



Grammar

Modals

We have already learnt about Modals in Class IX. Now, let us revise.



A modal verb is used to indicate modality (that expresses a speaker's general intention) i.e. likelihood, ability, permission, request, capacity, suggestions, order, obligation, advice etc.

We use modals to show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible.

Modals are,

can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to, need, used to & dare to.



Modals do not change with the person or number of the subject.

A. Complete these sentences using appropriate modals. The clues in the brackets will help you.

- When I was a child, I _____ climb trees easily but now I can't. (*ability in the past*)
- I _____ win this singing contest. (*determination*)
- You _____ buy this book. It is worth buying. (*advice or suggestion*)
- Poongothai _____ speak several languages. (*ability in the present*)
- I swear I _____ tell lies again. (*promise*)

- My father _____ play badminton in the evenings when he was at college. (*past habit*)
- You _____ do as I say! (*command*)
- _____ I have another glass of water? (*request*)
- Sibi has not practised hard but he _____ win the race. (*possibility*)
- We _____ preserve our natural resources. (*duty*)

B. Rewrite the following sentences by rectifying the errors in the use of modals.

- Would I have your autograph?
- I can be fifteen next April.
- Take an umbrella. It should rain later.
- The magistrate ordered that he might pay the fine.
- Make me a cup of tea, shall you?
- You may speak politely to the elders.
- You will get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.
- We could grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.
- Must I get your jacket? The weather is cold.
- Could the train be on time?

C. Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks with suitable modals.

Dad: _____ we go out for dinner tonight?

Charan: Yes, Dad. We _____ go to a restaurant where I _____ have some ice cream.

Dad: OK. Then, I _____ be home by 7 p.m. Mom and you _____ be ready by then.

Charan: Sure. We _____. My friend told me that there is a magic show nearby. _____ you please take us there?

Dad: We _____ not have time to go for the magic show, I suppose. If we have enough time left, we _____ plan.

Charan: By the way, _____ we inform our gate keeper about our outing?

Dad: Yes, we _____ so that he _____ be aware we aren't at home.

Charan: _____ I call up Mom and tell her about our plan today?

Dad: You _____ to. Otherwise, we might be in trouble when she returns home.

Charan: Hmm... by the time you come home in the evening, we _____ be waiting for you. Hope you _____ be late. Bye.

D. Read the following dialogues and supply appropriate modals.

Student: Can we leave our bags in the class during the break?

Teacher: Yes, you _____ but arrange them neatly.

Passenger: My child is 6 years old. Do I have to buy him a ticket?

Conductor: Yes, you _____. It costs half of the price of an adult ticket.

Vani: Can we go for coffee after the meeting?

Yoga: No, I _____. I have to go home.

Salesman: When _____ I receive my order?

Customer: I _____ assure you sir, the order _____ be delivered tomorrow.

Neela: Do you think I should write about my education background in the resume?

Preethi: Yes, you _____. You _____ get a better job.

Imagine you have been to Thanjavur recently. Based on your experience and the data given below about Thanjavur, suggest and guide your friend who wishes to visit Thanjavur and places nearby, using modals in your sentences.

Trains towards Thanjavur	Places to visit in Thanjavur	Places around Thanjavur	Unique Products of Thanjavur
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uzhavan Express • Mannai Express • Madurai Express 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brihadeeswarar Temple (Big temple) • Museum • Saraswathi Mahal (Library) • Palace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thiruvaiyaru • Kumbakonam • Kallanai Dam • Poondi (Church) • Manara Pattukkottai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art Plates • Paintings • Bronze Statues • Dancing Dolls

E. Here are a few sentences already done for you. The clues given would be helpful to \ make more sentences on your own.

1. I would suggest that you take the Uzhavan Express to Thanjavur from Chennai.
2. You will be more comfortable if you could book 3 tier A/C.
3. You could enjoy _____.
4. You should visit _____.
5. You mustn't miss _____.
6. You can buy _____.
7. _____.
8. _____.
9. _____.
10. _____.

Active and Passive

In Class IX, we have already learnt about Active and Passive Voices. Now, we shall learn some more forms of the voice.

Let us recall

When we give importance to what people and things do, we use active verb forms. When we give importance to what happens to people and things, we often use passive verb forms.

F. Change the following sentences to the other voice.

1. The manager appointed many office assistants.
2. You are making a cake now.
3. That portrait was painted by my grandmother.
4. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter.
5. They have asked me to pay the fine.

6. The militants were being taken to prison by the police.
7. His behaviour vexes me.
8. Rosy will solve the problem.
9. Our army has defeated the enemy.
10. The salesman answered all the questions patiently.

Passive Voice – Request

In Active Voice, a request begins with 'Please'. When we change a request from Active to Passive Voice, we should begin the sentence with 'You are requested to' in place of 'Please'. If the request is in negative form, the request in passive voice should begin with 'You are requested not to'.

(e.g.) 1. Please assemble in the ground.
(Active)

You are requested to assemble in the ground. (Passive)



2. Please do not use mobile phones here. (*Active*)

You are requested not to use mobile phones here. (*Passive*)

Passive Voice – **Advice**

When we change an advice from active to passive voice, we should begin the sentence with 'You are advised to'. If the advice is in negative form, it should begin with 'You are advised not to'.

- (e.g.) 1. Work hard (*Active*)

You are advised to work hard. (*Passive*)

2. Do not eat junk food. (*Active*)

You are advised not to eat junk food. (*Passive*)

Similarly, you can also use the following for other imperatives.

- ❖ You are instructed to ...
You are instructed not to ...
- ❖ You are ordered to ...
You are ordered not to ...

Passive Voice – **Omitting the agent**

In the sentences beginning with someone/no one, omit the 'agent' (subject) in the passive voice.

- (e.g.) 1. Somebody has taken away my book. (*Active*)

My book has been taken away. (*Passive*)

2. No one has bought the tickets. (*Active*)

The tickets have not been bought. (*Passive*)

(Add 'not' to the verb for nobody, none, no one)

Passive Voice – **Interrogatives**

When sentences are changed to Passive, they begin with a verb (in 'Yes/No' questions) or with a question word followed by the verb (in 'Wh' questions).

a. Questions beginning with Auxiliary verbs

- (e.g.) 1. Did he write a letter? (*Active*)

Was a letter written by him? (*Passive*)

2. Is he watching us? (*Active*)

Are we being watched by him? (*Passive*)

b. Questions beginning with 'wh' words

- (e.g.) 1. Who will accept this? (*Active*)

By whom will this be accepted? (*Passive*)

2. Who has arranged this meeting? (*Active*)

By whom has this meeting been arranged? (*Passive*)

3. When will you finish the building? (*Active*)

When will the building be finished by you? (*Passive*)
(the agent 'by you' is optional)

4. How did they do this? (*Active*)

How was this done by them? (*Passive*)
(the agent 'by them' is optional)



G. Change the following into Passive voice.

1. Please call him at once.
2. How did you cross the river?
3. No one is borrowing the novels from the library.
4. Will you help me?
5. Go for a jog early in the morning.
6. Why have you left your brother at home?
7. Nobody should violate the rules.
8. Someone has to initiate it immediately.
9. Have you invited Raman to the party?
10. Please do not walk on the grass.
11. Cross the busy roads carefully.
12. When will you book the tickets to Bengaluru?

H. In the following sentences the verbs have two objects namely Direct and Indirect objects. Change each of the following sentences into two passives using direct object as the subject in one and indirect in the other.

1. John gave a bar of chocolate to Jill.
a: Jill was given _____
b: A bar of chocolate was given _____
2. Pragathi lent a pencil to Keerthana.
a. _____
b. _____
3. Sudha told the truth to her friend.
a. _____
b. _____

4. They offered the job to Venkat.

a. _____
b. _____

5. The boss showed the new computer to Kaviya.

a. _____
b. _____

I. Rewrite the following passage in Passive Voice.

A few days ago, someone stole Ambrose's motorbike. Ambrose had left it outside his house. He reported the theft to the police. The police told him that they would try to find his motorbike. This morning, they found his motorbike. The police called Ambrose to the police station. The thieves had painted it and then sold it to someone else. The new owner had parked the motorbike outside a mall when the police found it. After an enquiry, the police arrested the thieves.

J. Write a recipe of your favourite dish in passive voice. Remember to list out the ingredients of the dish you have chosen and their quantity. Use Simple Present tense to write your recipe.

K. Write a report of an event held at your school using Passive voice. Use Simple Past Tense to narrate the event.



RHETORIC was the art of using eloquence (grand, effective speech) for persuasive effect in public speaking.

It was taught in medieval universities and included techniques such as elaborate figures of speech (e.g. simile, metaphor), memorisation and delivery (how it was said). The Romantics said it was in sincere and far too grand. Today we use it to describe writing that PERSUADES the reader.

M. Write a speech for your school Literary Association celebration with the given lead.

1) Opening	
2) Purpose	
3) Audience	
4) Language – Some Good Describing Words (Adverbs And Adjectives), Emotive Words, Imagery etc.	
5) Ending	



Grammar

Articles

A, An and The are called Articles.

We use a or an with singular nouns only.

(e.g.) A girl, An orange

We use a with singular nouns and adjectives which begin with a consonant sound.

(e.g.) A computer, A unit (yu+nit), A wonderful artist

We use an with singular nouns and adjectives which begin with a vowel sound.

(e.g.) An artist, An M.L.A. (em.el.a), An honest shopkeeper

NOTE

Words beginning with consonant letters do not always begin with consonant sounds. Similarly words beginning with vowel letters do not always begin with vowel sounds.

(e.g.) Honour (sounds like – onour) European (sounds like yu-ropean)

We use the when a person, an animal, a plant, a place, a thing is mentioned for a second time.

(e.g.) I bought a book this morning. I am reading the book now.





We use **the** when it is clear to the listener or reader which person, animal, place, or thing we are referring to.

(e.g.) **The** judge found him not guilty.

We use **the** when there is only one such thing.

(e.g.) **The** earth goes round the sun.

We usually use **the** before ordinal numbers.

(e.g.) I live on **the** third floor.

We use **the** before some proper nouns such as :

(e.g.) **The** Indian Ocean, **The** Arabian Sea

We use **the** before names of most buildings, landmarks, monuments and natural wonders.

(e.g.) **The** Park Hotel, **The** Taj Mahal

We use **the** before names of places containing **of**

(e.g.) **The** Republic of China.

The names of places ending in plurals.

(e.g.) **The** Andaman and Nicobar Islands, **The** Netherlands.

Some proper nouns are not preceded by an article.

- ♦ the names of continents - Africa, Asia
- ♦ the names of countries - Belgium, India
- ♦ the names of towns and cities. – Tokyo, Chennai
- ♦ the names of streets - Ritchie Street.

Some nouns can be counted and they are called as countable nouns; some cannot be counted and they are called uncountable nouns.

We use **a** or **an** only before countable nouns.

(e.g.) **A** leaf fell off the tree. (countable)

Rain can cause flooding (uncountable)

We use **the** with uncountable nouns, when it is clear to the reader which things we are referring to. We do not use **the** with uncountable nouns when we are talking in general. (Uncountable nouns do not take the plural forms).

(e.g.) **The** rice in this super market is good. Rice is the staple food of Asians.

The word **some** can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns in the following ways.

(e.g.) I want **some** apples.

I want **some** papers.



Nagarajan and Dhanalakshmi want to buy a new house. They have come to see a house for sale. Complete the conversation below by adding a, an or the.

Nagarajan : Well, here we are, No.8, Kaveri Street. I think this is _____ house we saw online. What do you think of _____ location?

Dhanalakshmi : It is in _____ nice neighbourhood. And it's close to the railway station.

Nagarajan : And _____ bus stop is not too far away.

Dhanalakshmi : How many rooms are there?

Nagarajan : There are three rooms, _____ kitchen and _____ balcony.

Dhanalakshmi : There is _____ lawn behind _____ house, right?

Nagarajan : That's right _____ lawn is actually quite large. Did you see any photos of _____ living room, online? What does it look like?

Dhanalakshmi : _____ living room looks great. It looks bright and airy. It has _____ nice view of _____ hills. But _____ kitchen looks _____ little small.

Nagarajan : And, I remember you said there isn't _____ store room, right?

Dhanalakshmi : No, but there is _____ attic, where we can store things.

Nagarajan : I hope this house is _____ better option.

Dhanalakshmi : Lets wait for _____ real estate agent. She said, she would be here at three o'clock.

Nagarajan : Look there she is!

Few articles are missing in the given passage. Edit the passage given below by adding suitable articles where ever necessary.

My neighbourhood is very interesting place. My house is located in apartment building downtown near many stores and offices. There is small supermarket across street, where my family likes to go shopping. There is also post office and bank near our home. In our neighbourhood there is small, Green Park where my friends and I like to play on weekends and holidays. There is small pond near park and there are many ducks in park. We always have great time. In addition there is elementary school close to our home where my little brother studies in third grade. There are so many things to see and do in my neighbourhood that's why I like it. It's really great place.

Prepositional Phrases

These prepositions are formed by two-word or a three-word combination such as according to, along with, at the time of, because of, owing to, instead of etc. These kinds of prepositions are used frequently in our day to day life.

Examples

Preposition	Meaning	Example
according to	as stated by, on the authority of	According to the weatherman, we can expect more cold weather this week.
along with	together with	We have to give importance to Physical Education along with all the academic subjects.
because of	on account of	We stayed at home because of the bad weather.
owing to	because of	I can't accept your invitation owing to a previous engagement.
instead of	in place of, substituting for	I wish I were going to the party instead of my brother.
in the event of	in case of	The match will be stopped in the event of heavy rain.

C. Refer to the dictionary to find out the meaning of the following prepositions and match them with the correct meaning.

Preposition	Meaning
due to	as a substitute for
except for	in the interest of
with reference to	irrespective of
in spite of	added to
in addition to	because of
in place of	referring to
regardless of	with the exception of
for the sake of	disregarding the difficulty

D. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate prepositional phrase from the given options.

- Everything falls to the ground _____ earth's gravitational pull.
a. in addition to b. because of c. cause of
- The trial was conducted _____ the procedure of law.
a. in accordance with b. due to c. despite of



3. There is a temple right _____ my house.
a. in back of b. apart from c. in front of
4. As a _____ of his hard work, he achieved the target.
a. instead of b. result of c. apart from
5. Failure is often the _____ negligence.
a. effect of b. consequence of c. reason of
6. Children are given toys _____ sweets on Children's day.
a. on top of b. in addition to c. due to
7. The parents must be informed _____ any indiscipline conduct of their wards.
a. because of b. in case of c. in spite of
8. He didn't turn up _____ his busy schedule.
a. consequence of b. due to c. except for
9. Global warming is _____ the green house emission.
a. an effect of b. in spite of c. in addition to
10. _____ several warnings, he continued to swim.
a. due to b. in spite of c. because of

E. Edit the following passage by replacing the underlined incorrect words with correct prepositional phrases.

Janu is studying in class X. In the event of the teachers _____
she is a disciplined student. In addition to her poverty, she _____
is always neat. Many students like her in case of _____
her simplicity. According to her studies, she also _____
participates in sports. She gets on with everyone in case of _____
age and gender in the school. In opposition to taking leave, she ensures _____
that she completes the work given before she goes to school next day.



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The term, 'Tense' denotes the time of action. They show when the work is done.

The English Tenses are :

1. Past
2. Present
3. Future



Present Tense

Forms and Uses of the Simple Present Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative			
*Singular	I sing .	You sing .	She/He/It sings .
*Plural	We sing .	You sing .	They sing .
Negative	I don't sing.	You don't sing.	She/He/It doesn't sing.
Interrogative	Do I sing ? Don't I sing ?	Do you sing ? Don't you sing ?	Does she/he/it sing ? Doesn't she/he/it sing ?

Note: Except for third person plural affirmative, the structure does not change for negative forms.

Now try framing plural negative and interrogative negative sentences.

Uses

- ❖ to express universal truths, facts, customs
- ❖ to express habitual, routine actions
- ❖ to express a permanent state
- ❖ in exclamatory sentences
- ❖ in subordinate clauses beginning with if and when
- ❖ in imperative sentences
- ❖ to indicate a planned future action or series of actions when they refer to a journey
- ❖ in running commentaries
- ❖ to introduce quotations

e.g. Mahatma Gandhi says, "Be the change you want to see in the world."

Forms and Uses of Present Continuous Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative			
*Singular	I am singing now.	You are singing now.	She/He/It is singing now.
*Plural	We are singing now.	You are singing now.	They are singing now.
Negative	I am not singing now.	You aren't singing now.	She/He/It isn't singing now.

Note: The contracted form of 'am not' is aren't and the contracted form of are not is also aren't.

Uses

- ❖ The Present Continuous Tense is used for an action that is in progress at the time of speaking.
- ❖ It is used for an action that is in progress and will continue in future.

e.g. Paul is learning English.

- ❖ It is used to denote an action that is planned to take place in the near future e.g. Yazhini is meeting the Prime Minister tomorrow.

- ❖ It is used along with adverbs such as 'always, constantly, repeatedly' etc. to express an action that has become a habit by doing it over and over again.

e.g. Sumithra is always asking questions.

Note: Verbs of perception and some other verbs are not generally used in the present continuous tense, for example see, smell, hear, taste, know, understand, hate, like, want, wish, etc.

Forms and Uses of Present Perfect Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative			
*Singular	I have already sung.	You have already sung.	She/He/It has already sung.
*Plural	We have already sung.	You have already sung.	They have already sung.
Negative	I haven't recently sung.	You haven't recently sung.	She/He/It hasn't recently sung.

- ❖ For an action which began in the past and is in progress now.

e.g. Bharani has called the fire man and they are on their way.

- ❖ To express an action that has been recently completed
- ❖ With adverbs like already, recently, yet,
- ❖ To express an action that began in past and is still continues up to the present

e.g. She has lived in this house for five years.

Note: We do not use adverbs of time denoting the past tense in Present Perfect Tense.

e.g. Father has returned from Vellore yesterday. (**This sentence is wrong.**)
Father has returned from Vellore.

Forms and Uses of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative			
*Singular	I have been singing since morning.	You have been singing for two hours.	She/He/It has been singing since morning.
*Plural	We have been singing since morning.	You have been singing for two hours.	They have been singing since morning.

Note: Since is used for a point of time; For is used for a period of time

Uses

- ❖ To express an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing and may extend into the future.
- e.g.** She has been studying since morning.
- ❖ To express an action in a sentence which begins with **for how long** or **since when**
 - ❖ To express an action that began sometime in the past and has been just completed. However, its result is visible in the present.
- e.g.** I have been working on this project for five hours and I am tired now.

A. Complete the sentences in present tense forms.

1. Saravanan always(go) for a walk in the morning.
2. We (gather) here for a meeting and the chair person is yet to arrive.
3. Arun a eagerly (wait) to meet her friend since morning.
4. Sheeba (move) to a new house next week.
5. Naseera(attend) music classes regularly.
6. Ilakiya and Adhira.....(enjoy) each other's company very much.
7. Mani(work) in this school for five years.
8. It.....(pour) outside now.

Past Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative			
*Singular	I sang yesterday.	You sang yesterday.	She/He/It sang last week.
*Plural	We sang yesterday.	You sang yesterday.	
Negative	I didn't sing yesterday.	You didn't sing yesterday.	She/He/It didn't sing last week.
Interrogative	Did/ Didn't I sing yesterday?	Did/ Didn't you sing yesterday?	Did/ Didn't she/he/it sing last week?

Forms and uses of the Simple Past Tense

Uses

- ❖ To indicate an action that was completed in the past. Generally the adverbials of past time are used; sometimes without adverbials of time for an activity done in the past
 - ❖ To express a habitual or regular action only in the past; It can also be expressed by using 'used to'
 - ❖ In conditional clauses
 - ❖ In the indirect form of speech
 - ❖ To express two actions, where the first action leads instantly to the second action
- e.g.** When the meeting ended, the staff members came out.

Forms and Uses of Past Continuous Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative			
*Singular	I was singing yesterday by this time.	You were singing when I was playing.	She/He/It was singing yesterday by this time.
*Plural	We were singing yesterday by this time.	You were singing when I was playing.	They were singing when I was playing.
Negative	I wasn't singing	You weren't singing	She/He/It wasn't singing

Uses

- ❖ To express a state or an action that was continuing at a certain point of time in the past. It had begun before that point and was probably continuing after it. We use adverbials of time.
- e.g.** We were decorating the house for the birthday party in the morning.
- ❖ To express an action that was in progress in the past



- ❖ To express an action in progress at some point of time in the past when another event took place
e.g. She was cooking when the guests arrived.
- ❖ To describe two or more actions continuing at the same time
e.g. While I was watching T.V., he was sleeping.
- ❖ To indicate a frequently repeated action or persistent habit in the past
e.g. Nithish was constantly complaining about something or the other.

Forms and Uses of Past Perfect Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative			
*Singular	I had already sung .	You had already sung	She/He/It had already sung
*Plural	We had already sung	You had already sung	They had already sung

Uses

- ❖ For an action that had been completed before another action began in the past
e.g. He had appealed to the manager for a week's leave before I reached.
- ❖ To describe an action or event which has been completed before some point of time.
e.g. By 11 a.m. all the students had left the school campus after the Independence Day celebration.
- ❖ To describe an action in the past which became the cause of another action
e.g. If he had informed her, she would have waited for him.
- ❖ To describe an action in the past using the time adverbials such as already, since, before, etc.
- ❖ To express an unfulfilled action in the past and unfulfilled wish in the past.
I wish I had accepted the job.

Forms and Uses of Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative			
*Singular	I had been singing for two hours yesterday.	You had been singing for two hours yesterday.	She/He/It had been singing for two hours yesterday.
*Plural	We had been singing for two hours yesterday.	You had been singing for two hours yesterday.	They had been singing for two hours yesterday.

Uses

- ❖ to describe an action in the past that had begun and had been going on for sometime before another action took place in the past
- e.g.** Mahi and Ragav had been arguing with each other when their mom arrived.
- ❖ to describe an action that had been going on for some time in the past
- e.g.** The students had been practicing for the last couple of weeks.

B. Complete the sentences in past tense forms.

1. I(go) to her place on foot.
2. The children (play) in the ground when the teacher arrived.
3. They (request) him when the manager arrived.
4. If you (work) hard, you would have won the relay match
5. Joanna and Joyalready..... (leave) for Ooty, when the others reached the station.
6. We all (sing) in the choir last week.

7. Nancy always..... (ask) for help.
8. The office goers..... (wait) for the train.

Future Tense

Future time in English can be expressed in the following ways:

(i) Simple Present Tense

e.g. She leaves this evening.

(ii) Present Continuous Tense

e.g. We are meeting the Prime Minister tomorrow.

(iii) be about to

e.g. The train is about to leave the station.

(iv) be going to.

e.g. Prices are going to rise.

(v) by denoting the Principal clause of a conditional sentence.

e.g. If she works hard, she will get a scholarship.

Forms and Uses of Simple Future Tense.

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative	I/we shall sing tomorrow.	You will sing tomorrow.	She/He/It/ They will sing tomorrow.
Negative	I won't sing tomorrow.	You won't sing tomorrow.	She/He/It won't sing tomorrow.

Uses

- ❖ Shall is used with the second and the third persons to express determination, promise, intention, etc.

- ❖ Shall is used with the first person to express an offer or suggestion
- ❖ Will is used with the first person to express willingness, determination, etc
- ❖ The simple future is used to express the speaker's opinion, for something

to be done in the future. We use verbs such believe, know, suppose, think, etc. We also use adverbs such as perhaps, possibly, surely, etc.

- ❖ It is used for an action that is yet to take place

Forms and Uses of Future Continuous Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative	I/we will be singing by this time tomorrow.	You will be singing by this time tomorrow.	She/He/It/ they will be singing by this time tomorrow.
Negative	I won't be singing by this time tomorrow.	You won't be singing by this time tomorrow.	She/He/It won't be singing by this time tomorrow.

Uses

- ❖ The Future Continuous Tense is used to express an action that will be in progress at a given time in future or in the normal course

e.g. We will be playing from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m The lift will be running in the month of May

“You will have discussed the plans how to celebrate the function”, said my mother.

- ❖ It is also used for an action which at a given future time will be in the past.

e.g. In two years' time, I shall have earned my degree.

The Future Perfect Tense.

Uses

- ❖ The Future Perfect expresses an action that is expected to be completed by a certain time in the future.

e.g. We will have completed our work by the time our sisters arrive.

- ❖ It is used to express the speaker's belief that something has taken place. In such sentences it does not express the future.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Uses

- ❖ The Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express an action that will have been going on at or before some point of time in the future.

By next June, I shall have been completing my studies.

Note: The less frequently used tense forms are Past Perfect Continuous Tense and Future Perfect Continuous Tense.



C. Fill in the blanks using the verbs in the brackets in the future form.

1. We _____ not _____ to the market, in case it rains. (go)
2. Keerthi _____ his work by next week. (do)
3. The peon _____ the bell by the time I reach the school. (ring)
4. I _____ my sister's house next April if I go to Uttarkhand. (visit)
5. If you listen carefully, you _____ my point. (understand)
6. By next year, I _____ in Chennai for fifteen years. (live)
7. The new edition of this book _____ out shortly. (come)
8. She hopes you _____ her. (help)

D. Underline the verbs and identify the tense forms.

1. I am working hard day and night.
2. The Moon revolves around the Earth.
3. Were the milk men milking the cow?
4. He received your messages last night.
5. I have been ill for a couple of days.

E In the following passage, some words are missing. Choose the correct words from the given options to complete the passage.

Raghav (a) _____ in a middle class family. He is a (b) _____ boy of 8. His mother (c) _____ as a software engineer in an MNC. (d) _____ is his favourite hobby. He (e) _____ the first prize in school level competition for drawing last week. He (f) _____ drawing at the age of 3. His mother (g) _____ he (h) _____ a great painter in future.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) (i) will be born | (ii) is born | (iii) born | (iv) has born |
| (b) (i) school-going | (ii) going to school | (iii) school coming | (iv) school gone |
| (c) (i) working | (ii) works | (iii) has worked | (iv) will work |
| (d) (i) drawn | (ii) had drawn | (iii) drawing | (iv) having drawn |
| (e) (i) win | (ii) was winning | (iii) wins | (iv) won |
| (f) (i) was starting | (ii) starting | (iii) started | (iv) is starting |
| (g) (i) hoped | (ii) hoping | (iii) hopes | (iv) has hoped |
| (h) (i) will become | (ii) becomes | (iii) would become | (iv) will be becoming |

F. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in the tense of the verb in each line. Write the wrong word as well as the correct word in the given place. One is done for you.

When Anand reach Arun's place, his friends have arrived already. Arun introduces Anand to them. Arun's brother buy some snacks from the market. Arun serving it to all his friends. Then they all sat together to planning their holidays. Arun have a cottage in Ooty, so they all plan to go to Ooty during the holidays. "Would we have a good time?, asked Arun. They all cheerfully say, "Yes!"

Wrong words

reach

Correct words

reached

G. Read the story and rewrite it using the simple past tense.

Juno the elephant is lonely and tries to make friends with the other animals in the forest. But, the other animals refuse to play with Juno because of his size. One day, all the animals are running away from Dera the tiger who is eating everyone he finds. Juno goes and gives Dera a swift kick. Dera immediately runs away. Juno is now everyone's friend.

H. Read the situations given and frame two suitable sentences in the appropriate form of the tenses.

Give two instructions to your classmates.

1. _____
2. _____

Mention any two of your discontinued habits in the correct tense form.

1. _____
2. _____

Make any two requests to your classmates or friends.

1. _____
2. _____

Mention any of your two dreams in the correct tense form.

1. _____
2. _____



Grammar

Conjunctions



- ❖ Conjunctions are also known as connectors or linkers or link words.
- ❖ We use Conjunctions to join words, a group of words or sentences.
- ❖ There are three types of Conjunctions



Coordinating Conjunctions



Coordinating Conjunctions link two groups of words that independently make sense.

Examples: and, or, for, otherwise, so, but, yet, still, as well as, etc.

Subordinating Conjunctions



These Conjunctions help us to introduce Subordinate Clauses. They are also used to join Subordinate or dependent Clauses to Main clauses.'

Examples: when, though, although, since, until, till, after, as, before, if, unless, whereas, while, in case, as long as, as soon as, as much as, therefore, so that, because, as if, however, etc.

Correlative Conjunctions



These Conjunctions are always used in pairs. The two Connectors in each sentence that are related to each other are known as 'Correlative Conjunctions'.

Examples: neither.....nor, either.....or, not only.....but also, scarcely.....when, both.....and, no sooner.....than, such.....that, etc.

Conjunctions And Their Functions

Conjunctions	Functions
and, not only, but also, as well as, moreover, furthermore, besides, in addition to	to add information
Since, as, for, because, since then, before that, after that	to indicate cause/reason
but, yet, still, nevertheless, on the other hand, though, although, even though, however, on the contrary	to express contrast
therefore, consequently, then, so, so that, hence, thus	to show result or purpose
when, while, after, before, till, until, as soon as, as long as	to indicate time
if, unless, whether, in case, provided that	to add condition
or, either.....or, neither.....nor, otherwise, or else	to express choice
Likewise, similarly	to denote comparison
where, wherever	to denote place

Now, let us see various types of Conjunctions and practise how to use them in sentences.

I. Coordinating Conjunctions:



1. I rang up but he didn't speak to me.
2. Slow and steady wins the race.
3. Finish your work or you will not be sent home.
4. The child was ill so he was admitted in the hospital.
5. He is rich for he is hard-working.

II. Subordinating Conjunctions:



1. Unless you work hard, you cannot secure good marks.
2. Wait till I return.
3. He is honest, though he is poor.
4. As John is very weak, he is not able to walk fast.
5. I will return home after sunset.
6. My uncle entered my house, while I was doing my homework.

III. Correlative Conjunctions:



1. Sheeba is both a singer and a dancer.
2. Neither Jane nor Ram has attended the function.
3. No sooner did the teacher enter the class than the boys stood up.
4. Scarcely had they gone out when it started raining.
5. The car is not only economical but also feels good to drive.



EXERCISE:

A. Complete the sentences given below choosing the right connectors given in brackets.

1. Call me _____ you need money. (so that, in order that, in case)
2. I forgot _____ I had to meet the Principal. (whether, that, if)
3. _____ he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health. (when, since, though)
4. It is raining. Take an umbrella _____ you will get drenched. (or else, and, but)
5. They faced many hardships _____ they are always cheerful. (although, nevertheless, otherwise)

B. Fill in the blanks with the connector that goes with the underlined words.

1. Both the minister _____ the officers visited the affected areas.
2. Jaya teaches not only English _____ Science.
3. Either Raghu _____ Bala will have to buy vegetables from the market.
4. No sooner did I enter the house _____ it started drizzling.

C. Combine the pairs of sentences using appropriate connectors.

1. We came late. We did not miss the train.
2. They checked the packet twice. Then they sealed it.
3. Sita saw a snake. At once she ran away.

4. Robert completed the project. He submitted it to the teacher.
5. Yusuf was running high temperature. He could not take part in the competition.

D. Tick the correct linker.

1. _____ he was honest, he was punished.

though ☐ but ☐

2. Walk carefully _____ you will fall down.

unless ☐ otherwise ☐

3. My mother called me _____ I was playing football.

or ☐ while ☐

4. My salary is low _____ I find the work interesting.

nevertheless ☐ similarly ☐

5. The passengers rushed to board the bus _____ it arrived.

as soon as ☐ as long as ☐

E. Supply suitable linkers.

1. "_____ I was alive and had a human heart, " answered the statue, "I did not know what tears were, _____ I lived in the palace _____ sorrow was not allowed to enter. My courtiers called me the Happy Prince _____ Happy Indeed I was. So I lived and _____ I died.



2. Many writers make incorrect sentences _____ they try to put sentences together. They may make grammatical errors _____ leave out important punctuation marks. Making such mistakes is quite common _____ preparing the first draft . _____ he must carefully edit his final draft.

3. In most large cities _____ towns of our country, there are special schools for girls. _____ , there are many co-educational schools _____ girls _____ boys study together. Most parents allow their daughters to attend these schools, _____ there are some parents _____ are against such schools for girls _____ the age of 14 or 15.

F. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. as / I / healthy / are / you / am / as
2. your / today / put on / new / since / is / birthday / dress / the
3. allergic / dogs / Rani / though / is / to / of / six / she / them / has
4. speaks / Ruben / besides / German / languages / two
5. loan/apply/you/if/for/you/a/get/will/immediately/it/

Nominalisation

❖ The term "nominalisation" refers to the process of producing a noun from another part of speech by adding a derivational affix.

❖ A grammatical expression is turned into a noun phrase when we nominalise a sentence. For example,

(A) After 1885, trade with Europe **grew**.
(Verb)

(B) After 1885, there was a **growth** in trade with Europe. (Noun)

In sentence B, we have used the word 'growth' which is the noun form of the verb 'grow' by adding the suffix 'th'.

Nominalisation can be done in three different ways.

1. We can add suffixes like -ment, -tion, -sion, -ness, -ation, -ity, -al to verbs and adjectives.

Examples:

admire	– admiration
arrive	– arrival
careless	– carelessness
fail	– failure
include	– inclusion
intense	– intensity
punish	– punishment

2. Some words are turned into nouns without any adding suffix.

Examples:

bleed	–	blood
lose	–	loss
prove	–	proof
sell	–	sale
speak	–	speech

3. Some words do not undergo any change when they are used as nouns.

Examples:

attempt	–	attempt
change	–	change
control	–	control
desire	–	desire
escape	–	escape

G. Write the noun forms of the following words.

1. beautiful 2. breathe 3. enter 4. know
5. deafen 6. zealous 7. familiar 8. accept
9. dangerous

More examples:

We have learnt how we derive noun forms from verbs and adjectives. Now, let us transform complete sentences by converting verbs and adjectives into nouns. In this process, we nominalise them, without changing the meaning of the given sentences.

1. He decided to turn down her request.

He made a decision to turn down her request.

2. The team members reviewed the matter.
It helped them solve the problem.

The review of the matter by the team members helped them solve the problem.

H. Complete the following sentences using the noun form of the words given in brackets

1. The boy had to give a proper _____ for being late. (explain)

2. They could make _____ about the future. (predict)

3. At one point in life, he had no _____ but to trust his friend. (choose)

4. The monuments are to be preserved because of their historical _____. (significant)

5. It is very difficult to work with so many _____ . (distract)

I. Rewrite the sentences nominalising the underlined words. The first one has been done for you.

Ex: Students work diligently to score well in exams.

Students work with diligence to score well in exams.

1. We succeeded in our attempt.
2. Nalini leads a happy life.
3. She failed and it disappointed her.
4. India became an independent country in the year 1947.
5. The child resembles her father.

J. Combine the pairs of sentences given below into a single sentence using the noun form of the highlighted words.

1. He is an **honest** person. Everyone likes him.
2. Sathya gave an explanation. The police wanted her to **prove** it.
3. He **speaks** well. It **attracts** all.



4. Suresh is always **punctual** and **regular**. It has earned him a good job.
5. The policeman **arrived** quickly. It made us happy.

K. Complete the sentences in the paragraph using the appropriate form of words given in brackets.

1. My sister wanted to go to Mumbai last week. She made a _____ (decide) to buy a ticket at once. As _____ (reserve) could be done online, she gave _____ (prefer) to book a ticket that way. First, she collected _____ (inform) about the _____ (arrive) and _____ (depart) of trains and airplanes.
2. A few days later, Androcles was captured by his master. He had to suffer all kinds of _____ (punish). At last, he was thrown to a lion which was in great _____ (hungry). It had been kept in an _____ (enclose) and had not been fed for several days. His friends stood there with _____ (tear) eyes as the lion rushed towards him. The lion stopped near him and stood for a while _____ (look) at him. Then it lay down by his side like a pet dog. _____ (obvious), the lion recognized Androcles and the _____ (help) he had given it.

Phrases And Clauses

Finite And Non-Finite Verbs:

Words which denote an action are known as verbs. We classify verbs into two types. They are

1. Finite verbs:

- a. My brother **goes** to temple daily.
- b. We have already **finished** the project.

The words printed in bold letters are finite verbs.

1. Finite verbs indicate the tense and time of actions.
2. Finite verbs undergo a change as and when the Subject (number or person) changes.

2. Non-Finite Verbs:

1. Non-finite verbs do not indicate the tense and time of actions.
2. Non-finite verbs do not change even when the Subject (number or person) changes.

There are three kinds of non-finite verbs.

1. An infinitive (to + verb)
2. A gerund (verb + ing)
3. A participle

Example:

- a. My son likes to watch cricket matches. (Infinitive)
- b. Playing chess is my hobby. (Gerund)
- c. Driven out of the kingdom, the king hid himself in a forest. (Participle)



PHRASE:

Example 1:

an intelligent boy
a costly pen
an interesting story

The above group of words are known as phrases. It doesn't contain a finite verb.

A Phrase is a group of words without a finite verb

CLAUSE:

Example 1:

a boy who is intelligent
a pen which is costly
a story which is interesting

The groups of words given above are clauses

A Clause is a group of words which consists of a finite verb.

More Examples:

Example 1:

Having completed the work, the boy went out to play.

The underlined part of the sentence, doesn't contain a Finite verb. This group of words is a Phrase.

Example 1:

After the boy had completed the work, he went out to play.

The underlined part of the sentence contains a finite verb. Hence, we call it a clause.

Kinds Of Phrases:

We have three kinds of phrases according to their functions in sentences.

1. Adjective Phrase: It is a group of words that does the work of an adjective. It describes the noun.

Example 1:

We bought chairs made of wood for our auditorium.

2. Adverb Phrase: It is a phrase which functions as an adverb. This Phrase supplies some information about the action.

Example 1:

When the patient was taken to the Emergency ward, the doctors rushed there in a hurried manner.

3. Noun Phrase: This is a phrase which acts as a noun.

Example 1:

A boy of class X became the house captain.

L. Identify the phrases in the following sentences and classify them as Adjective, Adverb or Noun phrases.

1. The girl in blue saree is my sister.
2. Kohli hopes to win the trophy.
3. The train halts at every junction.
4. I have never seen such a picture.

5. She worked in an enthusiastic manner.

Kinds Of Clauses

1. Adverb Clause: It modifies the verb, that is, it tells something about the action. This Clause gives details about the action.

Example:

The students were sitting quietly in the classroom **until the teacher arrived.**

(The highlighted part of the sentence speaks about the time of the action)

2. Noun Clause: This clause functions as a noun.

Example:

Whoever wins the contest will get a prize.

(The highlighted portion acts as a noun here)

2. Adjective Clause: It acts as an adjective and describes a noun.

Example:

I went to the place **where I was born.**

(The highlighted words describes the place)

M. Identify the clauses and classify them accordingly.

1. Ram bought a pen that doesn't write well.
2. Come back as soon as possible.
3. Most of her friends whom she had invited attended her wedding.
4. My brother visits my father whenever he comes to Chennai.

5. Call me in case there is an emergency.

6. Until the sun sets, the old woman cannot step out of her house.

7. She knows where I go.

8. You can go wherever you want.



Listening

Listen to the procedure to book on-line tickets carefully and fill in the blanks that follow. Listen to the recording twice.

N. Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ into your irctc account.
2. Fill in the information asked to you in _____ section.
3. The _____ and _____ of your journey must also be selected.
4. List of _____ trains will appear.
5. You must check on the _____ and _____ for the train of your choice.
6. Your personal details like _____ and _____ are a must.
7. After filling information and captcha click on _____ booking.
8. You can make the payment either by _____ or _____ .

*Listening text is on Page -215



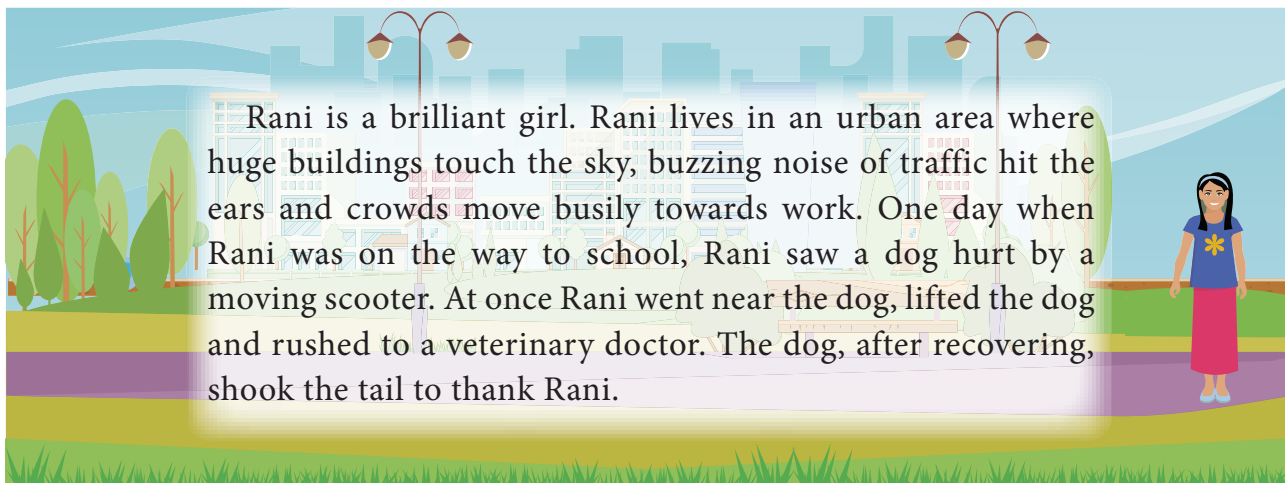
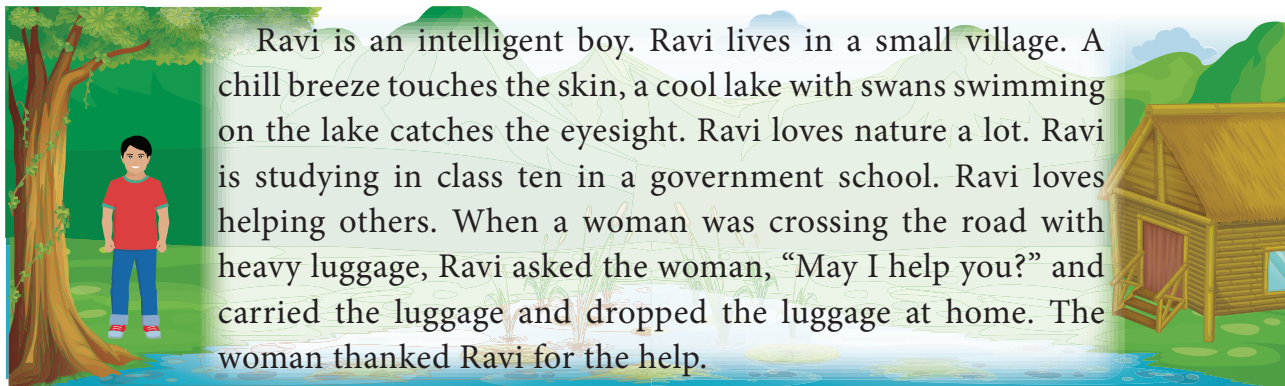
Grammar



PRONOUNS

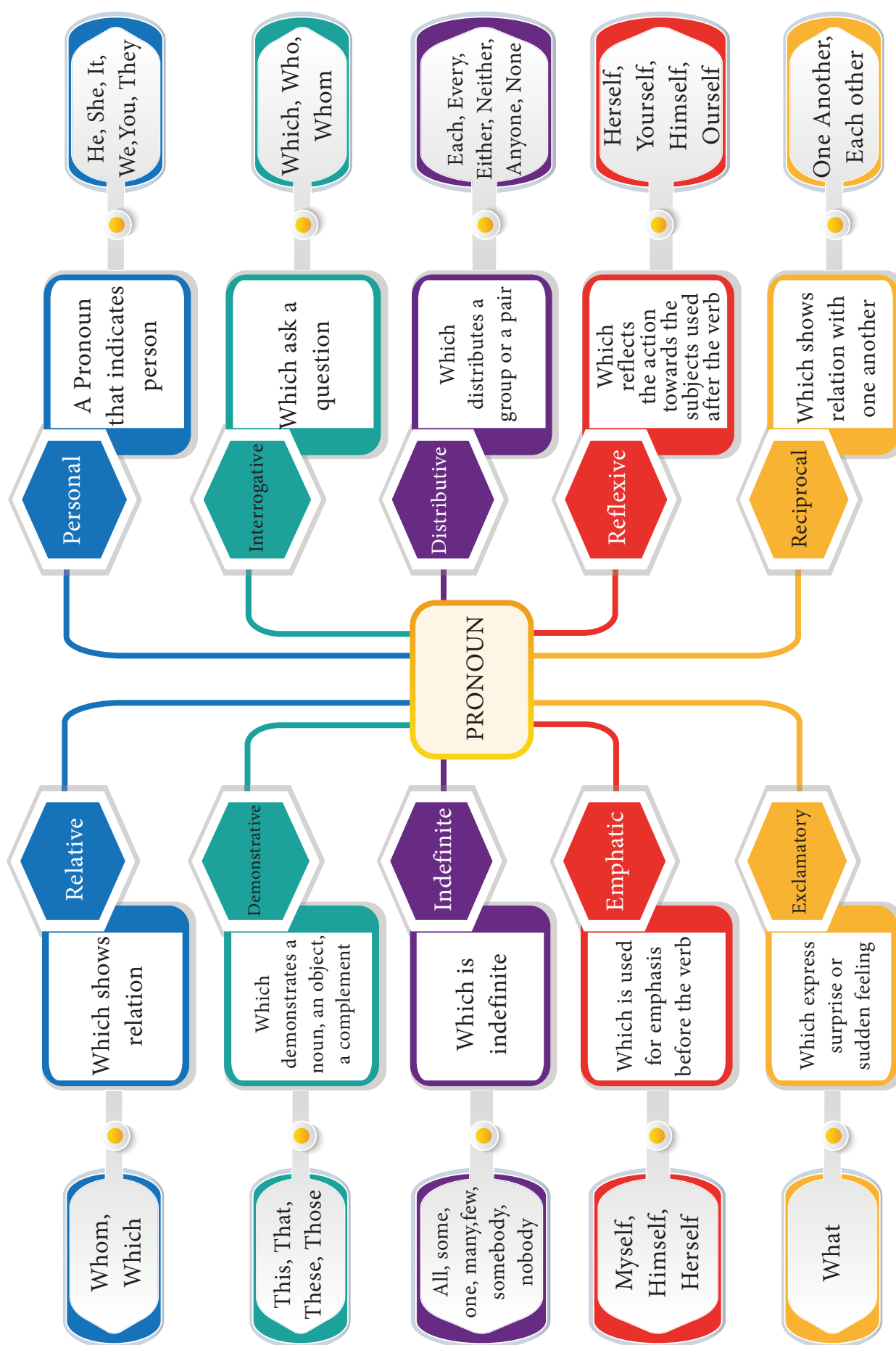
A pronoun is a word or phrase that substitutes a noun or a noun phrase. There are ten types of pronouns generally used.

Read the stories of Ravi and Rani.



A. Write the words that can replace Ravi, Rani, woman, luggage and the dog when we use them for the second and subsequent times in the passage _____, _____, _____.

These words are called _____?





B. Fill in the gaps with personal pronouns.

Kumaravel lives in Thiruvannamalai. _____ is a doctor. All the people like _____ because of _____ helping nature. _____ hospital is located at Car street and most of _____ patients are poor so _____ does not charge much money. _____ daughter goes to school. _____ studies in 5th Standard. _____ teachers love _____ very much. _____ friends are also very good. _____ always encourage _____. _____ have given _____ good advice. _____ mother is also a teacher. _____ always encourages _____ to keep studying. I also like her as _____ often comes to _____ house. One day _____ told my mother that _____ wants to learn cooking. _____ mother taught _____ cooking. Now, _____ cooks well.

C. Fill in the gaps with appropriate Pronouns.

1. _____ is an excellent opportunity.
2. _____ of these two students can solve this question.
3. _____ books have been written by a great Indian writer.
4. _____ have come to know the truth.
5. _____ of the students have passed the exam.
6. _____ of your friends can guide you.
7. _____ is your story based on your real life.
8. All your friends will guide _____
9. _____ of his family members would come to visit you.
10. _____ of those books will be helpful to you.
11. _____ is your bag, you can take it anytime.
12. He _____ is responsible for the downfall of his life.

D. Join the sentences using 'Relative Pronouns'.

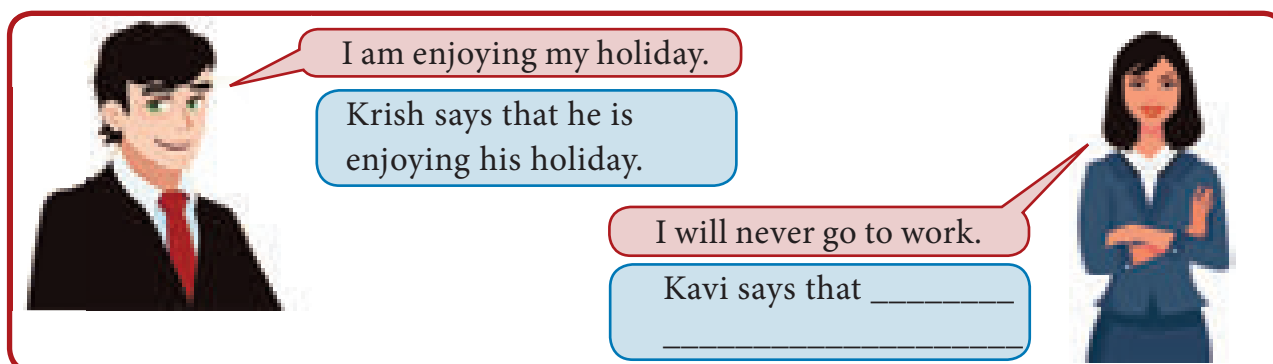
1. I have book. It is written by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Kavita is my teacher. She teaches us English.
3. This is Varun. His father is an architect.
4. She invited most of her friends. They attended the party.
5. Give me a pen to write a letter. It was gifted to you on your birthday.
6. I have sold the house. It was located at the bank of a river.
7. Here is your watch. It has been found in the garden.

REPORTED SPEECH

1. There are two main types of speech: direct speech and indirect or reported speech.
2. Direct speech repeats the exact words the person used, or how we remember their words.
3. Reported speech is how we represent the speech of other people or what we ourselves say.

E. Read the different verb forms where they remain the same in the direct and indirect speech in the following cases. Fill in the blanks with missing indirect speech.

1. If the reporting verb is in the present tense.



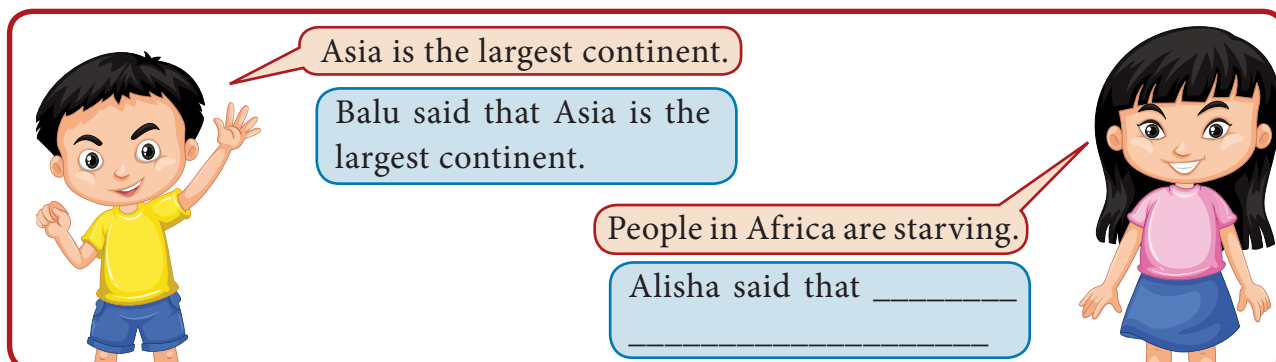
I am enjoying my holiday.

Krish says that he is enjoying his holiday.

I will never go to work.

Kavi says that _____

2. When we report a universal truth (something that is always true)



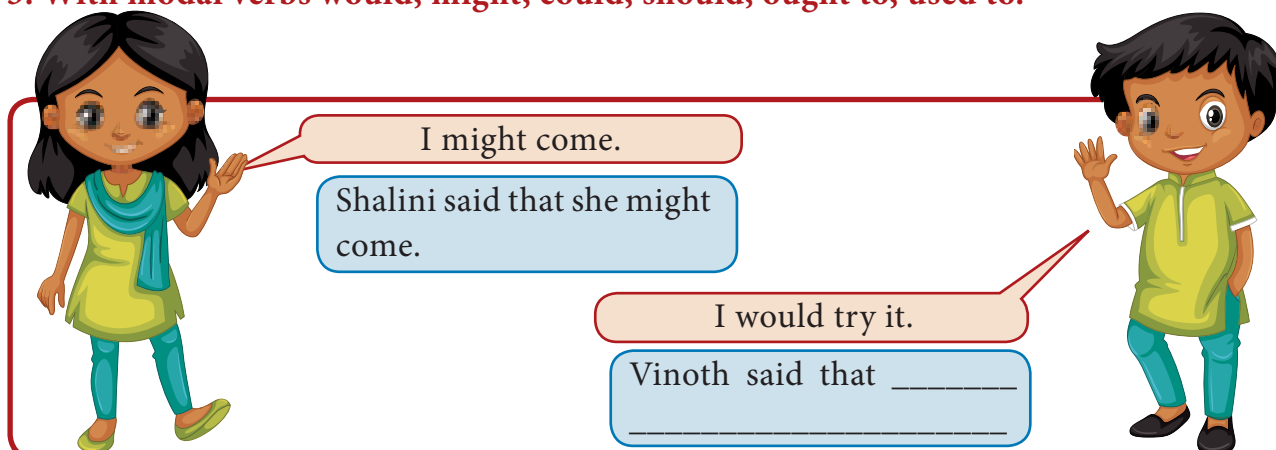
Asia is the largest continent.

Balu said that Asia is the largest continent.

People in Africa are starving.

Alisha said that _____

3. With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to.



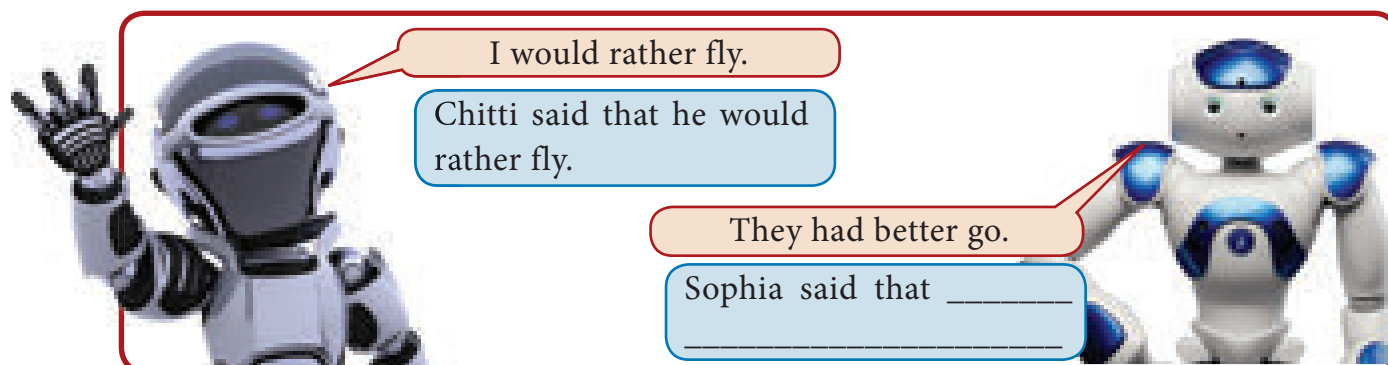
I might come.

Shalini said that she might come.

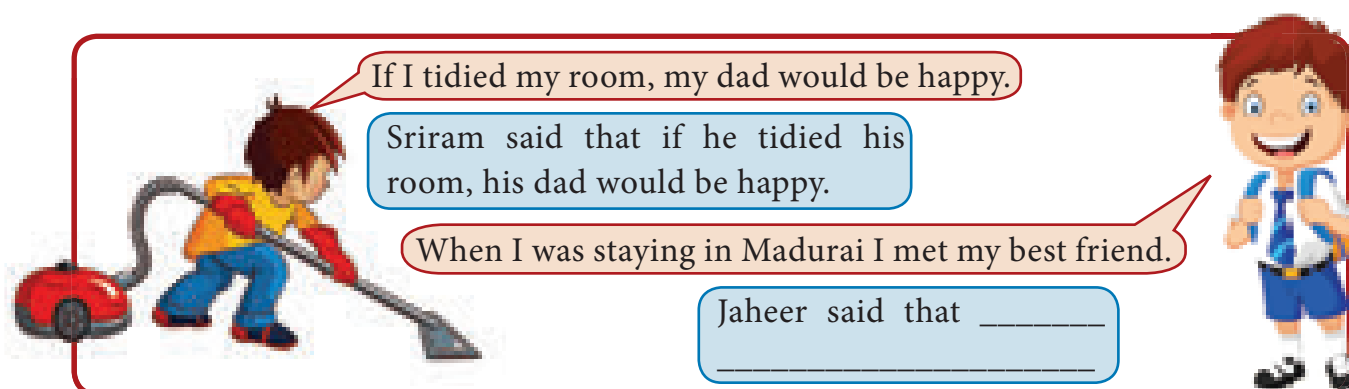
I would try it.

Vinoth said that _____

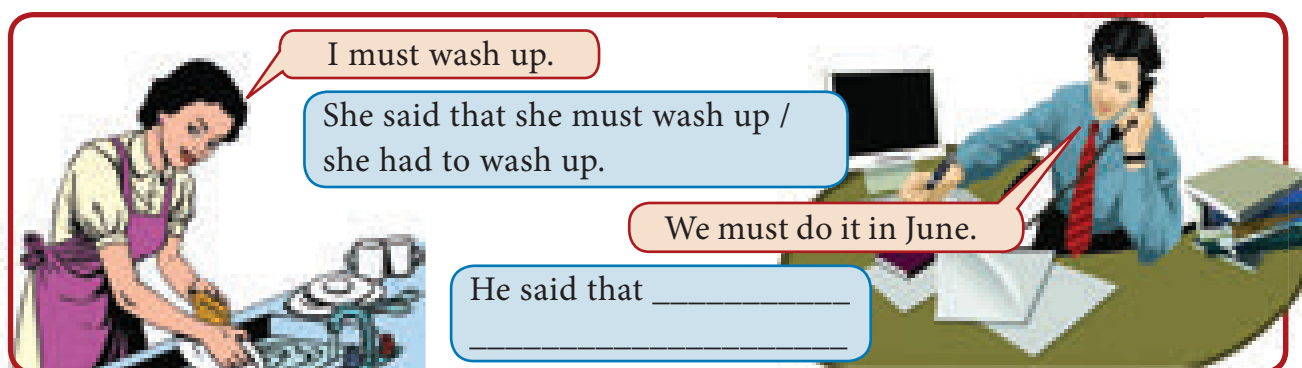
4 With would rather, had better



5. In if-clauses and time-clauses



6. We do not usually change the modal verbs **must** and **needn't**. But **must** can become **had to** or **would have to** and **needn't** can become **didn't have to** or **wouldn't have to** if we want to express an obligation. **Would/wouldn't have to** are used to talk about future obligations.



F. Read the following dialogue and report it.

Johnson : "What are you doing here, Suganthi? I haven't seen you since June."

Suganthi : "I've just come back from my holiday in Ooty."

Johnson : "Did you enjoy it?"

Suganthi : "I love Ooty. And the people were so friendly."

Johnson : “Did you go to Coakers Walk?”

Suganthi : “It was my first trip. I can show you some pictures. Are you doing anything tomorrow?”

Johnson : “I must arrange a couple of things. But I am free tonight.”

Suganthi : “You might come to my place. At what time shall we meet?”

Johnson : “I’ll be there at eight. Is it all right?”

Johnson asked Suganthi _____. And he said _____ since June. Suganthi explained that _____ back from her holiday in Ooty. Johnson wondered if _____ it. Suganthi told him that she _____ Ooty and that the people _____ so friendly. Johnson wanted to know _____ to the Coakers Walk. Suganthi said that it _____ first trip and that she _____ some pictures. And then she asked him if he _____. Johnson explained that he _____ a couple of things. But he added that he _____ free at night. Suganthi suggested that he _____ place and asked him at what time _____. Johnson said he _____ there at eight. And finally he asked _____ all right.

G. Tick the right choice (Indirect Speech).

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. “Who took my English book?” He was curious to know who...	a. took my English <input type="checkbox"/> b. had taken his English book. <input type="checkbox"/> c. takes his English book. <input type="checkbox"/> d. has taken my English book. <input type="checkbox"/>
2. “Where does Helen live?” Jim wants to know where...	a. Helen lived. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Helen lives. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Helen had lived. <input type="checkbox"/> d. does Helen live? <input type="checkbox"/>
3. “Why do volcanoes erupt?” She wondered why...	a. volcanoes erupt. <input type="checkbox"/> b. volcanoes had erupted. <input type="checkbox"/> c. volcanoes erupted. <input type="checkbox"/> d. did volcanoes erupt? <input type="checkbox"/>
4. “Do you know why she is unhappy?” He asked me if unhappy	a. I know why she is <input type="checkbox"/> b. you know why she was <input type="checkbox"/> c. did I know why she was <input type="checkbox"/> d. I knew why she was <input type="checkbox"/>
5. “How many photos have you got?” He wants to know how many....	a. photos I had got. <input type="checkbox"/> b. photos you have got. <input type="checkbox"/> c. photos had I got? <input type="checkbox"/> d. photos I have got. <input type="checkbox"/>



Through this letter, let me appeal to the public that they need to keep the river clean and not pollute it. I appeal to the authorities to take the necessary action to prevent this from happening in the future.

Thank you
Yours faithfully
Gomathi

J. Draft Letters for the following

1. You are Ajeet, living in a remote village in Tirunelveli. You participated in a health camp organised by your school. You were surprised to observe that most of the residents were unaware of health and hygiene. As a concerned citizen, write a letter to the editor stating the need to organise such camps focusing on the importance of health and hygiene.
2. You are Sanjay. Your colony utilises solar energy to light the common areas. You find many friends of your colony forgetting to switch off the lights in the common area. As a responsible citizen, write a letter to a newspaper, echoing the importance to conserve and preserve solar energy.
3. You are Sadasivam. You recently visited your native town in Vellore. You happened to accompany your grandmother to your family temple. You were shocked to notice the poor condition and maintenance of the temple. Write a letter to the Editor of local newspaper highlighting the poor condition of the temple. Also give some suggestions and request the HRC to take steps to improve the situation.
4. You are Sudha. Your neighbour has a pet dog that barks continuously. Write a letter to the Editor of a weekly newspaper of your locality, highlighting the nuisance and noise pollution created thus. Also suggest ways to solve the problem.
5. You are Raja. The street lights of your area do not work properly. As a responsible citizen, write a letter to the newspaper enlightening them about the problem and also suggest ways to brighten the area.



Grammar



Subject – Verb Agreement

The subject and verb of a sentence should be in agreement with each other.

A verb agrees with the subject in number and person. A singular subject

takes a singular verb and a plural subject takes a plural verb.

E.g. for singular verb in a sentence

1. She is a good speaker.





2. Ramu is an intelligent student.
3. Subhasini is an excellent dancer.
4. Sunita is a great artist.
5. He is a good person.

E.g. for plural verb in a sentence

1. Children are playing.
2. They have finished their work.
3. Geeta and Sita have won the prize.
4. You and I are friends.
5. Two and two make four.

Rules

1. Two or more singular subjects joined by “and” take a plural verb

E.g. You and I love music

2. When two subjects are joined by “as well as”, the verb agrees with the first subject

E.g. Her cousins as well as she are hard working

3. Either, neither, each, every and everyone are followed by a singular verb

E.g. Each of them is lovable

4. When two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular

E.g. My sister and friend has come

5. When two subjects express one idea, the verb is in the singular

E.g. Three and three make six

6. When a plural noun expresses some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is in singular

E.g. Thirty litres of milk is too much for payasam

7. When two or more singular subjects are connected by “with”, “together with”, “and not”, “besides”, “no less than”, the verb is in singular

E.g. He and not she is to blame

8. The verb agrees with the number of the nouns that follow the verb

E.g. There are ten students in the crowd

9. Some nouns that are plural in form but singular in meaning, take a singular verb

E.g. Tamil is my mother tongue

10. A plural noun which is in the name of a country, province, a book, is followed by a singular verb

E.g. Human values is of great importance

11. A collective noun takes a singular verb

E.g. The whole class is attentive.

12. A relative pronoun must agree with its gender, number and person

E.g. It is I, who is to write

A. Fill in the blanks appropriately

1. Mahatma Gandhi ___ the father of our nation.
2. There ___ ten dogs in my street.
3. They_____ to write the exercises neatly.
4. Butter milk _____ good for health.
5. Fruits _____ good for health.

B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb:

1. The quality of dal ____ not good.
2. The horse carriage ____ at the door.
3. My friend and teacher _____ come.
4. ____ your father and mother at home?
5. Honour and glory _____ his reward.
6. The ship with its crew ____ sailing good.
7. Gullivers Travels ____ an excellent story.
8. Neither food nor water ____ found here.
9. Mathematics ____ a branch of study.
10. Fifteen minutes ____ allowed to read the question paper.

C. Change the singular nouns to plurals by either adding 's', 'ies', 'es', 'ves

	Singular	Plural
1.	leaf	leaves
2.	lorry	lorries
3.	bat	bats
4.	clock	clocks
5.	table	tables
6.	lamp	lamps
7.	doll	dolls
8.	biscuit	biscuits
9.	knife	knives
10.	loaf	loaves

Non Finites

Verbs are action words. They are divided into two: Finite and Non Finites.

Finite Verbs

1. act as a verb.
2. act as a main verb of a sentence or a clause.

3. indicate number, person and tense.
4. are used in the present tense and the past tense.
5. have to agree with the subject and change accordingly.

On the other hand, Non Finite verbs

1. do not act as a verb.
2. act as nouns, adjectives and adverbs.
3. do not indicate number. person or tense.
4. are usually gerunds, infinitives or participle.

The different kinds of Non Finites are:

1. Infinitives
2. Gerund
3. Participles

Infinitives:

1. Full infinitives - It is "to+ a verb.

Example: Pushpa eats lunch with me.
{to+a verb}
'eats' is a third person singular, simple present tense, main verb.

2. Bare infinitives - It is a verb without 'to'

Example: Reena will help me.

Gerund:

Gerund functions as a noun, so it is called a verbal noun. It also functions as an adjective.

A gerund has the same form as a present participle.



Gerunds are used in the following ways.

1. As a subject and a kind of a noun.
 - a) Reading is a good habit.
 - b) Learning a language is always useful.
2. As an object:

Rita likes cooking.
3. As a complement:

Her liking is cooking.
4. Used in compound nouns:

bath tub {a tub to bathe}

Participles:

Participles come after an object to describe it and express the state the object is in. A present participle indicates an activity that is continuing and is in progress. A present or past participle can function as an adjective phrase to describe a noun placed before it.

- Example-**
1. The baby singing in the room is my child.
 2. The bird flying in the sky is the lark.

The different forms of Participles are:

1. Present participle- verb +ing sleep+ing=sleeping
2. past participles - verb+d/ed/en like+d=liked
3. perfect participles - having + past participles having + finished = having finished
4. present - {passive} - being + past participle being + toed = being toed
5. perfect {passive} having been + past participle having been written

Participles are used as a verb

Example Sita is sleeping.

It is used as an adjective

Example She is a retired Principal.

D. Identify the non-finites in the following sentences and underline them

E.g., Children love eating chocolates

1. Roshan dreams of becoming an architect.
2. We must aim at fulfilling Dr APJ Abdul kalam's dream to make India the most developed country by 2020.
3. Taking the children to the museum is Seema's responsibility.
4. Having finished the work, the manager decided to return home.
5. Travelling with her family, Tara enjoyed every minute of it.

E. Replace the underlined words by a participle in the following sentences:

Example: When young people wear soiled clothes on formal occasions to show rebelliousness.

Ans: Young people wear soiled clothes on formal occasions to show rebelliousness.

1. While Sudha was climbing the stairs, she tripped and fell down.
2. After her evening prayers, my grandmother went to the temple.
3. Since he is a king, he can order everybody.
4. They took the last wicket and walked back to the pavillion.
5. When he saw the train in the platform he rushed

F. Fill in the blank with the correct alternative:

1. ----- on the flute, Krishna returned it. {played/having played}
2. We wish she continues ----- healthy. {being /be}
3. The doctor advised him against ----- in the sun. {wander / wandering}
4. I like ----- rasam. {drinking / drink}
5. ----- the scissors I returned it to her. {using / having used}

G. Tick the correct sentences:

1.	I had desired to eat a cake.		I had desired to have eaten cake.	
2.	My son is fond of music.		My son is fond to music.	
3.	Sreena avoids eating fruits.		Sreena avoids to eat fruits.	
4.	Bravery is not to pick a quarrel.		Bravery is not picking a quarrel.	
5.	It is easier to say than do.		It is easier said than done.	



Grammar



SIMPLE, COMPLEX AND COMPOUND

Let us recall some important points that we learnt in the previous unit.

- ❖ Gerunds, Infinitives and Participles are Non Finite Verbs.
- ❖ Phrase is a group of words which does not contain a Finite Verb.
- ❖ Clause is a group of words which has a Finite Verb.
- ❖ Finite Verbs indicate the tense and time of actions.
- ❖ Non Finite Verbs do not indicate tense and time of actions.

Now, let us study about the three different kinds of sentences.

1. Simple
2. Complex
3. Compound

- ❖ A Simple sentence consists of only one Finite Verb.
- ❖ A Complex sentence has one Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.
- ❖ A Compound sentence has two Main Clauses combined by a Coordinating Conjunction.

SIMPLE SENTENCE

Examples

1. Ramu is too poor to buy a bicycle.
2. Despite his old age, Raghav walked fast.
3. In the event of not consulting a doctor, you cannot recover.
4. On seeing the teacher, the children stood up.
5. Due to a heavy downpour, the match was cancelled.

(In the above sentences, finite verbs are highlighted)

COMPLEX SENTENCE

Examples

1. Ramu is so poor that he cannot buy a bicycle.
2. Though Raghav was old, he walked fast
3. Unless you consult a doctor, you cannot recover.
4. As soon as the children saw the teacher, they stood up
5. As there was a heavy downpour, the match was cancelled.

(The parts of the sentences highlighted are main clauses)



COMPOUND SENTENCE

Examples

1. Ramu is very poor **and** he cannot buy a bicycle.
2. Raghav was old **yet** he walked fast.
3. You consult a doctor **otherwise** you cannot recover
4. The children saw the teacher **and** they stood up
5. There was a heavy downpour **and** the match was cancelled

(In the above sentences, the words highlighted are conjunctions)

9. The boy could not attend the special classes due to his mother's illness. (into Compound)

10. He followed my suggestion. (into Complex)

B. Combine the pairs of sentences below into simple, complex and compound

1. Radha was ill. She was not hospitalised
2. The students were intelligent. They could answer the questions correctly
3. I must get a visa. I can travel abroad
4. I saw a tiger it was wounded
5. There was a bandh. The shops remained closed

A. Transform the following sentences as instructed.

1. On seeing the teacher, the children stood up. (into Complex)
2. At the age of six, Varsha started learning music. (into Complex)
3. As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books. (into Simple)
4. Walk carefully lest you will fall down. (into Complex)
5. Besides being a dancer, she is a singer. (into Compound)
6. He is sick but he attends the rehearsal. (into Simple)
7. If Meena reads more, she will become proficient in the language. (into Compound)
8. He confessed that he was guilty. (into Simple)