Contents

S.No.	Topic	Page No.
1.	Articles	Machine Street VAC
2.	The Sentence	12
3.	The Compound Sentence	27
4.	Phrases and Clauses	37
5.	Transitive and Intransitive Verbs	57
6.	Modals	70
7.	Passive Voice	82
8.	Reported Speech	92
9.	Future Time Reference	105
10.	Perfect Progressive Tenses	121
11.	Linkers	135
12.	Reading for Understanding	147

1 ARTICLES



Read the passage given below. Try to understand the use of 'a' and 'the'.

I met a boy. The boy was crying. I walked up to him and asked him the reason. He told me that the moon was not bright and the weather was not too fine. He had sat by the Kaveri for hours but had not been able to find a single person to help him reach the fort on top of the hill. He had to reach there as he had to meet the magician.







A, **An** and **The** are articles. Articles are used before nouns. e.g. **a** boy, **the** moon, **a** person, **the** magician





In the sentences given below, fill in the blanks using 'a' or 'an'.

- 1. My father is _____ honest man.
- 2. He is very rich, still he drives _____ old car.
- 3. There is _____ lake in the park near my house.
- 4. Would you like _____ cold drink?



5.	It was hour-long ordeal.
6.	I am reading excellent book. It is about scientist.
7.	Who needs umbrella when it rains? It's delight to get wet.
8.	one-eyed man is not eligible to get driving licence.
9.	Of all the shopping you have done, I see only this book as
	useful thing.
10.	Dan is European settled in India.
Wh	at do you notice about your choice between 'a' and 'an'?
	Note: The choice between 'a' and 'an' is determined by the initial sound of the word before which they are placed.
	• 'A' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound,
	e.g. a boy, a lake, a European, a one-eyed man yoo' sound 'w' sound
	• 'An' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound,
	e.g. an egg, an umbrella, an honest man
	('h' is not pronounced)
	Worksheet-3
Wı	rite the correct article — 'a' or 'an' in the following blanks or put ϕ where it is not
	cessary.
1.	There was emergency, so we had to rush.
2.	He got his higher education at university in the USA.
3.	Heena thought it would be good idea to join union.
4.	We are looking for accommodation in the west.

- 5. 'Give these children ______ inch and they'll take _____ yard,' said Mrs Poller.
- 6. 'Will you buy for me _____ loaf of bread on your way back?'
- 7. He mustered _____ courage and climbed up the stage.
- 8. The boy gave me _____ one-rupee coin.
- 9. _____ man of _____ wisdom lives in _____ fort two kilometres from here.

Where did you use ϕ ?

Remember

Articles are not used before uncountable nouns unless we are talking of particular ones.



Match Column A with Column B to understand the use of 'the'.

Column A

- the man with a golden pen.
- ◆ I bought a book. The book is about ghosts.
- ♦ **the** United States of America
- ♦ the President
- ♦ the Brahmaputra
- ♦ the Himalayas

Column B

The is used—

- before the name of a river.
- when a person/thing is unique (so we understand who/what we are talking about).
- before the name of a mountain range.
- when we particularise a person or a thing.
- before the name of a country that includes a common noun.
- when we have talked about a person or thing before.



A. Read the sentences and write (1-5) in the boxes against them, depending on how the underlined article 'the' has been used.

- 1. when a person or thing is particularised.
- 2. when we have talked about a person or thing before.
- 3. when a person or thing is unique.
- 4. for countries whose name includes a common noun.
- 5. for rivers or ranges of mountains.
 - ♦ The Kaziranga Sanctuary is in Assam.
 - The sun rises in the east.
 - He has invited us to his party. The party will be on a houseboat.
 - ♦ I visited the lady who looks after the orphanage.
 - ♦ The air in the mountains is refreshing.
 - ♦ He plans to climb the Himalayas.
 - ♦ Lucknow is <u>the</u> capital of Uttar Pradesh.
 - The daughter of the king married a pauper.
 - ♦ The priest is the head of the village community.
 - ♦ Glenda has gone to <u>the</u> United States. She wants to sail across <u>the</u> Mississippi.



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	Worksheet-6 he sentences given below. Put a tick (/) against the ones in which has been used correctly and a cross (x) against the ones in which it has	
	one example has been done for you.	as ne
•	Rohan loves the food.	X
•	Rohan loves the food his granny cooks.	1
•	The children were playing in centre of the park.	
•	The children were playing in the centre of the park.	
•	Megha will be going to United Kingdom to visit her aunt.	
*	Megha will be going to the United Kingdom to visit her aunt.	
	Yesterday, I met Prime Minister of India.	
	Yesterday, I met the Prime Minister of India.	
	The Himalayas are to the north of India.	
*	The Himalayas are to the north of India. Himalayas are to the north of India.	
* * *	2002 BR (2) 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
	Himalayas are to the north of India.	

B. Read 'God's Job' of the Unit 'People at Work' in My English Reader (C-VII)

and write down the sentences in which the article 'the' has been used. Then



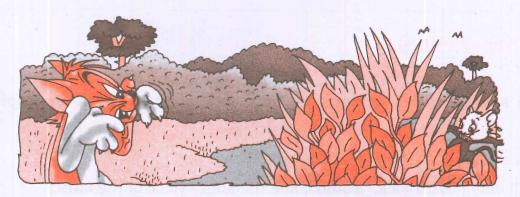
Complete the following letter by writing correct articles (a, an, the) in the blanks.

Dear Saloni
Hi! I've just come back from exciting vacation in
Belgaum city has changed lot in
recent years. There are lot of new buildings in
centre of city. I don't like new buildings; still I
feel fascinated. I've been to Belgaum before also and I visited places
I know. Even these have changed old fort in south of
city has been restored. There are now lot of fast food joints
near Central Market.
However, despite all modernisation, Belgaum's natural beauty is still
intact. There are lots of forests and parks. You can escape from
city and feel you are in countryside. And what's best is, in
evening there is so much to do.
You'd love being there. Come with me next year!
Lots of love
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40000
Co frag
300 25000



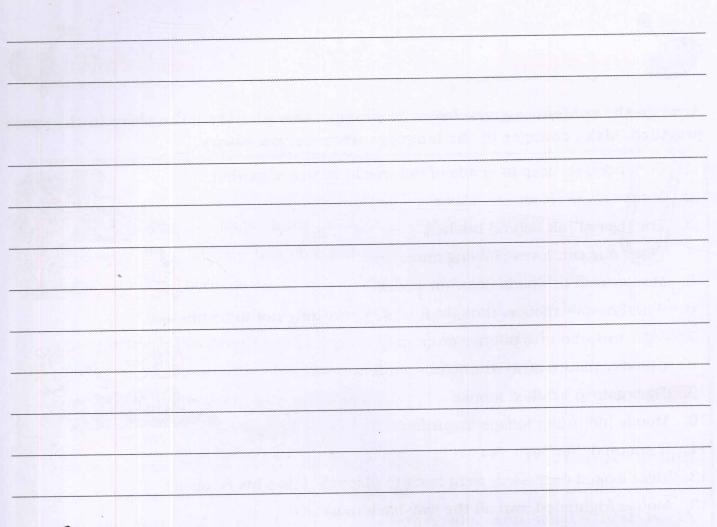
Arrange the sentences given below in proper order and write the story in the space provided. Make changes in the language wherever necessary.

- 1. Pretended to sleep in shade of tall tree in centre of garden.
- 2. Mouse came closer and closer.
- 3. The tiger slunk behind bushes.
- 4. Tiger, our cat, loves chasing mice.
- 5. Mouse lived in woods near our house.
- 6. When he saw mouse, thought it was opportunity not to be missed.
- 7. Tiger was about to pounce on mouse.
- 8. One day mouse strayed into our garden.
- 9. Tiger got up, stalked mouse.
- 10. Mouse hid under foliage in garden.
- 11. It shouted 'No, Tiger, No'.
- 12. Tiger looked disgusted, went back to place that was his favourite.
- 13. Mouse frightened, ran all the way back to woods.



Tiger, The Cat

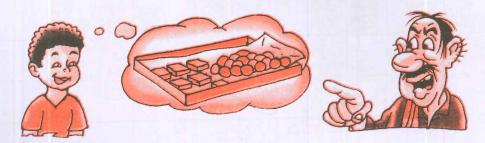






Read these sentences taken from the Unit 'People at Work' in My English Reader (C-VII).

- 1. 'Papa! a sweet for me,' the little one would ask.
- 2. 'You will only have a kick,' would come the angry voice of the father.
- 3. 'How you shout at a little child! What does he know?' his wife would protest.



Do you notice the use of inverted commas (' ')?

Remember

Inverted commas are used to enclose the words spoken by someone.

Rewrite the following sentences using commas, full stops, question marks and inverted commas wherever necessary.

1. You should go to bed now the matron said



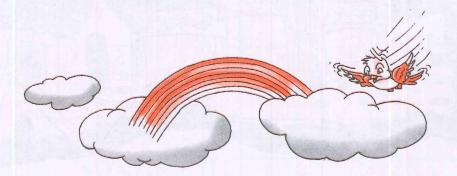


- 2. There lives a beautiful white cat in this house whispered Andy
- 3. Are you practising for the match next week asked Raghu's mother





4. Who has put so many frogs in my room said Mr Wells





Read the poem given below. Put in the missing inverted commas. 'Have you been down to the park?' Asked a boy whose dog was called Mark. 'You'll get such a scare When you see what is there!' 'I was shocked!' said Mark, with a bark. They've moved all my favourite things! Cried a girl with her arm in a sling They've flattened the slide! Yelled a boy at her side And they've even got rid of the swings! I wonder what will come next, said a young man in a red vest. Well, I'd like a pool, Said his friend (very cool) Yes please, shouted all of the rest. Well could it be houses? asked Dad or a long row of shops? cried a lad I know what it will be, said a girl up a tree, A new park! So now aren't you glad?

DO IT YOURSELF

	W	rite ϕ where it is not required. Two have been done for you as examples.
	<u>A</u>	young scientist called Frankenstein started trying to create ϕ life. He used
	-	electricity to do this. After year of struggle he succeeded,
	bu	it he created monster! monster was very large and
	ug	gly. People hated and feared him monster wanted love, but he
	lea	arned to hate. Then, one day, he killed boy. Frankenstein was in
		state of shock. He realised it was error to have created
	su	ch creature. He regretted having wasted his time over
	us	eless creature and decided to kill it.
2.	Re	e-arrange the following phrases to make meaningful sentences. The first e has been done for you.
	(a)	interesting/ours/family/was/an
		Ours was an interesting family.
	(b)	eldest/Ravi/and so/a/of/was the/favourite/family/the
	(c)	years/than him/Neena/a/six and/younger/half/was
	(d)	who was/Sonal/big bully/second born/was/a/the
	(e)	but/Neena/girl/intelligent/common sense/Sonal/was/an/without/a/boy/was

2 THE SENTENCE



Read carefully the following groups of words taken from the Unit 'Achievers Sub-unit 'Helen Keller' from My English Reader (C-VII).

- 1. Helen Keller was born in Albama.
- 2. Helen was a naughty girl.
- 3. Every cloud has a silver lining.
- 4. Most deaf people cannot talk.
- 5. She died at the age of 88.

These groups of words make complete sense.



Remember

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence.

Now, write down the name of the person or thing being spoken of in each sentence. The first one has been done as an example.

- Helen Keller
 3.
 4.
- Each of the words you have written down is the 'subject' of the respective sentence.



The part of a sentence which names the person or thing we are speaking about is called the **subject**.

5.

Now write down the parts of the sentences that tell us something about the subject. The first one has been done as an example.

1. was born in Albama.

2.

3.

4.

5. _____

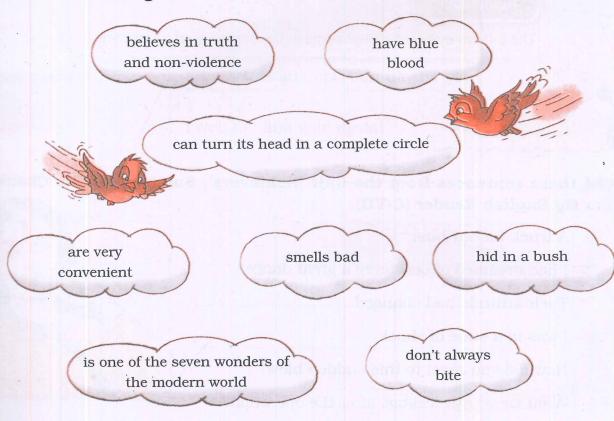


Remember

The part of the sentences that tell us something about the subject are called the **predicate**.



A. Some predicates are given below. Match them with their subjects on page 14 and write meaningful sentences.



- 1. Barking dogs
- 2. The meat
- 3. My friend _____
- 4. Lobsters _____
- 5. An owl
- 6. Credit cards
- 7. The Taj Mahal _____
- 8. The frightened rabbit _____

B. Underline the subject in the sentences given below.

- 1. Whatever the reason, one should never lie.
- 2. Mustering courage, she attacked the witch.
- 3. Out came the sun after a heavy downpour.
- 4. Over the fields the horse galloped.



Is the subject written in the beginning of these sentences too?

Remember

The subject does not always come in the beginning of a sentence.



A. Read these sentences from the Unit 'Achievers', Sub-unit 'Sudha Chandran from My English Reader (C-VII).

- 1. A truck hit our bus.
 - ♦ I had dreamed of becoming a great dancer.
 - ♦ Their attitude had changed.
 - ♦ I was in a state of shock.
- 2. How did you react to this sudden blow?
 - What were your feelings after the operation?



- Was the meeting with Dr. Sethi a turning point?
- Do you have a message for the readers?

Do you notice a difference between sentences in 1. and those in 2.?

Sentences in 1. make	
while those in 2. ask	

Remember

Sentences that make a statement are **assertive sentences** while those that ask a question are **interrogative sentences**.



Write down any four dates that bring some special memory alive to you. Show these dates to your partner. Your partner will ask you questions that you must answer. One has been done for you.

1. Date : 12 August 2008

Your partner : Why is this an important day for you?

You : I won my first gold medal.

2. Date : Your partner : You : Your partner : Your

4. Date

Your partner :

You

For the Teacher

You may ask the students to vary the formation of the questions.



Work in pairs. Read the passage given here.

The date: November 17. The time now: 10.15. The place: a large country house in England.

Sir Michael had dinner with four people at eight o'clock this evening. Then he went to his study. The time was nine o'clock. He locked the door from inside. He shut the window too, and locked it from inside. At 9.30, the housekeeper Mrs Hock took some coffee to his room. She knocked at the door. Sir Michael did not answer. She knocked again and shouted, but Sir Michael did not open it. She called Lady Elizabeth from the neighbourhood. They broke open the study door and went in. They saw Sir Michael's body on the floor. Sir Michael was dead. Lady Elizabeth called the police. The time was 9.40.



Imagine you are a detective investigating Sir Michael's death. What questions will you ask? What ideas do you have about how Sir Michael died?

Write here the questions you wish to ask. One question has been given as an example.

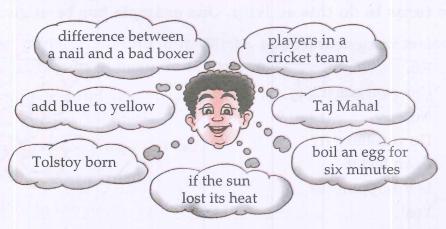
1.	What time did Sir Michael have his dinner?
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Remember

Questions that begin with question words, like **what**, **who**, **why**, **whom**, **where** or **when**, require more information and are called '**Wh**' questions.



Using the expressions given in the blurbs, frame questions and write them in the table given on the next page. One has been done for you.



Question	Answers
What happens when we add blue to yellow?	It turns green.
	It is in India.
	It turns hard.
	One is knocked in, the other knocked out.
	Eleven.
	All living things would die.
	In Russia.
	· 新版新版新出版至



Work with your partner. Let your partner think of something (an animal, a vegetable, a mineral or some abstract thing). Ask questions to find out what your partner has thought of. Then you think of something and your partner asks you questions. Take turns to do this activity. One example has been given to help you.

You : Is it made of wood?

Partner : No.

You : Can you eat it?

Partner : No.

You : Do you have it?

Partner : I can feel it.

You : Is it happiness?

Partner : Yes!



Remember

Questions that elicit the reply 'Yes' or 'No' begin with an auxiliary verb.



For the Teacher

Please discuss briefly the forms of auxiliary verbs that can be used to ask questions.



our you

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Are You Green?

Work with your partner to find out. Write appropriate sentences in the spaces provided. The first two have been done for you.

- 1. You like magazines and read two or three a week. What do you do with your old magazines?
 - (i) Give them to your friend to read.
 - (ii) Burn them in the garden.
 - (iii) Take them to the paper bank to be recycled.



2.	You buy food at your local shop. How do you carry it home?	
	(i) Ask the shop for a cardboard box to carry it in.	
	(ii) Ask the shop to deliver it.	
	(iii) Bring your own bag with you.	
3.	You have bought some smart new clothes.	
	(i) Sell them and buy more new clothes with the money.	500
	(ii) Give them to a charity organisation like the Red Cross or a charity home.	P. Company
	(iii)	
4.	You live 5 km from the place where you study. How do you get there each day?	?
	(i) Ride a bicycle.	
	(ii)	and the same of th
	(iii)	
5.	You have just spent a lovely day having a picnic on the beach. What do you do with the food you have not eaten?	
	(i) Throw in the sea for the birds and fish to eat.	- CA
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
6.	The second of th	?>0.
	(i)	600
	(ii)	
	(iii)	

Discuss in groups to find out the most eco-friendly option and the least eco-friendly option. Give yourself 1 point for the least one and 3 points for the most one. The third option carries 2 points. Calculate your score.

For the Teacher

Help the students to frame the questions as well as the options in (3) and (6).

12-18 Creat!

11-14 Not bad! You are quite green.

better.

Score: 6-10 Oh No! you are not very green! Think about what you can do to be





A. Re-write the following sentences using capital letters, full stops, commas and question marks wherever required.

- 1. mr das went to the zoo with his parents children and wife
- 2. who is knocking at my door
- 3. this is a beautiful painting
- 4. have you been to the park
- 5. charles dickens wrote the book 'david copperfield'



B. Read the paragraph given below. Using a pen, insert capital letters, commas, ful stops and question marks wherever required.

he was a tall man who was always dressed in black he had as unusual face it was very pale with a long well-shaped nose cold re eyes and a thin mouth filled with pointed teeth he had long shar fingernails and his breath smelt terrible when he saw blood a strang hungry look came into his eyes his eyes shone red and he began to shake after he had drunk blood his face became taller than usual car you guess who this man was



A. Read these sentences.

- 1. How dare you!
- 3. Look out, you are going to fall!
- 2. What a picturesque view!
- 4. You can't do that!



Remember

An **exclamation mark** is used instead of a full stop at the end of a sentence to show that the words have a special meaning. For example, it can be used to show anger, surprise, joy, danger or amusement.

It can be used to attract attention, e.g. Help!

It can also be used for emphasis, e.g. No, you can't go there!



B. What do you think these people are saying? Write your answers in the bubbles. One has been done for you.





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Put a full stop, comma, question mark or exclamation mark in the following sentences wherever required.

- 1. I love the seaside
- 2. What are you doing
- 3. Happy birthday grandma
- 4. This is my friend Ami



- 5. That is ridiculous
- 6. What a terrible sight
- 7. Where is it
- 8. I wish I could go out to play
- 9. He is a good friend
- 10. Are you crazy



DO IT YOURSELF

- 1. Look at the words/phrases given below. They are in a jumbled order. Re-arrange them to make meaningful sentences. One has been done for you.
 - (a) Sports/interested/and Recreation Club/I/interested/am/the/in joining I am interested in joining the Sports and Recreation Club.
 - (b) its membership/the rules/?/its members/are/what/for/and
 - (c) aren't/rules/oh!/too many/there/?
 - (d) anything/you would/to know/is/like/there/?/more
 - (e) must not/non-members/cards to/lend/membership/members/give or/their
 - (f) members/suitable clothing/have to/for/wear/every event
 - (g) has to be/if anyone wishes/she/two members/to join/supported by/the club

2. Look at the picture given below and complete the dialogue that follows. There is an example to help you.



- (1) Waterfall—fresh water
- (4) Caves
- (7) Dolphins

- (2) Lookout point
- (5) Seagulls
- (8) Forests

- (3) Hills
- (6) Castle
- (9) Ship

Raghav: Let's look at this map. It's a map of the Travilla Island located in the Pacific.

Sujata: It's really interesting. What's that in the middle of the Island?

Raghav:

It looks majestic.

Sujata: Oh, yes! there is a waterfall in the south-east.

Raghav: What are those numbered (4) and (8)?

Sujata :	
Raghav :	There must be a lot of creatures inhabiting the forest, I guess.

Sujata: Yes, the map indicates the presence of seagulls on the island. Dolphins are shown to be near the sea beach.

Sujata: I can see two ships moving in the direction of the island, so I think people must be visiting it.



Raghav: