

Chapter 2. Pronouns

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns.

That Napoleon was a great general is acknowledged universally. But there are some qualities of ¹ _____ that suggest that ² _____ was a great human being also.



After Napoleon had become the emperor of France, ³ _____ once went to his old school. There was a shop in front of the school run by an old woman. Napoleon was very fond of ⁴ _____. Since ⁵ _____ was still there, Napoleon went to ⁶ _____ and respectfully asked her, "Ma'am, do ⁷ _____ remember a boy named Napoleon?"

"Yes," ⁸ _____ replied. "⁹ _____ remember ¹⁰ _____ very well. ¹¹ _____ was a helpful boy. Besides, ¹² _____ was very fond of ¹³ _____."

Napoleon said, "¹⁴ _____ used to buy eatables from your shop. Does ¹⁵ _____ owe ¹⁶ _____ any money?". "No, ¹⁷ _____ owes ¹⁸ _____ nothing as far as ¹⁹ _____ remember," said the old woman.

Napoleon said, "²⁰ _____ am the same Napoleon. ²¹ _____ don't remember, but if this memory of ²² _____ serves ²³ _____ right, ²⁴ _____ bought something from your shop and promised to pay later. Unfortunately, ²⁵ _____ could not come after that."

Then ²⁶ _____ took out a small purse from his pocket and gave ²⁷ _____ to ²⁸ _____. The purse was full of coins.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with **myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself or themselves.**

1. I could not borrow Renu's car last night because she was using it _____ .
2. I don't live by _____ . I share a flat with a friend of mine.
3. Who told you they are shifting from here?
They told me _____ .
4. Just start the machine. It will do the work and halt by _____ .
5. Would you all like to help _____ to some more biscuits and coffee?
6. She was angry with me for not availing _____ of this opportunity.
7. Swati and I can take care of _____ . You needn't worry.
8. I am not going to iron the uniform for you. You have to iron it _____ .
9. Manan and I did go to watch the movie, but we did not really enjoy _____ .
10. Did someone help him to complete the project?
No, he did it _____ .

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns (including the possessive and reflexive/emphasising forms).

I. You ¹ _____ said these shoes had caught your fancy. The decision to buy ² _____ was entirely ³ _____ and we had just endorsed your choice. How can ⁴ _____ now blame ⁵ _____ for forcing ⁶ _____ to buy ⁷ _____ ?

II. As Keshav looked at the poor marks ¹ _____ had scored in the unit test, he felt sorry for ² _____ .

"³ _____ know ⁴ _____ am ⁵ _____ to blame for my poor marks," Keshav thought to ⁶ _____ . "⁷ _____ wasted a lot of time with those useless friends of ⁸ _____ . But ⁹ _____ will be very careful from now onwards."

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences using the words given in the box.

everywhere

everything

everybody

somewhere

something

somebody

nowhere

nothing

nobody

anybody

1. There is _____ in the bag. It is empty.
2. Can _____ rescue me from this helpless situation?
3. He had to vacate his flat and now has _____ to go.
4. There is _____ important I want to discuss with you. When can I come to you?
5. Parking is an acute problem _____ in the city.
6. His house caught fire and he lost _____, both his house and his possessions.
7. _____ is knocking at the door. Why don't you go and see who it is?
8. Almost _____ willingly agreed to contribute to the flood relief fund.
9. Let us go out _____ for dinner this evening.
10. _____ in the entire gathering raised any objection.

Chapter 3. Verbs: Transitive and Intransitive

Exercise. Underline the verbs and write whether they are transitive or intransitive.

1. The manager carefully examined the file. He read every word in it. But he found no inaccuracy. A broad smile appeared on his face.
2. I reached home, went to my room and lay in bed. I was shivering, so I switched on the convector.
3. Yesterday, Anoushka bought a copy of *Chicken Soup for the Soul*. The book contains 101 inspiring stories. Anoushka has already read most of the stories and liked them. According to her, the stories open the heart and rekindle the spirit. She will recommend the book to her friends also.
4. Dhruv wrote a letter to his grandfather but he did not know his grandfather's address. I took out my diary and told him the name of the village where Grandpa lived. Dhruv wrote slowly so that he could make each letter and number neat and round. When he had finished, he put the pen down, got up and walked to the letterbox.
5. Julia Child and her friends worked for five years and produced an 805-page-long cookery book for the American kitchens. Her publisher rejected the manuscript. Julia and her friends worked for another year and totally revised the book. Again the publisher rejected it. They went back to work and found a new publisher, who published the book. They sold more than one million copies. Sometimes success does not come easily.

Chapter 5. Simple Present Tense

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. _____ (you believe) in superstitions? People _____ (say) that if a cat _____ (cross) your way when you are going out, it _____ (forbode) bad luck. I _____ it. (not believe)
2. Children _____ (learn) more about life in the playground than in the classroom. Outdoor games _____ (teach) children important life skills. Unfortunately, most of our children _____ (not have) any park or playground near their house where they can play.
3. Why _____ (you need) a green pen? Why _____ (you not underline) with a red pen?
4. As the sun _____ (sink) over the mountains, the western horizon slowly _____ (turn) flaming red. Rainbow hues _____ (tinge) the clouds. Paddy fields in the valley below _____ (become) fields of gold. Whenever I _____ (see) this sight, I _____ (feel) fascinated.
5. Indians, as a rule, _____ (not have) any respect for the laws. They _____ (flout) them routinely. Some people _____ (believe) that just because they _____ (have) money or muscle power, everything _____ (belong) to them and everybody _____ (exist) to serve them. This has to change.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the **simple present tense** of the verbs given in the brackets.

We ¹ _____ (find) spiders almost everywhere.

Spiders ² _____ (have) eight legs. If a spider

³ _____ (lose) a leg, it ⁴ _____ (grow) a new leg.

Spiders ⁵ _____ (help) us by eating harmful insects. People ⁶ _____

(think) that spiders ⁷ _____

(be) dangerous, but most of the spiders

⁸ _____ (not hurt) us.

One species of spiders ⁹ _____ (be) small, shiny and black.

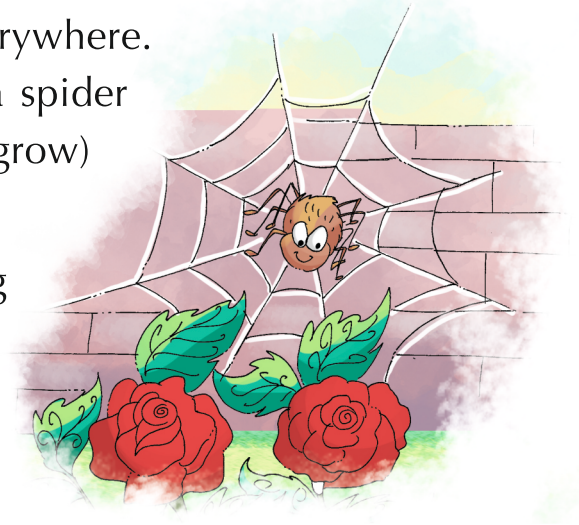
It ¹⁰ _____ (live) in stones or in dark places. Its bite

¹¹ _____ (be) very dangerous. The brown spider is small but

dangerous. The wolf spider ¹² _____ (hide) under grass and

leaves. The bird spider is the biggest spider. It is not dangerous at all.

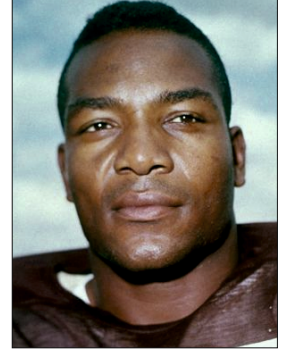
Some people ¹³ _____ (keep) it as a pet.



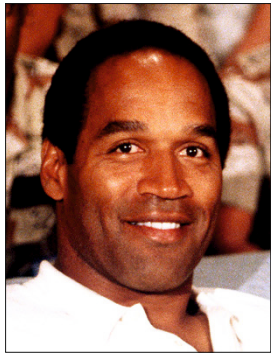
Chapter 6. Simple Past Tense

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

Orenthal James (O.J. Simpson) ¹ _____ (be) a ten-year-old poor boy brought up in slums. He never ² _____ (get) enough to eat. Malnutrition ³ _____ (take) its toll and a disease called rickets ⁴ _____ (force) him to wear steel splints to support his skinny legs that had also developed a bend.



Jim Brown



O.J. Simpson

But Orenthal ⁵ _____ (be) an ambitious boy who ⁶ _____ (want) to become a football player. His role model was Jim Brown, one of the greatest football players ever to play the game. Jim Brown had set several new records as a football player. His photograph ⁷ _____ (adorn) a wall in Orenthal's modest house.

One day, Jim Brown ⁸ _____ (come) to Orenthal's town to play a football match. Orenthal ⁹ _____ (want) to get his autograph, but he ¹⁰ _____ (have) no money to buy a ticket for the match. He ¹¹ _____ (wait) patiently near the locker room till the game ¹² _____ (end). When Jim ¹³ _____ (appear) on the scene, Orenthal ¹⁴ _____ (approach) him and ¹⁵ _____ (seek) his autograph. As Jim ¹⁶ _____ (sign), Orenthal ¹⁷ _____ (say) to him determinedly, "Mr Brown, I know all about the records you have set. I am going to break each one of them."

And sure enough, that weak, skinny boy with steel splints on his legs ¹⁸ _____ (go) on to break all but three of Jim Brown's records.

Exercise 2. Using the question words given in the brackets, frame **questions** to which the following may be suitable answers.

1. The cat hid behind a curtain. (where)

2. We shifted to this house in September last. (when)

3. I got this information from the net. (how)

4. I went to Mussoorie because the highly polluted Delhi air had triggered my asthma. (why)

5. I approached the medical superintendent. (whom)

6. This pen cost me eighty rupees. (how much)

7. We spent our weekend on our uncle's farm. (where)

8. She decided to become an author because she was disturbed by various social evils. (why)

9. The policeman talked to her politely and respectfully. (how)

10. It is about two kilometres from my house. (how far)

Chapter 7. Simple Future Tense; the 'Going to' Form

Exercise. Fill in the blanks with **will** or the **going to** form.

1. Look at those thick dark clouds. It _____ rain.
2. The songs of this movie have already topped the popularity charts. I am sure it _____ be a hit.
3. I do not know how to make payments using Paytm. It's quite easy. I _____ show you.
4. So many cracks have appeared in the ceiling. I'm afraid it _____ fall any day.
5. Have you sent that mail to your teacher? I'm sorry I forgot it completely. I _____ do it just now.
6. We've sold the old house. We _____ shift to a spacious new house.
7. If the pollution levels are as high today as yesterday, the Principal _____ close the school for a couple of days.
8. The pollution outside is unbearable. I can't even breathe. The Principal _____ close the school for a couple of days.
9. If the cyclone does not change its course, these villages _____ be in danger.
10. My bus pass has expired and I do not have any money. I _____ walk down to my school.

Chapter 8. 'Continuous' Tenses

Exercise 1. The following passage is taken from a commentary given on the Republic Day parade. Fill in the blanks with the **present continuous tense** of appropriate verbs. Take verbs from the box below:

sit

move

play

stand

clap

sit

wear

shine

carry

shower

I am Gagan Mehta reporting for the Doordarshan. I ¹ _____ near the India Gate. The sun ² _____ brightly and it is quite pleasant. The parade has already started. Six beautifully decked elephants ³ _____ towards the India Gate. They are now in front of the dais where the President and the Chief Guest ⁴ _____. The elephants ⁵ _____ clanging bells and shining beads. They ⁶ _____ musicians wearing brightly coloured turbans. The musician in the front ⁷ _____ *shehnai*. A group of children ⁸ _____ on the two elephants at the back. These children are the pride of our nation, for they have won bravery awards for showing outstanding courage. People ⁹ _____ to cheer them up. A helicopter ¹⁰ _____ petals on them.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the **past continuous tense** of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Soha _____ (arrange) her books in her cupboard while her two cousins _____ (play) carrom.
2. The hens _____ (hop) around in the lawn and _____ (cluck) loudly. They appeared to be disturbed by something.
3. I found a five-hundred rupee note while I _____ (search) for my glasses.
4. As I _____ (shop) in the Pacific Mall, I saw Shruti. She and some of her friends _____ (sit) in a cafe.
5. Sparsh _____ (take) an after-dinner stroll and _____ (hum) a catchy tune. He said it was his habit.
6. Raghav _____ (wait) outside the garage while her uncle _____ (try) to get the car started. They had got late and _____ (feel) quite upset.
7. Why did you refuse to see me? _____ (you do) something important?
8. Where _____ (the children rehearse) the play? Miss Bhaskaran _____ (look) for them all over the place.
9. The Prime Minister _____ (get) into his car when I had a fleeting glimpse of him. All I noticed was that he _____ (wear) an orange jacket.
10. Why _____ (he run) so desperately? _____ (somebody follow) him?

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the **future continuous tense** of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. If we plant the seeds now, the flowers _____
(bloom) by the time Mother is back from hospital.
2. Some people in the audience _____ (ask) you
really tough questions. So be on the guard.
3. Don't take more than ten minutes to get ready. We _____
_____ (leave) in about fifteen minutes.
4. Children, the annual examination _____
(commence) on 3rd March, as announced earlier. Are you well
prepared?
5. Please welcome the guests at the door when they arrive. Don't
wait for me. I _____ (prepare) dinner in
the kitchen.
6. All the members of the team _____
(still sit) in the lounge. You can see them if you leave immediately.
7. _____ (Hemant bring) some friends along
when he comes to spend the weekend with us?
8. Why is he not coming home tonight?
_____ (he work) in the office till late hours?
9. When _____ (the movie actually
start)? Right now we are very busy and do not know when we
_____ (get) free.
10. When _____ (he visit) Kanpur next?
_____ (you meet) him?

Chapter 9. 'Perfect' Tenses

Exercise 1. Expand these headlines into complete sentences using the **present perfect tense**.

1. Govt. sets up centre to detect, prevent cyber attacks

2. Diesel car sales go down by more than 14% in Nov.

3. Rain washes out second day's play in the India-Sri Lanka Test series

4. Bengal moves into semifinals after a dull draw

5. 10-year-old kills a panther

6. ICSE declares Class XII results; girls excel

7. President confers bravery awards on 12 children

8. Thumping majority for BJP in UP assembly elections

Exercise 2. Add a sentence with the help of the given clues. Use the **present perfect tense** of the verbs.

Example. The children will soon be coming out of their classrooms.
(peon—ring the bell)

The peon has just rung the bell.

1. Let us proceed to the dining table. (Mother—lay the table)

2. Mr Patel is looking for a new job. (resign the previous one)

3. Now we will be able to visit New Zealand. (get visa)

4. Mr Grover cannot go to Shimla for the summer vacation. (no leave from the office)

5. Our flight will be taking off very soon. (sun—rise, fog—disappear)

6. You cannot meet Mr Shinde now. (leave the office)

7. Give me another storybook. (finish reading the first one)

8. You can feel relaxed now. (Papa—transfer two thousand rupees into your own account)

9. Manan understands the poem now. (teacher—explain it clearly)

10. She will no longer have any financial problems. (her father—get a decent job)

Chapter 10. Correct Use of Tenses

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the **simple present** or the **present continuous tense** of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Muffin _____ (bark) loudly. I _____ (wonder) why he _____ (do) so. _____ (he be) hungry?
2. I _____ (leave) for Mumbai tomorrow morning. My flight _____ off (take) at 7:30 a.m. I _____ (go) there to attend my cousin's wedding.
3. Why _____ (you shiver)? _____ (you feel) cold? Yes, I _____ (be) cold. I have been roaming around with my head uncovered. I _____ (think) I have caught a cold.
4. She _____ (learn) a new poem for a competition. She _____ (memorise) poems quickly and _____ (recite) them with great feeling. She _____ (win) a prize whenever she _____ (represent) the school.
5. _____ (this bag belong) to you?
No, it does not. It _____ (be) Sneha's. Usually, she _____ (carry) her books in it. Today, she _____ (use) it to carry her clothes.
6. It _____ (be) blazing hot and the animals in the zoo _____ (feel) restless. The zoo staff _____ (try) its best to keep the shelters cool.
7. Some guests _____ (come) for dinner. My mother _____ (think) we _____ (not have) sufficient food at home. She _____ (get) quite worried.
8. _____ (you like) folk music? Yes, I _____ (like) it very much. I _____ (believe) that our folk songs _____ (reflect) our culture. Besides, they _____ (have) very catchy tunes.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the **simple past** or the **past continuous tense** of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The train _____ (run) at full speed. My parents _____ (sleep) soundly. But I _____ (not feel) sleepy at all. So I _____ (switch) on the light and _____ (begin) to read a novel.
2. Ram Kumar and Sarla _____ (be) well-to-do farmers. They _____ (work) hard in their fields and _____ (earn) enough money to meet the needs of their family. Both their children _____ (live) in the city. Geeta _____ (study) in a commerce college. Hemant _____ (work) hard to clear his NDA examination.
3. "What _____ (you do) when I _____ (explain) the poem *Daffodils*?" Miss Sachdev sternly _____ (ask) Garima.
"I _____ (do) nothing, Ma'am. I _____ (try) to understand the poem," _____ (say) Garima.
"_____ (you not talk) to Paresh?" _____ (say) Miss Sachdev.
4. Hemant _____ (stand) outside Kanti's room and _____ (listen). Kanti _____ (play) sitar and _____ (sing) a classical song. Hemant gently _____ (knock) on the door. When Kanti _____ (open) it, he said, "Your voice is very sweet. What _____ (you sing)?"
5. We _____ (sit) around a bonfire and _____ (sip) coffee. Suddenly, a spark _____ (fall) on my shirt. And before I _____ (know) what _____ (happen), my shirt _____ (be) on fire.

6. Mr Verma _____ (concentrate) on his crossword puzzle when a loud noise _____ (alarm) him and he _____ (rush) out. But it was only his little son who _____ (play) with balloons. Mr Verma _____ (get) annoyed. " _____ (you not have) anything better to do so early in the morning?" he _____ (ask) his son.

7. Anand _____ (walk) home from school one day. A boy walking ahead of him _____ (trip) and _____ (drop) all of the books he _____ (carry), along with a bat, a pair of gloves and a flask. Anand _____ (kneel) down and _____ (help) the boy pick up the scattered articles.

" _____ (you hurt) yourself?" he gently asked.

"No, I am fine," said the boy as he _____ (thank) Anand.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the **simple past** or the **past perfect tense** of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. I _____ (ask) some people standing there what _____ (happen) but nobody _____ (know) anything.
2. The shopkeeper _____ (inform) me that he _____ (already write) to the publisher to send my books, but the parcel _____ (not arrive) yet.
3. I _____ (open) my mailbox regularly and promptly _____ (respond) to the mails. I _____ (wonder) how I _____ (overlook) Nandita's mail.
4. I _____ (hope) that I would easily get the job. Initially I _____ (be) upset when they _____ (not select) me. But gradually I _____ (realise) that I _____ (fail) because I _____ (be) overconfident.
5. Waqar _____ (trust) Ahmad but Ahmad _____ (let) him down. Waqar _____ (be) furious and he _____ (decide) that he would never speak with Ahmad again. But as time _____ (pass), his fury _____ (subside) and he _____ (forgive) Ahmad.
6. I _____ (be) happy that I _____ (find) a very decent gift for Ankit. The shopkeeper _____ (agree) to give me a handsome discount also. But when I _____ (want) to make the payment, I _____ (discover) that I _____ (forget) my wallet at home.
7. The situation _____ (turn) out to be much tougher than we _____ (think). But we _____ (not give) up. We _____ (recall) that we _____ (face) such situations earlier also, but we _____ (overcome) all obstacles because we _____ (persevere).

Exercise 4. Correct the following sentences.

1. Smriti is usually cleaning her room herself.

2. The nurse gently lay the baby in the bed.

3. I am waiting for you since a long time.

4. We have shifted to a new, spacious house last week only.

5. Last year, Virat Kohli had set three new batting records.

6. When she went to the market, she came across an old friend on the way.

7. Manjul hoped that his uncle would receive him at the airport.

8. It is long time since we had met last.

9. Kripal hanged the clothes on a washing line to dry.

10. This was going on since a long time.

11. The Chief Minister is hoping that pollution levels will go down in the next couple of days.

12. Mrs Gill checked whether she switched off all the lights.

13. The Prime Minister is believing that India will soon emerge as a powerful nation.

14. When Wasim had planted that seed, he thought he would soon have a large shady tree in his lawn.

15. Today Mr Jain goes to his office by Metro because his car has gone for servicing.

Chapter 11. Modals

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with **may, can or could**.

1. A child standing in front of the Principal's office: _____
I come in, Ma'am?
2. A child talking to his mother in front of a baker's shop: I don't want a cake. _____ I have an ice cream?
3. A man talking to a stranger: _____ you tell me the way to the post office?
4. A boy talking to his father: _____ you pass on today's *Hindu* to me?

Exercise 2. A. Here are some polite requests, and some responses in the box below. Write the letter indicating the correct response against each request.

1. Could you turn down the radio, Pooja? It's too loud.
2. Please don't talk here. It isn't good for the patient.
3. Do you mind posting these letters for me, please?
4. Excuse me, would you mind not playing here?
5. Can you try to come to the class on time, please?

- a. Not at all. I'll do it on my way to school.
- b. I'm very sorry.
- c. I'm sorry. I won't be late again.
- d. Pardon?
- e. I'm sorry. I didn't know it was bothering you.

B. Fill in suitable words to make these polite requests.

1. _____ that window?
2. _____ me a cup of tea?
3. _____ moving a little to the right? You are blocking the view.
4. _____ your bag, please?
5. _____ me pack my bag?

C. Here are some responses either accepting or rejecting requests. Write suitable requests for them.

1. Sure. I'll just do it. _____
2. Not at all. _____
3. Sorry, I didn't realise that. _____
4. I'm sorry, but I'm busy at the moment. _____

5. I'd rather not. It would get suffocating. _____

Exercise 3. You are the librarian of a school. A child comes to the library for the first time. Write four sentences telling him what he should/shouldn't do or what he must/mustn't do.

Example. "To a cousin who is putting on weight, you could say:

You **must** go for jogging every day. You **must not** eat too many sweets.

You **should** eat more vegetables. You **should** join a gym.

Chapter 12. Subject-Verb Agreement

Exercise. Tick (✓) the verbs that agree with the subject.

1. We were happy to see that the traffic, even on small roads, (was, were) smooth.
2. We are a joint family and all the kids in the family (play, plays) together in the evening.
3. Kanika, in the company of a few of her friends, (is, are) playing outside.
4. The Prime Minister as well as his other Cabinet colleagues (believe, believes) in having friendly relations with the neighbours.
5. The benefits science has bestowed on mankind (is, are) numerous.
6. The storybooks the Principal has presented to Arshia (contain, contains) only fairy tales.
7. The ticket checker, who had very observant eyes, (was, were) startled by the passenger's unusual dress.
8. All the houses in this complex (is, are) fitted with a rainwater harvesting system.
9. The captain along with the other members (was, were) given a hearty welcome.
10. A new type of education which does not aim at only learning facts (is, are) the need of the day.

Chapter 13. Words often Confused

Exercise. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. The books were neatly stacked on a small table _____ the bed. (beside, besides)
2. Surviving in such a _____ country is a challenge. (popular, populous)
3. We cannot have _____ at the cost of self-respect. (piece, peace)
4. _____ clothes is our speciality. (Dying, Dyeing)
5. These factories are run on _____ power. (electric, electrical)
6. The _____ of giving a dowry at a girl's marriage degrades women. (custom, habit)
7. All the people in the boat were _____. (sunk, drowned)
8. The welfare of the _____ should be given greater importance than the welfare of the body. (soul, sole)
9. A policeman was asked to _____ near the airport. (petrol, patrol)
10. The wound on my head took a long time to _____. (heel, heal)

Exercise 2. In **some** of these sentences, **one** word has been spelt wrongly. Underline the word and write the correct word in the space provided.

1. Butter and cream are dairy products. _____
2. Our annual fate proved to be a grand show. _____
3. Just one dose of the medicine cured me of my headache. _____
4. The guestroom is upstares. _____
5. The magician showed a remarkable feet. _____
6. Eagles sour high in the sky. _____
7. The prices of stationary have shot up. _____
8. Gandhiji was a man of principal. _____
9. It was difficut for Minnie to remain quite even for a moment. _____
10. How can you afford to make merry when the examinations are so close? _____

Chapter 14. Homographs

Exercise. These groups of sentences need the same word to complete them. Guess the word and fill it in.

1. a. Our _____ is very fickle. It keeps changing every moment.
b. Do you _____ if I use your pen for a moment?
c. Will you please _____ your own business?
2. a. I am confident that our team will comfortably _____ the Kiwis.
b. If you want to make an omelette, you have first to _____ the eggs in a vessel.
c. He tapped his foot to the _____ of the music.
3. a. My doctor put me on a _____ of antibiotics.
b. Have you submitted your assignment? Of _____, I have. I finished it on Saturday.
c. The river appears to be changing its _____.
4. a. There was a sign _____ the door, with the word 'exit' written on it.
b. Our examinations will be _____ on the 7th. I will come back home on the 8th.
c. Yuvraj hit six sixes in one _____.
5. a. Parents should _____ a good example for the children.
b. This necklace is _____ with 24-carat diamonds.
c. How many points does a _____ in tennis consist of?

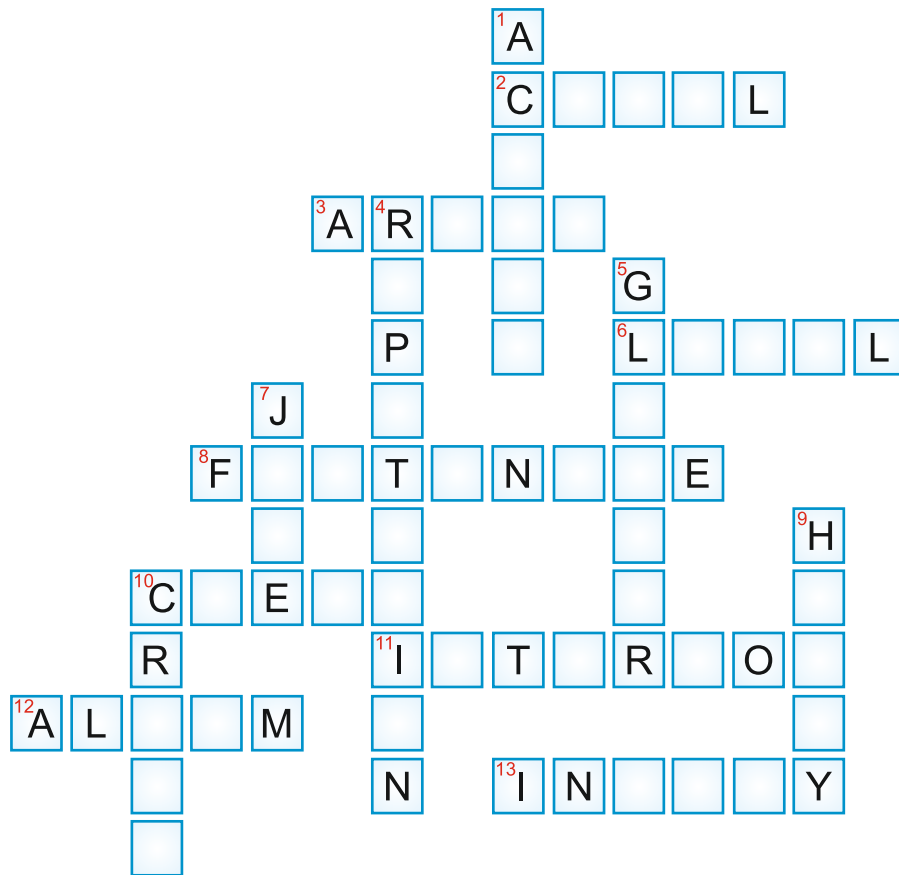
6. a. Your paragraph is well written. But its last _____ is rather long and vague.
b. He is guilty of an inhuman crime. The judge is sure to _____ him to life imprisonment.
7. a. I did not expect the electricity bill to come to this _____ .
b. My doctor advised me to reduce the _____ of tea I drink.
c. If we add the interest to the principal, we get the _____.
8. a. He is very young. But he is already a member of the _____ of directors.
b. You have a small baby in your arms. Please _____ the bus carefully.
c. Put this notice immediately on the notice _____.
9. a. There was a _____ queue at the ticket window.
b. I really _____ to see you again.
c. You can stay at my house as _____ as you desire.
10. a. Which candidate was leading at the end of the first _____ of counting?
b. What dessert would you like to have to _____ off the meal?
c. A small _____ table will look good in this corner.

Chapter 15. Synonyms and Antonyms

Exercise 1. Write words having almost the same meaning as the following.

1. holy _____
2. wild _____
3. forbid _____
4. yell _____
5. proud _____
6. foolish _____
7. cure _____
8. happy _____
9. awkward _____
10. wonderful _____

Exercise 2. Solve this crossword puzzle by filling in the **synonyms** of the given words.



Across

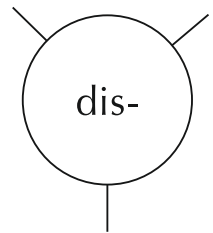
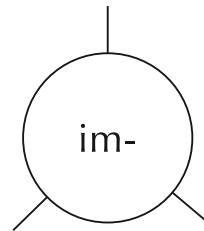
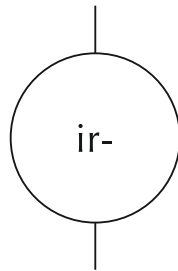
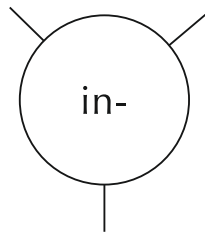
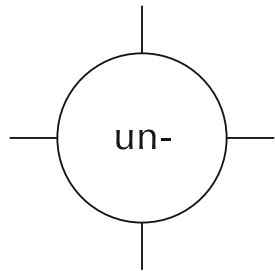
- 2. heartless
- 3. debate
- 6. faithful
- 8. lucky
- 10. deceive
- 11. inside
- 12. alert
- 13. harm

Down

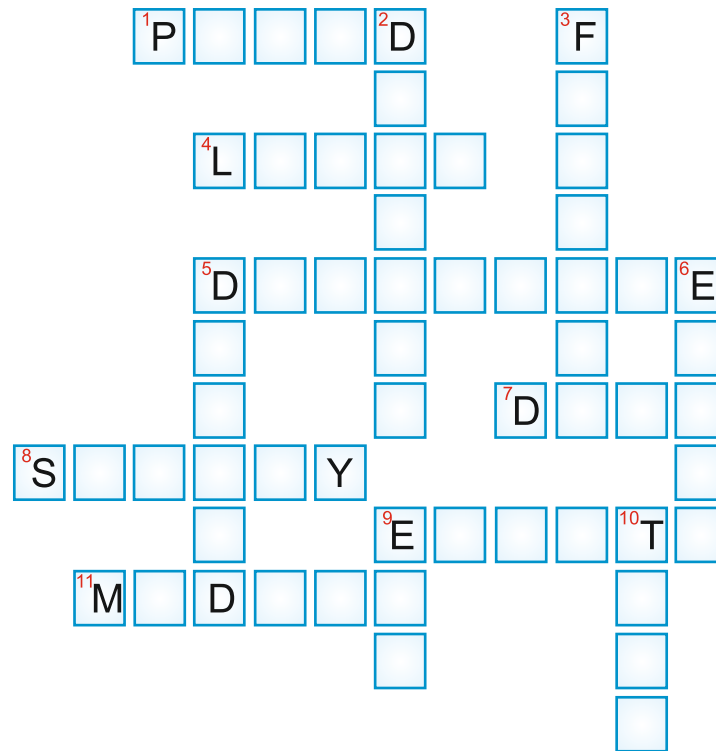
- 1. blame
- 4. fame
- 5. sparkle
- 7. jest
- 9. haste
- 10. mad

Exercise 3. Make antonyms from the following words and write them at their proper place.

tidy	direct	regular	advantage	responsible
likely	mortal	natural	necessary	sufficient
moral	possible	believe	trust	convenient



Exercise 4. Solve this crossword puzzle by filling in the **antonyms** of the given words.



Across

1. humble
4. tight
5. arrival
7. cheap
8. danger
9. friendship
11. ancient

Down

2. hope
3. success
5. attack
6. late
9. beginning
10. false

Chapter 16. Prefixes and Suffixes

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable words.

1. All the six sides and six angles of a regular _____ are equal.
2. The _____ that covered the sixties of the last century gave great musical hits of Bollywood.
3. An _____ is a sea creature with a soft oval body and eight tentacles.
4. A _____, very popular in the nineteenth century, was a round piece of glass worn in front of one eye.
5. A _____ is a five-sided figure.
6. In November 2018, we celebrate the _____ of the end of World War I.
7. Cows and horses are _____ while human beings who have only two legs are bipeds.
8. The _____ we had carried helped us to have a spectacular view of the Kangchenjunga peak.
9. In a _____, more than one option are given, only one of which is correct.
10. A person speaking on the stage and delivering a _____ looks very unnatural.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words formed from the words given in the brackets.

1. It is important to _____ these procedures. (simple)
2. If you do yoga _____, you will never become overweight. (regular)
3. These roads were built about twenty years ago. The civic authorities want to _____ them now. (wide)
4. The Principal is not confident that Miss Shalini has the _____ to handle this delicate situation. (able)
5. Helping people to become self-sufficient is the _____ form of social service. (noble)
6. This kind of devotion is _____ seen among the government servants. (rare)
7. The assistant was allowed to go home only after the _____ of the project. (complete)
8. India cannot become truly modern unless there is complete _____ between boys and girls. (equal)
9. We _____ with you on your loss but are too hard up ourselves to offer any financial assistance. (sympathy)
10. Akbar wanted an estimate of the number of fools in his _____. (king)
11. During the rainy season, this stretch of road becomes _____ . (mud)
12. We encourage _____ of thought in our students. (original)
13. This movie has a poor storyline but great _____ value. (entertain)
14. No era in which the common people do not prosper can be called _____. (glory)
15. I _____ agree with you on this issue. (complete)

Chapter 17. 'Specialist' Words

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of suitable 'sight' words.

1. Did you meet Mr Das last Saturday when he came for the meeting? Did you _____ any change?
2. When no one answered the door, she _____ through the window.
3. It was such an eye-catching photograph. Gautam kept on _____ at it for a long time.
4. Just _____ at the figures related to our company's performance. You will be convinced that we have done really well.
5. The United States has powerful satellites that can _____ on any country in the world.
6. She _____ angrily at everyone and stormed out of the meeting.
7. Prashant _____ through the keyhole but could see nothing.
8. _____ at someone for such a long time is against the norms of decency.
9. I _____ the two slides under a microscope and noted down the differences.
10. Since the tickets were not available, we decided to _____ the match on television.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of suitable 'eating' and 'drinking' words.

1. She sat on grass _____ coconut water through a straw.
2. The little child _____ the chocolate off his fingers.
3. Eat your food slowly and _____ it well.
4. The mouse _____ at the piece of cheese and found it very delicious.
5. We chose a cosy corner of the restaurant to sit down and _____ our tea.
6. The young cub hungrily _____ the deer.
7. The dog lay under the table and _____ his bone.
8. Raksha _____ at the apple and threw it away. It was unripe, hard and sour.
9. Was the tea cold or were you in a hurry? Why did you _____ it so fast?
10. He got so engrossed in the movie that he forgot to _____ even his peanuts.

Chapter 19. Figures of Speech

Exercise. Point out the figures of speech in the following.

1. A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring time from the cuckoo bird. _____
2. There are two kinds of people who don't say much—those who
are quiet and those who talk a lot. _____
3. A man who drives like hell is bound to get there. _____
4. My grandfather is older than hills. _____
5. A typical teenage boy's room is a disaster area. _____
6. We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea. _____
7. A horse is a horse, of course, of course,
And no one can talk to a horse of course... _____
8. The promise between us was a delicate flower. _____
9. The fire swallowed the entire forest. _____
10. The long road to his home was a twisting snake, with no visible
end. _____
11. A post on the Facebook points out how useless
Facebook is. _____
12. Put your phone on the 'silent' mode so that it does not beep during
the meeting. _____
13. Time flies and waits for none. _____
14. The dark trees were bending together as though they were
whispering secrets to one another. _____
15. The History paper was as tricky as a maze. _____

Chapter 20. Reading Skills

Exercise 1. Read the passage given below.

Nagaland, one of India's smallest states, is located in the north-east. It is bounded by Myanmar on the east, Arunachal Pradesh on the north, Assam on the west and Manipur on the south. Nagaland is mostly mountainous except the part bordering the Assam valley. Mount Saramati is the highest peak and forms a natural barrier between Nagaland and Myanmar.



The Nagas, inhabitants of Nagaland, form more than twenty tribes. Konyak is the largest of the Naga tribes. Traditionally, the Nagas wear colourful tribal outfits with bamboo shields and decorated spears. They are simple at heart, are known for their festive spirit and burst into dance and music on such occasions as festivals, marriages and harvest.

Folk songs and ballads popular among the Nagas uphold such values as bravery, love, generosity, etc. Dances are mostly woven around war themes and are performed with amazing mock war emotions. Bamboo dance is a well-known dance of the Nagas. Colourfully dressed young girls performing the bamboo dance at an incredible speed and with great accuracy present a fascinating sight.

The Nagas celebrate their festivals with great enthusiasm. Almost every Naga tribe has its own festival. *Sankarni* is the major festival of the Zemis tribe. This religious festival coincides with Shivratri. *Sekrenyi* is a festival celebrated by the Angamis tribe to ensure the health and well-being of the community. *Moatsu* is the most important festival celebrated by the Aos tribe after the sowing is over. Feasting and merry-making invariably accompany festivals.

Wood-carving is a famous Naga craft. The Konyaks, the best wood-carvers among all the Naga tribes, are skilled in carving human and animal figures. Weaving is a traditional Naga art in which each tribe has its own special designs and colours. Shawls, shoulder bags, and intricately woven mats and baskets make magnificent souvenirs for the tourists.

A. Write T for true and F for false statements:

1. The part of Nagaland touching Assam is mostly mountainous. ☐
2. Most of Nagaland's population consists of tribal people. ☐
3. Moatsu is a religious festival of the Nagas. ☐
4. The Nagas are adept in wood-carving. ☐
5. The folk songs of the Nagas deal mostly with war themes. ☐

B. Tick (✓) the right choice:

1. Mount Saramati separates
 - (a) Nagaland and Assam. ☐
 - (b) Myanmar and Manipur. ☐
 - (c) Myanmar and Nagaland. ☐
 - (d) Manipur and Assam. ☐
2. The Aos tribe of Nagaland celebrates
 - (a) Sankarni. ☐
 - (b) Moatsu. ☐
 - (c) Sekrenyi. ☐
 - (d) Shivratri. ☐
3. The best wood-carvers of Nagaland belong to the tribe.
 - (a) Zemis ☐
 - (b) Aos ☐
 - (c) Konyak ☐
 - (d) Moatsu ☐
4. The largest Naga tribe is
 - (a) Konyak. ☐
 - (b) Zemis. ☐
 - (c) Aos. ☐
 - (d) Angami. ☐

C. Complete the following statements:

1. Traditionally, the Nagas are dressed in _____.
2. The Angamis celebrate the _____.
3. The Konyaks, who form the largest tribe of Nagaland, are expert in _____.
4. Tourists visiting Nagaland bring _____ as souvenirs.
5. _____ girls performing the bamboo dance _____ look very impressive.

D. Find words from the passage which mean the following:

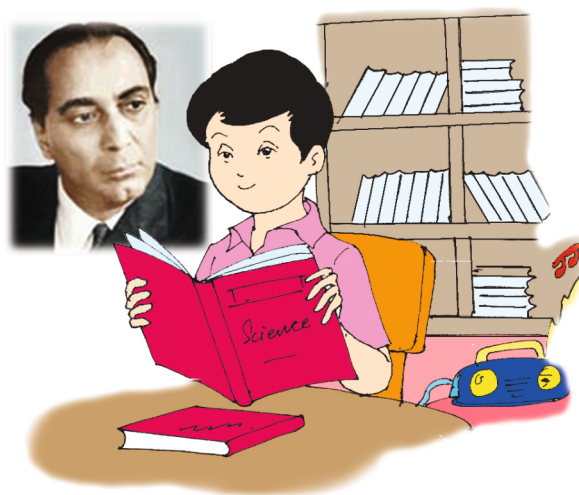
1. a set of clothes worn for a particular occasion _____
2. that which is suitable for a festival _____
3. a poem that tells a story _____
4. to happen at the same time _____
5. something that you buy, give or receive to preserve the memory of an occasion _____

E. Find from the passage the **synonyms** of the following words:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. astonishing _____ | 2. correctness _____ |
| 3. attractive _____ | 4. unbelievably _____ |
| 5. zeal _____ | |

Exercise 2. Read the passage given below.

In his childhood, Homi* bubbled with immense energy, slept much less than children of his age. His mother Meheran and his father Jehangir Bhabha took him to many doctors. They subjected him to several tests. They found nothing wrong. He was a perfectly healthy child. Why did he spend lesser time in sleep? It took them some time to understand the cause. Homi had a super-active brain. It was ticking away, merrily, handling streams of new ideas and novel thoughts.



That news thrilled his parents. Now they knew they had no cause for anxiety. But it made their job more difficult. They could not guess what the future held for Homi. But they could shape his destiny by helping him develop his native talent. They decided to do that. They stacked the bookshelves at home with the best of books on a wide range of subjects. They provided him with a collection of records of western music, introduced him to the great masters in the field of literature, led him to books on nature and science and technology and fine arts. The seed for the quest for greatness was sown then.

The strategy of Homi's parents paid rich dividends. By the age of 15, he was much better informed than most boys of his age. He could understand complex ideas. Once he took everyone by surprise when he talked at length about Einstein's Theory of Relativity. He also got a tip from Einstein. Success, Einstein had linked with hard work, total commitment to the job and a never-say-die spirit. That formula appealed to Homi.

—R.K. Murthi

*Dr Homi J. Bhabha, the famous Indian scientist.

A. Tick (✓) the right choice:

1. As a child, Homi was

(a) lazy.

☐

(b) unhealthy.

☐

(c) overactive for his age.

☐

(d) difficult to handle.

☐

2. Homi's parents took him to doctors because

(a) he was frequently falling ill.

☐

(b) he did not sleep as much as other children of his age.

☐

(c) he always remained tensed up.

☐

(d) he had a super-active brain.

☐

3. Homi's parents helped him by

(a) taking him to Einstein.

☐

(b) teaching him high moral values.

☐

(c) seeking medical help for him.

☐

(d) buying him books on a wide range of subjects.

☐

4. A person with a never-say-die spirit

(a) never talks about death.

☐

(b) is not afraid of death.

☐

(c) does not accept defeat.

☐

(d) believes that the spirit never dies.

☐

B. Now answer the following questions:

1. Why were Homi's parents anxious about him in his childhood?

2. How did Homi's parents discover that he was an exceptionally talented child?

3. What strategy did they adopt to help Homi's talent grow?

4. What evidence of Homi's great knowledge and intelligence do you find in the passage?

5. What does commitment to one's goal mean?

C. Find out from the passage the **synonyms** of the following words:

1. large _____

2. happily _____

3. inborn _____

4. search _____

Exercise 3. Read the passage given below.

Puppetry is an ancient form of theatre and entertainment practised mostly in rural India. It is, in fact, a combination of several art forms like sculpture, painting, designing, acting, writing and music. It is an art which enchants children as well as adults.



A large variety of raw materials are used to create puppets. The famous puppets of Rajasthan are made out of wood and are known as *kathputli*. Leather, papier-mâché, and stuffed cloth are also frequently used to make puppets.

Puppets may be classified according to the material they are made from or the methods of manipulating them, that is, the means used by the puppeteer to make the puppets move, for example, hand puppets, string puppets, rod puppets and shadow theatre. In India, puppets are regarded as divine and held in reverence by the puppeteer. After they become old and worn out, they are not discarded but kept at home like ageing relatives. The stories enacted by the puppets are influenced by the epics—*Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, the *Panchtantra* stories and glorious tales of past warriors and heroes.

The islands of Bali and Sumatra in Indonesia also have a rich tradition of puppetry. Japan is famous for its puppet theatre called 'bunraku', in which majestic dolls almost 150 cm tall are animated and skilfully manipulated by several puppeteers.

A. Tick (✓) the right choice:

1. *Kathputlis* are puppets from

(a) Japan.

☐

(b) Rajasthan.

☐

(c) Indonesia.

☐

(d) Sumatra.

☐

2. In India, old, worn-out puppets are

(a) discarded.

☐

(b) neglected.

☐

(c) worshipped.

☐

(d) carefully preserved.

☐

3. 'Bunraku' is a puppet theatre from

(a) Japan.

☐

(b) Indonesia.

☐

(c) India.

☐

(d) Bali.

☐

4. In 'bunraku', puppets may be almost tall.

(a) 15 cm

☐

(b) 150 inches

☐

(c) 150 cm

☐

(d) 15 feet

☐

B. Write T for true and F for false statements:

1. Puppetry is meant to entertain children.

☐

2. Puppetry is a recent art form related to theatre developed in rural India.

☐

3. Puppetry is popular in India as well as some other Asian countries.

☐

C. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the ways in which puppets are classified.

2. How many kinds of puppets are there according to the method of manipulating them?

3. What is the source of the stories told in India through puppetry?

4. How is the art of puppetry as practised in Japan different from the one practised in India?

D. Find words from the passage which mean the following:

1. to throw away, to get rid of

2. getting old

3. to produce an impact

4. very often

5. to charm, to fascinate

Exercise 4. Read the poem given below.

Piping down the valleys wild,
Piping songs of pleasant glee,
On a cloud I saw a child,
And he laughing said to me:

‘Pipe a song about a lamb!’
So I piped with merry cheer.
‘Piper, pipe that song again;’
So I piped: he wept to hear.

‘Drop thy pipe, thy happy pipe;
Sing thy songs of happy cheer:’
So I sang the same again,
While he wept with joy to hear.

‘Piper, sit thee down and write
In a book, that all may read.
So he vanished from my sight,
And I plucked a hollow reed.

And I made a rural pen,
And I stained the water clear,
And I wrote my happy songs
Every child may joy to hear.

—*William Blake*



A. Prepare a **summary** of the poem taking help from the salient points of each stanza given below:

Stanza 1. A piper saw a child on a cloud.

Stanza 2. “**Pipe** a song about a **lamb**,” said the child.

Stanza 3. “**Sing** thy songs of happy cheer.”

Stanza 4. “**Write** thy songs in a book.”

Stanza 5. I wrote my happy songs.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think the piper actually saw the child on the cloud? What else can the cloud suggest?

2. What, in your view, could the *lamb* suggest? Innocence? Gentleness? Meekness? Christ? All of them? (Christ is often called lamb.)

3. What effect did the piping produce on the child’s mind? Why?

4. How did the piper manage a pen and ink?

Note. Would you like to read the songs William Blake wrote after this? They are included in his book *Songs of Innocence*.

Exercise 5. Read the poem given below.

My New Year's Resolutions

1. I will not throw the cat out of the window
Or put a frog in my sister's bed,
I will not tie my brother's shoelaces together
Nor jump from the roof of Dad's shed.
2. I shall remember my aunt's next birthday
And tidy my room once a week,
I'll not moan at Mum's cooking (Ugh! fish fingers again!)
Nor give her any more of my cheek.
3. I will not pick my nose if I can help it
I shall fold up my clothes, comb my hair,
I will say 'please' and 'thank you' (even when I don't mean it)
And never spit or shout or even swear.
4. I shall write each day in my diary
Try my hardest to be helpful at school,
I shall help old ladies cross roads (even if they don't want to)
And when others are rude I'll stay cool.
5. I'll go to bed with the owls and be up with the larks
And close every door behind me,
I shall squeeze from the bottom of every toothpaste tube
And stay where trouble can't find me.

6. I shall start again, turn over a new leaf,
 Leave my bad old ways forever,
 Shall I start them this year, or next year,
 Shall I sometime, or ?

A. Tick (✓) the right choice:

1. Who do you think is the speaker?

(a) a small boy

☐

(b) a small girl

☐

(c) an adult

☐

(d) an old person

☐

2. Which stanza suggests that the speaker does not hail from India?

(a) Stanza 1

☐

(b) Stanza 2

☐

(c) Stanza 4

☐

(d) Stanza 6

☐

3. How would you describe the mood of the speaker.

(a) humorous

☐

(b) earnest

☐

(c) naughty

☐

(d) disrespectful

☐

4. What figure of speech has been used in the following line?

And stay where trouble can't find me?

(a) metaphor

☐

(b) irony

☐

(c) simile

☐

(d) personification

☐

B.1. Based on your reading of stanza 2, mention any two resolutions that the speaker makes to please his/her relatives.

2. What two expressions of common courtesy are given in stanza 3?

(a) _____

(b) _____

3. Has the speaker been helpful at school? Yes.

☐

No.

☐

Write the line that gives you a clue.

4. Which word completes the last line of the poem? _____

Why, in your opinion, is the word not given in the poem?

C. Write lines from the poem which mean the following.

1. I shall not answer back to my mom.

2. I'll go to bed early and rise early.

3. I will not be troublesome.

4. I'll mend my ways.

ANSWERS

Chapter 2. Pronouns

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. his | 2. he | 3. he | 4. her |
| 5. she | 6. her | 7. you | 8. she |
| 9. I | 10. him | 11. He | 12. he |
| 13. me | 14. He | 15. he | 16. you |
| 17. he | 18. me | 19. I | 20. I |
| 21. You | 22. mine | 23. me | 24. I |
| 25. I | 26. he | 27. it | 28. her |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. herself | 2. myself | 3. themselves | 4. itself |
| 5. yourselves | 6. myself | 7. ourselves | 8. yourself |
| 9. ourselves | 10. himself | | |

Exercise 3.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------|---------|
| I. 1. yourself | 2. them | 3. yours | 4. you |
| 5. us | 6. you | 7. them | |
| II. 1. he | 2. himself | 3. I | 4. I |
| 5. myself | 6. himself | 7. I | 8. mine |
| 9. I | | | |

Exercise 4.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. nothing | 2. anybody | 3. nowhere | 4. something |
| 5. everywhere | 6. everything | 7. Somebody | 8. everybody |
| 9. somewhere | 10. Nobody | | |

Chapter 3. Verbs: Transitive and Intransitive

Exercise.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. examined–T | read–T | found–T | appeared–I |
| 2. reached–I | went–I | lay–I | was shivering–I |
| switched (on)–T | | | |
| 3. bought–T | contains–T | has read–T | (has) liked–T |
| open–T | rekindle–T | will recommend–T | |
| 4. wrote–T | did not know–T | took (out)–T | told–T |
| lived–I | wrote–I | could make–T | had finished–I |
| put–T | got (up)–I | walked–I | |
| 5. worked–I | produced–T | rejected–T | worked–I |
| revised–T | rejected–T | went (back)–I | found–T |
| published–T | sold–T | does come–I | |

Chapter 5. Simple Present Tense

Exercise 1.

1. Do you believe, say, crosses, forebodes, do not believe
2. learn, teach, do not have
3. do you need, do you not underline
4. sinks, turns, tinge, become, see, feel
5. do not have, flout, believe, have, belongs, exists

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| 1. find | 2. have | 3. loses | 4. grows |
| 5. help | 6. think | 7. are | 8. do not hurt |
| 9. is | 10. lives | 11. is | 12. hides |
| 13. keep | | | |

Chapter 6. Simple Past Tense

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. was | 2. got | 3. took | 4. forced |
| 5. was | 6. wanted | 7. adorned | 8. came |
| 9. wanted | 10. had | 11. waited | 12. ended |
| 13. appeared | 14. approached | 15. sought | 16. signed |
| 17. said | 18. went | | |

Exercise 2.

1. Where did the cat hide?
2. When did you shift to this house?
3. How did you get this information?
4. Why did you go to Mussoorie?
5. Whom did you approach?
6. How much did this pen cost you?
7. Where did you spend your weekend?
8. Why did she decide to become an author?
9. How did the policeman talk to her?
10. How far is (your school) from your house?

Chapter 7. Simple Future Tense; the 'Going to' Form

Exercise.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| 1. is going to | 2. is going to | 3. will | 4. is going to |
| 5. will | 6. are going to | 7. will | 8. is going to |
| 9. will | 10. am going to | | |

Chapter 8. 'Continuous' Tense

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. am standing | 2. is shining | 3. are moving | 4. are sitting |
| 5. are wearing | 6. are carrying | 7. is playing | 8. are sitting |
| 9. are clapping | 10. is showering | | |

Exercise 2.

1. was arranging, were playing
2. were hopping, (were) clucking
3. was searching
4. was shopping, were sitting
5. was taking, (was) humming
6. was waiting, was trying, were feeling
7. Were you doing
8. were the children rehearsing, was looking
9. was getting, was wearing
10. was he running, Was somebody following

Exercise 3.

1. will be blooming
2. will be asking
3. will be leaving
4. will be commencing
5. will be preparing
6. will still be sitting
7. Will Hemant be bringing
8. Will he be working
9. will the movie be actually starting, will be getting
10. will he be visiting, Will you be meeting

Chapter 9. 'Perfect' Tenses

Exercise 1.

1. In the wake of frequent cyber crimes, the central government has set up a centre to detect and prevent cyber crimes.

2. Since the government has put a ban on the use of high-capacity diesel cars, the sale of diesel cars has gone down by more than 14% in November.
3. Rain has washed out the second day's play in the ongoing Test series between India and Sri Lanka.
4. Bengal has moved into the semifinals of Ranji Trophy by virtue of their first innings lead after holding Assam to a dull draw.
5. In a rare feat of bravery, a ten-year-old boy from Chhapra, Bihar, has killed a full-grown panther after he strayed into the town.
6. The ICSE Council has declared Class XII results. Girls have again excelled.
7. The President has conferred bravery awards on 12 children who displayed exemplary courage during the year 2017-18.
8. BJP has won the UP assembly elections by a thumping majority.

Exercise 2.

1. Mother has already laid the table.
2. He has resigned the previous one.
3. We have got the visa.
4. His office has not granted him leave.
5. The sun has risen and the fog has disappeared.
6. He has already left the office.
7. I have finished reading the first one.
8. Papa has transferred two thousand rupees into your account.
9. The teacher has explained it clearly.
10. Her father has got a decent job.

Chapter 10. Correct Use of Tenses

Exercise 1.

1. is barking, wonder, is doing, Is he
2. am leaving, takes, am going
3. are you shivering, Are you feeling, am, think
4. is learning, memorises, recites, wins, represents
5. Does this bag belong, is, carries, is using
6. is, are feeling, is trying
7. are coming, thinks, do not have, is getting
8. Do you like, like, believe, reflect, have

Exercise 2.

1. was running, were sleeping, was not feeling, switched, began
2. were, worked, earned, were living/lived, was studying, was working
3. were you doing, was explaining, asked, was doing, was trying, said, Were you not talking, said
4. stood, listened, was playing, (was) singing, knocked, opened, were you singing
5. were sitting, (were) sipping, fell, knew, was happening, was
6. was concentrating, alarmed, rushed, was playing, got, Did you not have, asked
7. was walking, tripped, dropped, was carrying, knelt, helped, Did you hurt, thanked

Exercise 3.

1. asked, had happened, knew
2. informed, had already written, had not arrived
3. opened, responded, wondered, had overlooked
4. had hoped, was, did not select, realised, had failed, had been

5. had trusted, had let, was, decided, passed, subsided, forgave
6. was, had found, agreed, wanted, discovered, had forgotten
7. turned, had thought, did not give, recalled, had faced, had overcome, had persevered

Exercise 4.

1. Smriti usually cleans her ...
2. The nurse gently laid the baby ...
3. I have been waiting for you for ...
4. We shifted to a new ...
5. Last year, Virat Kohli set ...
6. When she was going to the market, ...
7. Manjul had hoped that ...
8. It has been a long time since we met ...
9. Kripal hung the ...
10. This had been going on for ...
11. The Chief Minister hopes that ...
12. Mrs Gill checked whether she had switched ...
13. The Prime Minister believes that ...
14. When Wasim planted that seed, ...
15. Today Mr Jain is going to his ...

Chapter 11. Modals

Exercise 1.

1. May, Can, Could , Can

Exercise 2.

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. e
5. c

- B. 1. Could you please close ... 2. Could you please give ...
 3. Do you mind ... 4. Should I carry ...
 5. Could you help ...
- C. 1. Could you please close that window?
 2. Do you mind switching off the light?
 3. Could you please park your car a little ahead? It is blocking our gate.
 4. Could you explain this poem to me?
 5. Would you close that window?
- (All other suitable responses should be acceptable.)

Exercise 3.

Left for the students.

Chapter 12. Subject-Verb Agreement

Exercise.

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|-------------|
| 1. was | 2. play | 3. is | 4. believes |
| 5. are | 6. contain | 7. was | 8. are |
| 9. was | 10. is | | |

Chapter 13. Words Often Confused

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. beside | 2. populous | 3. peace | 4. Dyeing |
| 5. electric | 6. custom | 7. drowned | 8. soul |
| 9. patrol | 10. heal | | |

Exercise 2.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. no mistake | 2. fate—fete | 3. no mistake |
| 4. upstares—upstairs | 5. feet—feat | 6. sour—soar |
| 7. stationary—stationery | 8. principal—principle | |
| 9. quite—quiet | 10. no mistake | |

Chapter 14. Homographs

Exercise.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. mind | 2. beat | 3. course | 4. over |
| 5. set | 6. sentence | 7. amount | 8. board |
| 9. long | 10. round | | |

Chapter 15. Synonyms and Antonyms

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. sacred | 2. savage | 3. prohibit | 4. scream |
| 5. vain | 6. stupid, silly | 7. remedy | 8. glad |
| 9. clumsy | 10. amazing, marvellous | | |

(All other suitable responses are acceptable.)

Exercise 2.

Across →

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 2. cruel | 3. argue | 6. loyal | 8. fortunate |
| 10. cheat | 11. interior | 12. alarm | 13. injury |

Down ↓

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|---------|
| 1. accuse | 4. reputation | 5. glitter | 7. joke |
| 9. hurry | 10. crazy | | |

Exercise 3.

- | | |
|------|--|
| un- | untidy, unlikely, unnatural, unnecessary |
| in- | indirect, insufficient, inconvenient |
| ir- | irregular, irresponsible |
| im- | immoral, impossible, immortal |
| dis- | disbelieve, disadvantage, distrust |

Exercise 4.

Across →

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| 1. proud | 4. loose | 5. departure | 7. dear |
| 8. safety | 9. enmity | 11. modern | |

Down ↓

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 2. despair | 3. failure | 5. defend | 6. early |
| 9. end | 10. true | | |

Chapter 16. Prefixes and Suffixes

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. hexagon | 2. decade | 3. octopus | 4. monocle |
| 5. pentagon | 6. anniversary | 7. quadrupeds | 8. binoculars |
| 9. multiple-choice question | 10. monologue | | |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. simplify | 2. regularly | 3. widen | 4. ability |
| 5. noblest | 6. rarely | 7. completion | 8. equality |
| 9. sympathise | 10. kingdom | 11. muddy | 12. originality |
| 13. entertainment | | 14. glorious | 15. completely |

Chapter 17. 'Specialist' Words

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. notice | 2. peered | 3. gazing | 4. glance |
| 5. spy | 6. glared | 7. peeped | 8. Staring |
| 9. examined | 10. watch | | |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. sucking | 2. licked | 3. chew | 4. nibbled |
| 5. sipped | 6. devoured | 7. gnawed | 8. pecked |
| 9. gulp | 10. munch | | |

Chapter 19. Figures of Speech

Exercise.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| 1. simile | 2. pun | 3. pun | 4. hyperbole |
| 5. metaphor | 6. silent sea—alliteration | | 7. repetition |
| 8. metaphor | 9. personification | | 10. metaphor |
| 11. irony | 12. onomatopoeia | | 13. personification |
| 14. personification | 15. simile | | |

Chapter 20. Reading Skills

Exercise 1.

- A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T
5. T
- B. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- C. 1. colourful tribal outfits with bamboo shields and decorated spears
2. Sekrenyi
3. wood carving
4. shawls, shoulder bags, mats and baskets
5. Colourfully dressed, at a very fast speed
- D. 1. outfit 2. festive 3. ballad 4. coincide
5. souvenir
- E. 1. amazing 2. accuracy 3. fascinating 4. incredibly
5. enthusiasm

Exercise 2.

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c)
- B. 1. ... because Homi bubbled with immense energy and slept much less than children of his age.
2. They had him medically checked. It was found that there was nothing wrong with him, but he had a super-active brain.

3. They bought the best possible books on a wide range of subjects.
They also bought for him records of western music.
4. (i) He could understand complex ideas.
(ii) Once he gave a great talk on Einstein's Theory of Relativity.
5. It means that one remains focussed on achieving one's goal.

C. 1. immense 2. merrily 3. native 4. quest

Exercise 3.

A. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)

B. 1. F 2. F 3. T

- C. 1. Puppets are classified according to the material they are made from, or according to the ways of manipulating them.
2. There are four kinds of puppets according to the ways of manipulating them: hand puppets, string puppets, rod puppets and shadow theatre.
3. *Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchtantra* stories, the stories of past warriors and heroes.
4. In Japan, the dolls are large, almost 150 cm tall, and are animated and skilfully manipulated by several puppeteers.

D. 1. discard 2. ageing 3. influence 4. frequently
5. enchant

Exercise 4.

- A. Once a piper was walking in a valley piping cheerful songs. He saw a child on a cloud, who requested him to pipe a song about a lamb. He repeated the song at the request of the child. Then the child requested him to drop the pipe and sing his songs. The piper willingly obliged. Next, the child asked him to write his songs in a book. The piper took a pen, prepared some ink and wrote down his songs so that all children could read them.

- B. 1. No, there was no child in reality. The cloud suggests the poet's imagination.
2. The lamb symbolises Christ and Christ embodies the great qualities of gentleness and meekness.
3. He felt so happy that his eyes were filled with tears. These were tears of joy.
4. The piper made a pen from a reed and stained some clear water to make ink.

Exercise 5.

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d)

- B. 1. (a) He will remember his aunt's next birthday.

(b) He will clean his room once a week.

(c) He will not be critical of his mother's cooking.

(d) He will not answer his mother back.

(Any two)

2. (a) Please (b) Thank you

3. No.

Try my hardest to be helpful at school.

4. never. This word rhymes with 'forever'. Suggesting the word rather than directly mentioning it makes the poem more interesting.

- C. 1. Nor give her any more of my cheek.

2. I'll go to bed with the owls and be up with the larks.

3. And stay where trouble can't find me

4. I shall start again, turn over a new leaf.