

1

GRAMMAR

Complete Grammar with Integrated Questions

GIVING AND RECEIVING PRESENTS IN ENGLISH



I have a gift for you.

That's so kind! You shouldn't have.

I got you something. I hope you like it.

Thank you so much!

I'd like to give you this token of our appreciation.

Thank you. I'm so honored.

Grammar is the language system that allows words to change their form, their order in a sentence, and combine with other words in novel ways. It is a set of rules of the Language.

Topic Notes

- Types of Questions
- Tenses
- Clauses
- Integrated Questions

The questions typically asked in the grammar section of class XI question paper are re- ordering sentences and gap-filling. The questions in this book are created in a manner so as to replicate the daily life needs of a student. Students will be honing their fluency and confidence of using the English language as the exercises are designed to help activate their cognitive faculties and encourage them to apply the grammar concepts that they have learnt. Thus, the question paper design helps to polish the students' language abilities in a holistic manner.

The specific type of question in all these exercises can be MCQ type with four options or they can be subjective in nature. One important thing that students must remember in case of MCQ questions is that, if more than one option is selected for the answer, the student will not be awarded any marks thereof.

Types of Questions

1. Gap Filling

These questions comprise basic isolated sentences which have certain gaps or blanks. These gaps need to be filled in using an appropriate word or one of the four given options.

Example:

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for the sentences given below:

- (A) I working all afternoon and have just finished the assignment.
 (a) have been (b) had been
 (c) shall be (d) am
- (B) Rohan the movie before he read the review.
 (a) watches (b) have watched
 (c) had watched (d) was watching
- (C) He in the States but he still does not have a command over the English language.
 (a) have been living
 (b) has been living
 (c) have lived
 (d) living
- (D) By the next month, we shall the project.
 (a) has completed (b) completing
 (c) completed (d) have completed
- (E) Every boy and girl in the class today.
 (a) are present (b) is present
 (c) have present (d) had present
- (F) He daily for an year now.
 (a) exercises
 (b) was exercising
 (c) has been exercising
 (d) have been exercising

Ans. (A) (a) have been
 (B) (c) had watched
 (C) (b) has been living

- (D) (d) have completed
 (E) (b) is present
 (F) (c) has been exercising

2. Re-ordering/Transformation of Sentences

CBSE asks various questions under this type. The questions will be related to re-ordering or transformation of sentences. This can be in the form of jumbled sentences, reported speech, transforming simple sentences to compound or complex sentences, and vice versa. These questions require the student to rearrange the given set of phrases to form meaningful sentences.

Example:

Rearrange the following phrases to form meaningful sentences:

- (A) are known / during examinations / teachers / to give students / a hard time
- (B) and extracurricular activities / as much importance / that sports / it is a good thing / are being given / as academics / these days
- (C) are being felt / weather conditions / in local pockets / erratic / and strange / around the world
- (D) Artificial intelligence / the world / by storm / is taking over / watching out for / and it is worth
- (E) how to take / know nothing else / even if they / politicians know / control of a crowd / of voters

Ans. (A) Teachers are known to give students a hard time during examinations.
 (B) It is a good thing that sports and extracurricular activities are being given as much importance as academics these days.
 (C) Erratic and strange weather conditions are being felt in local pockets around the world.
 (D) Artificial intelligence is taking over the world by storm and it is worth watching out for.
 (E) Politicians know how to take control of a crowd of voters even if they know nothing else.

Class XI grammar is divided into the following topics that we will be covering in detail next. These topics may or may not cover all types of grammar questions.

TOPIC 1

TENSES

Tenses refer to different forms of the verb that determine the time at which the action has taken place. Time can broadly be classified into three phases - Past (the time which has passed), Present (the time that is now), and Future (the time to come).

Classification of Tenses

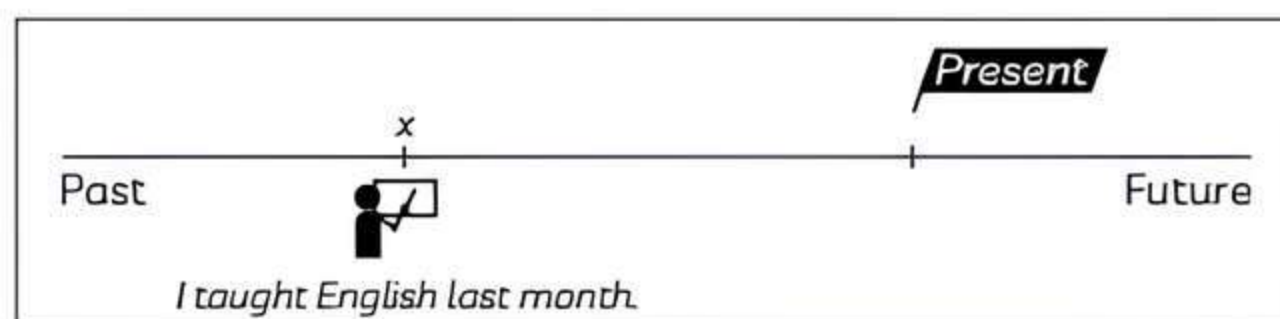
The three main tenses show extremely broad sections of time. They are further divided into 12 basic tenses. The tenses of the verb 'stay' are as follows:

| Tenses | Simple | Continuous (Progressive) | Perfect | Perfect Continuous |
|---------|--|---|---|---|
| Past | stayed / did stay (verb + ed) | was/were staying (was/were + verb + ing) | had stayed (had + past participle) | had been staying (had been + verb + ing) |
| Present | stays (verb + s) | is/am/are staying (is/am/are + verb + ing) | has/have stayed (has/have + past participle) | has/have been staying (has / have been + verb + ing) |
| Future | will/shall stay (will/shall + verb) | will/shall be staying (will/shall be + verb + ing) | will/shall have stayed (will/shall + have + past participle) | will/shall have been staying (will/shall + have + been + verb + ing) |

PAST TENSE

1. Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used to indicate an action that happened and was completed before the present moment.



- The form of the verb in the past tense is usually the verb + ed.
Example: She danced to her favourite song.
- It is often used in narratives and recounts.
Example: In those days, it used to be colder.
- It can also be used to talk about old habits.
Example: I used to pick my nose when I was six.
- It can be used without a time marker.
Example: I learnt Spanish in Madrid.

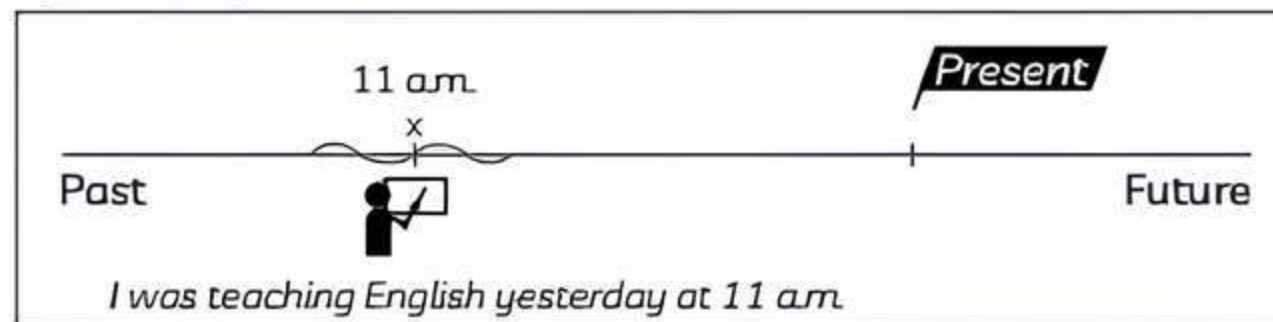


Rules

- ➔ Affirmative Sentences: He danced well in the party yesterday. (Subject + second form of verb + ...)
- ➔ Negative Sentences: She did not complete her homework. (Subject + did not + first form of verb + ...)
- ➔ Interrogative Sentences: Did he win the competition yesterday? (Did + subject + first form of verb + ...?)
- ➔ Interrogative Sentences: When did mother bake this cake? (Question word + did + subject + first form of verb + ...?)

2. Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous tense is used to indicate an action that was happening for some time in the past. The time of the action may or may not be specified.



- The form of past continuous tense is- subject + auxiliary was/were + verb + -ing.
Example: *We were watching movies last night.*
- It is also used with 'always', 'continually', etc., to talk about perennial habits of the past.
Example: *He was always cribbing about his work.*
- It can also be used to indicate an action which was going on for some time in the past.
Example: *Priya was cooking while her children were sleeping in the afternoon.*

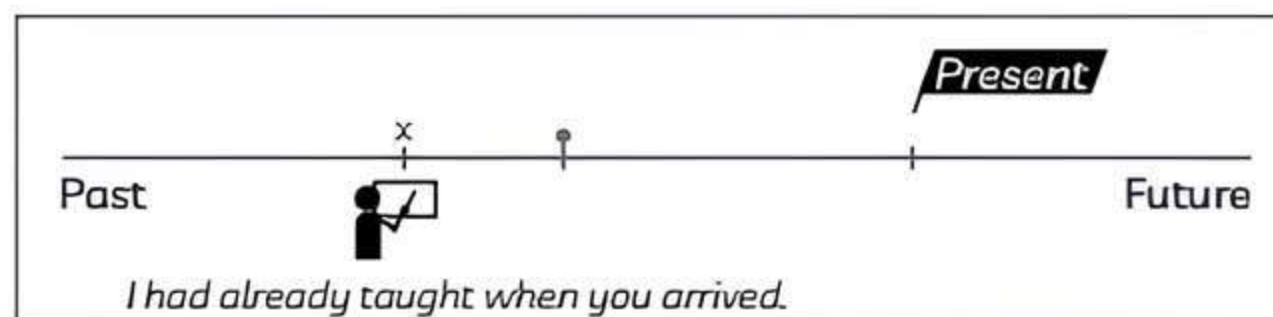


Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *Sheetal was swimming yesterday.* (Subject + was/were + first form of verb + ing + —)
- **Negative Sentences:** *He was not feeling well.* (Subject + was/were + not + first form of verb + ing + —)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Was he going to the market?* (Was/Were + subject + first form of verb + ing +?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *When were they fighting?* (Question word + was/were + subject + first form of verb + ing + ..?)

3. Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense is used to indicate an action that happened in the past and got completed before another event in the past.



- The past perfect tense is made from the verb *had* and the past participle of a verb.
Example: *He had exercised before it started to rain.*
- It can also be used to express wishes or desires in the past which have not been fulfilled.
Example: *I wish I had visited my aunt when she was in the hospital.*
- It can also be used to express those conditions of the past that were impossible to fulfil.
Example: *If you would Have scolded your son earlier, his behaviour would have improved.*

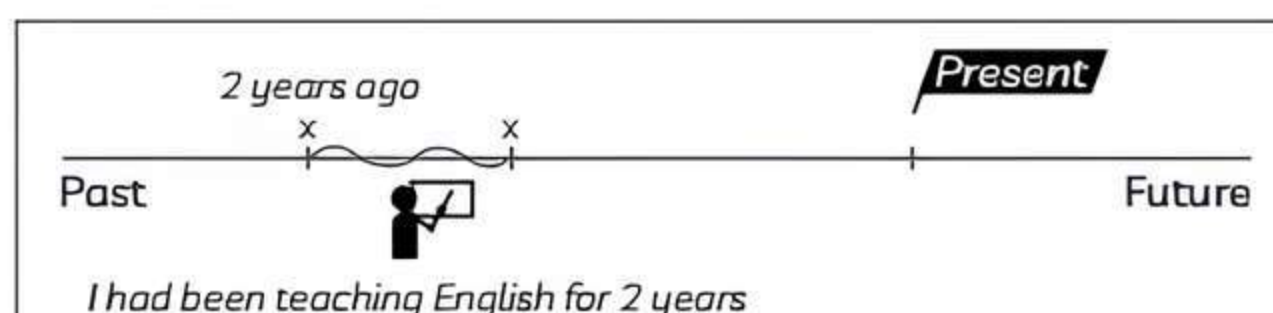


Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *Manika had eaten all the mangoes.* (Subject + had + third form of verb + —)
- **Negative Sentences:** *Rajkumar had not gone to office.* (Subject + had + not + third form of verb +)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Had Palash written his paper?* (Had + subject + third form of verb +?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *When had they begun their test?* (Question word + had + subject + third form of verb + ..?)

4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used to indicate an action which happened in the past and continued up to a certain time in the past.



It is formed using had been + verb + ing.

Example: *When we met at the coffee shop, she had been waiting for 30 minutes.*



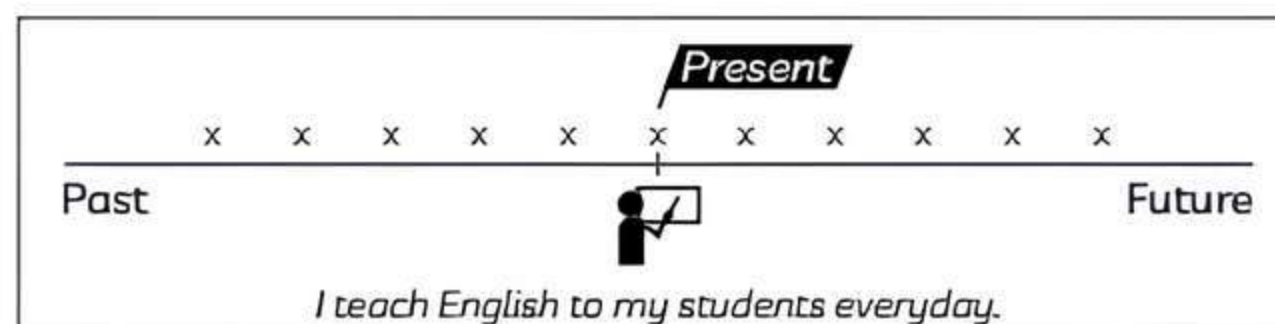
Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *Raunak had been playing cricket for two hours.* (Subject + had been + first form of verb + ing + ... + since/for + ...)
- **Negative Sentences:** *Heeru had not been sleeping well since a week.* (Subject + had + not + been + first form of verb + ing + ... + since/for + ...)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Had he been hiding in the village since last month?* (Had + subject + been + first form of verb + ing + ... + since/for + ...?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Where had they been wandering since morning?* (Question word + Had + subject + been + first form of verb + ing + ... + since/for + ...?)

PRESENT TENSE

1. Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is used to indicate an action which happens every day. It is also used to denote a habit, or a custom.



- If the subject is singular, it is formed using the verb + s.
Example: *Karan wakes up at 9 o'clock every morning.*
- It is also used to express a general or universal truth.
Example: *The sun sets in the west.*
- It can also be used to indicate a future event which is part of a plan or arrangement.
Example: *My school reopens next week.*
- It can also be used to state quotes with the verb 'says'.
Example: *Wordsworth says, 'I wandered lonely as a cloud.'*
- It can be used in storytelling in order to make it more engaging and as a substitute for simple past tense.

Example: *King Dashratha grants his wife three boons.*

- Exclamatory sentences which begin with there or here also use the simple present tense.

Example: *Here they are!*

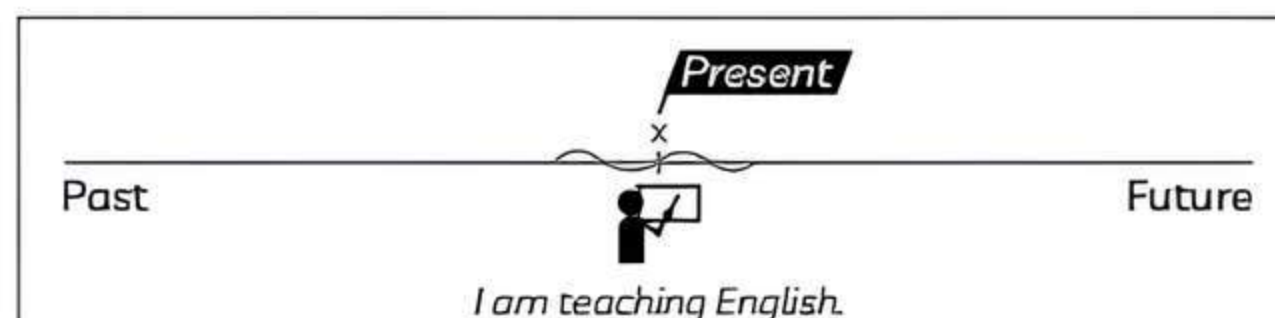


Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *Rani sings beautifully.* (Singular Subject + first form of verb + s/es + ...)
- **Affirmative Sentences:** *They go to school everyday.* (Plural Subject + first form of verb + ...)
- **Negative Sentences:** *She does not know German.* (Subject + does/do + not + first form of verb + ...)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Does Divesh play basketball?* (Do/Does + subject + first form of verb + ...?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Where does mother keep her perfumes?* (Question word + do/does + subject + first form of verb + ...?)

2. Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense refers to actions that are happening currently, or not happening at the moment but are in progress.



- It is formed using *Is/am/are + verb + ing*.
Example: *Meena is studying.*
- It can also be used to describe actions which are pre-arranged to take place in the near future.
Example: *The wedding is taking place on Sunday.*
- It can also be used with the adverbs *continually, always, etc.* to describe a persistent and undesirable habit.
Example: *You are always criticising me.*



Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *I am working on my report.* (Subject + *is/am/are* + first form of verb + *ing + _*)
- **Negative Sentences:** *She is not participating in the webinar.* (Subject + *is/am/are* + *not* + first form of verb + *ing + _*)

- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Is Reena cooking pasta?* (*Is/Are/Am* + subject + first form of verb + *ing + _?*)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Where is she staying?* (Question word + *is/are/am* + subject + first form of verb + *ing + _?*)

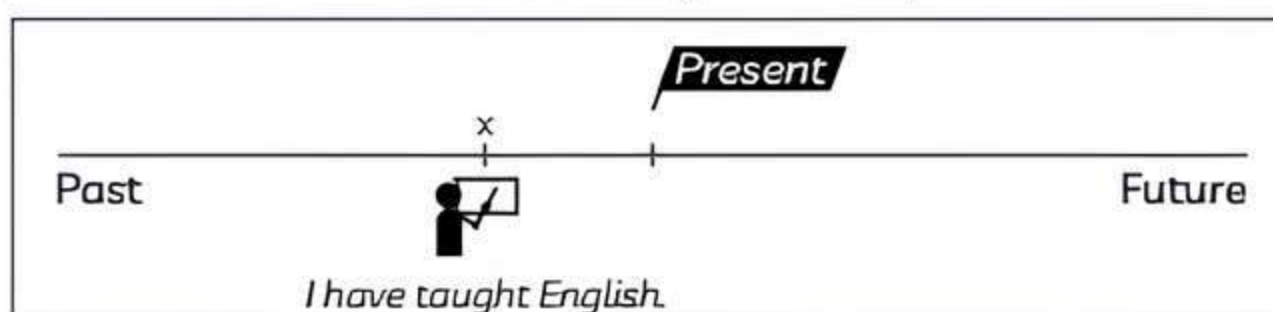
⚠ Caution

Some verbs are not generally used in the present continuous tense due to their meaning.

- **Verbs of perception or senses.** Examples: *see, hear, smell, notice, recognise, etc.*
- **Verbs of appearance.** Examples: *appear, look, seem, etc.*
- **Verbs of thinking.** Examples: *think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, forget, know, imagine, mean, etc.*
- **Verbs of emotion.** Examples: *want, wish, desire, feel, love, etc.*
- **Verbs such as** *have, own, possess* (except when used in the passive)

3. Present Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Tense presents an action that has recently been completed.



- It is formed using *has/have + past participle of the verb*.
Example: *She has just completed her homework.*
- It is also used to describe an action of which the time is not given.
Example: *Have you read Yeats?*

- It can be used to describe actions which started in the past and are continuing until now, and will possibly continue into the future.
Example: *I have already tried this brand of perfume; it is really nice.*
- It can also be used to show how the past situation relates to the present.
Example: *I have done my homework, so I can go play now.*



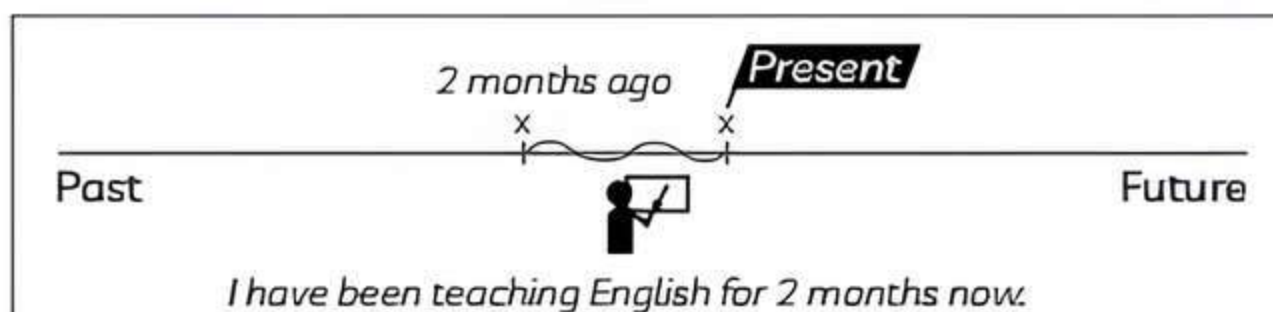
Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *I have eaten my breakfast properly.* (Subject + *has/have* + third form of verb + *_*)
- **Negative Sentences:** *She has not learnt driving yet.* (Subject + *has/have* + *not* + third form of verb + *_*)

- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Has he left already?* (*Has/have* + subject + third form of verb + *_?*)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Where has father kept his keys?* (Question word + *has/have* + subject + third form of verb + *_?*)

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense refers to an action that started in the past and continues till the present.



- The form used in Present Perfect Continuous Tense is *has/have + been + verb + ing*.
Example: *He has been sleeping for an hour.*

- It can also be used to describe an action that has completed but its effect is still continuing.
Example: *Mother has been cooking since morning, and now she is tired.*



Rules

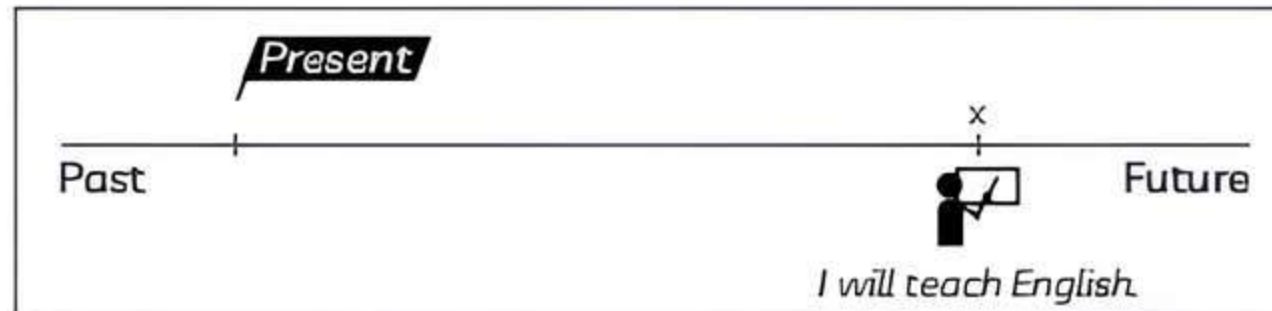
- **Affirmative Sentences:** *Rintu has been playing with his friends since afternoon.* (Subject + has/have been + first form of verb + ing _ for/since ...)
- **Negative Sentences:** *Mimi has not been talking to us since the past month.* (Subject + has/have + not been + first form of verb + ing _ for/since ...)

- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Have they been staying in a hotel since then?* (Has/have + subject + been + first form of verb + ing _ for/since ...?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Where has Rita been studying since she completed her schooling?* (Question word + has/have + subject + been + first form of verb + ing _ for/since ...?)

FUTURE TENSE

1. Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is used to express what we think or believe will happen in the future.



- It is formed using will/shall + first form of verb.
Example: *I will learn French next month.*
- It can also be used to express an instant decision:
Example: *I will get married to Suman.*
- It is also used to state facts that are beyond our control.
Example: *It will rain tomorrow.*



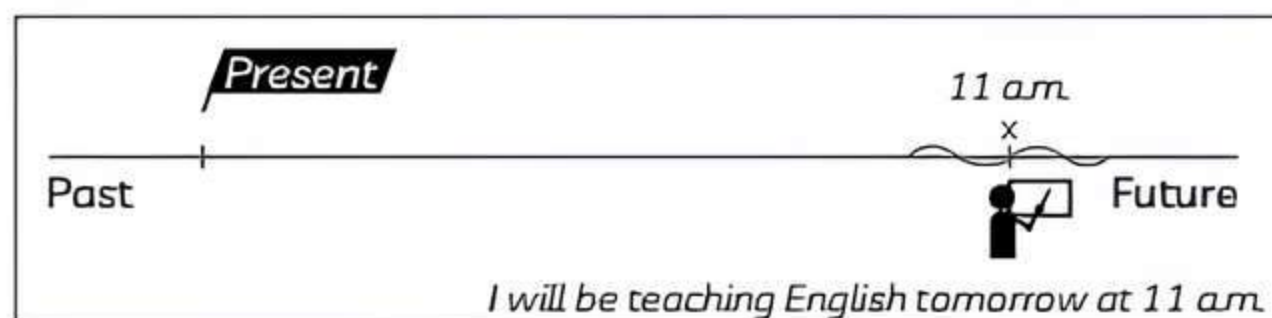
Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *Raj will win the debate competition.* (Subject + will/shall + first form of verb + ...)
- **Negative Sentences:** *Priya shall not attend the farewell party.* (Subject + will/shall + not + first form of verb + ...)

- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Will she go to Canada for further studies?* (Will/Shall + subject + first form of verb + ...?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *When will the class begin?* (Question word + will/shall + subject + first form of verb + ...?)

2. Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous tense is used to indicate an action that will occur in the normal course of time.



- It is formed using will/shall be + first form of the verb + ing _
Example: *I will be meeting my parents tomorrow.*
- It is also used to indicate an action that will be in progress at a given point of time in the future.
Example: *At this time tomorrow, we will be partying in Vegas.*



Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *Our school will be playing against the rival school next month.* (Subject + will/shall be + first form of verb + ing + ...)
- **Negative Sentences:** *Seema will not be dancing on the annual day.* (Subject + will/shall + not + be + first form of verb + ing + ...)

- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Will we be shifting to Mumbai next year?* (Will/Shall + subject + be + first form of verb + ing + ...?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *When will we be reading the next chapter?* (Question word + will/shall + subject + be + first form of verb + ing + ...?)

3. Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect tense is used to describe an action which will be completed at some point of time in the future.



It is formed using will + have + third form of verb.

Example: Diya shall have reached London tomorrow.

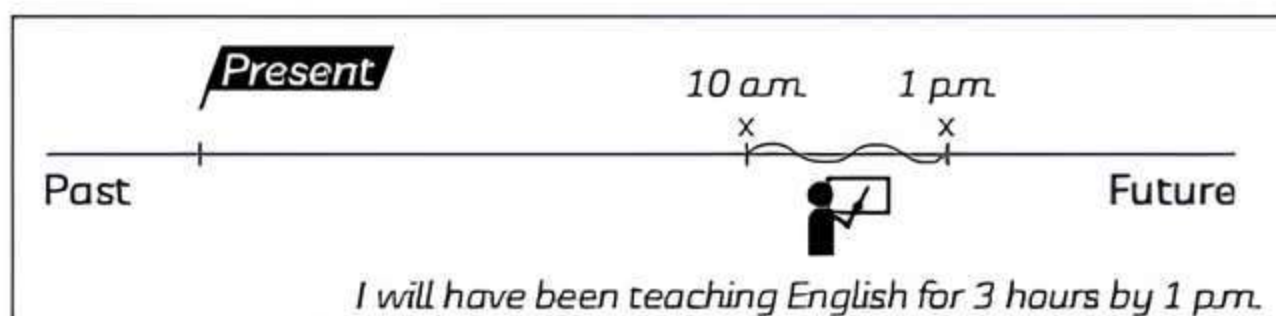


Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *I will have read this book by evening.* (Subject + will/shall have + third form of verb + ...)
- **Negative Sentences:** *Freya will not have sent the email before noon.* (Subject + will/shall + not + have + third form of verb + ...)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Will we have saved enough money by next month?* (Will/Shall + subject + have + third form of verb + ...?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *When will we have baked all the muffins?* (Question word + will/shall + subject + have + third form of verb + ...?)

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The future perfect continuous tense is used to express an action that will be in progress over a period of time in the future.



It is formed using will + have + been + first form of the verb + ing.

Example: In November, I will have been working at my company for three years.



Rules

- **Affirmative Sentences:** *By December, I will have been exercising for 2 months.* (Subject + will/shall have + been + first form of verb + ing + ... since/for + ...)
- **Negative Sentences:** *Mr Saha will not have been gardening for so long.* (Subject + will/shall + not + have + been + first form of verb + ing + ... since/for + ...)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Will she have been playing the piano for three hours now?* (Will/Shall + subject + have + been + first form of verb + ing + ... since/for + ...?)
- **Interrogative Sentences:** *Where will she have been teaching for 30 years next month?* (Question word + will/shall + subject + have + been + first form of verb + ing + ... since/for + ...?)

Example:

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for the six sentences given below:

(A) Hardly the minister finished his speech when the earthquake the stadium.

- (a) had, shook (b) have, shake
(c) had, was shaking (d) have, is shaking

(B) Sheena not the plants yesterday.

- (a) does, water (b) did, water
(c) does, watering (d) did, watered

(C) The Earth around the Sun in its own orbit.

- (a) rotated (b) had been rotating
(c) was rotating (d) rotates

(D) My father in ONGC for 35 years in January 2030.

- (a) was working (b) has been working
(c) worked (d) will have been working

(E) Sumit when I called him yesterday evening.

- (a) slept
 (b) was sleeping
 (c) will sleep
 (d) will have been sleeping
- (F) My parents for 20 years.
 (a) marry (b) married
 (c) have been married (d) will marry

Ans. (A) (a) had, shook

Explanation: The correct option is option (a) since the action of the speech is before the action of the earthquake. So, the first action should be in the past perfect tense and the second action should be in the simple past tense. Also, the verb finished gives you a clue that the time being referred to is in the past.

(B) (b) did, water

Explanation: The correct option is option (b) since the term 'yesterday' is clearly showing that it happened in the past and there is no other action happening before or after this particular action. Therefore, the verb will be in the simple past tense.

(C) (d) rotates

Explanation: The correct option is option (d), Since the sentence is stating a general fact, it cannot be in the continuous tense or in the past/future time. It has to be in simple present tense.

(D) (d) will have been working

Explanation: The correct option is option (d) since the year 2030 shows that it is of the future, and the action will continue till a point in the future. Hence, the tense has to be in the future perfect continuous tense.

(E) (b) was sleeping

Explanation: The correct option is option (b) since the action of sleeping was continuing even when it was interrupted by another action in the past. Hence, the tense will be past continuous tense.

(F) (c) have been married

Explanation: The correct option is option (c) since the action started in the past but is continuing into the present, and will run into an indefinite time in the future. Hence, the verb will be in the present perfect tense.

TOPIC 2

CLAUSES

A clause refers to the part of a sentence containing a subject and a verb. The verb is used to tell what the subject is or does. Every complete sentence is made up of at least one clause.

Examples: *Ram bought a new laptop.* (One sentence, one clause)

Ram bought a new laptop, but he still has the old one. (One sentence, two clauses)

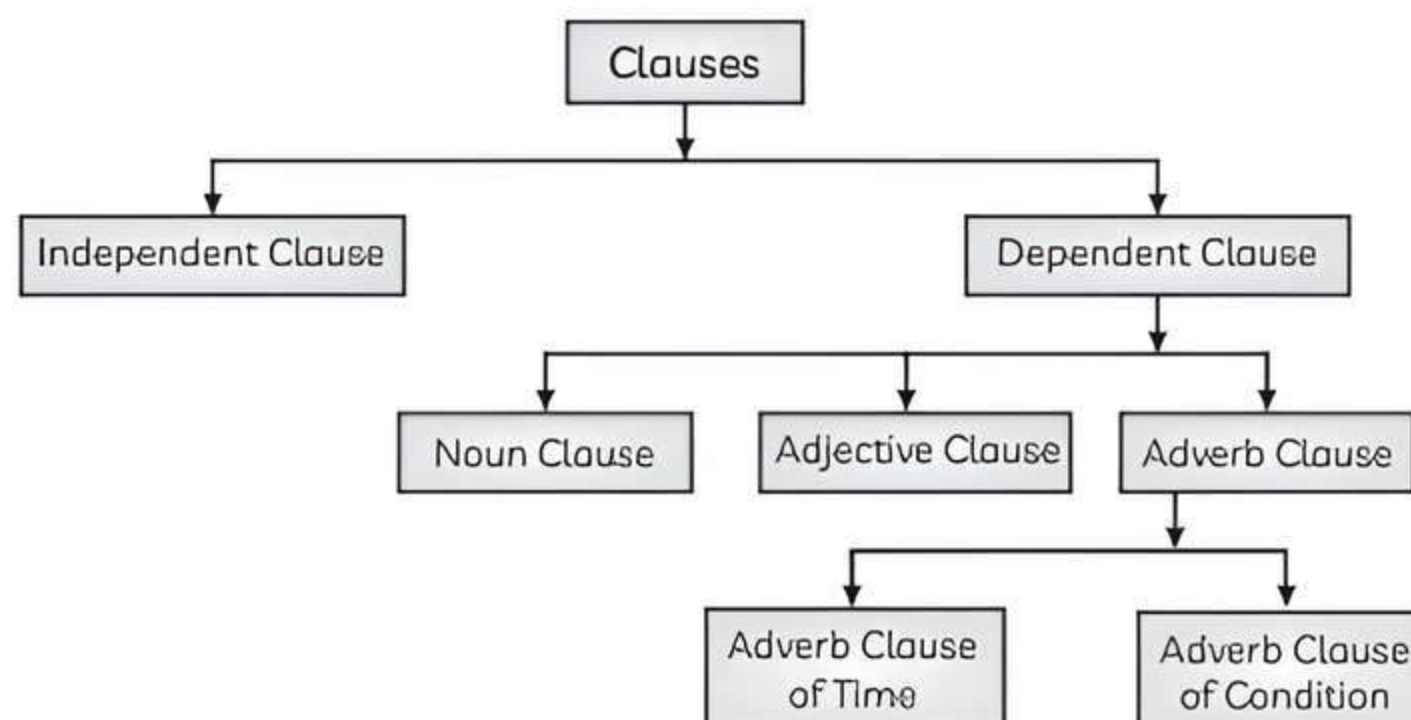
Type of Clauses

Clauses are of two types:

I. Independent Clause (Main/Principal Clause)

II. Dependent Clause (Subordinate Clause)

It can be well understood with the help of the flowchart given below:



I. INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (MAIN / PRINCIPAL CLAUSE)

An independent clause is the main/principal clause in a sentence. It can stand alone and can be treated as a full sentence. It does not start with subordinate words such as 'when', 'which', or 'if'.

The main properties of an independent clause are:

- (1) It contains a subject
- (2) It contains an action
- (3) It expresses a complete thought

Examples:

- *Let's start the movie.* (Here, 'movie' is the subject and 'Let's start' is the action).
- *The laptop is costly.* (Here, 'laptop' is the subject and 'is costly' is the action).
- *I will tell her about the exam schedule.* (Here, 'I' is the subject and 'will tell her about the exam schedule' is the action).

II. DEPENDENT CLAUSE (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)

A dependent clause is a subordinate clause. It cannot stand alone as a sentence, and is labelled according to its function in the sentence.

Examples:

- *You must complete your work after we watch the match tonight.* (tells us when you must complete your work)
- *I wonder how long we should keep standing here.* ('how long we should keep standing here' is a noun clause and it contains the subject 'we' and the verb phrase 'should keep standing'. The clause acts as a direct object in the sentence).
- *Nisha visited the school where her father teaches.* ('where her father teaches' is a relative clause. It contains the relative adverb with the subject, 'father', and the verb 'teaches'. The clause modifies the noun 'office').

Dependent clauses are further divided into three kinds as discussed below:

1. Noun Clause

A noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun. If a dependent clause provides an answer to what the verb is referring to, then it is a noun clause. Noun clauses can act as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, predicate nominatives, or objects of a preposition.

Examples:

- *Whoever thought of that idea is a genius.* ('Whoever thought of that idea' is a noun clause. It contains the subject 'whoever' and the verb 'thought'; and it mentions that the thought refers to an 'idea'.
- *The focus of our organisation is how we can satisfy customers most effectively.* ('how we can satisfy customers most effectively' is a noun clause as it contains the subject 'we' and the verb phrase 'can satisfy'. It also mentions that 'satisfy' refers to customers.

- *Write an email to whomever you want.* ('Whomever you want' is a noun clause. It contains the subject 'you' and the verb 'want'. The clause acts as an object of the preposition 'to' in the sentence.)

2. Adjective Clause

An adjective clause is a dependent clause that, like an adjective, modifies a noun or pronoun. An adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun such as *that*, *when*, *where*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, and *why*. Thus, it is also called a relative clause.

The introductory words used for the various categories of nouns are as follows:

| Category | Introductory Words |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| For people | Who, Whose, What |
| For place | Where |
| For things | Which or That |
| For times | When |
| For possessions | Whose |

Essential Clause

An essential (or restrictive) adjective clause provides information that is necessary for identifying the word it modifies.

Example: *The sports training that Jatin takes focuses on cardio.*

'That Jatin takes' is an essential adjective clause. It contains the subject 'Jatin' and the verb 'takes'. The clause modifies the noun class, providing necessary information about it.

Non-essential Clause

A non-essential (or non-restrictive) adjective clause provides additional information about the word it modifies, but the word's meaning is already clear. Non-essential clauses are always set off with commas.

When deciding whether to include the word 'that' or 'which' in an adjective clause, remember to use 'that' for essential clauses and 'which' for non-essential clauses.

Example: *The house on the right, which belongs to Komal, is up for sale.*

'which belongs to Komal' is a non-essential adjective clause. It contains the subject 'which' and the verb 'belongs'. The clause modifies the noun 'house', providing additional, non-essential information about it.

Some more examples of adjective clauses are as follows:

Examples:

- *Mr Sharma is the teacher who helped me with my chemistry equations.*
who helped me with my chemistry equations is an adjective clause. It contains the subject 'who' and the verb 'helped'. The clause modifies the noun 'teacher'.
- *The rainy weather is the reason why I decided to drive instead of walk.*
why I decided to drive instead of walk is an adjective clause. It contains the subject 'I' and the verb 'decided'. The clause modifies the noun 'reason'.
- *Mili is the person whose family owns a resort.*
whose family owns a resort is an adjective clause. It contains the subject 'family' and the verb 'owns'. The clause modifies the noun 'person'.

3. Adverb Clause

An adverb clause is a dependent clause that, like an adverb, modifies an adjective, an adverb, or a verb or verb phrase. An adverb clause begins with words such as *after, although, because, before, if, since, than, until, when, and while.*

Examples:

- *Kanika's report was the best because she did the most research.*
Because she did the most research is an adverb clause. It contains the subject 'she' and the verb 'did'. The clause modifies the adjective 'best'.
- *If Rajiv fixes his flat tyre today, he can go for a drive.*
If Rajiv fixes his flat tyre today is a dependent clause. It contains the subject 'Rajiv' and the verb 'fixes'. The clause modifies the verb phrase 'can go'.
- *The dancers are going to practise in the studio now while they have the chance.*

While they have the chance is an adverb clause. It contains the subject 'they' and the verb 'have'. The clause modifies the adverb 'now'.

Adverb clause is further divided into 2 types:

Adverb Clause of Time

We use the adverb clause of time to modify a verb in the main clause, and to tell the time when an action takes place.

Subordinating conjunctions used are *when, whenever, anytime, before, after, till, until, while, since, just as, as soon as, as often as, now that, as long as*, etc.

Examples:

- *Will you wait here until I am ready?*
- *I was not at home when Tanvi came to see me.*
- *Chintu always takes a bath before he goes to bed.*
- *As soon as Tisha finished that project, she started working on the next.*

Adverb Clause of Condition

We use the adverb clause of condition to modify a verb in the main clause, and to tell the condition under which an action takes place, or someone does something.

Subordinating conjunctions used are *if, even if, whether, if... not, unless, supposing that, provided that, in the condition that, as long as that*, etc.

Examples:

- *If it rains, we shall stay at home and have coffee and yummy snacks.*
- *Shalini needs to take this medicine whether she likes it or not.*
- *You won't lose weight unless you follow a strict routine.*
- *As long as you have the time, why don't you come over for lunch?*

Example:

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for the six sentences given below:

- (A) I waited for my friend he arrived.
(a) up to (b) until
(c) unless (d) onto
- (B) Mrs. Sood is the lady lost her husband recently.
(a) who (b) whose
(c) where (d) when
- (C) you eat too much, you may fall ill.
(a) Whether (b) Unless
(c) If (d) Until

- (D) Always give great to audience you perform for.
 (a) which (b) who
 (c) whose (d) whichever
- (E) The brown teddy bear, belongs to the toddler, has been washed today.
 (a) when (b) whose
 (c) which (d) where
- (F) The teacher says the exams may be postponed.
 (a) till (b) that
 (c) which (d) whenever

Ans. (A) (b) until

Explanation: The correct option is option (b) since it is an adverb clause of time which modifies the verb 'waited' in the main clause and tells the time when an action takes place. The subordinating conjunction used is 'until'.

(B) (a) who

Explanation: The correct option is option (a) since it is an adjective clause. It contains the subject 'who' and the verb 'lost'. The clause modifies the noun 'lady'.

(C) (c) If

Explanation: The correct option is option (c) since the expression is an adverb clause of condition which modifies the verb 'eat' in the main clause and to tell the condition under which an action takes place, or someone does something. The subordinating conjunction to be used is 'if'.

(D) (d) whichever

Explanation: The correct option is option (d) since it is a noun clause. It contains the subject 'you' and the verb 'perform'. The clause acts as an indirect object in the sentence.

(E) (c) which

Explanation: The correct option is option (c) since it is a non-essential adjective clause. It contains the subject 'which' and the verb 'belongs'. The clause modifies the noun 'teddy bear', providing additional, non-essential information about it.

(F) (b) that

Explanation: The correct option is option (b) since it is a noun clause which provides additional information about the main clause.

INTEGRATED QUESTIONS

Gap-Filling

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for the sentences given below:

(A) I am taking driving lessons now. Hopefully, I my driving test by November.

- (a) will take (b) would pass
 (c) will have taken (d) will be taking

(B) The dog under the chair before the children arrived.

- (a) has been hiding (b) was hid
 (c) have hid (d) had hidden

Ans. (A) (c) will have taken.

Explanation: The speaker shows a possibility of an event to happen by November. He says that he will have already taken the test by that month.

(B) (d) had hidden.

Explanation: The given sentence is in the past tense. Hence, (d) is the right answer.

2. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for the sentences given below:

(A) My family in Chennai for five years now.

- (a) has lived (b) has been living
 (c) had lived (d) lived

(B) By the time we reach the school the bell

- (a) will be ringing
 (b) will have rung
 (c) would have been ringing
 (d) would have rung

(C) Three months ago I a student of this school.

- (a) was (b) had been
 (c) have been (d) could be

(D) You should care of your pets as they are your responsibility.

- (a) take (b) taking
 (c) has taken (d) took

- (E) It for two hours now and I do not think it is going to stop.
 (a) was raining
 (b) is raining
 (c) will have been raining
 (d) has been raining
- (F) If you to spend too much time looking at the screen, it is a good idea to get blue-light glasses.
 (a) will go (b) is going
 (c) are going (d) will be going
- (G) One of these coming days, I my parents proud.
 (a) made
 (b) will make
 (c) had been making
 (d) will made
- (H) There is no joy comparable to at home on a holiday.
 (a) relaxing (b) relaxed
 (c) relaxes (d) will be relax
- (I) I the green spaces we have in our school.
 (a) loved (b) am loving
 (c) love (d) will love
- (J) The future of our country in the hands of today's youth.
 (a) are (b) will be
 (c) is (d) shall be

Ans. (A) (b) has been living

Explanation: The correct option is (b) since the action (living) started in the past and is still continuing.

- (B) (d) would have rung

Explanation: The correct option is (d) since the action of ringing the bell would have happened in the past before reaching the school.

- (C) (a) was

Explanation: The correct option is (a) as the sentence is in past tense.

- (D) (a) take

Explanation: The correct option is option (a) since the word 'care' is preceded by the verb take.

- (E) (d) has been raining

Explanation: The correct answer is option (d) has been raining because the action began in the past, and is still continuing in the present. Hence, the correct form of the verb is present perfect continuous tense.

- (F) (c) are going

Explanation: The correct answer is option (c) are going because the action is happening continuously in the present. Hence, the correct form of the verb is present continuous tense.

- (G) (b) will make

Explanation: The correct answer is option (b) will make because the action will happen in the future. Hence, the correct form of the verb is simple future tense.

- (H) (a) relaxing

Explanation: The correct answer is option (a) relaxing because the action is happening continuously in the present. Hence, the correct form of the verb is present continuous tense.

- (I) (c) love

Explanation: The correct answer is option (c) love because the action is happening in the present. Hence, the correct form of the verb is simple present tense.

- (J) (c) is

Explanation: The correct answer is option (c) is because the sentence is speaking of the present, and the statement is presented in the form of a fact. Hence, the correct form of the verb is simple present tense.

3. Complete the following sentences by adding an appropriate dependent clause, as mentioned in the brackets:

- (A) I was not at home (Complete the sentence by filling in with an appropriate adverb clause)
- (B) On weekends, we can do (Complete the sentence using an appropriate noun clause)
- (C) We're going to see a band (Complete the sentence by adding an appropriate adjective clause)
- (D) Ashna visited the school (Complete the sentence by adding an appropriate adjective clause)
- (E) She shook my hand (Complete the sentence using an appropriate adverb clause)

Ans. (A) when she came to meet me.

(B) whatever we want

(C) whose singer is a friend of ours.

(D) where her father works.

(E) before she left for school

Re-ordering / Transformation of Sentences

4. Convert the following simple sentences into compound sentences:

- (A) I will not go to school today. I am running a fever.
- (B) There are three colours in the Indian National Flag. The three colours are saffron, white and green.
- (C) I like to sit in front of the desktop computer all day. I am fond of browsing the web.
- (D) The old family photographs were turning yellow. I ended up digitising them.
- (E) Nothing in this world is constant. Change is the only constant.

- Ans.** (A) I will not go to school today as I am running a fever.
- (B) There are three colours in the Indian National Flag which are saffron, white and green.
- (C) I like to sit in front of the desktop computer all day since I am fond of browsing the web.
- (D) The old family photographs were turning yellow so I ended up digitising them.
- (E) Nothing in this world is constant except change.

5. Convert the following simple sentences into complex sentences:

- (A) I like him. He is funny.
- (B) Maria's father was a schoolteacher. He was a favourite among students.
- (C) I am planning a road trip. It is going to be amazing.
- (D) I am fond of reading books. It lets me escape to another world.
- (E) Smartphones are the best invention. They can do so many things.

- Ans.** (A) I like that he is funny.
- (B) Maria's father was a schoolteacher who was a favourite among students.
- (C) I am planning a roadtrip which is going to be amazing.
- (D) I am fond of reading books as it lets me escape to another world.
- (E) Smartphones are the best invention because they can do so many things.

6. Transform the tense of the following sentence as required:

- (A) Rajeev has been asked to head the research committee. (Change to Future Perfect Tense)

- (B) The weapons and arms industry forms a powerful lobby across the world. (Change to Present Continuous Tense)

- (C) Nothing is more boring than to watch the same movie again and again. (Change to Simple Future Tense)

- (D) I like glass buildings since they let in ample amounts of sunlight. (Change to Present Perfect Tense)

- (E) Who is responsible for letting the dogs out? (Change to Simple Past Tense)

- Ans.** (A) Rajeev will be asked to head the research committee.
- (B) The weapons and arms industry is forming a powerful lobby across the world.
- (C) Nothing will be more boring than to watch the same movie again and again.
- (D) I have liked glass buildings since they let in ample amounts of sunlight.
- (E) Who was responsible for letting the dogs out?

7. Rearrange the following group of phrases in order to form complete sentences:

- (A) age of computers / out of fashion / electronic media / newspapers / have gone / in the / and
- (B) to learn more / in general / is a good way / about people / watching movies / reading novels / and / and society
- (C) It is / makes a person / an old saying / very true / perfect, and / that practice
- (D) bulbs any / to fluorescent / I / warm lights / would prefer / day.
- (E) Progressive thoughts / among world leaders / is necessary / to maintain / global peace / and equality.

- Ans.** (A) Newspapers have gone out of fashion in the age of computers and electronic media.
- (B) Reading novels and watching movies is a good way to learn more about people and society in general.
- (C) It is an old saying that practice makes a person perfect, and very true.
- (D) I would prefer warm lights to fluorescent bulbs any day.
- (E) Progressive thoughts among world leaders is necessary to maintain global peace and equality.