

REVISION

TENSES

A. Simple Present/Progressive/Perfect:

Fill in the blanks with correct forms of the verbs given in brackets:

1. The children are quiet. Go and see what they _____ (do).
2. _____ you _____ (understand) what the lecture is saying? No, I _____ (not understand) him at all.
3. Sita _____ (sweep) the steps inside her house.
4. Water always _____ (freeze) at 0 degrees centigrade.
5. I wonder what he _____ (speak) now.
6. I won't go out now, as it _____ (rain) and I _____ (not have) an umbrella.
7. Hardly anyone _____ (wear) a hat nowadays.
8. You _____ (not tell) the truth. How do you know that I _____ (not tell) the truth?
9. Mohan _____ still _____ (do) his homework. His sister who always _____ (work) quicker, _____ (play) already in the garden.
10. What you generally _____ (do) for a living?
11. Whenever he drinks water, he begins _____ (cough).
12. A wise pianist _____ (practise) four hours a day.
13. I _____ (lose) my pen. _____ (you/see) it anywhere?
14. He often _____ (see) her but he never _____ (speak) to her.
15. I _____ (buy) a new car. Would you come and look at it?
16. It seems you just _____ (cut) your hair.
17. She _____ (not read) a newspaper since June 2.
18. The windows _____ (not clean) for three months.
19. He _____ (not shave) since the day before yesterday.
20. Meena is on leave. She _____ (go) to France.

B. Simple Past/Past Progressive:

I. Put the verbs in the correct forms :

1. I _____ (watch) television when my friend _____ (arrive).
2. Sheela _____ (break) down when she _____ (hear) the news.
3. She _____ (cook) food when I visited her.
4. They were thinking about the problem all day, but they never _____ (find) the answer.
5. How fast _____ (he/drive) when the accident _____ (occur)?
6. The bus crashed and many passengers _____ (get) hurt.
7. When he _____ (correct) the fuse he _____ (get) a very bad shock.
8. A little later the teacher _____ (notice) that smoke _____ (rise) from the desk.
9. Ramesh _____ (work) when the mother came in.
10. Where _____ you _____ (go)? How long _____ (be) your stay?

C. Put the verb in the correct form (Past Perfect or Simple Past)

1. Hardly _____ (hunter/see) the tiger when it _____ (leap) on him.
2. The students believed that they _____ (already/do) the exercise.
3. When we _____ (get) home, night already _____ (fall).
4. She looked as if she _____ (not wash) for years.
5. This _____ (cause) a war between two nations.
6. He _____ (die) by the time the doctor _____ (reach).
7. When I _____ (arrive) at the theatre, the show _____ (already/begin).
8. When we _____ (reach) the bank it had closed.
9. By 2005, the singer _____ (record) ten albums.
10. He _____ (say) that he _____ (study) the book before.

D. Future Tense/Time:

- I. Put the verbs in brackets into present continuous or the future tense. The 'be + going to' form could be used here instead of the present continuous.
1. You _____ (be) able to drive after five days practice.
2. She _____ (play) in a cricket match on Sunday.

3. Which horse you _____ (ride) tomorrow?
4. By next year he _____ (leave) studies.
5. They _____ lay the foundations on Monday.
6. I _____ (change) my house next month.
7. _____ you (open) the door for me please?
8. _____ you _____ (buy) stamps? Yes, I am.
9. Why _____ you (take) up that floor board?
10. I _____ (catch) the 7:30 train.

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given in brackets:

1. At last you are here! I (wait) here for more than two hours.
2. If I were a bird, I (fly) in the sky.
3. I shall not go unless he (come).
4. It's time children (go) to bed.
5. You had better (take) an umbrella, as it may rain.
6. Have you ever (see) a tiger?
7. Don't cut the fully (grow) up trees.
8. For rash driving his licence (cancel).
9. English (speak) all over the world.
10. Killing of birds and animals (ban) by King Abhay Singh.

F. Complete the following paragraph choosing nouns, adjectives or adverbs from the list given below:

[ego, extremely, invasion, surprise, advanced, action, prosperous, immediately, boundary, intelligent, arrogance, curious, fantastic, imagination, withdrawl]

The Book that Saved the Earth is a _____ play. The author's _____ allows him to put the dramatic _____ in the twenty fifth century. Think-Tank is a _____ character designated as commander-in-chief of the Mars. But he is full of _____ and believes that the people of the Earth are not so _____ as the people of the Mars. His plan of _____ on the Earth seems to be _____

ambitions and is motivated by _____. To his utter _____, the people of the Earth turn out to be more _____ and _____. He _____ instructs his officers for a quick _____ of the space-crew from the _____ of the Earth.

PASSIVE VOICE

A. Put the following sentences into passive forms:

1. Who bought it?
2. Many people opposed this.
3. Students do a lot of work.
4. She has written a poem.
5. We use this room on special occasions.
6. Somebody has knocked the door.
7. I don't know him.
8. They are playing tennis in the ground.
9. Close the windows.
10. Please don't overeat or you will be ill.
11. The principal gave me a prize.
12. Why should you not trust me?
13. Nobody can go there.
14. Don't make fun of the handicapped.
15. Someone is following us.

B. Put the following sentences in a passive voice as shown:

Eg. They like Mango. Mango is liked.

1. They did not look after the children properly.
The children _____.
2. Nobody called the police.
The Policy _____.
3. People must not take their weapons in hand.
Weapons _____.
4. People say that he was a thief.

- It is said _____.
5. We hope that they will turn down the proposal.
It is hoped _____.
6. It is your duty to know.
You are supposed _____.
7. Don't do it.
Let _____.
8. Don't tease the weak boys.
Let _____.
9. Someone is following us.
We _____.
10. Don't touch this switch.
You are _____.

C. Complete the following sentences using one of the following verbs in the correct form:

check, close, allow, post, translate, find, cure, organise, damage

1. The troops have been called out.
2. My parcel _____.
3. Godan _____ into English.
4. Smoking _____ in public places.
5. Let all the gates _____.
6. My book _____ after a big search.
7. A hospital is a place where patients _____.
8. Annual function _____ every year in our school.
9. The road _____ quite _____.
10. He _____ for his ticket.

D. Rewrite the sentences in the passive form, beginning your sentences with the words in italics:

1. It is thought that *our scientists* are popular abroad.

2. It is said that *tobacco* is injurious to health.
3. It was believed that *France* had test fired a missile.
4. It was felt that the *new income tax rules* were insufficient.
5. It is said that *Japan* has invented a new photostate machine.
6. It is expected that *the guests* will arrive tomorrow.
7. It is thought that *RPSC* is advertising vacancies for teachers.
8. It was thought that a *T.V.* channel had leaked the budget data.

E. Exercise:

Complete the sentences using the verb in the passive form:

1. Smoking at public places _____ unlawful. (declare)
2. The thief _____ yesterday. (catch)
3. Honesty _____ everywhere. (appreciate)
4. The audit of accounts _____ (do already)
5. They _____ to me. (know)
6. The enemy plane _____ recently. (gun down)
7. The gallantry awards for this year _____ (announce)

DIRECT / INDIRECT SPEECH

A. Put the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. The boys said, "we want to play a match".
2. The teacher said, "we don't have much time for a match now".
3. Nisha said him, "I have something to show you".
4. "I am going away tomorrow, father", Ram said.
5. She said, "My husband has just been made the commissioner of Police."
6. "I have a message for your sister", I said.
7. Sohan said, "Yesterday I did not go to college".
8. Satish said to Manisha, "You promised to ring me everyday."
9. The teacher said to the class, "If you don't work hard, you will fail."
10. They said, "We will wait for you if you are late".

B. Put the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. "Would you like to come with us." they said.
2. The commandar in chief said, "Farewell, my country".
3. "Why are you not appearing in exams?" said his friend.
4. "When do you want to speak?" asked the gatekeeper.
5. "How long have you been learning French?" said the teacher.
6. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "incase I have to ring you?"
7. She said, "Let's enjoy a good dinner and party".
8. He said to her, "May you live long!"
9. The son said, "Do you think you could give some more pudding, please, Mother?"
10. "Go and get me a piece of chalk, and come straight back," the teacher said to the boy.
11. He said, "thank you".
12. He said, "Liar".
13. She said, "What a pity!"
14. "Let me explain, "She said", Don't be in such a hurry".
15. "Get yourself some new clothes. "I suggested.

Given below are more sentences for exercise on direct/indirect speech.

C. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.
2. He said, "Will you listen to such a man?"
3. "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" asked his angry mother.
4. Rama said to Arjun, "Go away."
5. He said to him, "Please wait there till I return."
6. He shouted, "Let me go."
7. "Call the first witness," said the judge.
8. He said, "Alas! I am undone."

9. Alice said, "How clever I am!."
10. He said, "Bravo! You have done well!"
- D. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.**
1. She wrote, "I am waiting and watching and longing for my son's return."
2. He said to her, "What do you want?"
3. He asked, "Are you coming home with me?"
4. "Do you really come from China?" said the Prince.
5. "Don't you know the way home?" asked I.
6. The young sparrow said, "Mother, what is that queer object?"
7. "Who are you, Sir, and what do you want?" They cried.
8. "Run away, children," said their mother.
10. "Go down to the Bazaar. Bring me some oil and a lump of ice", ordered his master.
11. The teacher said, "The Earth moves around the sun."

CLAUSES

- A. Fill in the blanks with Relative Pronouns (who, which, that, whose)**
1. Mohan work in the bank _____ is situated on the main road.
2. We like the teachers _____ always help students.
3. We are afraid of the animals _____ are carnivorous.
4. People dislike officers _____ attitude is negative.
5. Remove the stones _____ are found on roads.
6. Respect the people _____ always speak the truth.
7. Our school library has some books _____ are rare.
8. The birds _____ come in the Ghana Bird Sanctuary are wonderful.
9. The computers _____ were bought last year are out of use.
10. The bronze statue _____ I saw in the museum has been stolen.
- B. Combine the following sentences using the conditional clauses (if, unless, as soon as):**
1. The function began. The guest arrived.

2. People do not wear helmets. They will be fined.
3. You have no proof of innocence. The court will convict you.
4. The hospital provides emergency services. The serious patients will be saved.
5. You heat ice. It will melt.
6. You are thirsty. You drink water.
7. You call off the strike. The Government will accept your demands.
8. You want to talk to me. Give me a missed call around 5 O'clock.
9. You did not consult the doctor. Your disease would be cured.
10. You did not pay your telephone bill. You would not escape the penalty.

Relative Clauses:

D. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions 'who', 'whom', 'whose', 'which' or 'that':

1. The man _____ organised the blood donation camp is a professor.
2. The Government will compensate the farmers _____ crops have been destroyed by floods.
3. The diamond ring _____ I bought last year has been lost.
4. The kites _____ are made in Jaipur attract foreigners.
5. The herbs _____ are found in the Himalayas are rare.
6. The chief secretary _____ the police arrested had a lot of money and gold.
7. The borrowers _____ bank loans are unpaid will be penalised.
8. The furniture _____ has been declared useless will be repaired.
9. The trees _____ were planted two years back have grown big.
10. The tennis player _____ the customs officials detained at the airport was interrogated.

Noun Clauses:

E. Read the italicised noun clauses in the sentences given below:

1. *What you say* I do not understand.
2. I understand *what you say*.

F. Complete the following sentences by adding noun clauses as shown above:

1. What _____ we do not believe.
2. What _____ makes me disappointed.
3. I am satisfied with _____.
4. We cannot rely on _____.
5. What _____ cannot be ignored.
6. The students should know _____.
7. What the crowd did _____.
8. What the Government has announced _____.
9. What the scientists say _____.
10. Parents know _____.

G. Complete the following sentences using noun clauses:

1. He said that _____.
2. _____ may not be the answer of this question.
3. The boy _____ is my brother.
4. The horse _____ is in the stable.
5. Ram asked _____.
6. That _____ was not the problem.
7. The book that _____ has been stolen.
8. I must refer you _____ yesterday.
9. You must do _____.
10. Tell me _____.

H. Fill in the blanks with 'whom', 'which', 'that' or 'who':

1. My friend _____ is blind.
2. She has broken the pen _____ I gave her.
3. The gun _____ I wanted to buy was not in the market.
4. The person _____ you don't know is one of the best friends of mine.
5. He knows the boy _____ you are going to see.
6. The student _____ the teacher scolded is standing.
7. The story _____ you told is an interesting one.

I. Combine the following pairs of sentences by using who, which, that, where, when and why.

Example:

That is the man. He looks after the garden. (who)

That is the man who looks after the garden.

1. That is not the car. It runs smoothly. (which)
2. He trained the horse. It will win the race. (which)
3. This is the cat. It caught the rat. (that)
4. He is the gentleman. He will give us a speech. (who)
5. We saw the man. He sells bananas. (who)
6. I met a girl yesterday. This is the girl. (whom)
7. Here is a story. I want to tell it. (that)
8. Is this the house? You were born in it. (where)
9. Can you remember the time. Your grandfather died. (when)
10. Give me the reason. You have not done your homework. (why)

J. Complete the following sentences by using adverbial clauses:

1. I will forgive you if _____.
2. The mouse will play when _____.
3. He had just finished his work when _____.
4. You will get good marks because _____.
5. Although _____ he is honest.
6. We should not go where _____.
7. She did not tell why _____.

K. Join the following sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets :

1. The guests arrived. The function began. (as soon as)
2. People will buy coolers. The summer has set in. (as)
3. He cannot buy a car. He does not have much money. (as)
4. She fell asleep. She was reading. (while)
5. You should read the history of Shivaji. You have free time. (whenever)

MODALS

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals:

1. He had no key, so he _____ not open the lock.
2. _____ you stand on your head?
3. _____ I borrow your pen?
4. If you feel ill you _____ leave early.
5. The buses were all full; we _____ get a cab.
6. Mother told the son that he _____ play with matches.
7. She has the key; you _____ ring the bell.
8. I _____ like to draw your attention to our problem.
9. If you favour me, I _____ be very grateful to you.
10. How _____ you to come in my chamber without my permission.

B. Complete the following conversation using suitable modals:

- Seema : _____ I come in sir?
- Teacher : No, you _____ because you are late.
- Seema : Sorry sir, it was all due to heavy traffic. I _____ never be late again.
- Teacher : Ok, but you _____ be late in future.
- Seema : Thank you sir.
- Teacher : _____ I start the new lesson now?
- Seema : Oh! Sir I _____ not bring my textbook because Naresh had taken it yesterday.
- Teacher : But you _____ not have it. I _____ teach you about modals today.
- Seema : All right sir, one thing more, _____ you lend me your pen please?
- Teacher : No, you are a very negligent student. You _____ see everything before you come to school.

TRANSFORMATION

A. Combine the following sentences using the words given in brackets:

1. The weather is very cold. We cannot go out. (so-that)
2. He is very ill. He cannot go to his office. (too-to)
3. The man is very rich. He can help you. (enough to)
4. She works hard. She may not fail. (lest)

5. Russia is powerful. America is more powerful. (not as)
6. The ceiling of the room is very high. I cannot touch it. (too-to)
7. He is prosperous. He is famous. (not only-but also)
8. He ran fast. He might miss the train. (lest)
9. Don't drive fast. You may not have an accident. (so that)
10. He had not worked hard. He would have passed the examination. (If)

B. Combine the following sentences using 'lest':

1. Hurry up. You may miss the conference.
2. He wore warm clothes. He might catch a cold.
3. She does not use the mobile phone. Her father may rebuke her.
4. He does not take medicines regularly. The infection may recur.
5. Don't stand beneath the roof of the old building. The roof may collapse.

FINDING ERRORS

A. Each of the sentences given below contains an error. Rewrite the correct sentences by removing the errors:

1. Gandhiji gave emphasis about the prayer.
2. Babuli shocked by the dispute in the family.
3. The American negroes are more richer than their brethren in Britain.
4. It's time we eat our food.
5. Having take rest, we continued our journey.
6. If you will get proper training, you will become successful.
7. Hardly he had reached the station than the train started.
8. No sooner did the feast ended when the old man saw the thief.
9. It does not hardly matter if says yes or no.
10. He has celebrated his birthday yesterday.
11. The teacher told him come late.
12. The boy denied obey the teacher.
13. He has sent e-mail yesterday.
14. They just returned from Mumbai.

15. It is raining since morning.
16. There the bus is going!
17. The earth went round the sun.
18. The guests have entertained properly.
19. I told him why he is telling a lie.
20. The seller asked me that I wanted to buy shoes.

B. Each of the sentences given below contains an error. Rewrite the correct sentences by removing the errors:

1. The students did not stood up when the teacher came.
2. What you want from me?
3. Where the thief hid the stolen watch?
4. He cried that how unlucky was he.
5. I was invited on tea.
6. When it will rain, the farmer will sow their fields.
7. You had better to take a helper with you.
8. When he saw you last?
9. He is living here for 20 years.
10. Did not you complete your homework?