## **English Proficiency**

Grammar - III

(Sentences, Tense, Voice, Narration, Modals & Punctuation)

### **Application Based Questions**

### **Q.1.** Identification of Tense:

**Directions:** Identity the different forms of verb according to the tense by filling the blank spaces in the table below:

	PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE
We saw (not seen) the dog just last week	(a) see		seen
The Dodgers finally did (not done) it.	(b) do	did	
My family had gone (not went) there for	(c)	went	gone
serveral summers.			
The music began (not begun) as the ship	(d) begin		begun
slid into the sea.			
Shyam had broken (not broke) his	(e) break	broke	
favorite bat.			
The guests had eaten (not ate) before the	(f)	ate	eaten
wedding party arrived.			
The Liberty Bell had rung (not rang)	(g) ring		rung
Every Fourth of July for century.			

#### Q.2. Sentence Arrangement:

**Directions:** Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

(a) Ankit \_\_\_\_\_\_ four language – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)

(b) I \_\_\_\_\_ my job. It's very boring. (like)

(c) Where's Shivam?' 'I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_' (know)

(d) Narayan is a very quiet person. He \_\_\_\_\_ very much. (talk)

(e) Nandu \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)

(f) It's not true! I it ! (believe)

(g) That's a very beautiful picture. I \_\_\_\_\_ meat. (eat)

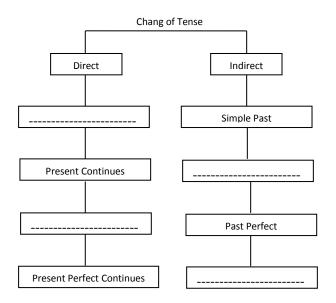
(h) Sampad is a vegetarian. He \_\_\_\_\_ meat. (eat)

# **Q.3.** *Rule based questions: Directions: Study the following rules and give examples for each by making sentence in the lines below each*

Direc	question.
Rule	Based On Modals
1.	Can refers to the present. Could is used for ability in the past
2.	We use may and might to talk about possibility in the present or future
3.	In very formal English, may is used to express a wish
4.	We often use will you or would you like in offers and invitations
5.	We can use will you or would you to ask people to do things
Rule	Based On reported Speech
6.	A present continuous becomes a past continuous
7.	A present perfect becomes a past perfect.
8.	Sometimes the simple past in the Direct becomes the past perfect in the Indirect.
9.	Pronouns and possessive Adjectives of the second persons are changed into those of the third persons:

### Q.4. Activity based questions:

### A. Complete eh chart of Narration (change of tense):



### B. Complete the table of *Reported speech*:

	Direct speech	Indirect speech	
1.	shall / will	(i)	
2.	can	(ii)	
3.	may	(iii)	
4.	is / am / are	(iv)	
5.	has / have	(v)	
6.	was / were	(vi)	