passive voice. He is driving a car.

subject	verb	object
He	is driving	a car.

Four steps:

1. Move the object to the front.	A car
2. Subject verb agreement: 'A car' is singular. What to use? /am being /is being /are being?	is being
3. Past participle of the verb – drive drive-drove- driven past participle = driven	driven
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice. Change the personal pronoun he to him .	by him.

The answer is: A car is being driven by him.

Study the following examples:

Active voice	Passive voice
Why are they harassing me?	Why am I being harassed by them?
Why is she not stacking the books?	Why are the books not being stacked by her?
Why are we making the movie?	Why is the movie being made by us?

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Example 6: Change to passive voice. We are praising her.

subject	verb	object
We	are praising	her.

Four steps:

1. Move the object to the front. Change her to She .	She
2. Subject verb agreement: 'She' is singular. What to use? /am being /is being /are being?	is being
3. Past participle of the verb – praise praise – praised– praised past participle = praised	praised
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice. Change the personal pronoun we to us .	by us.

The answer is: She is being praised by us.

Study the following examples:

Active voice	Passive voice
Why are they blaming us?	Why are we being blamed by them?
Why is she not watching the film?	Why is the film not being watched by her?
Why is he donating books?	Why are books being donated by him?
Why is he breaking the wall?	Why is the wall being broken by him?

Exercise 1 Unscramble the following sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 buying are they vegetables. | 2 bought are being by them vegetables. |
| 3 is form in he filling the. | 4 form is filled him the being by in. |
| 5 chasing the is tiger deer the. | 6 tiger deer by the being is chased the. |
| 7 are a making they doll. | 8. is doll by made a being them. |
| 9 is on water them pouring he. | 10 is water poured them on being. |
| 11 shop closing they down are the. | 12 down being shop closed the is. |
| 13 bringing they shirts aren't the? | 14 them brought aren't being the by shirts? |
| 15 playing aren't why music they? | 16 played is music being not why? |
- 17 trip they a planning are.
 18 planned them is trip a being by.
 19 shepherd sheep is the herding the.
 20. herded are sheep the being shepherd by the. (The plural of sheep is sheep)

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Exercise 2: Change the following into the passive form.

1. We are watching a movie.
2. They are digging a tunnel.
3. The farmer is milking the cow.
4. The tiger is chasing a deer.
5. He is munching an apple.
6. Leela is typing an essay.
7. My parents are buying oranges.
8. My neighbours are bursting crackers.
9. The teacher is reading a poem.
10. The workers are repairing the machine.
11. The bees are gathering nectar.
12. The elephant is eating jackfruits.
13. The bird is building a nest.
14. The fishmonger is skinning the fish.
15. The milkman is bringing milk.
16. The guard is calling the police.
17. The doctor is examining him.
18. They are blowing out the candle.
19. She is hanging the clothes.
20. John is mopping the floor.
21. The mosquitoes are biting us.
22. The chef is frying fish.
23. They are bathing the puppies.
24. I am keeping the books on the table.
25. The kids are reading books.
26. He is spending money unnecessarily.
27. The teacher is helping him.
28. They are scolding the boys.
29. The maid is scrubbing the floor.
30. I am assisting him.

Exercise 3: Change the following into the passive form.

1. They are dividing the money.
2. The police are chasing the miscreants.
3. The children are riding bicycles.
4. He is putting the books on the shelf.
5. She is turning on the light.
6. They are ordering me about.
7. She is peeling the vegetables.
8. The workers are loosening the soil.
9. They are winding up the class.
10. The gardeners are drawing water.
11. The doctor is examining him.
12. We are taking him to the hospital.
13. She is stitching a blue skirt.
14. Ramesh is polishing the ornaments.
15. They are ringing the bell.
16. She is writing a letter.
17. They are painting the wall.
18. The women are bringing chairs.
19. He is buying vegetables.
20. They are hiding the paintings.
21. They are carrying heavy bags.
22. They are sending Raju out of class.
23. He is watering the plants.
24. The shopkeeper is rolling the carpets.
25. The maid is making the bed.
26. The children are tearing the curtains.

Verbs in sentences in the present continuous tense:

Study the following sentences in the present continuous tense.

1. He is driving.
2. They are playing.
3. We are laughing.
4. I am crying.
4. She is turning on the light.
5. The children are watering the plants.

There are two verbs in the above sentences – (1) is/are/am (2) main verb+ing.

(1) **Helping verbs** in sentences in the present continuous tense are am, is and are.

A helping verb comes before the main verb.

Example: is drinking, are playing, and am crying.

(2) **Main verb.** The main verb shows action. Example- drive, play, laugh, and cry.

These are the base forms of the verbs.

In the present continuous tense (active voice), we use the verb+ing form or the present participle. We get the present participle form of a verb by adding ing to the main verb. Example: hide + ing – hiding, ask + ing – asking, give + ing – giving

Study the following chart to understand the two forms of verbs used in the present continuous tense.

subject	helping verb	present participle	The sentence
She	is	reading	She is reading.
They	are	cooking	They are cooking.
I	am	singing	I am singing.
Radhika	is	driving	Radhika is driving.
The children	are	unpacking	The children are unpacking.
It	is	barking	It is barking.

Object of sentences:

The object in a sentence is the noun (or phrase) that receives the action.

Some verbs and sentences have two objects- direct objects and indirect objects.

Direct object:

A direct object is the person or thing that directly receives the action or effect of the verb. It answers the question "what" or "whom"

Identifying direct objects.

Study the following sentences. 1. He is drinking milk. What is the main verb?

Drinking Ask: What is he drinking? Answer:

Milk.

Milk is the direct object of the verb, drinking.

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2. They are playing football. Ask: What are they playing? Answer: Football. Football is the direct object of the verb, playing.

3. They are watering plants. Ask: What are they watering? Answer: Plants. Plants is the direct object of the verb, watering.

Indirect objects:

Indirect objects are nouns or pronouns in a sentence that identifies whom or for whom the action of the verb is performed. Indirect object is the word or phrase that receives the direct object.

How to identify the indirect object? We identify the indirect object by asking who receives the direct object. The first thing to do is to identify the direct object. Then find out who is receiving the direct object. Study the examples given below.

1. The teacher is giving the children sweets.

To find the direct object, ask the question. What is the teacher giving?

The answer is sweets. So the direct object is sweets.

Ask who is receiving the direct object –sweets? Children.

So 'children' is the indirect object.

It would be helpful to rewrite the sentence as

The teacher is giving sweets **to** the children.

2. Radha is baking cakes for her daughter.

To find the direct object, ask the question. What is Radha baking?

The answer is cakes. So the direct object is cakes.

Ask: Who is receiving the direct object – cakes? The answer is - her daughter.

So her daughter is the indirect object.

3. Leela is sending her son an e-mail.

To find the direct object, ask the question. What is Leela sending?

The answer is e-mail. So e-mail is the direct object.

Ask who is receiving the direct object – e-mail?

The answer is- her son.

The indirect object is her son.

It would be helpful to rewrite the sentence as-

Leela is sending an e-mail **to** her son.

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Exercise 4: Identify the direct and indirect objects in the following sentences.

1. I am writing a note to my friend.
2. She is preparing lunch for the visitors.
3. The baby is giving the puppy a kiss.
4. She is passing him the salt.
5. Our dance master is teaching us new steps.

What are the patterns of sentences in the present continuous tense (active voice) with two objects?

Pattern 1

Subject	verb	indirect object	direct object
I	am buying	him	shirts.
She	is giving	them	a set of books.
They	are showing	her	pictures of their trip.

Pattern 2

Subject	verb	direct object	to/for + direct object
I	am buying	shirts	for him.
She	is giving	a set of books	to them.
They	are showing	pictures of their trip	to her.

Pattern 1	Pattern 2
I am buying him shirts. She is giving them a set of books. They are showing her pictures of their trip.	I am buying shirts for him. She is giving a set of books to them. They are showing pictures of their trip to her.

Exercise 5: Identify the direct and indirect objects in the following sentences.

1. I am preparing a report for him.
2. She is buying a necklace for her daughter.
3. I am offering him my seat.
4. They are awarding scholarships to poor students.
5. My sister is sending him a parcel.
6. The teacher is giving a warning to him.
7. I am ordering a bouquet of flowers for the patient.
8. I am reading a story to him.
9. They are lending him some money.
10. My mother is baking a cake for the visitors.
11. I am pouring him a cup of tea.
12. They are building a sand-castle for the kids.

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What are the patterns of sentences in the present continuous tense (passive voice) with two objects?

Study the following sentences.

Sentence- active voice	direct object	indirect object
I am giving some money to him.	some money	him
The teacher is reading a book to the children.	a book	children
She is writing a letter to her daughter.	a letter	her daughter
The company is offering him a job.	a job	he
They are building sandcastles for the kids.	sandcastles	kids

Pattern1: The **direct object** in the active voice becomes the subject.

Subject	verb	object	by the agent (doer)
Some money	is being given	to him	by me.
A book	is being read	to the children	by the teacher.
A letter	is being written	to her daughter	by her.
A job	is being offered	to him	by the company.
Sandcastles	are being built	for the kids	by them.

Active voice	Passive voice
I am giving some money to him.	Some money is being given to him by me.
The teacher is reading a book to the children.	The children are being read a book by the teacher.
She is writing a letter to her daughter.	A letter is being written to her daughter by her.
The company is offering him a job.	A job is being offered to him by the company.
They are building sandcastles for the kids.	Sandcastles are being built for the kids by them.

Study the following sentences.

Sentence- active voice	direct object	indirect object
I am giving some money to him.	some money	he
The teacher is reading a book to the children.	a book	the children
She is showing pictures to her daughter.	pictures	her daughter
The company is offering her a job.	a job	she
They are distributing gifts to the kids.	gifts	the kids

Pattern 2: The **indirect object** in the active voice becomes the subject.

Subject	verb	direct object	by agent (doer)
He	is being given	some money	by me.
The children	are being read	a book	by the teacher.
Her daughter	is being shown	pictures	by her.
She	is being offered	a job	by the company.
The kids	are being given	instructions	by them.

<p>Active voice</p> <p>I am giving some money to him.</p> <p>The teacher is reading a book to the children.</p> <p>She is showing pictures to her daughter.</p> <p>They are giving instructions to the kids.</p>	<p>Passive voice</p> <p>He is being given some money by me.</p> <p>The children are being read a book by the teacher.</p> <p>Her daughter is being shown pictures by her.</p> <p>The kids are being given instructions by them.</p>
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Exercise 6: Rewrite the following sentences putting the indirect objects (*italicized*) before the direct objects. The first one is done for you.

1. Leena is telling a secret **to me**. Leena is telling **me** a secret.
2. She is gifting an earring to ***her daughter***. 3. Vivek is lending some money to ***them***.
3. Vivek is lending some money to ***them***.
4. The student is giving a bouquet to ***the chief guest***.
5. I am writing a letter to ***my son***.

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Some common verbs which have two objects are listed below.

Verbs that have two objects + prepositional verb **to**:

award	bring	feed	give	grant	lend
mail	offer	owe	pass	pay	post
present	promise	read	sell	send	show
teach	tell	throw	write		

Example: They are awarding scholarships **to** the needy students.

She is writing a letter **to** her boss.

Verbs that have two objects + prepositional verb **for**:

bake	book	build	buy	cook
find	get	knit	make	order
pour	prepare	provide	reserve	sing

Example: She is baking a cake **for** me. He is singing a song **for** his daughter.

What are subject and object pronouns? Study the table below.

Subject Pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
we	us
they	them
He	Him
she	her
it	it

Active Voice: The chief guest is giving her a medal. Passive voice ↓

1. A medal is being given to her. 2. She is being given a medal (by the chief guest).

Active Voice: I am lending Preeti a pen. Passive voice ↓

1. A pen is being lent to Preeti by me. 2. Preeti is being lent a pen by me.

Active Voice: She is telling the police the truth. Passive voice ↓

1. The truth is being told to the police by her. 2. The police are being told the truth by her.

Exercise 9: Choose the correct sentences.

1A A movie is being watch by the children. 1B A movie are being watched by the children. 1C A movie is being watched by the children.
2A Clothes are being hanged by the washerwomen. 2B The clothes are being hung by the washerwomen. 2C The cloth is being hangs by the washerwomen.
3A He is drinks milk. 3B Milk is being drunk by him. 3C Milk are being drunk by him.
4A The old man is being carried by a heavy bag. 4B A heavy bag is being carries by the old man. 4C A heavy bag is being carried by the old man.
5A The table is being wiped by my father. 5B The table is being wept by my father. 5C The table are being wiped by my father.
6A The leaves are being grinded. 6B The leave are being ground. 6C The leaves are being ground.
7A An apple is beings munched by the farmer. 7B An apple is being munched by the farmer. 7C An apple is munches by the farmer.
8A The sun is hidden by the clouds. 8B The sun is hiding by the clouds. 8C The sun is hired by the clouds.
9A The clock is being winded. 9B The clocks are being wound. 9C The clocks are being winded.
10A We are bitten by the mosquitoes. 10B The mosquitoes are being bitten by us. 10C We are bittened by the mosquitoes.
11A The bell is being ringed. 11B The bell is being rang. 11C The bell is being rung.
12A The thief is being arrested. 12B The thief is being catched. 12C The thieves are being caught.
13A Raju is being ask a question. 13B Photos are being shown to him. 13C Crackers are being bursted by the children.
14A The floors is being swepted by the maid. 14B The floor is being swept by her. 14C The maid is being swepted by the floor.
15A He is choosed sarees for his mother. 15B Sarees are being chosen for his mother. 15C Sarees are being chosed for his mother.
16A Trees are being uprooted. 16B Trees is being uprooted. 16C Trees are uproot.
17A The bottle containing medicine is being shaken. 17B The bottles containing medicine are being shaken. 17C The patient is being shaken by the bottles containing medicine.

Exercise 10: Change the following sentences into passive voice. The objects of sentences 1 to 8 are shown in bold.

- 1 The government is setting up **factories** in the backward districts of Maharashtra.
- 2 The teachers are encouraging **students** to participate in many events.
- 3 They are demanding a **huge amount** to transport the statue.
- 4 The police are restraining **the protestors** from entering the Minister's office.
- 5 The Education Department is taking **all steps** to supply the textbooks in time.
- 6 The doctors are giving him **massages** daily to strengthen his limbs.
- 7 The school is arranging a coaching **programme** for students below 10 years.
- 8 India and Russia are signing **an agreement** to do research in renewable energy.
- 9 The hospital is importing medicines from Britain to treat the chief minister.
- 10 The workers are replacing all the worn out carpets in the Town Hall.
- 11 The Health Department is constructing a unit for rehabilitating drug addicts.
- 12 The government is providing shields to the policemen to protect themselves.
- 13 They are considering a proposal for building check dams for conserving water.
- 14 The party is calling a meeting of the newly elected members.
- 15 The archaeologists are deciphering the inscriptions on the stone.
- 16 The protestors are demanding better facilities for the workers.
- 17 The agitating workers are distributing leaflets to explain their stand.
- 18 The police are arresting the miscreants who are staging a violent protest.
- 19 They are diverting the traffic through the side streets.
- 20 We are studying the reasons for the failure of a large number of students.
- 21 They are determining how much money they can afford to spend on the tour.
- 22 I am rearranging all the meetings and seminars scheduled for Monday.

Exercise 11 : Fill in the blanks using all the words:

being booking built cleaned delivered examined posted questioned
--

1. The letter is being _____.
2. He is being _____ by the police.
3. A parcel is being _____.
4. Houses are being _____ for the poor.
5. A trip is _____ arranged for the inmates of the old people's home.
6. They are _____ tickets for the trip.
7. The patient is being _____.
8. The room is being _____.

Worksheet Two:

Learning through patterns Active to passive voice – negative sentences having does not / do not

Study the following:

Singular one	Plural more than one
I, he, she, it	We, you, they
box, Raju, student, boy, man, child, fox	boxes, Raju and Dinesh, students, boys, men, children, foxes

Two basic rules for does not and do not:

With a singular subject, use doesn't (short form of does not).

With a plural subject, use don't (short form of do not).

Example: He doesn't. She doesn't. It doesn't. Raju doesn't. A fox doesn't. They don't. Students don't. We don't. You don't. Men don't. Foxes don't.

Note: With I, use don't. I don't.

Exercise1: Match the following – subject + doesn't / don't

1 They	doesn't
2 He	don't
3 She	don't
4 I	doesn't
5 You	doesn't
6 It	don't

Exercise2: Match the following – subject + doesn't / don't

1 Leela and Nithya	doesn't
2 Her friend	don't
3 Their friends	don't
4 Children	doesn't
5 The elephant	doesn't
6 His youngest son	don't
7 The sparrow	don't
8 These bottles	doesn't

Two basic rules for is not and are not:

With a singular subject, use isn't (short form of is not).

With a plural subject, use aren't (short form of are not).

Example: He isn't. She isn't. It isn't. Raju isn't. A fox isn't. They aren't.
Boys aren't. We aren't. You aren't. Men aren't. Foxes aren't. Girls aren't.

Note: With I, use am not. I am not.

Exercise3: Match the following – subject + isn't / aren't/am not

1 They	isn't
2 He	aren't
3 She	isn't
4 I	aren't
5 You	am not
6 It	isn't

Exercise4: Match the following – subject + isn't / aren't

1 My sisters	isn't
2 Her sister	aren't
3 Their neighbour	isn't
4 Their friends	isn't
5 Our children	aren't
6 The lion	aren't
7 These books	aren't

Exercise5: Match the following – subject + isn't / aren't/ am not

1 The box	aren't
2 The knives	aren't
3 The player	isn't
4 Teachers	isn't
5 The lions	am not
6 The sea	aren't
7 I	isn't

Examples: Study the patterns carefully.

Active voice	Passive voice
I don't like tea.	Tea is not liked by me.
They don't like dogs.	Dogs are not liked by them.
She doesn't write tests.	Tests are not written by her.
He doesn't play football.	Football is not played by her.
She doesn't invite me to parties.	I am not invited by her to parties.
They don't eat meat.	Meat is not eaten by them.

Analysis: Active Voice and Passive Voice
 does not = doesn't: do not = doesn't

Active Voice			Passive Voice		
subject	verb	object	subject	verb	by + object
I	don't like	tea.	Tea	is not liked	by me.
They	don't like	dogs.	Dogs	are not liked	by them.
She	doesn't write	tests.	Tests	are not written	by her.
He	doesn't play	football.	Football	is not played	by him.
She	doesn't invite	me.	I	am not invited	by her.
They	don't eat	meat.	Meat	is not eaten	by them.
It	doesn't drink	milk.	Milk	is not drunk	by it.
We	don't learn	music.	Music	is not learnt	by us.
The children	don't like	fast food.	Fast food	is not liked	by the children.
Shyam	doesn't hurt	animals.	Animals	are not hurt	by Shyam.
My neighbours	don't play	the violin.	The violin	is not played	by my neighbours.

Note: The pattern in the above sentences is: **are not/is not + past participle.**

Three forms of verb are present tense, past tense and past participle.

The normal rule is to add 'ed' to the verb to get the past tense and the past participle forms. These verbs are known as regular verbs.

Example: talked – talked – talked, pluck – plucked - plucked

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However, some verbs do not follow this rule of adding 'ed'. Such verbs are known as irregular verbs. Example: speak – spoke - spoken

Three forms of regular verbs. Example

Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
talk	talked	talked
wash	washed	washed
play	played	played

Three forms of irregular verbs. Example

Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
hide	hid	hidden
read	read	read
drive	drove	driven
buy	bought	bought

What are the steps for changing the active voice to the passive voice in the above examples? Study the above examples carefully.

- 1 The object in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice.
- 2 We use 'doesn't' and 'don't' in the active voice. In the passive voice, we use isn't and aren't.
- 3 We add by + the doer (subject in the active voice) in the passive voice.
- 4 In the passive voice, 'is not and are not' are followed by the past participle form of the verb.

Note: We change the personal noun from direct to indirect.

Active Voice subjects	Passive Voice	Active Voice subjects	Passive Voice
I	by me	He	by him
We	by us	She	by her
You	by you	They	by them
It	by it		

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Study the following examples:

Active voice	Passive voice
I do not drink coffee.	Coffee is not drunk by me .
He does not drink coffee.	Coffee is not drunk by him .
We do not read novels.	Novels are not read by us .
They do not read novels.	Novels are not read by them .
She does not pluck flowers.	Flowers are not plucked by her.
I do not do such silly things.	Such silly things are not done by me .
They do not help her.	She is not helped by them .

Exercise 6: Match the following

1. The dogs are not	A. waved by the children.
2. Flags are not	B. told by him.
3. Lies are not	C. helped by them.
4. Things are not	D. chained by us.
5. The poor are not	E. kept safely by Rita.

The four steps in changing present tense negative sentences to the passive

Example 1: Change to passive voice. We don't punish her.

subject	verb	object
We	don't punish	her.

Four steps:

1. Move the object to the front. Change her to She .	She
2. Subject verb agreement: 'She' is singular. What to use? /am not/ is not / are not/ is not	is not
3. Past participle of the verb – punish punish – punished – punished past participle = punished	punished
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice. Change the personal pronoun we. Use us .	by us.

The answer is: **She is not punished by us.**

Example2: Change to the passive voice. Rita doesn't fly kites.

subject	verb	object
Rita	doesn't fly	kites.

Four steps:

1. Move the object to the front.	Kites
2. Subject verb agreement: kites = plural What to use? /am not / is not/ are not are not	are not
3. Past participle of the verb fly fly-flew- flown past participle = flown	flown
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by Rita.

Answer: **Kites are not flown by Rita.**

Example 3: Change to the passive voice. The teacher doesn't scold the students.

subject	verb	object
The teacher	doesn't scold	the students.

Four Steps:

1. Move the object to the front.	The students
2. Subject verb agreement: 'The students' is plural. What to use? /am not / is not/ are not are not	are not
3. Past participle of the verb – scold scold-scolded- scolded past participle = scolded	scolded
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by the teacher.

The answer is: **The students are not scolded by the teacher.**

Study the following examples.

Active voice	Passive voice
My mother doesn't teach me.	I am not taught by my mother.
They don't tease children.	Children are not teased by them.
She doesn't play tennis.	Tennis is not played by her.
Her father doesn't drive cars.	Cars are not driven by her father.

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Example 4: Change to the passive voice. The boys don't use the big table.

subject	verb	object
The boys	don't use	the big table.

Four steps:

1. Move the object to the front.	The big table
2. Subject verb agreement – The big table is singular. What to use? /am not / is not/ are not	is not
3. Past participle of the verb – lift use-used- used past participle = used	used
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by the boys.

The answer is: **The big table is not used by the boys.**

Example 5: Change to the passive voice. Sheela doesn't drink tea.

subject	verb	object
Veena	doesn't drink	tea.

1. Move the object to the front.	Tea
2. Subject verb agreement: Tea is singular. What to use? /am not / is not/ are not	is not
3. Past participle of the verb – drink drink-drank- drunk past participle = drunk	drunk
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by Veena.

The answer is: **Tea is not drunk by Veena.**

Study the following examples.

Active voice	Passive voice
My mother doesn't bake cakes.	Cakes are not baked by my mother.
They don't tease the children.	The children are not teased by them.
She doesn't respect the poor.	The poor are not respected by her.
We don't play cricket.	Cricket is not played by us.

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Example 6: Change to the passive voice. He doesn't speak English.

subject	verb	object
He	doesn't speak	English.

Four steps:

1. Move the object to the front.	English
2. Subject verb agreement: English is singular. What to use? /am not / is not/ are not	is not
3. Past participle of the verb – speak speak-spoke- spoken past participle = spoken	spoken
4. Write by + doer (agent). Doer is the subject in the active voice.	by him.

The answer is: **English is not spoken by him.**

Exercise 7: Change the following sentences to the passive.

1 He does not play football.
2 They do not make mistakes.
3 My parents do not eat fast food.
4 She does not take medicines.
5 We do not speak Tamil.
6 Raj does not drink milk.
7 These boys do not like music.
8 We do not watch cartoons.
9 Raj does not clean his room.
10 The farmers in Kerala do not grow wheat.
11 This shop does not sell butter.
12 He does not learn music.
13 Our teachers do not scold us.
14 She does not spend money.
15 The dog does not chase cats.
16 Cows do not eat meat.
17 He does not repay loans.
18 She does not study English.
19 we do not play hockey.
20 They do not buy costly books.

Exercise 8: Change the following sentences to the passive.

1 This shop does not sell vegetables.
2 My mother does not cook biriyani.
3 I do not read newspapers.
4 We do not help him.
5 She does not know the truth.
6 People do not call the tiger the king of animals.
7 His teacher does not scold the students.
8 The doctor does not examine him.
9 Rajesh does not teach English.
10 She does not light candles.
11 We do not help the poor.
12 She does not write stories.
13 They do not watch movies.
14 We do not hate our country.
15 Mechanics do not stack books in a library.
16 Nurses do not prescribe medicines.
17 He does not make furniture.
18 My father does not drive cars.
19 He does not ride bicycles.
20 The shop does not accept goods once sold.

Exercise 9: Change the following sentences to the passive.

1 They do not ask difficult questions.	2 He does not start new projects.
3 He does not mop the floor.	4 She does not read the circulars.
5 They do not lend money.	6 Spiders do not scare her.
7 My father does not eat cakes.	8 Megha does not paint pictures.
9 He does not make mistakes.	10 They do not speak Malayalam.
11 The company does not build bridges.	12 He does not learn mathematics.
13 The factory does not burn coal.	14 She does not waste time.
15 He does not spend money.	16 The shop does not sell butter.
17 He does not shut the doors.	18 They do not wear jeans.

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Exercise 10: Change the following sentences to the passive.

1 He does not tell lies.	2 We do not play cricket in the evening.
3 I do not write letters to my parents.	4 I do not buy magazines.
5 Visitors do not occupy my room.	6 They do not punish children.
7 My mother does not wash my clothes.	8 They do not accept soiled notes.
9 I do not eat pineapples.	10 We do not hurt stray dogs.
11 The farmers do not apply fertilizers.	12 He does not keep his cycle clean.
13 They do not consume liquor.	14 He does not speak English and Hindi.
15 He does not farm his land.	16 He does not stitch clothes.
17 I do not forget my mom's birthday.	18 We do not iron our shirts.

Exercise 11 Pick the correct sentences. The first two are done for you. Use a dictionary.

1	A He are chosen to lead the team. B They are chosen to lead the teams. ✓	C He is choosed to lead the team. D They is chosen to lead the teams.
2	A The doors is shut by him. B The doors are shutted by him.	C The door is shut by her. ✓ D The door are shut by her.
3	A The cars is selled for Rs 5 lakh. B The car are sold for Rs 5 lakh.	C The cars is sold for Rs 5 lakh. D The car is sold for Rs 4 lakh.
4	A He is looked after well. B He is looked well.	C They is look after well. D They do looked after well.
5	A The grass is cut clean B The grass is cutted clean.	C The grass are cuts clean. D The grass are cut clean.
6	A He is scold by the teacher. B He are scolded by the teacher.	C He is scolded by the teacher. D He is scolds by the teacher
7	A The cakes is eaten by the birds. B The cake is ate by the birds.	C The cake are ate by the birds. D The cakes are eaten by the birds.
8	A These baskets is woven by hand. B This basket is woven by hand.	C This basket is weave by hand. D These baskets are wove by hand.
9	A The window are broke by them. B The windows are broken by them.	C The windows is broken by them. D The windows are broked by them.
10	A Leaves are shed by trees in winter. B Leave are shed by trees in winter.	C Leaves shed by trees in winter D Leaves are shedded by trees in winter.

The past participle is used in the passive voice. Children should be familiar with the past participle forms of irregular verbs. Some irregular verbs are listed below. Search the net to get the full list of common irregular verbs.

The three main forms of verbs are the base form (present simple tense), the past tense and the past participle. Example: take – took - taken

Exercise 12: Complete the chart of tenses.

	Present simple tense	Past tense	Past participle		Present simple tense	Past tense	Past participle
1	burn		burnt	2	speak		
3	have		had	4		forgot	
5	forgive		forgiven	6	put		
7		grew		8			drawn
9		gave		10	steal		
11			taught	12		sang	
13	shoot		swum	14			fed
15		oversaw		16		read	
17		rose		18	wear		

Exercise 13: Fill in the empty boxes.

	Present simple tense	Past tense	Past participle		Present simple tense	Past tense	Past participle
1			shut	2	hear		
3	lie		lain	4		slept	
5		tore		6	seek		
7			upset	8	burst		
9		woke		10	hang		hung
11	misunderstand			12		threw	
13			sunk	14			outdone
15		found		16	drive		

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Exercise 14: Fill in the empty boxes.

	Present simple tense	Past tense	Past participle		Present simple tense	Past tense	Past participle
1	arise		arisen	2			cast
3		outgrew		4		withstood	
5		clung		6	beat		
7	dig			8			overspent
9			sworn	10		fell	
11		became		12	mistake		
13			thrust	14		built	
15	undergo			16			spun
17			lost	18	grind		
19	feed			20			begun
21		partook		22		upheld	
23			wrung	24	ring		

Exercise 15: Fill in the empty boxes.

	Present simple tense	Past tense	Past participle		Present simple tense	Past tense	Past participle
1		bent		2		shed	
3			dealt	4			flown
5	fling			6		sought	
7		shone		8	hurt		
9	choose			10			sold
11			swept	12	bleed		
13		stuck		14			remade
15			kept	16		crept	
17		held		18	freeze		
19	bind			20		left	
21			repaid	22	shake		
23	undertake			24		fought	

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Exercise 16: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

bought	buried	encouraged	denied	allowed
misunderstood	put	shown	spoken	

1 He was _____ to write the test even though he came late. 2 His drawings were not _____ by the art lovers. 3 This film was first _____ in my theatre. 4 English is _____ all over the world. 5 The dog was _____ food by its master. 6 He was _____ on a stretcher. 7 The dead cat was _____. 8 They spoke with good intentions but they were _____. 9 They were _____ to overcome stage fear.

Exercise 17: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

misspelt	worn	run	broadcast	sown
written	shown	rebuilt	beaten	

1 A great deal of courage was _____ by the girl when she saved her brother. 2 The horses were _____ out after the long ride. 3 The bridge was _____ after it was damaged in the war. 4 The seeds were _____ before the rains. 5 They were _____ over by a train when they were walking along the railway track. 6 Many words were _____ and he didn't secure good marks. 7 His speech was _____ by a television channel. 8 She was _____ in the finals. 9 The novel is _____ by him

Exercise 18: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

driven	blown	begun	slit	given	repaired	sworn	swept
shown							

1 On this map, Kerala is _____ in green. 2 Her gold ornaments were _____ by her friend. 3 The witness was _____ in by the court clerk. 4 A nail had been _____ into the wall. 5 She was _____ away by the waves. 6 Her hat was _____ away by a gust of wind. 7 The vegetables have _____ to decay. 8. The washing machine was _____ by the mechanic. 9. The cover was _____ open with a knife.

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Exercise 19: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

outshone upset overtaken sung overshoot rewritten woven

1 He was _____ by the new student. He came second. 2 Bamboo baskets are _____ by hand. 3 Usha was in the lead but in the final lap she was _____ by a runner from Sri Lanka. 4. The whole book was _____ by her. 5 The songs _____ by Kamala were appreciated by the audience. 6 He was not _____ by their harsh words. 7. The target of producing 1000 kilos of tomatoes was _____ by the farmers.

Exercise 20: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

affected bought broken repaid prescribed mislaid sent polished spoilt





1. The loans were _____ in time by the traders. 2. The important file was _____ by the office assistant. 3. The whole town was _____ in yesterday's earthquake. 4. The doors were _____ by the workers. 5. The unruly players were _____ out of the camp by the coach. 6. The window was _____ by some miscreants. 7. Our stay at the hotel was _____ by the mosquitoes. 8. A new house was _____ by us last week. 9. A lot of medicines were _____ by the doctor.

Exercise 21: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

given transferred stolen bitten praised
forgotten
shown known driven thrown appreciated

1. The answers were not _____ to us by my friend. 2. We were _____ off the bus. 3. Raju was _____ by a dog. 4. The book was _____ to be brought by Dinesh. 5. My laptop was _____. 6. Thrissur is _____ for its Pooram Festival. 7. I am _____ to Kochi. 8. We were _____ food by some kind strangers. 9. The car was _____ dangerously by the old man. 10. His painstaking investigation was _____ by the court. 11. The minister was _____ by the king for helping the poor.

Worksheet Three: Comprehension I

Dachshund	Sleeping bunks	Gas leak	A blue moon is the second full moon in a month
			

Help with words: every nook and cranny = every part of a place, concerned = worried, incessant = never stopping, filtered = entered, restrain = prevent someone from doing, hastily = quickly, averted = prevented, commotion = a lot of noise, confusion, bask in = feel good, enjoy praise

Blue moon: The period from one full moon to another full moon is 29.5 days. We rarely have two full moons in a month. The second full moon is called a blue moon.

Tommy prevents a disaster

Tommy, our dachshund, sleeps in the bedroom used by our 15- year- old son, Ravi. He is blind from birth but he can move around the house without any difficulty as he is aware of every nook and cranny of the house. Tommy is very concerned with the welfare of Ravi and he follows him everywhere in the house. Tommy is usually quiet at night. He is a light sleeper and even the faintest sound wakes him up.

Our two daughters, both of them under eleven, share another bedroom. They sleep in bunks because the room is not big. Sunil, my husband, and I occupy the master bedroom.

Yesterday was an unusual day. Tommy started barking loudly. Nobody responded. But he went on barking. Sunil and I were woken up by the incessant barking of Tommy. "Why is the dog barking?" we wondered. The moment we opened the bedroom door, Tommy shot like an arrow straight to the kitchen. I ran after him. I could smell the gas. Oh, my God, the gas was leaking.

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I was about to switch on the light when Sunil restrained me. He later told me that even a tiny spark ignites the gas. He moved in the darkness and opened all the windows. It was a blue moon. The moonlight filtered into the kitchen through the open windows. I had forgotten to switch off one of the burners. I hastily switched it off.

Tommy had quietened down. The commotion woke up the children. They were in a state of great excitement. Tommy was undoubtedly the hero. He sat there basking in the attention of everyone. There was excitement all round. Everyone realized that Tommy had averted a disaster.

Exercise 1: Answer the questions based on the above passage.

1. Give an example of better utilization of space by the family?
2. Which word or words best describe Tommy? Choose three.
a. lazy b. has a strong sense of smell c. responsible d. shy e. arrogant f. alert
3. Why do you think Sunil is more competent at handling gas leaks than his wife?
4. Why do you want your dog to be a light sleeper?
5. What in the passage tells you why Tommy woke Sunil up **at night**?
6. Why do you think Tommy has a strong sense of smell?
7. Which word or groups of words in the passage refer to speed? List three.
8. Tommy started barking loudly. Nobody responded. But he went on barking. Tommy is _____. I brave II determined III urgent IV purposeful
Answer: A I and II B III and II C II and IV D I and IV
9. Out of the following only four sentences are correct. Pick out the **four** correct sentences.

1 Sunil's wife opened the windows. 2 There are at least four rooms in the house. 3 Sunil's daughters sleep in the biggest room. 4 When there is a gas leak the first thing to do is to switch off the gas. 5 It is a good idea to light a candle when there is a gas leak. 6 Ravi usually doesn't sleep in the master bedroom. 7 It's nice to have a dog in the house.

10. Dachshunds and German shepherds are species of dogs. Name 3 more species of dogs. (*You can search the net and answer. Learn on your own.*)

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Exercise 1 continues

11. Let’s learn more about Blue Moon. The period from one full moon to another full moon is 29.5 (Twenty- nine and a half) days. We **rarely** have two full moons in a month. The second full moon in a month is called a Blue Moon. Once in 2 or 3 years, there could be two full moons in a month.

October 2024							February 2024						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31			25	26	27	28	29		

Four sentences are given below. Are they true or false? See the calendar of October 2024 and February 2024 to answer these questions.

1. When the full moon is on 3rd October, the Blue Moon will be on 31October.
2. We may not have a Blue Moon in October but we will definitely have a full moon in October.
3. If the full moon falls on 1/2/2024 then the Blue Moon is on 29/2/2024.
4. We never have a full moon in the month of February 2024.

12. Let’s learn about the German shepherd. It is a German breed of working dog of medium to large size. It was used as a herding dog for herding sheep. Nowadays, this breed is used in many types of work – to assist the disabled, search and rescue work and police work. It is also used by the military to detect explosives planted by the enemy. The police use it to detect narcotics (drugs).

- A. Which breed of dog would you recommend to assist a blind person?
- B. The German shepherd is now mainly used as a herding dog. True/False
- C. The German shepherd is used in wars. True /False
- D. The German shepherd is successful in detecting hidden packets of narcotics (drugs) because
 - A. it is brave.
 - B. it has good eyesight.
 - C. It is not afraid of those carrying drugs.
 - D. it has a strong sense of smell.

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Exercise 2 Vocabulary building. Learn to use some of the words that are used in the above passage. Match the following.

1 The police restrained	A averted an accident.
2 The alert passenger	B occupies most of the dining room.
3 A light sleeper	C excitement all around.
4 A large wooden table	D the crowd.
5 In a celebration, there is	E gets disturbed easily.

Exercise 3 Match the words in Box A with those in Box B.

Box A aware commotion faint concerned incessant respond occupy restrained hastily undoubtedly realised filtered avert	Box B avoid continuing controlled understood worried certainly quickly /noisy situation/ react / moved slowly/ /to know / fill / weak
---	---

Exercise 4: The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. The timely action of the driver restrain an accident.
2. The chief Minister is well commotion of the situation.
3. The rescuers heard a incessant sound.
4. He averted immediately to the cries of help.
5. Many trains were cancelled because of the faint rains.
6. The film actor's sudden arrival caused quite a sparks.
7. Aware were flying out of the transformer.
8. She responded gathered her things from the table.
9. It took four policemen to hastily him.

Exercise 5 Match the following.

1. The incessant noise	A. can cause a fire.
2. A tiny spark	B. of the dangers involved.
3. The faint cries for help	C. disturbed us.
4. You must be aware	D. didn't reach the rescuers.

Let's learn some dog idioms. Study the following.

It's raining cats and dogs. = It's raining very heavily.
Let sleeping dogs lie. = Let's not talk about the unpleasant things of the past.
I'm dog-tired. = I am very tired. I am exhausted.
Work like a dog. = Work very hard.
Go to the dogs. = To become worse.
Dog eat dog= A world full of competition and people are ready to harm others.
Sick as a dog. = very sick.
Dog days = Hottest days of the summer.
Every dog has its day. = Everyone will be successful at some point of time.
Call off the dogs = Stop being nasty. Stop pressurizing.
Underdog = He is a person who is not at all a favourite to win the race.

Exercise 6 Match the following

1 My studies are going to the dogs.	A He is exhausted.
2 These are dog days.	B Past is past. Let's not discuss the past.
3 He is dog tired.	C It is very hot.
4 Dog- eat -dog.	D He is not likely to win the prize.
5 Let the sleeping dogs lie.	E Unlikely to score well in the test.
6 Underdog	F You have to work hard. It's a tough world.

Exercise 7 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

sleeping going storm underdog long sick

1. Many players better than me are taking part in the race. Nobody believes I will win. I am an _____.
2. When I met him today, I initially thought of reminding him of the differences we had. But I thought it was better to let _____ dogs lie.
3. He is in the hospital. He is _____ as a dog.
4. People say our country is _____ to the dogs. It is not true. India is growing.
5. It was raining cats and dogs. We had a _____ yesterday.
6. We are dog tired. We had a _____ walk.

Worksheet Four:

Learning the position of words in sentences

Find out the meaning of words from the dictionary. Don't do guesswork.

Exercise 1: One word is removed from each sentence. The removed word is in Box B. Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B. The options are jumbled. **The first one is done for you.**

They are well-prepared to answer a **wide** range of questions.

no	Box A	Box B
1	They are well-prepared to answer a range of questions.	open
2	There's a new showroom opening up in our town.	wide
3	She has difficulty keeping her eyes because she is tired.	answer
4	She chose the with loving care.	present
5	I want to point out the careless mistakes in your sheet.	hundred
6	Over two doctors are practising in our town.	textile

Exercise 2: One word is removed from each sentence. Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B. The options are jumbled.

no	Box A	Box B
1	The car comes with a driver's airbag.	great
2	I don't want any more of your tales.	unnecessary
3	They made arrangements for their daughter's wedding.	fairy
4	People spend money on things.	warm
5	This book will be of value to journalists.	elaborate
6	She was happy to have the coat in the biting wind.	equipped

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B.

no	Box A	Box B
1	The teacher around inspecting the work of her students.	great
2	The talented boy has a future.	talked
3	The money could be better on essential things.	walked
4	The students openly about their problems.	spent

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Exercise 4: One word is removed from each sentence. Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B. The options are jumbled.

no	Box A	Box B
1	The judge both lawyers to stick to the facts of the case.	begin
2	Punjab and Baroda in the semifinals today.	countries
3	Vaccination will on Friday at six main hospitals in New Delhi.	promised
4	I found it hard to work at home there were so many distractions.	instructed
5	New Zealand and Vietnam are ranked the best performing in their response to the pandemic (a disease that spreads quickly).	because
6	The Chief Minister to take steps to reduce the number of accidents.	meet

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B.

no	Box A	Box B
1	The project was implemented at a of Rs348crores.	workers
2	The framers are with their protest.	circuses
3	The got together and raised funds to give scholarships to poor students.	continuing
4	The last date for remitting (paying) for the examinations is extended to February 1.	tourists
5	The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has appealed to the government to pass orders banning animals in.	cost
6	There is a continuous flow of to Munnar after the State government relaxed restrictions on visiting the hill station.	fees

Exercise 6: Unscramble the following sentences.

- 1 need / new / to bring in / business. / a lot more / We
- 2 water. / is communicated /drinking /The disease/ contaminated /through
- 3 The wind / covered /from the desert/ and /everything /with sand. /blew in
- 4 refused /constructing /permission for/ The authorities /colony./ housing/
- 5 Some / stop / people/ the fight /but / tried to/ want to / I didn't / get involved.

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Exercise 7: One word is removed from each sentence. Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B. The options are jumbled.

no	Box A	Box B
1	The Minister says the is committed to the welfare of the farmers.	time
2	The government plans to several schemes for farmers.	submit
3	You are requested to your suggestions before next Thursday.	projects
4	Kerala is spending Rs1221 crores on various in rural areas.	begin
5	The second phase (part) of the distribution of food kits to people below poverty line (BPL) will from January 13.	implement
6	Can you find what the meeting starts?	government

Exercise 8: One word is removed from each sentence. Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B. The options are jumbled.

no	Box A	Box B
1	The new trains developed by Indian Railways are capable of heavier loads.	damage
2	A severe cyclone caused extensive to the Indian coast.	dead
3	The government supplied vaccines to three crore in the first phase.	information
4	A male elephant was found by the forest department in South Waynad.	carrying
5	They found the body of the elephant on the basis of provided by the local people.	people
6	She is used to dealing with all kinds of in her job.	problems

Exercise 8A Match the words in Box A with those in Box B.

Box A actual clear confirm rapid borrow forbid hopeful broad plentiful gentle expand boundless	Box B compress narrow scarce slow deny limited ferocious lend allow desperate imaginary cloudy
---	---

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Exercise 9: One word is removed from each sentence. Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B. The options are jumbled.

no	Box A	Box B
1	He was walking along the road when he was.	save
2	Prime Minister Modi expressed the hope that the Indian vaccines would thousands of lives.	martial
3	Bannerghatta Biological Park, near is seeing a steep fall in the number of visitors.	hospital
4	Kalaripayattu is one of the oldest surviving arts in India.	proud
5	Ayurveda resorts which were down on account of (because of) the pandemic (a disease that spreads quickly) would be re-opened soon.	attacked
6	K.M.Shaji, an MLA, underwent a surgery (was operated upon) in a private after he complained of chest pain.	Bangalore,
7	The university can be justifiably of its achievements.	shut

Exercise 10: One word is removed from each sentence. Complete the sentences in Box A by inserting a word from Box B. The options are jumbled.

no	Box A	Box B
1	A poetry competition will be held for school students.	bitter
2	Weavers are support from the government.	prices
3	He is spiritually advanced and he doesn't entertain any feelings against anyone.	receiving
4	A property dispute was the root of their quarrel.	distributed
5	The Panchayat smart phones and clothes to the needy students.	cause
6	Coffee farmers are deeply worried about the falling of coffee.	high
7	The trucks, at the warehouse, are to pick up their loads.	between
8	He stood his father and his sister.	waiting

11 Fill in the blanks: 1. A doctor _____ medicine. 2. A _____ mends shoes. 3. A _____ is in charge of a ship. 4. Rabbits live in _____. 5. A _____ is a person who stands in front of an orchestra and directs its performance.

Worksheet Five

Ordering sentences and making a paragraph

A good paragraph has three important parts.

1. **A Topic Sentence** tells us about the main point of a paragraph. It gives the idea to the reader what she or he is going to read after that.
2. **Supporting Sentences** give detailed information to the readers about the sentence topic (the main idea of the paragraph).
3. **The Concluding Sentence** is the last sentence of the paragraph. It ends the paragraph.

Exercise 1: Arrange the sentences given below in the correct order. Find out the sentences which are related to each other. The sentences in a paragraph flow smoothly from one sentence to another.

Question 1 Arrange the sentences in the correct order. Robotic Surgery



- P. In India, robotic surgery is done in many hospitals.
- Q. This type of surgery helps doctors to perform different types of operations with more control and efficiency.
- R. The cost of robotic surgery is high in countries such as Canada, Britain etc and many patients from these countries are coming to India to get operated because India offers cheaper rates.
- S. Robotic surgery is one of the latest improvements in healthcare.
- T. Another advantage of robotic surgery is that the surgery is done through small openings-key holes.

Answer: A. SQTPR B. STPQR C. QPRTS D. STQRP

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Question 2 Arrange the sentences in the correct order. Stone chariot at Hampi.



P. The other two most popular stone chariots in India are in Konark, Odisha and Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.

Q. The tourists who come to Hampi in large numbers are sure to be disappointed once they see the chain barricade.

R. The stone chariot in front of the Vijaya Vittalla Temple at Hampi, Karnataka is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the three famous stone chariots in India.

S. They have now put up a chain barrier around the stone chariot to protect it from visitors.

T. The Archaeological Survey of India which takes care of the heritage site at Hampi decided sometime ago to prevent tourists from coming very close to the chariot.

Answer: A. TQSRP B. RPQTS C. QTPSR D. RPTSQ

Question 3: Arrange the sentences in the correct order. Printing books.

P: The letters are then inked over and sheets of paper are pressed down tight upon them.

Q: As many copies of printed sheets as needed can be made.

R: Little metal letters called type, are arranged in such a way as to form the words that you want to print.

S: The inked letters leave their marks upon the paper and these marks are the printed words.

Answer: A. SPRQ B. PQRS C. RPSQ D. RPQS

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Question 4: Arrange the sentences in the correct order. See the Images of the new look of Moolamyilliang village, East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya.



P. Till recently, rat-hole coal mining was taking place in this village, polluting farm lands and streams in the village.

Q. There were protests against rat-hole mining and the National Green Tribunal, in 2014, ordered the stopping of rat-hole mining in the village.

R. Rat-hole mining involves digging narrow tunnels and often children are used to extract coal with a pickaxe.

S. After the ban of mining, the villagers are cleaning the coal-stained surroundings and they are planting saplings and grass.

T. Moolamyilliang is a village in the East Jaintia Hills district of Meghalaya.

Answer: A. TQRSP B. TRPSQ C. TPRQS D. RPQTS

Question 5: Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. The first and the last sentences are given. Find the correct order of sentences P, Q, R and S.

1: The accident occurred in just a moment.

P: But the cyclist was blinded (could not see) by a bullock cart moving slowly in the opposite direction.

Q: A cyclist was going along the main road.

R: The result was a head-on-collision.

S: A speeding car came from a side road.

6: The cyclist was thrown a few feet away.

Answer: A. PQSR B. SRPQ C. PRSQ D. QSPR

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Question 6: Arrange the sentences in the correct order. Study the images of saxophones and Kadri Gopalnath playing the saxophone.



P. They want to set up another memorial, a cultural centre, in Mangalore in his memory.

Q. They got this idea after visiting Kalamandalam in Kerala.

R. The cultural centre would teach various fine arts, folk dances and music.

S. Kadri Gopalnath, saxophone maestro, was born on December 6, 1949 and he passed away on October 11, 2019.

T. Members of the family of this famous exponent of saxophone have already constructed a memorial for him in Bantwal where he has been buried.

Answer: A. STQPR B. STPQR C. RTSQR D. QPSTR

Question 7: Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. The first and the last sentences are given. Find the correct order of sentences P, Q, R and S.

1: Music is one of the oldest and finest forms of human expression.

P: A new form of Hindustani music known as Khayal began during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Q: This led to the existence of family traditions called Gharanas.

R: Music can be divided into Western classical, Hindustani classical, Carnatic classical, Folk etc.

S: The main schools of classical music, Hindustani and the Carnatic, continue to survive (grow) through oral tradition being passed on by teachers to disciples.

6: This style gave an entirely new dimension to the Hindustani classical music tradition.

Answer: A. SRQP B. RSPQ C. RSQP D. SRPQ

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Question 8 Arrange the sentences in the correct order. Tunnel dug by Pakistan.



P. The soldiers of BSF found that the origin of the tunnel was in Pakistan territory.

Q. The Border Security Force (BSF) announced on Wednesday that it had unearthed (discovered) a tunnel in Samba District in Jammu.

R. The authorities are now moving more troops to the border areas to carry out the inspection.

S. In a high level meeting of senior officers, it was decided to carry out a thorough inspection of the International Border to prevent terrorists sneaking (without the knowledge of others) into India.

T. It was further announced that the tunnel was 30feet deep and 150 metres long and that it was the third such tunnel unearthed by the BSF since November.

Answer: A. QTPSR B. PSQTR C. QPTRS D. RPTSQ

Question 9 Unscramble the following sentences

1 sack. / has /A bird/ a hole/ made /in the

2 The /was pulled/ theatre /down /old/, wasn't it?

3 voted/Not many / election. / our candidate/ in the /for

4 on his /the ceiling./ staring /up at /He/ back /lay/

5 to relieve /prescribed /The /the pain. / doctor / an ointment/

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Question 10 Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. The first and the last sentences are given. Find the correct order of sentences P, Q, R and S.

1: One morning, Rajesh was busy working.

P: A large group of people had gathered on the road and some of them were carrying garlands.

Q: Suddenly he heard shouting in the street and when he looked out of the window, he saw Rahman being cheered by the crowd.

R: He learned that a four-year- old boy had fallen into a deep well and Rahman, without caring for his life, had saved the boy.

S: He hurried out of his house and asked an onlooker what the matter was.

6: The collector congratulated Rahman.

Answer: A. RSPQ B. QPSR C. RPSQ R. QSPR

Question 11: Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. The first and the last sentences are given. Find the correct order of sentences P, Q, R and S.

1: When he was only three years old, Mozart could pick out melodies on a clavichord (a musical instrument).

P: By the time he was a young man, he had played at concerts in most of Europe's great cities.

Q: He published his first composition when he was twelve.

R: By seven, he had learned to play the violin and the organ without instruction.

S: While he was a very young child, he had started composing music.

6: It was evident that he was a prodigy (became very good as a child) and a musical genius.

Answer: A. SRQP B. RSQP C. PRSQ D. RPSQ

Question 12: Unscramble the following sentences

1 returned /home./children/ and they / were/ The kidnapped / rescued

2 had a / of over / capacity /The room /seating /300.

3 unable to / harsh / were / withstand the /The plants /winter.

4 damaged /car /in the /of the/ accident. /was/The roof

5 respect. / has a / treated / right /Everyone /with/ to be

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Question 13 Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. The first and last sentences are given. Find the correct order of sentences P, Q, R and S.

1: The 'touch-me-not' plant folds up its leaves when touched.

P: How is the plant able to do this?

Q: At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus.

R: The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf.

S: It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found.

6: The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus.

Answer: A. RSQP B. PSQR C. RQSP D. PQSR

Question 14 Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. The first and last sentences are given. Find the correct order of sentences P, Q, R and S.

1: A lower division clerk, who has been working in CPWD for the past 15 years, won Rs. 2 crore in the recently launched programme 'Kaun Banega Crorepati'.

P: On the other hand, his fellow clerks in the department approached him (talked to him) with proposals to launch some joint projects.

Q: But he doesn't want to squander the money on some fancy projects.

R: His relatives advised him to quit his job and start his own business.

S: He listened to all of them patiently.

6: He has still not decided what exactly he should do with the money.

Answer: A. PQSR B. SRPQ C. RPQS D. SQPR

Do your own research: In this worksheet, we have mentioned several topics.

Learn more about the following topics on your own.

1. Robotic surgery
2. Key hole surgery
3. Rat hole coal mining
4. The Border Security Force
5. The Archaeological Survey of India
6. CPWD
7. UNESCO World Heritage sites in India.
8. Rabindranath Tagore
9. Mozart

Also read about: 1. The Line of Control 2. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
3. The Ramsar sites in India and the world. 4. World Wildlife Fund – protecting the wild life and natural resources

Question 15: Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. Find the correct order of sentences A, B, C, D and E.

- A. Many organisations, after studying the responses of people who took part in the survey, have requested the government to take suitable action.
- B. 51% of the people who participated in the survey felt that the advertisements were misleading.
- C. The government is considering various issues raised by the organisations and it plans to come out with a set of guidelines.
- D. A survey was conducted to learn about the impact of advertisements on children.
- E. They also felt that some advertisements made children spend money unnecessarily.

Answers: 1. EDBAC 2. DBEAC 3. DEABC 4. CDABE 5. ABDCE

Question 16: Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. Find the correct order of sentences A, B, C, D and E.

- A. The pilots and the technicians of the Indian Air Force are studying the various features of the aircraft.
- B. The government purchased two years ago an aircraft for the exclusive use of VVIPs including the president, the Vice-president and the Prime Minister, and this plane was undergoing retro fitment in the USA.
- C. The first-ever VVIP plane of our country, a Boeing 777_300ER, after undergoing retro fitment, landed at the Indira Gandhi International Airport on Thursday.
- D. The government will consider purchasing one more aircraft if its performance is satisfactory.
- E. The officers of the Indian Air Force received the aircraft.

Answer: 1. CDEAB 2. DEBCA 3. BCEAD 4. EABCD 5. BDCAE

Do your own research: Children may read about the following topics.

- 1 How was Bangladesh formed?
- 2 What is green hydrogen?
- 3 How Bhutan became the only carbon negative country?
- 4 How can we reduce stress?
- 5 What I want to do with my life and what I should do to achieve my goals?

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Question 17: Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. Find the correct order of sentences A, B, C, D and E.

A. The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation (Supply Co) has come forward to utilize the facility.

B. Some buses would be modified and these will be used for transporting official letters, parcels of government departments, etc and later materials of private companies.

C. Boosted by the response of Supply Co, the KSRTC is planning to meet officials of Kerala Medical Service Corporation to transport medicines to government hospitals throughout the state.

D. Supply Co has agreed to hire five buses from KSRTC at a monthly rent of Rs1.25 lakh and the buses would be used to transport kits to ration card holders.

E. In an effort to increase collections, the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) has launched a logistics division, KSRTC Logistics, for parcel service.

Answer: 1.EBADC 2. ACBED 3. ECADB 4. CEABD 5. BEDAC

Question 18: Arrange the following sentences in the correct order. Find the correct order of sentences A, B, C, D and E.

A. He further pointed out that several countries, including Malaysia, Taiwan Indonesia and Bhutan have national butterflies.

B. Nearly half a lakh people across the country have joined the campaign.

C. At the end of the campaign, the organizers would send a proposal to the government to declare the top ranking species the national butterfly.

D. Kalesh Sadasivam, a research associate with Travancore Nature History Society, points out that India is yet to identify a national butterfly despite India being home to 1300 species of butterflies.

E. The National Butterfly Campaign is conducting a nationwide survey to identify a national butterfly.

Answer: A. EADBC B. DAEBC C. CDABE D. BDAEC

Do your own research: 1 How can I manage my time better? 2 What steps I should take to be a better student? 3 What are the brain-boosting exercises?
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Worksheet Six – Comprehension II

Why a police officer saluted his daughter? A true story



Y Shyam Sundar, Circle Inspector of police, was working in Tirupati. He was on duty and suddenly a police jeep stopped in front of him and a deputy superintendent of police stepped out of the vehicle. He saluted the superior officer. This is the photo you see above. The photo went viral. This incident happened in January 2021 and it was reported in many leading newspapers.

Why did it go viral? The DySP whom Shyam Sundar saluted was none other than his daughter. A police officer saluting his daughter is a rare sight. It is an unusual event, isn't it? The camera captured the pride and joy on the faces of both father and daughter. It was a heartwarming sight.

The DySP in this story is Yendluru Jessy Prasanthi, daughter of Shyam Sundar. Prasanthi had grown up watching his father serving people in the capacity as a police officer. His honesty, passion towards public service, respect for the job, and the affection he received from hundreds of people inspired her.

Her father had joined the police force even before he was married. He was always her hero and role model. He inspired her to dream of becoming a civil servant. Even as a young girl studying in class 7, she dreamt of occupying a senior position in government. She was a hardworking student. She had an excellent academic record. She was the district topper in academics.

Prasanthi's ambition was to become an IAS officer. She wrote the Civil Services Examination twice. She failed. Then she turned her attention to the examination conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for Group I posts. She was successful in her first attempt.

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Prasanthi's younger brother has a B Tech degree and her younger sister is an assistant professor in a dental college.

The young police officer is a role model for many children. They all want to follow in the footsteps of Prasanthi. Even parents talk about Prasanthi to their daughters and encourage them to be bold and ambitious.

Answer the following questions based on the passage above:

1. Circle Inspector Shyam Sundar has

- A two daughters and two sons B two daughters and a son
C two sons and a daughter D no children

2. Prasanthi passed

- A the Civil Services Exams B degree examination in Crimes
C Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Exam. D B Tech degree exam

3. Who has put in more years of service in the police department?

- A Prasanthi B Shyam Sundar

4. Shyam Sundar saluted Prasanthi because

- A** He likes her. **B** She is his daughter. **C** She is senior to him. **D** He is proud of her.

5. Shyam Sundar is proud because

- A all his children have studied well. B he has solved many murder cases.
C he is a superior officer. D he has given lots of money to his children.

6. Prasanthi cleared the Civil Services Exam. True / False

7. Prasanthi was

- A an excellent student. B a sports woman. C a student of engineering.

8. Prasanthi is proud because

- A she is a police officer. B her father saluted her. C her mother works in a college.

9. Inspector Shyam Sundar saluted Prasanthi because

- A. he was proud of his daughter. B. it was his duty to salute a superior.
C. No one else salutes her. D. All the other police officers are senior to her.

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10. When a junior police official salutes a senior, the senior police officer
A. says-it's okay. B. returns the salute.
C. finds fault with the salute. D. doesn't acknowledge the salute.

11. What are happening around us? A. I &V B. II &IV C. I & IV D. II & V
I. There are more men than women in the police department.
II. All hardworking youngsters get selected for the police department.
III. Women cannot join the police department directly as an officer.
IV. You have to be a university topper to get selected for the police department.
V. A combination of skills is needed to become a police officer.

12. Siblings (brothers/sisters) work together in the police department.
A. occasionally B. frequently C. seldom D. often

13. Arrange the following sentences in the correct order of happening.

P. Prasanthi became a police officer. Q. She wrote the Civil Services Examination.
R. Prasanthi is a role model for many. S. Prasanthi's sister was born.
T. Shyam Sundar joined the police department.

14. Pick two correct sentences.

1. Shyam Sundar is known for his dedication to duty.
2. Prasanthi was born before her siblings.
3. There are instances of father and daughter serving the police department at the same time.
4. Prasanthi's ambition was to become a doctor.
5. Prasanthi became a police officer only because of her intelligence.

15. Who can punish a person who commits a crime?

A. The commissioner of police B. public C. court D. a committee of lawyers

16. Raju wants to become an IAS officer. He must

- A. become successful in tests conducted by the UPSC.
- B. undergo training under a senior police officer.
- C. obtain a degree from Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- D. write tests conducted by the Parliament of India.

17. Which is not a synonym (having similar meaning) of inspire

A. embolden B. upset C. stimulate D. encourage

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Worksheet Seven - Improve your vocabulary

In Worksheet Six, the following words/expressions are used. Exercises 1 to 10 have these words/expressions. Become familiar with the usage of these words.

1 academic 2 affection 3 ambition 4 ambitious 5 attempt 6 capacity 7 captured
8 conducted 9 dreamt 10 encourage 11 excellent 12 follow in the footsteps of
13 heartwarming 14 incident 15 inspired 16 leading 17 none other than
18 occupying 18A other 19 passion 20 position 21 pride 22 public 23 rare
24 received 25 record 26 reported 27 respect 28 role model 29 senior 30
service 31 sight 32 stepped out 33 saluted 34 successful 35 suddenly 36
superior 37 turned her attention to 38 unusual

Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

successful service heartwarming excellent attempt incident

1 The school appointed her as a teacher because she has an _____ academic record. She had stood first in all the examinations. 2 She had saved a boy from drowning. It is an unforgettable _____ in her life. 3 We prefer to stay in this hotel as far as possible because the room _____ is excellent and the staff is courteous. 4 The movie is a _____ story of how a poor boy became a famous musician. 5 She failed to clear (pass) the driving test in the first _____ but she got through the test later. 6 He is a _____ businessman.

Exercise 2 Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

other unusual reported suddenly dreamt
passion affection academic conducted

1 They have great admiration and _____ for their teachers. 2 Leela opened a beauty parlour last week. Her first customer was none _____ than her classmate. 3 The photo was taken from an _____ angle. 4 He is _____ to be honest and hardworking. 5 Our principal has a _____ for gardening. 6 Her parents were poor and she _____ of becoming a successful businesswoman. 7 The bear _____ attacked the zookeeper. 8 The minimum _____ qualification for the post is a degree in engineering. 9 The detective _____ a thorough investigation and he was successful in arresting the culprit.

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Exercise 3 Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

attention capacities captured model salute stepped respect
senior

1 We must love and ____ nature because it provides everything for us. 2 The investigation was conducted by ____ police officers. 3 Many shops now have hidden cameras and all our actions are ____ by them. 4 We ____ our soldiers because they are brave and are ready to sacrifice their lives for our country. 5 The President ____ out of the helicopter and greeted her supporters. 6 Sachin Tendulkar is a role ____ for many budding cricketers. 7 He worked in the educational department in various _____. 8 The furious elephant overturned the bikes and then it turned its _____ to the cars parked on the other side of the road.

Exercise 4 Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

ambition captured footsteps inspired leading position Pride sight

1 She has this strange _____ of becoming a coconut tree climber. 2 Rekha followed in her mother's _____ and became a dancer. 3 Abdul Kalam's speeches and writings have _____ countless numbers of students. 4 Rakesh is one of the _____ advocates of this town. 5 My father didn't splurge (spend money unnecessarily) and therefore our financial _____ is good. 6 There is a saying: _____ goes before a fall. It means that you will fail if you are too arrogant or overconfident. 7. We must not lose _____ of our goal. 8 The film has _____ the attention of youngsters.

Exercise 5: Match the words in Box A with those in Box B

Box A	Box B
1 academic 2 affection 3 ambition 4 attempt 5 capacity 6 captured 7 conducted 8 dreamt 9 encourage	A. maximum amount B organized C try D studies E strong wish F caught G persuade H saw in sleep I liking

Exercise 6: Match the words in Box A with those in Box B

Box A 1 excellent 2 heartwarming 3 incident 4 inspired 5 leading 6 occupy	Box B A. motivated B keep busy C important D very good E happening F feel happy
--	--

Exercise 7 Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

ambitious	record	unusual	superior	public
rare	occupying	received	followed	

1 She suffers from a _____ disease of the lungs. 2 The elders are _____ the ground floor and the youngsters are put up on the first floor. 3 He is my _____ and it is my duty to salute him. 4 He had not _____ any training but he could do well all the tasks. 5 Though Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in javelin throw in the Tokyo Olympics, he couldn't break the world _____. 6 My friends are _____ and they are planning to climb Mount Everest. 7 Her collection of rare coins will be put on _____ display next week. 8 Indira Gandhi _____ in the footsteps of her father and became the Prime Minister of India. 9 This juice has an _____ flavour.

Exercise 8 Fill in the blanks using the words given below. / unusual / inspired / successful / none / capture / position / saluted / received /

1 We couldn't clear the Civil Services Examination in the first two attempts. We were _____ in our third attempt. 2 The person sitting next to me on the plane was _____ other than MS Dhoni, the famous cricketer! 3 It's my friend's birthday. I went from shop to shop in search of an _____ gift. Finally, I got what I was looking for. 4 He is a wonderful photographer but his camera couldn't fully _____ the majestic beauty of the waterfall. 5 The young officer trainee smartly _____ the senior officer. 6 The _____ of the coach is sixth from the engine. 7 The film is _____ by a true incident. 8 The President was _____ with full honours.

Exercise 9: The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. The mother got back her young daughter who had gone missing and she wept hugging her child tightly. It was a suddenly sight.
- 2 The engineer has an reported record of completing the projects on time.
- 3 The teachers, who were newly recruited, heartwarming for duty.
- 4 He was followed angry and he started shouting at them.
- 5 He excellent in the footsteps of his father and joined the Indian Army.

Exercise 10: Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

ambition dreamt incident leading occupies rare record
sight

1 We should not lose _____ of the tremendous progress made by our country in various fields. 2 My father played a _____ role in settling the disputes between two of our neighbours. 3 Her _____ is to become an officer in the Indian Police Service. 4 The library has a collection of _____ books. 5 Rajesh _____ a high position in his company. 6 What is an unforgettable _____ in your life? 7 P. T. Usha _____ of representing India. 8. We keep a _____ of all the payments.

Exercise 11: Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

academic affection ambitious footsteps pride public service
superior

1 She is an _____ woman. She wants to start a business of her own. 2 He heard _____ of people running. 3 She takes a great deal of _____ in her work. 4 My grandfather has great _____ for his children. He is always seen playing with them. 5 What are the _____ qualifications necessary for this job? 6 This latest model computer is far _____ to my computer. 7 Some people don't like to show their emotions in _____. They like to mask their feelings from others. 8 The Indian Railways offers excellent _____ to its passengers.

Exercise 12: Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

attempt capacity conducted model public respect senior
stepped

1 They _____ the wedding of their daughter in style. 2 He _____ out of the house to welcome the guests. 3 We _____ our soldiers who fight for our country. 4 The _____ students behaved rudely to their juniors. 5 The factory is running at full _____ because there is a good demand for its products. 6 He is a politician and he has many friends because he always makes an honest _____ to serve the needy. People simply adore him. 7 She works as a _____. Models help to advertise a variety of products. 8 The company does not want these documents to be made _____.

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Exercises 13 to 20 contain the words listed in the box below. Become familiar with the usage of these words.

all associated average awarded besides cancer considered consumers currently death demanded dreamt enrich exploit eyeing facilities grassroots growing increase joined opened patients prominent research retail sachets suitable sustained urban variety wholesale woman

Exercise 13: Match the words in Box A with those in Box B

Box A	Box B
1 awarded 2 associated 3 besides 4 considered 5 currently 6 enrich 7 exploit 8 consumers	A now B make use of C examined D buyers E improve F given G in addition H connected with

Exercise 14: Match the words in Box A with those in Box B

Box A	Box B
1 grassroots 2 increase 3 prominent 4 retail 5 sachets 6 sustained 7 urban 8 wholesale	A packets B in small quantities C go up D relating to a town E basic level F large quantity G important H continue for a long time

Exercise 15: Fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use all the words.

eyeing demands Besides considered growing
currently sustained urban associated enrich

1. The principal _____ our proposal but she didn't accept it.
2. We use fertilizers to _____ the soil.
3. My friend is _____ unemployed. He lost his job a week ago.
4. Sheela was _____ with curiosity the stranger who came with a dog.
5. Because of online classes, there is a _____ demand for computers.
6. Traffic is a major problem in _____ areas.
7. The driver _____ serious injuries when his car dashed against a tree.
8. The school _____ the highest standard of behaviour from the students.
9. I have been _____ with this institution for many years.
- 10 _____ playing tennis, she plays volleyball.

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Exercise 16 Fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use all the words.

all	accept	consumers	currently
demands	retail	sustained	wholesale

1 We are _____ set to play the finals. 2. Raju is a _____ trader. He sells goods in small quantities. 3. This supermarket offers a wide range of goods to the _____. 4. The management didn't _____ all the demands of the workers. 5. They accepted some of the _____. 6. Scientists put in a _____ effort to develop vaccines against Covid -19. 7. My mother _____ teaches English. 8. My uncle is a _____ dealer. He buys large quantities of oil and sells it to traders like my father.

Exercise 17 Fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use all the words.

awarded	average	consider	exploit	facilities	
grassroots	growing	increase	suitable	urban	variety

1. They didn't notice the _____ in noise. 2. The gym in our complex has excellent _____. 3. We have a _____ of equipment. 4. Some factory owners _____ the workers by giving them fewer wages and by making them work more. 5. He is an _____ student. He doesn't score good marks. 6. We are looking for a _____ location to build our house. 7. The leaders should listen to the opinion of the party workers at the _____ level. 8. Did you _____ my suggestions? 9. There is a migration of workers from villages to _____ areas. 10. My son has started playing football for his school. He is _____ in confidence. He scored two goals in the last match. 11. He was _____ a degree by the Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai.

Exercise 18: Match the words in box A with those in Box B

Box A : 1retail 2associated 3 awarded 4average 5 besides 6 consumers 7 currently 8 death 9 demanded	Box B A end B apart from C presently D trade E not so good F given G asked H connected I one who buys goods
--	--

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Exercise 19: Fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use all the words.

associate	average	besides	currently	enriched
exploit			facilities	growing
increase	suitable	sustained		

1. My neighbour _____ works in my father's factory. 2. My school is one of the best because it has excellent _____ and highly dedicated teachers. 3. The officers from the Agricultural Department took samples of the soil for testing. They have certified that the soil is _____ for cultivation of paddy. 4. This bread is _____ with vitamins. 5. There is a rapid _____ in the number of vehicles on the road. This leads to traffic congestion. 6. The quality of apples grown in Dehradun is _____. They are not very tasty. 7. We must _____ every opportunity to learn new things. 8. Rita had _____ multiple injuries in the accident that took place while she was driving home. 9. Dr. Jamal is an _____ professor at a medical college. 10. Where did you live while you were _____ up? 11. There would be five of us, _____ Ramesh.

Exercise 20: Fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use all the words.

awarded	cancer	death	dreamt	joined
opened	prominent	research	women	

1 Dr Muthulakshmi witnessed the _____ of her sister due to cancer.
2 She _____ of becoming a doctor.
3 She _____ the Madras Medical College in 1907 and she became a doctor in 1912, winning several gold medals.
4 She is one of the first _____-doctors in India.
5 She dreamt of having a hospital where _____ patients can get the best treatment.
6 Her dream came true when the Cancer Institute was _____ in 1954 at Adyar in Chennai.
7 Today, Adyar Cancer Institute has its own _____ centre.
8 The hospital has grown to be one of the _____ hospitals in India.
9 Dr Muthulakshmi was _____ Padma Bhushan for her service to the nation.

Worksheet Eight – Prepositions- on, in and at




Prepositions of place – at, in and on In general, we use:

At - for point

IN - for enclosed space

ON - for surface

Read the following chart. Understand where to use the prepositions at, in and on.

 LOCATION	 In ENCLOSED SPACE	 On SURFACE
at the corner	in the bag / in the fridge	on the wall, on the sofa
at the stadium	in the kitchen	on the roof
at the window	in Kerala	on the shelf
at the top of the page	in his house	on the door
at the end of the road	in my purse	on the wall
at the table	in the envelope	on the road
at the crossroads	in the temple	on the fridge (pictures)
at the cash counter	in a car	on a table
at the supermarket	in space	on the ground

Read this chart regularly till you have mastered it. Notice the use of the prepositions of place at, in and on in these standard expressions:

We use in -- car, taxi, helicopter, boat. Use on -- bus, train, plane, ship, bicycle, bike. Use on with animals – on an elephant, on a horse etc.

at	in	on
at work at home	in a helicopter, in a car in a boat, in a taxi	on a bus, on a train, on a plane, on a ship
at college, at university,	in a lift (elevator)	on a bicycle, on a motorbike
at the top at the bottom at the end at first at the beginning	in the newspaper, in a photograph, in the beginning	on a horse, on an elephant on the radio, on television on the roof, on the moon
at the side at reception	in a row, in Raja Street in the morning, in 2023	on the left, on the right, on the way, on the third floor

Note 1: On the train - We can stand there. The train is regarded as a surface here. In a car = because we can't stand inside a car. So 'in' is used with auto, taxi and car.

Note 2: Which is correct? I am at the restaurant. I am in the restaurant.

Both sentences are correct. If you have just arrived, you can say- I am at the restaurant. To indicate the general location, we use 'at' the restaurant. To emphasise that we are inside the restaurant and having food, we use the expression in the restaurant.

Similarly, in school and at school -both are correct.

Study these sentences. The train stops at Kochi station. We use 'at' when we specify the location.

She is at the library preparing notes. We usually use 'at' + the library.

She is somewhere in the library. We use 'in' because we do not specify a location.

Note 3: We use at when we refer to an address and university.

He lives at 16, Sardar Patel road. He's studying at the University of Kerala.

Note 4: Use 'at' + an event.

She is at the movies. Don't call him. He is at a meeting. They are at the movies.

She is at a meeting. We are at the funeral. He will be at the wedding.

He was at the show when it happened.

Exercise 1: Study the tables in the previous page and complete the sentences using **in, on at**

1. How many planets are there ____ our Solar System? (Clue: space)
2. The author's name is printed _____ the cover of the book. (Clue: surface)
3. I live _____ the sixth floor, Odyssey Apartments, Kochi. (Clue: surface)
4. Yes, there is a petrol bunk ____ the end of the road. (Clue: location)
5. You are standing _____ my feet. (Clue: surface)
6. We have a meeting _____ Chennai tomorrow. (Clue: space)
7. Does he live with his mother _____ Kerala? (Clue: space)
8. We waited for an hour for you ____ the bus stop. (Clue: location)
9. The prices of drinks are not mentioned _____ this menu. (Clue: surface)
10. The train arrived ____ the station on time. (Clue: location)

Exercise 1 continued.

11. Do you work _____ a factory?
12. There was a big picture of a child _____ the wall.
13. My plane stopped _____ Mumbai and it reached Bangalore two hours late.
14. He was waiting _____ the corner of the street.
15. The children are playing _____ the park.
16. Our house is _____ the end of this street.
17. The train stopped _____ the station.
18. I met him _____ the bus stop.
19. Where did you keep my book? I left it _____ the table.
20. Where are you? I am _____ the train travelling to Chennai. (Clue: surface)
21. Where are you? I am _____ my car. I am driving. (Clue: enclosed space)
22. She wants to live _____ America.
23. We agreed to meet _____ a restaurant.
24. He searched for his keys _____ the bag.
25. There was a commotion _____ the cash counter.
26. He stood _____ the window watching the traffic.
27. On a clear night, we can see countless numbers of stars _____ the sky.
28. He was thrilled to see his photograph _____ the newspaper.

Exercise 2: Study the tables above and complete the sentences using **in, on at**

1. We are sitting _____ the table. **1A** Do you like movies _____ television?
2. The teenagers walk in the rain enjoying the droplets of water falling _____ them.
3. Who has kept all these clothes _____ the bed?
4. Why don't you take your swimming suit? We can swim _____ the swimming pool.
5. He can't talk to us now. He is _____ the bus.
6. She wants to meet her friend _____ the party.
7. I want to meet you urgently. Are you _____ home?
8. Please keep these books _____ the shelf.
9. Is there any milk _____ the fridge? **9A** The party was held _____ the terrace.
10. I want to spend the summer with my parents _____ Chennai.
11. Where is he? I don't know. He must be _____ his room.

12. We are having the match _____ the stadium.
13. I have the tickets for the show. I will be waiting for you _____ the entrance.
14. There are some books _____ the floor. Why don't you pick them up?
15. She is _____ the library. She is preparing her project report.
16. Where are you calling from? I am _____ a restaurant. Our friends are also here.
17. Yes, you can keep some of the books _____ the top of the shelf.
18. He left his books _____ the table. **18 A** The bird is resting _____ a branch of the tree.
19. We affixed our photos _____ the application form.
20. She sat alone _____ the hall. **20A** We read about the show _____ the newspapers.
21. There is a lot of dirt _____ the windows.
22. The manager asked us to sign _____ the dotted line.
23. Have you read my report? No, I'll read it _____ home.
24. Mumbai is one of the largest cities _____ Asia.
25. They are _____ a shop selecting a present for their favourite student.
26. They went _____ a boat ride in the backwaters.
27. He sat _____ the chair and looked at the ceiling.
28. She had a bumpy ride _____ the horse.
29. He put _____ a shirt and went out with his friends.
30. The teenagers walked _____ the rain.

Exercise 3: Each sentence is cut into three. The first part of the sentence is in Box A, the middle part is in Box B and the end part of the sentence is in Box C. Pick from each box and complete the sentence.

Box A	Box B	Box C
1 He	A is written	J in a chair.
2 We hung	B went	K at the dance class.
3 The policemen	C is relaxing	L on the rooftop.
4 The story	D have the meeting	M on the wall.
5 They agreed to	E mornings, I am	N the parade ground.
6 The rain water	F the paintings	O on a boat ride.
7 She	G a houseboat	P in Malayalam.
8. On Friday	H is falling	Q at the stadium.
9. We stayed on	I are marching on	R on the lake.

Exercise 4: Each sentence is cut into three. Pick from each box and complete the sentence.

Box A	Box B	Box C
1 She is	A to score high	H of the street.
2 The ambulance	B newly bought	I library doing research.
3 He failed	C patiently	J at the entrance of the hospital.
4 The post office	D in the	K on the sofa.
5 He splashed	E cold water	L glasses in the hall.
6 They are sitting	F is waiting	M on his face.
7 He left his	G is at the end	N marks in the test.

Exercise 5: Each sentence is cut into three. Pick from each box and complete the sentence.

Box A	Box B	Box C
1 They sat	A meet you	H on the horse.
2 We stayed	B at the corner	I wedding reception.
3 There were	C uncomfortably	J on his shirt.
4 My house is	D at the bottom	K for two days.
5 Can I	E in a houseboat	L at your clinic this evening?
6 They waited for him	F at my son's	M of the road.
7 We first met	G some stains	N of the stairs.

Exercise 6: Fill in the blanks using at, in or on.

- The tea is _____ the jug.
- Pass me the dictionary. It's _____ the top of the bookshelf.
- James is _____ work.
- Kolkata is _____ India.
- You have something _____ your face.
- Turn left _____ the traffic lights.
- She was listening to classical music _____ the radio.
- He has a house _____ the bank of a river.
- The answer is _____ the bottom of this page.
- Julie will be _____ the plane now.

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Exercise 6 continued

11. There are a lot of apples _____ the fridge. 12. She lives _____ Mumbai.
 13. John is _____ a taxi. He's coming home. 14. I'll meet you _____ the airport.
 15. She stood _____ the window and looked out.
 16. The cat is _____ the house somewhere.
 17. Why are you calling so late? I'm already _____ bed.
 18. I waited for Priya _____ the station.
 19. There was a picture of flowers _____ her T-shirt.
 20. The vase is _____ the table. 21. She has a house _____ Kochi.
 22. My mother works _____ this hospital.
 23. Radhika's friends study _____ university. 24. Sanju lives _____ the third floor.
 25. _____ the way home, we saw a beautiful bird.
 26. Who is _____ the middle of the room?
 27. Is there a picture of Messi _____ the newspaper?
 28. They live _____ a small town. 28A. I'll meet you _____ the station.
 29. There were a lot of people _____ the wedding.
 30. Who is the girl _____ the photograph?
 31 I met my friend _____ the stadium. 32 He is travelling _____ a bus.
 33 The train stops _____ Calicut railway station.
 34 There is an ink stain _____ the table. 35 Is David _____ school now?
 36 She poured water _____ his head. 37 The letter is written _____ Tamil.

Exercise 7: Each sentence is cut into three. Pick from each box and complete the sentence.

Box A	Box B	Box C
1 My flat	A pictures	G now.
2 He is	B on	H the seventh floor.
3 They have lots of	C is on	I clothes and went out.
4 They are	D in	J the stadium.
5 I live	E at church	K on the fridge.
6. He put	F at	L Mumbai.

Worksheet Nine: Understanding patterns

Improve learning by understanding patterns.

Usage-Had +he/she/they, if + he/she/ they had, if only + he/she/they had.

Important grammar point: We use the past participle form of the verb with should have, had we, if he had, if only she had.

Present simple tense	Past simple tense	Past participle
go	went	gone
talk	talked	talked
say	said	said
speak	spoke	spoken
like	liked	liked
run	ran	run
hide	hid	hidden

Study the pattern carefully.

<p>1. Rajesh is our best goalkeeper. He didn't play and we lost the match.</p> <p>Rajesh should have played. We wouldn't have lost the game. play – played – played (past participle) lose- lost- lost (past participle) Had Rajesh played, we wouldn't have lost the game. (Note the position of had) If Rajesh had played, we wouldn't have lost the game. If only Rajesh had played, we wouldn't have lost the game. 1. Note the comma in all the three sentences above.</p> <p>2. If Rajesh had played = Had Rajesh played. Both expressions mean the same. When we use if only, the emphasis is on Rajesh.</p>
<p>2. They ignored his advice. They lost the match.</p> <p>They shouldn't have ignored his advice. They wouldn't have lost the match. ignore – ignored – ignored (past participle) lose -lost – lost (past participle) Had they not ignored his advice, they wouldn't have lost the match. If they had not ignored his advice, they wouldn't have lost the match. If only they had not ignored his advice, they wouldn't have lost the match. (Note the comma in all the three sentences above.)</p>

Study the pattern carefully.

<p>3. I did not help my baby. She fell down</p> <p>I should have helped my baby. She wouldn't have fallen down. help- helped – helped (past participle) fall – fell – fallen (past participle) Had I helped my baby, she wouldn't have fallen down. If I had helped my baby, she wouldn't have fallen down. If only I had helped my baby, she wouldn't have fallen down.</p>
<p>4. I didn't take an umbrella. I got wet in the rain.</p> <p>I should have taken an umbrella. I wouldn't have got wet in the rain. take –took – taken (past participle) get – got – got (past participle) Had I taken an umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet. If I had taken an umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet. If only I had taken an umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet.</p>

Exercise 1: Study the pattern above and rewrite the sentences using - Had / If - - - had / If only - - - had. Put comma in all the sentences. Use the past participle.

1	<p>I didn't follow his advice. I failed in the interview.</p> <p>I should have followed his advice. I wouldn't have failed the exam. follow – followed – followed fail – failed – failed 1. Had I 2. If I had 3. If only I had</p>
2	<p>He didn't use the best quality cement for the house. It collapsed.</p> <p>He should have used the best quality cement for the house. It wouldn't have collapsed. use – used – used collapse – collapsed – collapsed 1. Had he 2. If he had 3. If only he had</p>
3	<p>They didn't go with a guide. They lost their way.</p> <p>They should have gone with a guide. They wouldn't have lost their way. go – went – gone lose – lost – lost 1. Had they 2. If they had 3. If only they had</p>
4	<p>She didn't eat breakfast this morning. She became tired.</p> <p>She should have eaten breakfast this morning. She wouldn't have become tired. eat – ate – eaten become - became – become 1. Had she 2. If she had 3. If only she had</p>

Exercise 1 continued

5	She ate the rotten fruit. She missed the party. (note: She fell sick)
	She shouldn't have eaten the rotten fruit. She wouldn't have missed the party. eat – ate – eaten miss- missed – missed 1 Had she not 2 If she had not 3 If only she had not
6	She didn't run quickly. She didn't finish first.
	She should have run quickly. She would have finished first. run – ran – run finish – finished – finished 1 Had she 2 If she had 3 If only
7	He didn't take help from others. He didn't solve the problem.
	He should have taken help from others. He would have solved the problem. take – took – taken solve – solved –solved 1. Had he 2. If he had 3.If only
8	I didn't study hard for the exams. I did them badly.
	I _____ have studied hard for the exams. I _____ have done them badly. study – studied – studied do – did – done 1. Had 2. If 3. If only
9	They didn't book their seats. They had to stand.
	They should _____ booked their seats. They wouldn't have to stand in the train. book – booked – booked stand – stood –stood 1. Had 2. If 3. If only
10	The boy didn't think before answering the question. He chose the wrong option.
	The boy _____ have thought before answering the question. He _____ have chosen the wrong option. think – thought – thought choose – chose –chosen 1. Had 2. If 3. If only
11	She didn't tell him about the match. He missed an opportunity to play.
	She _____ told him about the match. He wouldn't have missed an opportunity to watch it. tell – told – told lose – lost – lost 1. Had 2. If 3. If only

Exercise 1 continued

12	They didn't wake up early. They missed the bus.
	They should have woken up early. They _____ missed the bus. wake – woke – woken miss – missed – missed 1. Had 2. If 3. If only
13	She didn't close the cage. The bird flew away.
	She _____ have closed the cage. It wouldn't have _____ away. close–closed –closed fly – flew – flown 1. Had 2. If 3. If only
14	They didn't practise hard. They failed to qualify for the Olympics.
	They should have _____ hard. They wouldn't have _____ to qualify for the Olympics. practise – practised – practised fail- failed - failed 1. Had 2. If 3. If only
15	They spoke in the class. The teacher got angry.
	They shouldn't _____ in the class. The teacher _____ have got angry. speak– spoke– spoken get – got – got 1. Had they not 2. If they had not 3. If only
16	The cashier made a mistake. He gave them more money.
	The cashier shouldn't _____ made the mistake. He _____ have given them more money. make – made – made give – gave – given 1. Had the cashier not 2. If 3.If only
17	They started late. They missed the train.
	They _____ have started early. They _____ have missed the train. start – started – started miss – missed – missed 1. Had they 2 If they 3 If only
18	They ignored the warning. They fell off the bridge. (fall-fell-fallen)
	They _____ ignored the warning. They _____ off the bridge. 1. Had they 2 If they 3 If only
19	She didn't water the plants. They wilted. (water –watered – watered)
	She _____ the plants. They _____ wilted. 1. Had 2. If 3. If only
20	He didn't write the key words. He failed his test.
	He _____ the key words. He _____ failed his test. 1. Had 2. If 3. If only

Exercise 2: Write sentences starting with Had, If . . . had, If only . . . had

<p>Box 1 Verbs to be used: study – studied – studied ear- cleared – cleared</p> <p>1. Had he _____, he _____ the exam.</p> <p>2. If he had _____, he _____ the exam.</p> <p>3. If only he had _____, he _____ the exam</p>
<p>Box 2 Verbs to be used: start – started– started miss – missed – missed</p> <p>1. Had they _____ early, they _____ the plane.</p> <p>2. If they had _____ early, _____ the plane.</p> <p>3. If only _____</p>
<p>Box 3 Verbs to be used: play – played – played win – won – won</p> <p>1. Had she _____ well, _____ the match.</p> <p>2. If _____ well, _____ the match.</p> <p>3. If only _____ well, _____ the match.</p>
<p>Box 4 Verbs to be used: drive – drove– driven meet – met – met</p> <p>1. Had he _____ carefully, _____ with the accident.</p> <p>2. If _____ carefully, _____ with the accident.</p> <p>3. If only _____, _____ accident.</p>
<p>Box 5 Choose a verb and complete the sentences in the above pattern.</p> <p>1. Had _____</p> <p>2. If _____</p> <p>3. If only _____</p>
<p>Box 6 Choose a verb and complete the sentences in the above pattern.</p> <p>1. Had _____ 2. If _____ 3. If only _____</p>
<p>Box 7 Choose a verb and complete the sentences in the above pattern.</p> <p>1. Had _____ 2. If _____ 3. If only _____</p>
<p>Box 8 Choose a verb and complete the sentences in the above pattern.</p> <p>1. Had _____ 2. If _____ 3. If only _____</p>
<p>Box 9 Choose a verb and complete the sentences in the above pattern.</p> <p>1. Had _____ 2. If _____ 3. If only _____</p>
<p>Box 10 Choose a verb and complete the sentences in the above pattern.</p> <p>1. Had _____ 2. If _____ 3. If only _____</p>
<p>Box 11 Choose a verb and complete the sentences in the above pattern.</p> <p>1. Had _____ 2. If _____ 3. If only _____</p>

Worksheet Ten: Vocabulary/ Writing Skills

Exercise 1: Place the adjectives in the correct box. Consult a dictionary.

amusing boastful confident courageous disappointing enjoyable fishy foolish hilarious interesting irresponsible jealous rude terrible warm wonderful	
Positive qualities	Negative qualities

Exercise 2: The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. He is supremely rude of winning the tournament because he has tremendously improved his game.
2. There is no need to feel courageous when somebody does better than you.
3. The minister welcomed him with a jealous smile.
4. Her speech was so interesting I almost fell asleep.
5. The first step in handling a warm customer is to let him talk and air his grievances.
6. Rajesh is a foolish police officer who ignores the threats to his life.
7. It's a very disappointing book. You can learn a lot from it.
8. She doesn't ask any questions because she's afraid of looking confident in front of her classmates.

Exercise 3: The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. The children found the performance of the clowns boastful.
2. Why should we be enjoyable? Let people judge our actions.
3. The weather was wonderful and it really spoilt our party.
4. The film was really fishy. I laughed a lot.
5. The visitors gasped at the terrible scenery. The scenery was simply breathtaking.
6. The weather was pleasant and we had an irresponsible trip.
7. I don't like the look of our new cook. There's something hilarious about him.
8. The youngster burst crackers in the zoo. It was an amusing thing to do.

Exercise4: Place the adjectives in the correct box.

arrogant	brilliant	creative	considerate	dreadful
enthusiastic	generous	horrible	hostile	
inflexible	moody	pessimistic	pleasant	reliable
stubborn	tactful			
Positive qualities			Negative qualities	

Exercise 5: The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. The tea tasted tactful. But he drank it because he didn't want to waste it.
2. The pleasant audience booed the speaker but he went on speaking.
3. The book was so horrible that he couldn't put it down. He read it in one sitting.
4. Nowadays, parents have to be inflexible while dealing with their children.
5. He is sad because he didn't get the scholarship. He has become generous and irritable.
6. Sometimes it is hostile to be alone – listening to soft music.
7. He is kind. And when it comes to helping poor children, you cannot find a more moody person.
8. The workers turned against the company because of the chairman's brilliant attitude.

Exercise 6: The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. He has a pessimist mind. He comes up with incredible designs.
2. Is something bothering you? You don't seem totally about our trip.
3. Even as a young boy, Abdul Kalam was polite and stubborn towards the poor.
4. Nowadays, the weather reports are arrogant. Meteorologists study satellite images.
5. It is difficult to get along with reliable people. They do what they want to do.
6. He is very knowledgeable, but people don't respect him because he is enthusiastic.
7. A considerate refuses to see the positive side of a situation.
8. I am still not creative convinced that I am doing the right thing.

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Here are some more exercises on adjectives. Consult a dictionary. Don't do guesswork.

Exercise 7: Fill in the blanks with a suitable adjective. Use the words in the box.

accurate adventurous cowardly curable fertile inactive incorrect stormy

1 The _____ thief ran away when he heard the police siren. 2 Mountaineering is an _____ sport. 3 The sloth bear is one of the most _____ animals. 4 He has a _____ mind. He has several new ideas. 5 The meeting was a _____ affair.

There were heated arguments at the meeting. 6 We had to be very careful while answering the questions. For every _____ answer, two marks are deducted.

7 His answers were _____. 8 Various forms of cancer are _____.

Exercise 8: Fill in the blanks with a suitable adjective. Use the words in the box.

acceptable astonished fragile determined excellent lavish risky

1 My uncle took us to the best hotel in our town. We had a _____ dinner.

2 Buying and selling goods is a _____ business. Traders often incur losses.

3 Travellers of Vande Bharat are absolutely _____ at the comforts provided in the train. 4 He is _____ to play the finals even though he is not fully fit. 5 The school is looking for teachers with _____ communication skills. 6 The solution suggested by the police was not _____ to us. 7 These items are _____. Handle them carefully.

Exercise 9: Fill in the blanks with a suitable adjective. Use the words in the box.

achievable developing elegant highest highly insulated shrewd sixth

Anwar runs a business and he is 1 _____. He encourages his employees to perform well by setting 2 _____ targets. India is still referred to as a 3 _____ country though it is the 4 _____ largest economy in the world. The target set by our teachers is 5 _____ realistic. The 6 _____ battlefield in the world is Siachen Glacier. Our brave soldiers are provided with 7 _____ clothing to resist the intense cold. She wore an 8 _____ dress.

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Exercise 10: Fill in the blanks with a suitable adjective. Use the words in the box.

adding curious dependable excellent fortified impressive
leading

1. India has made _____ progress in reducing stunting and anemia among children. 2. India is a _____ producer of rice in the world. 3. The government of India has a scheme of supplying _____ rice to the poor. 4. Food fortification is the process of _____ vitamins to food. 5. Young people are _____. They are constantly seeking information. 6. Rajesh is a _____ worker. He does his job efficiently and quickly. 7. Carrots, milk, and eggs are _____ sources of vitamin A.

Exercise 11: Fill in the blanks with a suitable adjective. Use the words in the box.

convenient deficient lowest nourishing protective sketchy
speechless

1. The police are working on the _____ information provided by those who saw the strange animal. It was dark and they couldn't see the creature clearly. 2. Radha is weak. The doctor had instructed her to eat _____ food. 3. People with type O blood have the _____ risk for heart attacks. 4. "I want to meet you. Please tell me a _____ time." 5. Miners, mountaineers and gliders wear _____ headgear. 6. When they announced that I got first rank, I was left _____. 7. Nutritionists advise us not to have junk food because it is _____ in vitamins.

Exercise 12: Fill in the blanks with a suitable adjective. Use the words in the box.

deficient scary seedy shabby sleek sticky stylish

1 He looked _____ in a beautiful dark blue designer T- shirt. 2 The tests show that he is _____ in vitamin D. 3 Let's not go to the _____ hotel near the stadium. We'll find a better place. 4 The _____ experience left him speechless. 5 He wore baggy pants and a wrinkled shirt. He looked _____. 6 The honey was sweet and _____. 7 My new computer is _____, isn't it?

Worksheet Eleven: Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency indicate how often or how frequently an action takes place. Adverbs of frequency are also known as adverbs of time. There are two types of adverbs of frequency – adverbs of definite frequency and adverbs of indefinite frequency. **1.**

Adverbs of definite frequency: Adverbs of definite frequency tell us how often an action takes place. We express exactly how many times something happens in a time period.

Examples of adverbs of definite frequency			
hourly	daily	weekly	fortnightly
monthly	quarterly	half-yearly	yearly
annually	every second	every two minutes	every month
every other day	every day	every Sunday	every week
tonight	in the morning	this morning	today
tomorrow	day after tomorrow	day before yesterday	yesterday
once	twice	three times	once a month
two months ago	last night	last year	nightly

See the examples of sentences using adverbs of definite frequency given below. We are conducting an important experiment in our chemistry lab. We submit reports **hourly** to our boss.

We get paid **hourly**. I meet my parents **every other day**.

We use the vacuum cleaner **every other day**.

Why should we brush our teeth **daily**? We should brush our teeth **daily** to maintain good oral hygiene. I attend music classes **three times** a week.

The magazine is published **monthly**. I pay my rent **monthly**.

Companies publish financial statements **quarterly**.

We go to Chennai **every month**. We go on a picnic **once a month**.

Our company hosts a meeting of all its executives **annually**.

Raju makes it a point to visit his parents at least **once a month**.

We go to the movies **every Sunday**. My baby sister was born **last year**.

There is a bus from here to Kochi **every ten minutes**.

We are leaving for Kolkata the day **after tomorrow**.

I feed my dog **every morning** and **every evening**. I feed my dog **twice a day**.

We have an important meeting **tonight**. I have met the actor only **once**.

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Exercise1: Insert the adverb in the brackets at the appropriate position in the sentences.

1	We go to a nearby restaurant for dinner Friday. (every)
2	We have meetings with our boss as our work is complicated. (hourly)
3	I have dance classes a week. (twice)
4	The magazine is published. (weekly)
5	I go for a walk. (daily)

Exercise2: Insert the adverb in the brackets at the appropriate position in the sentences.

1	We went for a movie. (yesterday)	2. The show starts at nine. (tonight)
3	We bathe our dog a week. (twice)	4. They go to church. (every day)
5	I have tuitions weekly. (once)	6. Business Herald is published. (monthly)
7	We are going to meet them. (tonight)	8. Did you go out? (today)
9	Do you water the plants? (daily)	10. I mop the floor. (every other day)

2. Adverbs of indefinite frequency: Adverbs of indefinite frequency do not specify the time of action. They do not spell out how often an action takes place. We have dance class **every Sunday**. (Definite frequency) Here, the time of action is specified. We **regularly** go to dance class. (Indefinite frequency) Here, the time of action is not specified.

Examples of adverbs of indefinite frequency			
always	almost always	almost never	frequently
generally	hardly	hardly ever	infrequently
never	normally	occasionally	often
periodically	rarely	regularly	seldom
sometimes	usually		

2.1. Position of adverbs of indefinite frequency before the verb in sentences.

We usually place the adverb of indefinite frequency **before the verb**.

Study the sentences below:

We **occasionally** play chess. He **always** complains about food.

She **never** watches movies. They **usually** wake up before six.

He **frequently** has food outside. He **rarely** watches movies.

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Let's see some more examples of the position of adverbs of indefinite frequency in a sentence.

The underlined words in the sentences given below are the main verbs.

The words in italics are adverbs of indefinite frequency.

He *never* allows us to pay for our meals. We *sometimes* walk in the park.

She *occasionally* appears on television. They *rarely* play hockey.

In the above examples, the adverbs of frequency (never, sometimes, occasionally and rarely) appear in the mid –position and before the main verbs (allows, walk, appears, play) of the sentences.

2.2. The position of adverbs of indefinite frequency with the different forms of the verb 'be' - is, am are, was, and were. The position of adverbs of indefinite frequency is after these verbs. See the examples below:

I am *never* late. She is *usually* engaged in idle talk. They are *seldom* at home.

Raju is *seldom* early for meetings. She is *always* late.

He was *occasionally* pulled up by the teacher. My uncle is *always* enthusiastic.

Sheela is calm and collected. She is *always* smiling.

The workers were *frequently* seen quarrelling with the factory owners.

She is *almost always* careful with the words she uses.

He is *never* tired of talking about himself. They are *usually* kind to animals.

Exercise3: Insert the adverbs in the brackets at the appropriate position in the sentences.

1	The teacher is very patient. (usually)
2	The old man was seen loitering in the park. (frequently)
3	Though he is very busy, he is late for meetings. (never)
4	He is busy lecturing others. (always)
5	The nine o'clock train is crowded. (occasionally)
6	He is calling me to come over to his place for dinner. (always)
7	Rajesh was late for meetings. (seldom)
8	She is busy teaching her children. (sometimes)
9	Fashion is changing. (constantly)
10	She is busy in the evenings. (rarely)
11	I am late for meetings. (occasionally)
12	They were enthusiastic about travelling. (always)

Exercise4: Insert the adverbs in the brackets at the appropriate position in the sentences.

1	Let's not go to POP Restaurant. It's nearly crowded. (always)
2	Her homework is full of mistakes. (occasionally)
3	His handwriting is legible. (seldom)
4	They are complaining. (constantly)
5	I am late for school. (never)

2.3. The position of adverbs of indefinite frequency with does/doesn't and do/don't. See the examples below: Does he **usually** play cricket? How **often** do they go to the movies? Don't they **ever** get angry? Does he travel **frequently**? I don't **usually** get up before seven.

Exercise5: Insert the adverbs in the brackets at the appropriate position in the sentences.

1	My teacher doesn't get angry.(usually)
2	They don't play cricket. (frequently)
3	Does she take part in running races? (always)
4	How do they play cricket? (often)
5	He doesn't have breakfast. (occasionally)
6	How do they go to the movies? (frequently)
7	They don't drink coffee first thing in the morning. (usually)
8	How does she play volleyball? (often)
9	She doesn't buy newspaper daily. (regularly)

2.4. The position of adverbs of indefinite frequency with **have, has and had:** The adverbs of indefinite frequency are placed after the helping verbs have, has and had and before the main verb. See the examples below:

I have **never** been to England. They have **often** gone shopping together.

I have **always** wanted to be a sailor.

We had **occasionally** played pranks on our teachers.

He has **never** been to a stadium. Has he **always** stayed in Kochi?

Have they **ever** eaten Chinese food?

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2.5. The position of adverbs of indefinite frequency are placed after must, should, would, and shall and before the main verb. See the examples below:

We shall **never** know the truth. You must **occasionally** visit us. Children should **never** tell lies. Students should **always** obey their teachers. Raju would **never** cheat on exams. We must **always** conserve water.

Exercise 6: Fill in the blanks using the adverbs in the box. Use all the options.

always	never	occasionally	yesterday	tonight	next week
--------	-------	--------------	-----------	---------	-----------

1. Did you watch the news _____? 2. Will you able to submit the report by _____? 3. We _____ get paid for our work in time. 4. We are planning to go out _____. We are having dinner outside. 5. We must _____ be prepared to take part in programmes. 6. They _____ have financial problems.

Exercise7: Insert the adverb in the brackets at the appropriate position in the sentences.

1	She is late for school. (occasionally)
2	We don't play chess. (every day)
3	She is careful when she drives the car. (almost always)
4	Which girl doesn't brush her teeth? (daily) Almost every girl does.
5	My aunt is complaining. (always)
6	We go to the movies. (frequently)
7	They have coffee in the morning. (usually)
8	She is serious. (seldom)
9	Her teachers say they have seen a more playful girl. (never)
10	How do you have dinner outside in a week? (often)
11	He studies but he always gets good marks. (hardly)
12	He gets nervous when speaking on the stage. (sometimes)
13	He went to the shop to buy paints and brushes. (yesterday)
14	Rajesh is at home. (today)
15	They play with their neighbours. (frequently)
16	Did you go to school? (today)

Exercise8: Insert the adverb in the brackets at the appropriate position in the sentences.

1	We have a swim in the river. (occasionally)
2	They are late for meetings. (almost always)
3	I watch movies. (rarely) 4. They argue with their parents. (almost never)
5	Have you been to Jaipur? (ever) 6. He would be at the wedding. (tonight)
7	Does he get anxious? (ever) 8. We play cricket a week. (twice)
9	They don't go out. They are at home. (almost always)

More on the usage of adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency chart. The percentage shown is only approximate.

always	100%	often	60-80%	seldom	10%
almost always	95%	sometimes	50%	rarely, hardly	5-10%
usually	90-94%	occasionally	30-40%	almost never	5%
frequently	80-89%	once in a while	20%	never	0%

The usage of hardly: The Meaning of hardly = very little, very few, and not much

1. Raju hardly studies. Raju doesn't study much.
2. After the surgery (operation), I could hardly stand. Could hardly stand = find it difficult to stand.
3. Sheela hardly eats anything. She has become very weak. (Hardly eats = eats little)
4. He hardly slept yesterday. (He could sleep only for a small amount of time.)
5. She has changed so much. I hardly recognised her. (I couldn't recognise her.)

You can also use **ever** with hardly. See the following sentences.

1. She is very shy. She hardly ever speaks to strangers.
2. He is lazy. He hardly ever helps his mother.
3. We don't like travelling. We hardly ever go on tours.

Exercise 9 Unscramble the sentences:

1. monthly I to meet up make sure once my friends
2. Sundays go usually on we shopping
3. meat seldom he eats
4. watch every movies night we
5. occasionally friends I with chat my
6. his grandparents these go out days rarely
7. classes attend they regularly dance

Exercise 10 Fill in the blanks using all the words in the box. Shot up = go up high

instantly hardly severe shortage hardly
 harvest shortage shot
 instantly

The farmers could not 1 _____ the onions because of the rain. There is a serious 2 _____ of onions in the market. The prices of onions have 3 _____ up. Raju has a 4 _____ head injury. The government says there is no 5 _____ of textbooks. When she met her friend, she 6 _____ knew something was wrong. They 7 _____ ever watch football matches. Sheela had 8 _____ finished her lunch when the telephone rang. The sound of the siren woke me up 9 _____ .

Exercise 11 Fill in the blanks using all the words in the box.

shortage / turn away / severe instantly
 shortage hardly severe instantly /turned away /
 hardly

The storm was 1 _____. The internet helps us to exchange information 2 _____. She 3. _____ ever breaks a promise. Many people were 4 _____ because the stadium was full. There's a severe 5 _____ of hospital beds. Was she in our class? I 6 _____ remember her. There's a 7 _____ of trained English teachers. She has a 8 _____ headache. The pilot was 9 _____ killed in the crash. A doctor cannot 10 _____ from suffering patients.

Study the following table:

Synonyms	Antonyms (opposites)
severe: harsh, serious, strict, tough	severe: mild, gentle, slight, negligible
shortage: dearth, scarcity, lack of,	shortage: plenty, surplus, excess, extra
break: destroy, shatter, ruin, crack	break: fix, mend, repair, restore, rebuild
funny: comical, humorous, amusing	serious: grave, somber, solemn
defeat: beat, crush, vanquish, trounce	defeat: victory, win, success, conquer

Suggestion for self-study: Search the net and find out synonyms and antonyms of words. www.wordhippo.com is an excellent site to find synonyms (similar meaning) and antonyms (opposites) of words.

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Exercise 12 Fill in the blanks using all the words in the box.

hardly instantly / turn away / shortage quickly
turn away/ tough shortage severe hardly

She was very tired. She flopped down on the bed and fell asleep 1. _____. He passed the 2. _____ test and became an officer. Why did you 3. _____ when I waved at you? When you hear the fire alarm, shut all windows and go down as 4 _____ as possible. There is a 5. _____ of good restaurants. He 6 _____ spoke for two minutes in the meeting. We have a 7 _____ summer and the wells have dried up. We have a 8 _____ of water. She was about to 9 _____ from the window, when she saw her classmate. Our neighbours 10 _____ take care of their dog.

Exercise 13: Match the following.

1 He watches movies once or twice a year.	A never
2 He is busy from morning to evening.	B frequently
3 He has dinner with his friends once a week.	C seldom
4 He calls his mother once a month.	D rarely
5 He is always at home. He doesn't travel.	E usually
6 He reads newspapers once in six months.	F hardly ever
7 He exercises daily.	G always
8 He _____ wakes up after seven.	H occasionally
9 We _____ meet. (almost never)	I regularly

Exercise 14: Match the following.

1 We have food outside twice a month.	A never
2 We watch a movie once a week.	B occasionally
3 We travel outside India once in five years.	C often
4 The company finally agreed to meet the workers.	D weekly
5 He always complains. He is _____ happy.	E eventually
6 He has not seen Kochi. He has _____ been to Kochi.	F seldom
7 We _____ play cricket in the evenings.	G. rarely
8 How _____ do you read newspapers?	H usually

Exercise 15: Fill in the blanks using all the words in the box.

Every now and then = occasionally

every now and then (occasionally) regularly always rarely frequently
--

1. You can meet Suresh at the Tennis Club. He is there every day from 5pm to 6pm. He _____ plays tennis in the evenings.
2. Today is third June and we are in the club. We came here on 16th May. We have come here thrice in the month of April. We come here _____.
3. We can go to Hotel Alka. It opened only a fortnight ago. Many don't know about this hotel. The place is _____ crowded. We can have a leisurely lunch.
4. I read The Economic Times and The Hindu every day. I _____ read newspapers.
5. My parents don't like storing vegetables in the fridge. They _____ go out to buy fresh vegetables.

Exercise 16: Fill in the blanks using all the words in the box.

frequently usually seldom hardly ever occasionally
--

1. My husband hates travelling. We _____ go on trips. It is quite boring.
2. Vande Bharat is a high-speed train of the Indian Railways. It has created a unique record of being punctual on almost all days in April. Every effort is made to run the train on time. It is _____ late.
3. My cousin is employed in Mumbai. She stays in a hostel. She _____ goes home on during the weekends.
4. I _____ have a get-together with my friends. We have this meeting once or twice a month. We met thrice last month.
5. Rajesh is a marketing officer. He has to visit the customers of his company. He _____ travels.

Revision 1: Position of adverbs of frequency

A Subject + adverb of frequency + verb + rest of the sentence

1. They never travel by bus.
2. He occasionally buys newspapers.
3. He always complains.
4. They sometimes skip breakfast.
5. She seldom watches movies.
6. My mother hardly ever travels.

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Revision 2: Position of adverbs of frequency when there is more than a verb. When there is more than a verb in a sentence, the adverb of frequency comes before the main verb.

B. Subject + auxiliary verb + main verb + rest of the sentence

1. They have never been to Kochi. 2. He should frequently revise his lessons.
3. He could hardly walk after the accident. 4. I have often been to Chennai.
5. She has always completed the projects on time.

Exercise 17: Identify the correct sentences.

1	A. He occasionally should send money to his parents. B. He comes never late. C. He has never eaten a pizza.
2	A. John always is punctual. B. I have always worn nice shirts. C. They infrequently shouldn't go shopping and spend a lot of money.
3	A. Do you go often home during weekends? B. She hardly submits reports on time. C. He couldn't call frequently his friends.
4	A. He should often write to his mother. B. Always he travels first class. C. They never have stayed away from their parents.
5	A. Our company updates usually the website. B. We play regularly hide-and-peek in the park. C. I have often dreamt of becoming a famous actor.
6	A. She once a month goes swimming. B. He attends rarely meetings. C. He has always enjoyed reading the novels of R K Narayan.
7	A. They listen rarely to carnatic music. B. She always had problems learning maths. C She never has seen a tiger.

Exercise 18: Fill in the blanks with an appropriate adverb of frequency. You can use a word more than once.

1. I am known in my office as Mr. Punctual. I am _____ late to work.
2. He goes to a movie once every six months. He _____ watches movies.
3. Most of the time, my boss goes out for lunch. He _____ goes out for lunch.
4. Do you drink tea? Yes, twice or thrice a week. I _____ drink tea.
5. My right eye got damaged while playing cricket. I can _____ see anything with it.
6. He is out of India sixteen days in a month. He _____ travels.
7. Girish goes to the library almost daily. He _____ goes to the library.

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Worksheet Twelve: Writing and imagination skills

Exercise 1: This is an exercise to improve your writing and imagination skills. Take some time to do this exercise. Think of different situations.

Example: Complete the sentence in different ways: I saw _____. 1. I saw a stranger drawing water from the well in our house. 2. I saw a monkey pacing up and down the cage. 3. I saw a dog being dragged by its master. 4. I saw the branches swaying in the wind. 5. I saw a clown juggling several balls.
A: Complete the sentence in four different ways. He finished _____. 1. He finished ____ 2. He finished ____ 3. He finished ____ 4. He finished ____
B: Complete the sentence in four different ways. She went _____. 1. She went ____ 2. She went ____ 3. She went ____ 4. She went ____
C: Complete the sentence in four different ways. They spent _____. 1. They spent ____ 2. They spent ____ 3. They spent ____ 4. They spent ____
D: Complete the sentence in five different ways. We had _____. 1. We had ____ 2. We had ____ 3. We had ____ 4. We had ____ 5. We had ____
E: Complete the sentence in four different ways. She has _____. 1. She has ____ 2. She has ____ 3. She has ____ 4. She has ____
F: Complete the sentence in five different ways. I am _____. 1. I am ____ 2. I am ____ 3. I am ____ 4. I am ____ 5. I am ____
G: Complete the sentence in four different ways. They knew _____. 1. They knew ____ 2. They knew ____ 3. They knew ____ 4. They knew ____
H: Complete the sentence in four different ways. They gave _____. 1. They gave ____ 2. They gave ____ 3. They gave ____ 4. They gave ____
I: Complete the sentence in four different ways. He doesn't _____. 1. He doesn't ____ 2. He doesn't ____ 3. He doesn't ____ 4. He doesn't ____
J: Complete the sentence in four different ways. They don't _____. 1. They don't ____ 2. They don't ____ 3. They don't ____ 4. They don't ____
K: Complete the sentence in four different ways. She didn't _____. 1. She didn't ____ 2. She didn't ____ 3. She didn't ____ 4. She didn't ____
L: Complete the sentence in four different ways. They can't _____. 1. They can't ____ 2. They can't ____ 3. They can't ____ 4. They can't ____
M: Complete the sentence in five different ways. He is _____. 1. He is ____ 2. He is ____ 3. He is ____ 4. He is ____ 5. He is ____

Exercise 2:

Example: Complete the sentence in different ways: I liked _____.			
1. I liked the new house.			
2. I liked the design of the vase.			
3. I liked to watch Malayalam movies but I now watch only Hindi movies.			
4. I liked playing in muddy waters as a boy of ten.			
5. I liked the way the puppy looked at me.			
Complete each sentence in five different ways.			
1. He played	2. They went	3. She sang	4 We.
.	6. Where did	7. Doesn't	8. Aren't?
5. Do they?	11. Which one. .?	12. Is it . . . ?
9. When did ?	10. How long. . .?	15. Why does	16. How do ?
13. Does he . . . ?	14. Where do . . . ?	.?	20. Didn't she
17. Which is ?	18. Why are	19. What did?
21. Wasn't she	? .?	? .?	24. Must he ?
? .?	22. How about. .?	23. Shall we ?	28. He is
25. They buy	26. She goes.	27. He needs	

Exercise 3:

Example: Complete the sentence in five different ways: She wants	
1. She wants you to draw some water from the well.	
2. She wants a ticket to the Rehman Music Night.	
3. She wants to take part in the dance competition.	
4. She wants her children to be well fed.	
5. She wants nothing less than 100% marks in the maths test.	
Complete each sentence in five different ways.	
1. Do the teachers want . . . ?	2. He doesn't want to
3. They always/usually want	4. We ran
5. How did the rabbit ?	6. She is unhappy because
7. Why couldn't ?	8. He could have
9. Why don't you ?	10. He didn't
11. Does your father want ?	12. They are cleaning.
13. Have they ?	14. The dogs are

Exercise 4: Complete the sentence in different ways:

<p>A. Complete each sentence in five different ways.</p> <p>Pattern: They + are + verb + ing + rest of the sentence.</p> <p>Example: They are climbing a mountain. They are measuring the width of a book. They are scratching the surface of the table. They are washing clothes.</p> <p>1. They are 2. They are 3. They are 4. They are 5. They are</p> <p>Challenge: Can you complete the sentences in 10 different ways in 20 minutes? Try! All you need is a collection of verbs.</p>
<p>B. Complete each sentence in six different ways.</p> <p>Pattern: They + are + going+ to+ rest of the sentence.</p> <p>Example: they are going to supply milk. They are going to mop the floor. They are going to water the plants. They are going to gather wild flowers.</p> <p>1. They are going to 2 They are going to 3 They are going to</p> <p>4 They are going to 5 They are going to 6 They are going to</p> <p>Challenge: Can you complete the sentences in 10 different ways in 20 minutes? Try! All you need is a collection of verbs.</p>
<p>C. Complete each sentence in six different ways.</p> <p>Pattern: They are + about to + verb + rest of the sentence</p> <p>They are about to join the queue. They are about to contact him. They are about to participate in a rally. They are about to open the shop. They are about to cry.</p> <p>1. They are about to 2. They are about to 3. They are about to</p> <p>4. They are about to 5. They are about to 6. They are about to</p> <p>Challenge: Can you complete the sentences in 10 different ways in 20 minutes? Try! All you need is a collection of verbs.</p>
<p>D. Complete each sentence in six different ways.</p> <p>Pattern: They are + an adjective + rest of the sentence.</p> <p>They are busy preparing for the exams. They are both smart and patient. They are calm in difficult situations. They are bright engineers. They are top-class players.</p> <p>1. They are 2. They are 3. They are 4. They are 5. They are 6. They are</p> <p>Challenge: Can you complete the sentences in 10 different ways in 20 minutes? Try! All you need is a collection of adjectives. Given below are some adjectives. Agreeable, reliable, dependable, satisfied, enthusiastic, saddened, angry, sensible, responsible, loving, careful, studious, tense, anxious, nervous, loving, shy, timid, aggressive, honourable, capable, fashionable, stylish, foolish, shabby.</p>

Answer key:**Worksheet One:**

Exercise 1: 1. They are buying vegetables. 2. Vegetables are being bought by them. 3. He is filling in the form. 4. The form is being filled in by him. 5. The tiger is chasing the deer. 6. The deer is being chased by the tiger. 7. They are making a doll. 8. A doll is being made by them. 9. He is pouring water on them. 10. Water is being poured on them. 11. They are closing down the shop. 12. The shop is being closed down. 13. Aren't they bringing the shirts? 14. Aren't the shirts being brought by them? 15. Why aren't they playing music? 16. Why isn't music being played? 17. They are planning a trip. 18. A trip is being planned by them. 19. The shepherd is herding the sheep. 20. The sheep are being herded by the shepherd.

Exercise 2: 1. A movie is being watched by us. 2. A tunnel is being dug by them. 3. The cow is being milked by the farmer. 4. A deer is being chased by the tiger. 5. An apple is being munched by him. 6. An essay is being typed by Leela. 7. Oranges are being bought by my parents. 8. Crackers are being burst by my neighbours. 9. A poem is being read by the teacher. 10. The machine is being repaired by the workers. 11. Nectar is being gathered by the bees. 12. Jackfruits are being eaten by the elephant. 13. A nest is being built by the bird. 14. The fish is being skinned by the fishmonger. 15. Milk is being brought by the milkman. 16. The police are being called by the guard. 17. He is being examined by the doctor. 18. The candle is being blown out by them. 19. The clothes are being hung by her. 20. The floor is being mopped by John. 21. We are being bitten by the mosquitoes. 22. Fish is being fried by the chef. 23. The puppies are being bathed by them. 24. The books are being kept on the table by me. 25. Books are being read by the kids. 26. Money is being unnecessarily spent by him. 27. He is being helped by the teacher. 28. The boys are being scolded by them. 29. The floor is being scrubbed by the maid. 30. He is being assisted by me.

Exercise 3: 1. The money is being divided by them. 2. The miscreants are being chased by the police. 3. The bicycles are being ridden by the children. 4. The books are being put on the shelf by him. 5. The light is being turned on by her. 6. I am being ordered about by them. 7. The vegetables are being peeled by her. 8. The soil is being loosened by the workers. 9. The class is being wound up by them. 10. Water is being drawn by the gardeners. 11. He is being examined by the doctor. 12. He is being taken to the hospital by us. 13. A blue skirt is being stitched by her. 14. The ornaments are being polished by Ramesh. 15. The bell is being rung by them. 16. A letter is being written by her. 17. The wall is being painted by them. 18. Chairs are being brought by the woman. 19. Vegetables are being bought by him. 20. The paintings are being hidden by them. 21. Heavy bags are being carried by them. 22. Raju is being sent out of class by them. 23. The plants are being watered by them. 24. The carpets are being rolled by the shopkeeper. 25. The bed is being made by the maid. 26. The curtains are being torn by the children.

Exercise 4:

no	Direct object	Indirect object	no	Direct object	Indirect object
1	note	my friend	2	lunch	visitors
3	kiss	puppy	4	salt	him (he)
5	new steps	us (we)			

Exercise 5:

no	Direct	Indirect	no	Direct	Indirect
1	report	him	2	a necklace	her daughter
3	my seat	him	4	scholarship	students
5	parcel	him	6	warning	him
7	A bouquet of flowers	patient	8	story	him
9	money	him	10	cake	visitors
11	cup of tea	him	12	sandcastle	kids

Exercise 6: 1 Leena is telling **me** a secret. 2. She is gifting **her daughter** a necklace. 3. Vivek is lending **them** some money. 4. The student is giving **the chief guest** a bouquet. 5. I am writing **my son** a letter.

Exercise 7:

1 received 2 hung 3 led 4 constructed 5 demolished 6 ground 7 turned 8 burst 9 being 10 washed

Exercise 8:

1 The teachers are showing the photos of players to them. 1A The photos of players are being shown to them by the teachers. 1B They are being shown the photos of players by the teachers.
2 The company is promising her a huge salary. 2A A huge salary is being promised to her by the company. 2B She is being promised a huge salary by the company.
3 The government is granting a piece of land to an aged couple. 3A An aged couple is being granted a piece of land by the government. 3B A piece of land is being granted to an aged couple by the government.
4 The supervisor is allotting seats to the children. 4A Seats are being allotted to the children by the supervisor. 4B The children are being allotted seats by the supervisor.
5 He is distributing sweets to the police officers 5A Sweets are being distributed to the police officers by him. 5B The police officers are being distributed sweets by them.
6 The teacher is asking Rakesh a question. 6A Rakesh is being asked a question by the teacher. 6B A question is being asked to Rajesh by the teacher

Answer to Exercise 8 continues

7 She is buying her child toys. 7A Toys are being bought for her child by her. 7B Her child is being bought toys by her.
8 They are selling rare stamps to Rajesh. 8A Rajesh is being sold rare stamps by them. 8B Rare stamps are being sold to Rajesh by them.
9 The airline is offering a window seat for him. 9A A window seat is being offered to him by the airline. 9B He is being offered a window seat by the airline.
10 The principal is presenting an award to Tara. 10A An award is being presented to Tara by the principal. 10B Tara is being presented an award by the principal.
11 She is giving a doll to her sister. 11A Her sister is being given a doll by her. 11B A doll is being given to her sister by her.
12 They are lending my friend books. 12A My friend is being lent books by them. 12B Books are being lent to my friend by them.
13 She is serving them coffee in mugs. 13A Coffee in mugs is being served by her. 13B They are being served coffee by her.
14 I am lending some money to George. 14A George is being lent some money by me. 14B Some money is being lent to George by me.
15 He is teaching us chemistry. 15A We are being taught chemistry by him. 15B Chemistry is being taught to us by him.
16 They are telling their life story to the minister. 16A Their life story is being told to the minister by them. 16B The minister is being told their life story by them.
17 He is giving my address to them. 17A They are being given my address by him. 17B My address is being given to them by him.
18 Rakesh is sending a parcel to Anwar. 18A. A parcel is being sent to Anwar by Rakesh. 18B Anwar is being sent a parcel by Rakesh.

Exercise 9 1C 2B 3B 4C 5A 6C 7B 8A 9B 10A 11C 12A 13B 14B 15B 16A 17B

Exercise 10: 1. Factories are being set up . . . 2. Students are being encouraged . . . 3. A huge amount is being demanded . . . 4. The protestors are being restrained . . . 5. All steps are being taken . . . 6. Massages are being given . . . 7. A coaching programme is being arranged . . . 8. An agreement is being signed . . . 9. Medicines are being imported . . . 10. All the worn out carpets are being replaced . . . 11. A unit for rehabilitating drug addicts is being constructed . . . 12. Shields are being provided. . . 13. A proposal for building check dams is being considered . . . 14. A meeting of the newly elected members is being called . . . 15. The inscriptions on the stone are being deciphered . . . 16. Better facilities are being demanded . . . 17. Leaflets are being distributed . . . 18. Miscreants are being arrested . . . 19. The traffic is being diverted . . . 20. The reasons for the . . . of students are being studied . . . 21. How much money they to spend . . . is being determined . . . 22. All the meetings . . . for Monday are being rearranged by me.

Exercise 11 : 1 posted 2 questioned 3 delivered 4 built 5 being 6 booking 7 examined 8 cleaned

Worksheet Two

Exercise1: 1 They don't 2 He doesn't 3 She doesn't 4 I don't 5 You don't 6 It doesn't

Exercise2: 1 Leela and Nithya don't 2 Her friend doesn't 3 Their friends don't 4 Children don't 5 The elephant doesn't 6 His youngest son doesn't 7 The sparrow doesn't 8 These bottles don't

Exercise3: 1 They aren't 2 He isn't 3 She isn't 4 I am not 5 You aren't 6 It isn't

Exercise4: 1 My sisters aren't 2 Her sister isn't 3 Their neighbour isn't 4 Their friends aren't 5 Our children aren't 6 The lion isn't 7 These aren't

Exercise5: 1 The box isn't 2 The knives aren't 3 The player isn't 4 Teachers aren't 5 The lions aren't 6 The sea isn't 7 I am not

Exercise 6: 1D 2A 3B 4E 5C

Exercise 7: 1 Football is not played by him. 2 Mistakes are not made by them. 3 Fast food is not eaten . . . 4 Medicines are not taken . . . 5 Tamil is not spoken . . 6 Milk is not drunk . . . 7 Music is not liked . . . 8 Cartoons are not watched . . . 9 His room is not cleaned . . . 10 Wheat is not grown . . . 11 Butter is not sold . . . 12 Music is not learnt . . . 13 We are not scolded . . . 14. Money is not spent 15 Cats are not chased . . . 16 Meat is not eaten . . . 17 Loans are not repaid . . . 18 English is not studied . . . 19 Hockey is not played . . . 20 Costly books are not bought. . .

Exercise 8: 1 Vegetables are not sold . . . 2 Biryani is not cooked . . . 3 Newspapers are not read . . . 4 He is not helped . . . 5 The truth is not known . . . 6 The tiger is not called . . . 7 The students are not scolded . . . 8 He is not examined . . . 9 English is not taught . . . 10 Candles are not lighted . . . 11 The poor are not helped . . . 12 Stories are not written . . . 13 Movies are not watched. . . 14 Our country is not hated . . . 15 Books in a library are not stacked . . . 16 Medicines are not prescribed . . . 17 Furniture is not made . . . 18 Cars are not driven . . . 19 Bicycles are not ridden . . . 20 Goods once sold are not accepted . . .

Exercise 9: 1 Difficult questions are not asked . . . 2 New projects are not started . . . 3 The floor is not mopped . . . 4 The circulars are not read . . . 5 Money is not lent . . . 6 She is not scared . . . 7 Cakes are not eaten . . . 8 Picture are not painted . . . 9 Mistakes are not made . . . 10 Malayalam is not spoken . . . 11 Bridges are not built 12 mathematics is not learnt . . . 13

Coal is not burnt . . . 14 Time is not wasted . . . 15 Money is not spent . . . 16 Butter is not sold . . . 17 The doors are not shut . . . 18 Jeans are not worn . . .

Exercise 10: 1 Lies are not told by him. 2 Cricket is not played by us in the evening. 3 letters are not written to parents by me. 4. Magazines are not bought by me. 5. My room is not occupied by visitors. 6. Children are not punished by them. 7. My clothes are not washed by my mother. 8. Soiled notes are not accepted by them. 9. Pineapples are not eaten by me. 10. Stray dogs are not hurt by us. 11. Fertilizers are not applied by the farmers. 12. His cycle is not kept clean by him. 13. Liquor is not consumed by them. 14. English and Hindi are not spoken by him. 15. His land is not farmed by him. 16. Clothes are not stitched by him. 17. My mom's birthday is not forgotten by me. 18. Our shirts are not ironed by us.

Exercise 11 1B 2C 3D 4A 5A 6C 7D 8B 9B 10A

Exercise 12: 1 burn – burnt- burnt 2 speak - spoke-spoken 3 have – had - had 4 forget- forgot -forgotten 5 forgive – forgave – forgiven 6 put – put –put 7 grow-grew-grown 8 draw- drew – drawn 9 give – gave – given 10 steal – stole – stolen 11 teach –taught –taught 12 sing – sang – sang 13 shoot – shot – shot 14 feed – fed – fed 15 oversee – oversaw – overseen 16 read – read – read 17 rise – rose –risen 18 wear – worn –worn

Exercise 13: 1 shut – shut- shut 2 hear- heard – heard 3 lie – lay – lain 4 sleep – slept – slept 5 tear – tore – torn 6 seek – sought – sought 7 upset – upset – upset 8 burst – burst –burst 9 wake – woke woken 10 hang – hung –hung 11 misunderstand – misunderstood – misunderstood 12 throw –threw –thrown 13 sink – sank – sunk 14 outdo – outdid – outdone 15 find – found –found 16 drive –drove –driven

Exercise 14: 1 arise – arose – arisen 2 cast – cast – cast 3 outgrow – outgrew – outgrown 4 withstand withstood – withstood 5 cling – clung – clung 6 beat – beaten – beaten 7 dig – dug –dug 8 overspend – overspent – overspent 9 swear – swore – sworn 10 fall – fell – fallen 11 become – became – become 12 mistake – mistook – mistaken 13 thrust – thrust – thrust 14 build – built – built 15 undergo – underwent – undergone 16 spin – spun – spun 17 lose – lost – lost 18 grind- ground – ground 19 feed – fed – fed 20 begin – began – begun 21 partake – partook – partaken 22 uphold – upheld – upheld 23 wring- wrung – wrung 24 ring- rang – rung

Exercise 15: 1 bend – bent – bent 2 shed – shed – shed 3 deal – dealt – dealt 4 fly – flew – flown 5 fling- flung – flung 6 seek – sought- sought 7 shine – shone – shone 8 hurt – hurt – hurt 9 choose – chose – chosen 10 sell – sold – sold 11 sweep – swept – swept 12 bleed – bled – bled 13 stick – stuck – stuck 14 remake – remade – remade 15 keep – kept – kept 16 creep – crept – crept 17 hold – held – held 18 freeze – froze – frozen 19 bind – bound – bound 20 leave – left – left 21 repay – repaid – repaid 22 shake – shook – shaken 23 undertake – undertook – undertaken 24 fight – fought – fought

Exercise 16: 1 allowed 2 bought 3 shown 4 spoken 5 denied 6 put 7 buried 8 misunderstood 9 encouraged

Exercise 17: 1 shown 2 worn 3 rebuilt 4 sown 5 run 6 misspelt 7 broadcast 8 beaten 9 written

Exercise 18: 1 shown 2 given 3 sworn 4 driven 5 swept 6 blown 7 begun 8 repaired 9 slit

Exercise 19: 1 outshone 2 woven 3 overtaken 4 rewritten 5 sung 6 upset 7 overshoot

Exercise 20: 1 repaid 2 mislaid 3 affected 4 polished 5 sent 6 broken 7 spoilt 8 bought 9 prescribed

Exercise 21: 1 shown 2 thrown 3 bitten 4 forgotten 5 stolen 6 known 7 transferred 8 given
9 driven 10 appreciated 11 praised

Worksheet Three

Exercise 1: 1. The children's bedroom has bunks. 2. b, c, f 3. He advises his wife not to switch on the light as even a tiny spark can cause a fire. 4. Because it can wake up easily and be alert to what is happening around it. 5. (a) The moonlight filtered in (b) He moved in the darkness (c) She was about to switch on the light. 6. He could smell the gas even though he was not in the kitchen. 7. (a) shot like an arrow (b) hastily (c) ran after him. 8. C II and IV (This is the best option) 9. The correct sentences: 2 – at least four rooms kitchen, three bedrooms – 4 switch off the gas as a precaution. 6 Ravi has a separate bedroom 7. The dog averted an accident. 10. Answers will vary. 11. 1. **False** The Blue Moon cannot be on 31st October because the period between 3/10 and 31/10 is less than 29.5 days.

2. **True.** October has 31 days. There would be a full moon every 29.5 days.

3. **False.** The period between two full moons is 29.5 days. The month of February would not have a full moon if January 31st was a full moon. Even in a leap year there would be no full moon if the full moon was on January 31st because 29.5 days are needed to have the next full moon. 4. **False** There can be full moon in February. For example, if the full moon was on 15th January then after a period of 29.5 days there would be a full moon. In this case February would have a full moon. The statement is false. 12: A. German shepherd B. False C. True D. option D

Exercise 2 1D 2A 3E 4B 5C

Exercise 3 aware – to know commotion – noisy situation faint – weak
concerned – worried incessant - continuing respond – react occupy – fill
restrained – controlled hastily – quickly undoubtedly – certainly realised – understood
filtered – moved slowly avert – avoid

Exercise 4: 1 averted 2 aware 3 faint 4 responded 5 incessant 6 commotion 7 Sparks
8 hastily 9 restrain

Exercise 5 1C 2A 3D 4B

Exercise 6 1E 2C 3A 4F 5B 6D

Exercise 7 1 underdog 2 sleeping 3 sick 4 going 5 storm 6 long

Worksheet Four

Exercise 1: 1 ... a **wide** range ... 2 ... a new **textile** showroom ... 3 ... eyes **open**
because ... 4 ... chose the **present** with ... 5 ... in your **answer** sheet 6 ... two hundred
doctors ..

Exercise 2: 1 ... comes **equipped** with ... 2 ... your **fairy** tales ... 3 ... made **elaborate** arrangements ... 4 ... money on **unnecessary** things ... 5 ... of **great** value ... 6 ... the **warm** coat ...

Exercise 3: 1 ... teacher **walked** around ... 2 ... a **great** future. 3 ... be better spent on ... 4 ... openly **talked** about ...

Exercise 4: 1 ... judge **instructed** both lawyers ... 2 ... Baroda **meet** in ... 3 ... will **begin** on ... 4 ... home **because** there ... 5 ... performing **countries** in ... 6 ... Minister **promised** to take ...

Exercise 5: 1 ... at a **cost** of ... 2 ... are **continuing** with ... 3. The **workers** observed ... 4 ... (paying) **fees** for ... 5 ... animals in **circus**. 6 ... flow of **tourists** to ...

Exercise 6: 1 We need to bring in a lot more new business. 2 The disease is communicated through drinking contaminated water. 3 The wind blew in from the desert and covered everything with sand. 4 The authorities refused permission for constructing a housing colony. 5 Some people tried to stop the fight but I didn't want to get involved.

Exercise 7: 1 ... the **government** is ... 2 ... to **implement** several . 3 ... to **submit** your ... 4 ... various **projects** in ... 5 ... will **begin** from ... 6 ... what **time** the ...

Exercise 8: 1 ... of **carrying** heavier 2 ... extensive **damage** to ... 3 ... crore **people** in ... 4 ... found **dead** by ... 5 ... of **information** provided ... 6 ... of **problems** in ...

Exercise 8A: actual – imaginary clear – cloudy confirm – deny rapid – slow borrow – lend forbid – allow hopeful – desperate broad – narrow plentiful – scarce gentle – ferocious expand – compress boundless – limited

Exercise 9: 1 he was **attacked**. 2 ... would **save** thousands ... 3 ... near **Bangalore**, is ... 4 ... surviving **martial** arts ... 5 ... were **shut** down ... 6 ... private **hospital** after ... 7 ... justifiably **proud** of its ...

Exercise 10: 1 ... for **high** school ... 2 ... are **receiving** support ... 3 ... a **bitter** quarrel ... 4 ... the root **cause** of ... 5 ... Panchayat **distributed** smart ... 6 ... falling **prices** of ... 7 ... are **waiting** to ... 8 ... stood **between** his ...

Exercise 11: 1 prescribes 2 cobbler 3 captain 4 burrows 5 conductor

Worksheet Five

Questions: 1 A. SQTPR 2 D. RPTSQ 3 C. RPSQ 4 C. TPRQS 5 D. QSPR
6 B. STPQR 7 C. RSQP 8 A. QTPSR

Question 9: 1 A bird has made a hole in the sack 2. The old theatre was pulled down, wasn't it? 3 Not many voted for our candidate in the election. 4 He lay on his back staring up at the ceiling. 5 The doctor prescribed an ointment to relieve the pain.

Question 10 B. QPSR **Question 11** A. SRQP

Question 12: 1. The kidnapped children were rescued and they returned home. 2 The room had a seating capacity of over 300. 3 The plants were unable to withstand the harsh winter. 4 The

roof of the car was damaged in the accident. 5 Everyone has a right to be treated with respect.

Questions 13-18: 13 B. PSQR 14 C. RPQS 15. 2. DBEAC 16 3. BCEAD 17. 1. EBADC
18 2. DAEBBC

Worksheet Six

1 B 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 A (The passage does not state that he had solved many murder cases. The passage indicates his children were good at studies.) 6 False 7 A 8 A 9 B 10 B 11 A I and V 12 C 13 TSQPR 14 1 and 2 (Option 2 is correct because Prasanthi is the eldest. Option 3 is possible but the passage does not specify any such instances. 5 Option 5 is not correct because fitness is also necessary for joining the Police

Department.)

15 Court (This is a general awareness question) 16 A 17 B

Worksheet Seven

Exercise 1: 1 excellent 2 incident 3 service 4 heartwarming 5 attempt 6 successful

Exercise 2: 1 affection 2 other 3 unusual 4 reported 5 passion 6 dreamt 7 suddenly
8 academic 9 conducted

Exercise 3: 1 respect 2 senior 3 captured 4 salute 5 stepped 6 model 7 capacities
8 attention

Exercise 4: 1 ambition 2 footsteps 3 inspired 4 leading 5 position 6 Pride 7 sight 8 captured

Exercise 5: 1D 2I 3E 4C 5A 6F 7B 8H 9G

Exercise 6: 1D 2F 3E 4A 5C 6B

Exercise 7: 1 rare 2 occupying 3 superior 4 received 5 record 6 ambitious
7 public 8 followed 9 unusual

Exercise 8: 1 successful 2 none 3 unusual 4 capture 5 saluted 6 position 7 inspired 8 received

Exercise 9: 1 heartwarming 2 excellent 3 reported 4 suddenly 5 followed

Exercise 10: 1 sight 2 leading 3 ambition 4 rare 5 occupies 6 incident 7 dreamt 8 record

Exercise 11: 1 ambitious 2 footsteps 3 pride 4 affection 5 academic 6 superior
7 public 8 service

Exercise 12: 1 conducted 2 stepped 3 respect 4 senior 5 capacity 6 attempt 7 model 8 public

Exercise 13: 1F 2H 3G 4C 5A 6E 7B 8D

Exercise 14: 1E 2C 3G 4B 5A 6H 7D 8F

Exercise 15: 1 considered 2 enrich 3 currently 4 eyeing 5 growing 6 urban 7 sustained 8
demands 9 associated 10 Besides

Exercise 16: 1 all 2 retail 3 consumers 4 accept 5 demands 6 sustained 7 currently 8 wholesale

Exercise 17: 1 increase 2 facilities 3 variety 4 exploit 5 average 6 suitable 7 grassroots
8 consider 9 urban 10 growing 11 awarded

Exercise 18: 1D 2H 3F 4E 5B 6I 7C 8A 9G

Exercise 19: 1 currently 2 facilities 3 suitable 4 enriched 5 increase 6 average 7 exploit
8 sustained 9 associate 10 growing 11 besides

Exercise 20: 1 death 2 dreamt 3 joined 4 women 5 cancer 6 opened 7 research
8 prominent 9 awarded

Worksheet Eight:

Exercise 1: 1 in 2 on 3 on 4 at 5 on 6 in 7 in 8 at 9 on 10 at 11 in 12 on 13 in Mumbai (at
Mumbai airport) 14 at 15 in 16 at 17 at 18 at 19 on 20 on 21 in 22 in 23 at (at a specific point)
24 in 25 at 26 at 27 in 28 in

Exercise 2: 1 at 1A on 2 on 3 on 4 in 5 on 6 at 7 at 8 on 9 in 9A on 10 in 11 in 12 in/at
(Both are correct.) 13 at 14 on 15 in/at (Both are correct.) 16 in/at (Both are correct.) 17 on/at
(both are correct.) 18 on 18A on 19 on 20 in 20A in 21 in/on (both are correct.) 22 on 23 at
24 in 25 in/at (both are correct) 26 on 27 in/on (Both are correct. We sit on a dining chair or on
an office chair. We sit in an armchair.) 28 on 29 on 30 in

Exercise 3: 1BO 2FM 3IN 4AP 5DQ 6HL 7CJ 8EK 9GR

Exercise 4: 1DI 2FJ 3AN 4GH 5EM 6CK 7BL

Exercise 5: 1CH 2EK 3GJ 4BM 5AL 6DN 7FI

Exercise 6: 1 in 2 at/on 3 at 4 in 5 on or in 6 at 7 on 8 on 9 at 10 on 11 in 12 in 13 in
14 at 15 at 16 in 17 in 18 at 19 on 20 on 21 in 22 in 23 at (in is wrong) 24 on 25 On 26 in
27 in 28 in 28A at 29 at 30 in 31 in or at 32 on 33 at 34 on 35 at /in – both are correct
36 on 37 in

Exercise 7 1CH 2EG 3AK 4FJ 5DL 6BI

Worksheet Nine:

Exercise 1: 1: 1 Had I followed his advice, I wouldn't have failed the exam. 2 If I had followed his
advice, 3. If only I had followed his advice, **2:** 1. Had he used the best quality cement for
the house, it wouldn't have collapsed. 2 Had he used the best . . . the house, it If only he had
used . . . , it . . . collapsed. **3:** 1 Had they gone with a guide, they wouldn't have lost their way. 2.
If they had gone with . . . 3 If only they had gone . . . **4:** 1. Had she eaten breakfast, she wouldn't
have become tired. 2. If she had eaten breakfast, she . . . 3. If she had eaten breakfast, she
5: 1. Had she not eaten the rotten fruit, she wouldn't have missed the party. 2. If she had not
eaten . . . 3. If only she had not eaten . . . **6:** 1. Had she run quickly, she could have finished first. If
she had run quickly, . . . 3. If only she had run **7:** 1 Had he taken help from others, he would
have solved the problem. 2. If he had taken help . . . 3. If only he had taken help . . .

8: I **should** have I **wouldn't** have 1 Had I studied hard for the exams, I wouldn't have done them
badly. 2 If I had studied for the exams, I 3. If only I had studied **9:** They should **have**
booked 1 Had they booked their seats, they wouldn't have to stand in the train. 2. If they had
booked their 3. If only they had booked **10:** The boy **should** have . . He **wouldn't** have .

. . 1 Had the boy thought before answering the question, he wouldn't chosen the wrong option. 2. If he had thought . . . 3. If only he had thought . . . **11:** She **should have** told . . . 1. Had she told him about the match, he wouldn't have missed an opportunity to watch it. 2. If she had told him . . . 3. If only she had told . . . **12:** They **wouldn't have** missed . . 1 Had they woken up early, they wouldn't have missed the bus. 2. If they had woken up early, . . . 3. If only they had woken up . . . **13:** She **should** have . . It wouldn't have **flown** away. 1. Had she closed the gate, it wouldn't have flown away. 2. If she had closed . . . 3. If only she had closed . . . **14:** They **should** have practised hard. 1. Had they practised hard, they would have qualified for the Olympics. If they had practised . . . 3. If only they had practised . . . **15:** They shouldn't **have spoken** . . . The teacher **wouldn't** have . . . 1. Had they not spoken in the class, the teacher wouldn't have got angry. 2. If they had not spoken . . . 3. If only they hadn't spoken . . . **16:** . . **shouldn't** have made . . he **wouldn't** have 1. Had the cashier not made the mistake, he wouldn't have given them more money. 2. If the cashier hadn't made . . . 3. If only the cashier made . . . **Questions 17 to 20:** Follow the pattern.

Exercise 2: 1: 1 Had he studied, he would have cleared the exams. If he had studied, he would have . . . 3. If only he had studied, he would have . . . **2:** 1 Had they started early, they wouldn't have missed the plane. 2. If they had started early . . . 3 If only they had started . . . **3:** 1 Had she played well, she would have won the match. If she had played . . . 3. If only she had played . . . **4:** 1. Had he driven carefully, he would not have met with the accident. 2. If he had driven . . . 3. If only he had driven . . . **5 to 11** Answers will vary.

Worksheet Ten:

Exercise 1: Positive qualities – amusing, confident, courageous, enjoyable, hilarious, interesting, warm, and wonderful. Negative qualities – boastful disappointing fishy foolish irresponsible jealous rude and terrible.

Exercise 2: 1 confident 2 jealous 3 warm 4 disappointing 5 rude 6 courageous 7 interesting 8 foolish

Exercise 3: 1 amusing 2 boastful 3 terrible 4 hilarious 5 wonderful 6 enjoyable 7 fishy 8 irresponsible

Exercise 4: Positive qualities- brilliant creative considerate enthusiastic generous pleasant reliable tactful Negative qualities – arrogant dreadful horrible hostile inflexible moody pessimistic stubborn

Exercise 5: 1 horrible 2 hostile 3 brilliant 4 tactful 5 moody 6 pleasant 7 generous 8 inflexible

Exercise 6: 1 creative 2 enthusiastic 3 considerate 4 reliable 5 stubborn 6 arrogant 7 pessimist 8 totally

Exercise 7: 1 cowardly 2 adventurous 3 inactive 4 fertile 5 stormy 6 incorrect 7 accurate 8 curable

Exercise 8: 1 lavish 2 risky 3 astonished 4 determined 5 excellent 6 acceptable 7 fragile

Exercise 9: 1 shrewd 2 achievable 3 developing 4 sixth 5 highly 6 highest 7 insulated 8

elegant

Exercise 10: 1 impressive 2 leading 3 fortified 4 adding 5 curious 6 dependable 7 excellent

Exercise 11: 1 sketchy 2 nourishing 3 lowest 4 convenient 5 protective 6 speechless 7

deficient

Exercise 12: 1 stylish 2 deficient 3 seedy 4 scary 5 shabby 6 sticky sleek

Worksheet Eleven:

Exercise 1: 1 every Friday 2 boss hourly 3 twice a week 4 published weekly 5 walk daily

Exercise 2: 1 movie yesterday. 2 nine tonight. 3 twice a week. 4 church every day. 5 weekly once. 6 published monthly. 7 them tonight. 8 out today? 9 plants daily? 10 the floor every other day.

Exercise 3: 1 is usually 2 was frequently 3 is never 4 is always 5 is occasionally 6 is always 7 was seldom 8 is sometimes 9 is constantly 10 is rarely 11 am occasionally 12 were always

Exercise 4: 1 It's always 2 is occasionally 3 is seldom 4 are constantly 5 am never

Exercise 5: 1 doesn't usually 2 don't frequently 3 Does she always 4 How often 5 doesn't occasionally 6 How frequently 7 don't usually 8 How often 9 doesn't regularly

Exercise 6: 1 yesterday. 2 next week? 3 never 4 tonight 5 always 6 occasionally

Exercise 7: 1 is occasionally 2 chess every day. 3 is almost always 4 teeth daily? 5 is always 6 frequently go 7 usually have 8 is seldom 9 have never seen 10 How often do 11 hardly studies 12 sometimes gets 13 brushes yesterday. 14 at home today. 15 frequently play. 16 school today

Exercises 8: 1 occasionally have 2 are almost always 3 rarely watch 4 almost never argue 5 you ever been 6 wedding tonight. 7 he ever get 8 twice a week. 9 are almost always

Exercises 9: 1 I make sure to meet up with my friends once monthly. 2 We usually go shopping on Sundays. 3 He seldom eats meat. 4 We watch movies every night. 5 I occasionally chat with my friends. 6 His grandparents rarely go out these days. 7 They regularly attend dance classes.

Exercises 10: 1 harvest 2 shortage 3 shot 4 severe 5 shortage 6 instantly 7 hardly 8 hardly 9 instantly

Exercises 11: 1 severe 2 instantly 3 hardly 4 turned away 5 shortage 6 hourly 7 shortage 8 severe 9 instantly 10 turn away

Exercises 12: 1 instantly 2 tough 3 turn away 4 quickly 5 shortage 6 hardly 7 severe 8 shortage 9 turn away 10 hardly

Exercise 13: 1C or D. Once or twice a year = seldom/rarely 2G busy = always

3B once a week = frequently 4H once a month = occasionally 5A doesn't = never

6CorD once in six months = seldom/rarely 7I daily = regularly 8E usually wakes up 9F

Exercise 14: 1B twice a month = occasionally 2D one a week = weekly

3F,G once in five years = rarely, seldom 4E finally = eventually 6A not seen = never seen

7H We usually play 8C How often

Exercise 15: 1 regularly 2 every now and then(meaning occasionally) 3 rarely 4 frequently

Exercise 16: 1 hardly ever/seldom 2 hardly ever/seldom 3 usually 4 occasionally 5

frequently **Exercise 17:** 1C 2B 3B 4A 5C 6C 7 B

Exercise 18: 1 never 2 occasionally 3 regularly/usually /frequently/often 4 occasionally 5 hardly 6 frequently/ often 7 regularly/ frequently

Worksheet Twelve:

Exercise 1

<p>A. 1 He finished his speech in the allotted time. 2 He finished eating. 3 He finished the task first. 4 He finished the job entrusted to him. 5 He finished the performance on a high note.</p>
<p>B 1 She went on speaking. 2 She went about her work as if nothing had happened. 3 She went shopping. 4 She went alone. 5 She went along with her friends.</p>
<p>C 1. They spent their entire money on unnecessary things when they had gone shopping. 2. They spent a lot of time polishing the statue. 3. They spent nothing from their pockets. 4. They spent their energy fighting among themselves. 5. They spent their time wisely.</p>
<p>D 1 We had a bitter quarrel yesterday. 2 We had dinner outside. 3 We had a leisurely walk in the park. 4 We had nothing to offer our guests. 5 We had received excellent cooperation from everyone.</p>
<p>E 1 She has long hair, hasn't she? 2 She has a long walk in the mornings. 3 She has dinner before seven. 4 She has never been on a plane. 5 She has everything one can think of but she is never happy.</p>
<p>F. 1 I am never satisfied with my work. 2 I am curious to know how machines work. 3 I am annoyed with my sister. 4 I am good at both music and dance. 5. I am about to finish the painting.</p>
<p>G 1 They alone knew the truth. 2 They knew nothing about the incident. 3 They knew Rajesh was innocent but they never tried to help him. 4 They knew the answer to every question. 5 They knew everything about his secret deals.</p>
<p>H 1 They gave me a nice present. 2 They gave away their wealth to the poor. 3 They gave no hint of what was going to happen. 4 They gave a different version of the incident to the police. 5. They gave us tickets to the show.</p>
<p>I 1 He doesn't play cricket. 2 He doesn't bother others. 3 He doesn't want to be a nuisance to others. 4 He doesn't shy away from telling the truth. 5 He doesn't buy costly things.</p>
<p>J 1 They don't employ women in their shop. 2 They don't often get angry. 3 They don't observe traffic rules. 4 They don't share their secrets with anyone. 5 They don't go about telling their problems to everyone</p>
<p>K 1 She didn't give up fighting even when she was wounded. 2 She didn't plan for the day but everything went off in style. 3 She didn't know how to stop the car. 4 She didn't lose her temper. 5 She didn't tell the truth.</p>
<p>L 1 They can't be aware of your problems. 2 They can't abuse you like that. 3 They can't solve these problems. 4 They can't win the finals. 5 They can't openly complain about their manager.</p>
<p>M 1 He is a gentleman. 2 He is in agreement with your ideas. 3 He is both smart and generous. 4 He is busy at the moment. 5 He is always cheerful.</p>

Exercise 2 to 4: Answers vary.