SECTION - B

TEACHING MATERIALS
&
RESULTS
TEACHING MATERIALS
STAGE I
IA   Tick the sentences that belong to present Indefinite Tense form:

1. I learn English at School. Yes/No
2. I learnt English at School. Yes/No
3. We often go for jogging in the morning. Yes/No
4. You teach Hindi. Yes/No
5. Your are teaching Hindi. Yes/No
6. Sunil speaks French. Yes/No
7. Sunil spoke French. Yes/No
8. Anju likes good company. Yes/No
9. Children watch T.V. at home. Yes/No
10. Children will learn their lesson in an hour. Yes/No

IIA. Tick the sentences that belong to Present Continuous Tense form:

1. I am going to the college. Yes/No
2. We are playing cards Yes/No
3. I was going to college Yes/No
4. You are singing a song Yes/No
5. You were singing a song Yes/No
6. Sunil is playing football Yes/No
7. Suneeta is knitting her sweater Yes/No
8. Suneeta was playing tennis Yes/No
9. The farmers are watering the crops Yes/No
10. The farmers were ploughing the fields

IIIA. Tick the sentences that belongs to Present Perfect Tense form:

1. I have bought a new scooter
2. I had bought a new scooter
3. We have covered a long distance
4. You have created a master-piece
5. You had created a master-piece
6. Atul has chosen a durable table
7. Meera has got married
8. Meera will get married
9. All the servants have gone on leave
10. All the servants shall have gone on leave

IVA. Tick the sentence that belongs to Present Perfect Continuous Tense: form

1. She has been learning French since last year
2. She had not been learning French since last year
3. I have been waiting here since 7 o'clock
4. I waited here till 7 O'clock
5. We have been working for an hour
6. You have been saving money for your daughter's marriage since two years
7. You had saved money for your daughter's marriage
8. Daljit worked for an hour
9. Daljit has been working for an hour
10. They have been building this house Yes/No

VA. Tick the sentences that belong to Past Indefinite Tense form:

1. I wrote a letter Yes/No
2. I am writing a letter No
3. We joined the party early Yes/No
4. You jumped at the conclusion Yes/No
5. You have jumped at the conclusion No
6. Suresh slipped on the wet ground Yes/No
7. Sushila walked to her seat Yes/No
8. Sushila has walked to her seat No
9. They caught plenty of fish yesterday Yes/No
10. They have caught plenty of fish No

VIA. Tick the sentence that belong to Past Continuous Tense form:

1. I was knitting a sweater for you Yes/No
2. I have knitted a sweater for you No
3. We were going for a walk Yes/No
4. We are going for a walk No
5. You were growing weaker everyday Yes/No
6. You have grown weak No
7. Raju was crying for a new toy Yes/No
8. Beena was shouting at her kids Yes/No
9. They were playing in the street Yes/No
10. They will be playing in the street No
VIIA. Tick the sentences that belong to past Perfect Tense Form:

1. I had written the letter when you came Yes/No
2. I had written the letter Yes/No
3. We shall go for a picnic Yes/No
4. We had gone far a picnic, when you came Yes/No
5. You had finished the game, before it started raining Yes/No
6. You were playing the game when I went there Yes/No
7. The thieves had escaped when the police arrived Yes/No
8. Ram had ordered tea before the guests came Yes/No
9. Sita had stitched the clothes before the children got up Yes/No
10. They have won the match Yes/No

VIIA. Tick the sentences that belong to Past Perfect Continuous Tense form:

1. He had been waiting for three hours for you when you came at six O'clock. Yes/No
2. He had waited for three hours for you when you came at six O'clock Yes/No
3. I had slept for an hour when you woke me up at 7 O'clock. Yes/No
4. I had been sleeping for an hour when you woke me up at 7 O'clock. Yes/No
5. It was raining heavily when the children went to school. Yes/No
6. It had been raining heavily for an hour when the children went school at 7 O'clock. Yes/No
7. They were playing cricket when I came at 5 O'clock. Yes/No
8. You had been playing cricket for two hours when I came at 5 O'clock. Yes/No
9. Seema had been studying for an hour when her friends came at 2 O'clock. Yes/No
10. We had studied for an hour when our friends came at 2 O'clock. Yes/No

**IXA.** Tick the sentence that belong to the Future Indefinite Tense:

1. I shall write a letter Yes/No
2. I write a letter Yes/No
3. We shall win the match Yes/No
4. We won the match Yes/No
5. You will understand my difficulty Yes/No
6. You have understood my difficulty Yes/No
7. Anil will deliver the speech Yes/No
8. Anil is delivering the speech Yes/No
9. Seeta will stand first in the class Yes/No
10. They will give a good response Yes/No

**XA.** Tick the sentences that belong to the Future Continuous Tense Form:

1. I shall be reading a book Yes/No
2. I was reading a book Yes/No
3. We were playing a match Yes/No
4. We shall be playing a match Yes/No
5. You will be sleeping Yes/No
6. You are eating your food Yes/No
7. Ram will be coming soon  
8. Narayan was watching the movie  
9. They are planning to go together  
10. They will be planning to go together  

XIA. Tick the sentences that belong the Future Perfect Tense form:

1. I shall have written this story when you come  
2. I shall be writing this story when you come  
3. We shall write the story  
4. We shall not have completed this story when you go  
5. You will have reached there by this time  
6. You have finished reading  
7. He will not have written the letter  
8. She will not have written the letter  
9. The police will have arrested the culprits  
10. The police will be arresting the culprits  

XIIA. Tick the sentences that belong to Future Perfect Continuous Tense form:

1. I shall have been studying for hour our when you come here.  
2. I shall have studying for one hour when you come here.  
3. We shall be studying when you come here  
4. You will have been cooking for two hours when your husband comes.  
5. She will have played cricket for three hours when her husband comes.
6. They will have played cricket for three hours when I go there. Yes/No
7. They will have been playing cricket for three hours when I go there. Yes/No
8. Children will have been doing their home-work for one hour when they get a break. Yes/No
9. He will have heard this news already. Yes/No
10. He will have been preparing for the exam when you go there. Yes/No

SUB-TEST: B

I. B. Rewrite the following sentences using the Present Indefinite Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I rarely ________________ my train (miss).
2. We often ________________ out for picnic (go).
3. You do not ________________ for us these days (care).
4. You ________________ tea (love).
5. I do not ________________ sweet (like).
6. Sham never ________________ rudely to others (speak).
7. Ram ________________ her house (know).
8. Gita usually ________________ her classes (miss).
9. Children often ________________ out-door games (play).
10. People do not ________________ in superstitions (believe).

II. B. Rewrite the following sentences using the Present Continuous Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I ________________ the clothes in the bathroom (wash).
2. We ________________ cricket match (play).
3. I ________________ a book (not read).
4. You ____________ to the cricket commentary (listen).
5. You ____________ your food (not eat).
6. The doctor ____________ to the patient (attend).
7. The doctor ____________ upon the patient (not operate).
8. The mother ____________ the child (look after).
9. The policemen ____________ the thief (Chase).
10. The members ____________ the matter at the meeting (discuss).

III B. Rewrite the following sentences using the Present Perfect Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I ____________ just ____________ (arrive).
2. I ____________ my breakfast (eat).
3. We ____________ all the answers to the questions (supply).
4. You have ____________ the right carrier (choose).
5. You have ____________ him for dinner (not invite).
6. Rohit ____________ in the college for ten years (work).
7. Tina ____________ a trick on the newcomer (play).
8. Our college ____________ the match (win).
9. Gita ____________ her homework (finish).
10. The bird ____________ eggs in the nest (lay).

IV B. Rewrite the following sentences using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I ____________ in bed since 2 O'clock (lay).
2. I ____________ since 2 O'clock (not sleep).
3. We ____________ since 4 O'clock (play).
4. You _______ law for 20 years (practice).
5. You _______ idle at home (not sit).
6. Jai Singh _______ since his twenties (smoke).
7. Rahim _______ for the past few days (not study).
8. Mother Teresa _______ the poor for many years (serve).
9. Seeta _______ for her pet for two hours (look).
10. They _______ for the house for one month (look).

**VB.** Rewrite the following sentences using the Past Indefinite Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I _______ well (sleep).
2. I _______ well (not sleep).
3. We _______ the station quite in time (reach).
4. You _______ your friend (deceive).
5. You _______ your friend (not deceive).
6. Harpreet _______ the book last week (buy).
7. Surinder _______ all the milk (drink).
8. Surinder _______ all the milk (not drink).
9. They _______ across the sea (swim).
10. The guests _______ a week ago (leave).

**VI B.** Rewrite the following sentences using the Past Continuous Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I _______ the road (cross).
2. I _______ the road (not cross).
3. We _______ the movie (enjoy).
4. You ________ with your friends (dance).
5. You ________ a song (not sing).
6. He ________ the kite (fly).
7. He ________ the kite (not fly).
8. Sunil ________ a noise in the class (make).
10. The guests ________ the tea (enjoy).

VII B. Rewrite the following sentences using the Past Perfect Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I ________ any letter from him for many days (not receive).
2. I ________ many letters to him (write).
3. We ________ for the wedding (go).
4. You ________ for jogging before I came here (finish).
5. You ________ for jogging before it started raining (not go).
6. He ________ his lesson well (learn).
7. Ram ________ his house before he came to Bombay (not sell).
8. Vanita ________ like this before not (not misbehave).
9. They ________ anything for two days (not say).
10. The train ________ the station when we reached there (leave).

VIII B. Rewrite the following sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. At that time she ________ a novel for one month. (write)
2. He __________ for two hours when guests came at 5 O'Clock. (study)

3. I __________ since 2 O'clock when you came at 5 O'clock. (sleep)

4. We __________ for two hours for you when you came. (wait)

5. They __________ for half an hour when we entered the room at 7 O'clock. (dance)

6. It __________ for two hours when we went to the market at 6 O'clock. (rain)

7. People __________ in rain since 9 O'clock when the bus came at 9:30 A.M. (stand)

8. Students __________ for ten minutes when the teacher entered the room at 8:00 clock. (shout)

9. You __________ T.V. for one hour when I came at 8'O clock. (watch)

10. The child __________ for an hour when his mother gave him feed at 6 O'clock. (cry)

IXB. **Rewrite the following sentences using the Future Indefinite Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:**

1. I __________ home tommorrow (reach).

2. I __________ the match (no play).

3. We__________ to Ludhiana tommorrow (go).

4. You __________ Justice (do).

5. You __________ injustice (not do).

6. Sandeep __________ cricket today (not play).

7. Sandeep __________ tennis today (play).

8. Sunita __________ of the child (take care).

9. They __________ their lessons (revise).
10. The guests ___________ more than a week (not stay).

XIB. Rewrite the following sentences using the Future Continuous Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I ___________ my luggage when you come (pack).
2. I ___________ soon (not come).
3. We ___________ tea (take).
4. We ___________ tea (not take)
5. You ___________ when I come back (study).
6. You ___________ when I come back (not sleep).
7. He ___________ rest when we reach there (take).
8. She ___________ food when we get up (cook).
9. They ___________ the plants in the morning (water).
10. They ___________ when we come back (sleep).

XIB. Rewrite the following sentences using the Future Perfect Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. I ___________ to the college when you come (go).
2. I ___________ my work when you come (not finish).
3. We ___________ all the exercises by 4 O’clock (do).
4. You ___________ home by 3 O’clock (Reach).
5. You ___________ your lost car by next week (find).
6. Raman ___________ his work before sun sets (finish).
7. Sunita ___________ the fees by that time (not play).
8. Sunil ___________ the match by the time you come (win).
9. They ___________ house when I come back (build).
10. The farmers ___________ the fields by evening (plough).
XII B. Rewrite the following sentences using the Future perfect Continuous Tense from of the verb given in the brackets.

1. Sital ________________ in Jaipur for five years by the end of this week. (live)

2. You ________________ English for one year by the end of this year. (learn)

3. They ________________ for marriage for two weeks by tommorrow. (preparing)

4. Students ________________ hard for the examination when we go there. (study)

5. He ________________ in college for eleven years, by the end of next month. (Teach)

6. I ________________ for half an hour when you come here. (walk)

7. We ________________ for an hour when mother comes here. (talk)

8. Children ________________ for two hours when we go there. (Play)

9. Passengers ________________ for the train for one hour when the train comes (wait).

10. The child ________________ for one hour when his mother comes home (cry).
I C Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ____________ play chess.
2. ____________ do not like wasteful expenditure.
3. ____________ often take milk in the evening.
4. ____________ play tennis these days.
5. ____________ do not see movies.
6. ____________ speaks well of us.
7. ____________ wears salwar-kameez.
8. ____________ work late at night.
9. ____________ does not speak French.
10. ____________ do not smoke many cigarettes.

II C Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ____________ am writing a letter.
2. ____________ are going to see a movie.
3. ____________ am not going to visit my friend.
4. ____________ are proceeding to America next month.
5. ____________ are not deceiving your friends.
6. ____________ is reaching after an hour.
7. ____________ is not going to school today.
8. ____________ is cooking meals for us.
9. ____________ are painting the wall.
10. ____________ are not swimming in the river.

III C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ____________ have finished my meals.
2. ___________ have not drafted the application.
3. ___________ have opened a new shop.
4. ___________ have lived there for six months.
5. ___________ has passed the B.A. examination.
6. ___________ has not passed the M.A. examination.
7. ___________ has delivered a baby boy.
8. ___________ has not married yet.
9. ___________ have gone to the hill-station.
10. ___________ have set up a grocer's shop.

IV C Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:
1. ___________ have been sitting in the verandah since 5 O'clock.
2. ___________ have not been staying in this hotel for the last one month.
3. ___________ have been working in this department since 1970.
4. ___________ have not been called for interview.
5. ___________ has been writing this book for an hour.
6. ___________ has been knitting this sweater since 7 O'clock.
7. ___________ have been waiting for the guests for one hour.
8. ___________ have not been going for swimming for one month.
9. ___________ have been going to school for one week.
10. ___________ have not been calling on anyone since last year.

V C Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:
1. ___________ left them in the lurch.
2. ___________ did not leave them in the lurch.
3. ____________ started quite early.
4. ____________ did not start quite early.
5. ____________ had bad headache.
6. ____________ died last month.
7. ____________ read her book.
8. ____________ played well yesterday.
9. ____________ sat on a dharna.
10. ____________ did not sit on a dharna.

VI C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ____________ was sleeping comfortably.
2. ____________ was not ploughing the fields.
3. ____________ were looking out of the window.
4. ____________ were knitting a sweater for me.
5. ____________ were playing cricket.
6. ____________ was playing cricket.
7. ____________ was stitching clothes.
8. ____________ were watching T.V.
9. ____________ were going on a long journey.
10. ____________ was raining heavily.

VII C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ____________ had already applied for the job.
2. ____________ had not seen such a sight before.
3. ____________ had bought the tickets before the show started.
4. ____________ had not started for the journey when I reached there.
5. ____________ had not seen anything till then.
6. _____________had been to Agra before he got married.
7. ____________ had not posted the letter before her husband returned.
8. ____________ had cooked the meals before her children returned from school.
9. ____________ had bought the tickets before the train arrived.
10. _____________ had not reached college when the bell rang.

VIII C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. __________ had been waiting for 2 hours when you came to see me.
2. _______________ had been writing a novel for two months when he went to Nepal.
3. ______________ had been sleeping for two hours when I woke you up.
4. _____________ had been playing golf for an hour when the rain came.
5. ____________ had been singing for half an hour when the chief-guest came.
6. ____________ had been pouring for two hours when I went home.
7. ____________ had been cooking for one hour when the guests came.
8. ____________ had been lecturing for ten minutes when the lights went off.
9. _______________ had been giving coaching for one hour when the rain started.
10. _____________ had been sick for two days when he got the treatment.

IXC. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ______________ will help me.
2. ______________ shall help you.
3. ____________ shall go together if you like.

4. ____________ shall not do such a thing.

5. ____________ shall not drink tea.

6. ____________ will wait for me.

7. ____________ will not eat his food without me.

8. ____________ will understand my difficulty.

9. ____________ will find them out.

10. ____________ will not come to visit.

**XI C.** Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ____________ shall be knitting sweater when you come.

2. ____________ shall not be playing when you come.

3. ____________ shall be saying prayers when you come to meet us.

4. ____________ shall not be fighting again.

5. ____________ will be preparing for his exam.

6. ____________ will not be wasting his time.

7. ____________ will be trying to save her patient.

8. ____________ will not be facing the interrogation.

9. ____________ will be chatting when we go there.

10. ____________ will not be working when we go there.

**XI C.** Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ____________ will have filled the jar by 2 O’clock.

2. ____________ will not have finished his homework by noon.

3. ____________ shall have stitched my shirt by tomorrow.
4. ___________ shall not have started for the journey by the time you come.

5. ___________ shall have enjoyed the picnic by this time tomorrow.

6. ___________ will have reached the school before the bell rings.

7. ___________ will have shown there protest by this time tomorrow.

8. ___________ will not have kept their promise.

9. ___________ will not have fed her baby by 6 O'clock.

10. ___________ shall not have won the match when you come.

XII C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:

1. ___________ will have been reading newspaper when you wake up.

2. ___________ shall have been teaching children for two hours when you come home.

3. ___________ shall have been playing chess for half an hour by 11 O'clock.

4. ___________ will have been working for three hours by 10 O'clock.

5. ___________ will have been waiting for the train for an hour by 2 O'clock.

6. ___________ will have been raining for two hours by 6 O'clock.

7. ___________ shall have been working in this office for ten years by the end of this year.

8. ___________ shall have been watching the cricket match for two hours when your tutor comes in the evening.

9. ___________ will have been weeping for one hour when his mother comes at 5 O'clock.
I D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in present
Indefinite Tense form:

1. We always respects honest people.
2. I gets up early in the morning.
3. You drinks tea too fast.
4. Mohan love dark colours.
5. Sheela like warm milk.
6. They plays cards every evening.
7. I does not watch T.V.
8. We does not sleep in the afternoon.
9. Ravi do not know her house.
10. Rani do not know the rules of chess.
11. You does not cook food everyday.
12. They does not know English.
13. The Burman’s eat elephant meat.
14. The girl like new clothes.
15. The earth move round the sun.

II D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in present
Continuous Tense form:

1. I am listen to the music.
2. Our batsmen is playing a nice game today.
3. I am write a letter.
4. We seeing a picture.
5. You are water the plants.
6. My brother is leave this place tomorrow.
7. Sheela are knitting socks.
8. The boys are go to see a picture.
9. Children are not go to shcool.
10. I am not leave the child with the ayah.
11. We are not ask for help.
12. You are not look after your mother.
13. Vijay is not smoke the cigarette.
14. Seema is not shiver with colour.
15. They are make fun of him.

III D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in present Perfect Tense form:

1. I has never deceived you.
2. I have beat him.
3. We have withdraw our name.
4. We has not won the match.
5. You have take your meals.
6. You has not worn your shoes.
7. Vikram has apply for the job.
8. Sohan have not secured first division.
9. Devki has offer to help me.
10. Sarla have not taken the medicine.
11. People has not gathered in the streets.
12. Scientists have discover cures for many incurable diseases.
13. Science have performed many wonders.
14. This woman have lost her purse.
15. She has grow tall for her age.

IV D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in present Perfect Continuous Tense form:

1. I have been live here for ten year.
2. I has been writing letters.
3. We have been deal in sugar since 1975.
4. We has not been wasting time.
5. You have been play since morning.
6. He has been suffer from typhoid for one month.
7. Anand have not been smoking since last week.
8. Geeta have been waiting for the bus for one hour.
9. Sangeeta has been clean the house for one hour.
10. You has been studying for one hour.
11. I has not been skipping the rope since Monday.
12. They have been travel.
13. They has been going to the religious place for ten years.
14. The boys have not been make noise in the classroom.
15. The tap has been run for two hours.
V D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in Past Indefinite Tense form:

1. I have crossed the road.
2. I did not crossed the road.
3. We take the patient to the doctor.
4. We did not saw even a single lion in the Jungle.
5. You did not acted upon your father's advice.
6. You act upon you father's advice.
7. He come to my house in the morning.
8. He did not came to my house in the morning.
9. She buy a wrist watch for me.
10. She did not bought a wrist watch for me.
11. They did not plucked the flowers.
12. They pluck the flowers.
14. Columbus discover America.
15. The inspector ring me up one early morning.

VI D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in Past Continuous Tense form:

1. I were eating my meals.
2. I did not going to the college.
3. We was saying prayers.
4. We did not visiting mosque.
5. You were sit in the first row.
6. You did not going to the Dentist.
7. The aeroplane were passing over the river.
8. The policeman were running after the thief.
9. The policeman was not run after the thief.
10. He were speaking the truth.
11. Raman was run down the stairs.
12. He was not sit idle.
13. Meena were not sitting idle.
14. The wind was blow in the opposite direction.
15. The elephant were destroying the hut.

VII D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in Past Perfect Tense form:

1. I have finished my work.
2. I had not finish my work.
3. We had think about it before.
4. We have not thought about it before.
5. You have received the prize before reached there.
6. You had ringing me up before also.
7. He had finish his dose when I entered the room.
8. He has not finished whitewashing the house.
9. Reena had reach home before it started raining.
10. Reena has not finished her schooling when she went to America.
11. The children had drink their milk before going for school.
12. They have saved the child before the rescue party came.
13. The fire has spread all over the area before firebrigade swung into action.

14. The peon has not rung the bell when she reached the school.

15. The patient had die before the doctor arrived.

VIII D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense form:

1. The boy had been fly kite when I came at 9 O'clock.

2. The child has been crying for an hour when I came at 4 O'clock.

3. We has been studying for two hours when the servant brought tea at 5 O'clock.

4. I have been sleeping for one hour when my friend came at 3 O'clock.

5. He has been eating his meals for fifteen minutes when the guests came.

6. Sita had stiching clothes since morning when her friend came at 11 O'clock.

7. The children had played chess for 2 hours when their father came at 5 O'clock.

8. You have been knitting a sweater for two hours O'clock when the light went off at 2 O'clock.

9. He has been working in this office for three years when we met in 1988.

10. She have been teach her children since 2 O' clock.

11. I have been living in the same house for 15 years when I bought this house.

12. You have been working in this office for seven years when you got promotion this year.
13. The child has been crying for an hour when his mother gave him milk.

14. He waited for the bus for two hours when it came at 6 O'clock.

15. The patient had waited for one hour for the doctor when finally he came at 3 O'clock.

IX D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in Future Indefinite tense form:

1. I will write a letter.
2. I shall not written a letter.
3. We shall not ate too any sweets.
4. We will eat soup.
5. You shall see them sometime in the next week.
6. You will not liked this drink.
7. He will not spoke against me.
8. Sham shall speak in favour of me.
9. Sangeeta shall come tomorrow.
10. Reena will not slept for the whole of the afternoon.
11. The police shall chase the thief.
12. The schools will reopened on monday.
13. The farmers shall plough the fields.
14. The farmer will not sat idle.
15. This tree shall bear the fruit next year.

X D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in Future Continuous Tense form:

1. I shall write a letter.
2. I will not be feeling too well.
3. We will not be playing cards when you come.
4. We shall eat our dinner at 8 O'clock.
5. You will come here tomorrow.
6. You shall be reaching your office in time if you start now.
7. The peon will ring the bell.
8. The servant shall be serving tea.
9. The monkey will not climb up the tree.
10. She shall be playing on the harmonium.
11. The labourers shall be carrying the load.
12. They will discuss the matter tomorrow.
13. They will not hope for the victory.
14. She will call on you this evening.
15. The train will let off the smoke when you reach railway station.

XI D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in Future Continuous Tense form:

1. I shall have leave for London .... the end of December.
2. I will have written this story when you come.
3. We shall have buy a new T.V. by next week.
4. We will bought a new house by next year.
5. You will have post the letter by 6 O'clock.
6. You shall not have answer all the questions by that time.
7. He shall have written another book by the next year.
8. He will not have complete the office-work by 5 O'clock.
9. She shall have came back again.
10. She will not have started admission the new batch.
11. The aeroplane will have taken off the time we reach airport.
12. The cattle shall have eaten all crop before they are driven out.
13. The scientists will not have discover the cure for cancer by the end of this decade.
14. The children shall have finished all the sweets before the quests come.
15. They will have broke the door before the police comes.

XII D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Future Perfect Continuous Tense form:

1. I will have been sleeping for one hour when you come at 6 O'clock.
2. You will have studied for two hours by 5 O'clock.
3. He will have closed the shop when you go there.
4. They will have bought the furniture for the marriage of their daughter by this week-end.
5. They will be packing the suit cases when you come with the taxi.
6. The birds will fly to their mountain homes in the evening.
7. I shall be taking rest when my friends come in the evening.
8. They will be doing the same exercises when we call on them tomorrow.
9. It will be raining heavily for two hours when you come back in the evening.
10. Kapil Dev shall be batting for one hour when you come back from the school.
11. I shall have taught you for one hour when this lesson ends.
12. Nobody will have taken anything from you when you go home this evening.

13. I shall have written my letter when he comes.

14. You shall be studying when I come in the evening.

15. You shall have written something in your notebooks when the teacher comes in the class-room.

**SUB-TEST : E**

I E. Frame five sentences in Present Indefinite tense.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

II E. Frame five sentences in Present Continuous Tense on your own:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

III E. Frame five sentences in Present Perfect Tense form:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.
IV E. Frame five sentences in Present Perfect Continuous Tense form:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

V E. Frame five sentences in Past Indefinite Tense form:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

VI E. Frame five sentences in Past Continuous tense form:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

VII E. Frame five sentences in Past Perfect Tense Form:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
VIII E. Frame five sentences in Past perfect Continuous Tense Form:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IX E. Frame five sentences in Future Indefinite Tense Form:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

X E. Frame five sentences in Future Continuous Tense Form:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

XI E. Frame five sentences in Future Perfect Tense Form:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.
XII E. Frame five sentences in Future Perfect Continuous Tense Form:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SUB-TEST : F

DIAGNOSTIC TEST ON LINKERS

Join the following pairs of sentences with the help of the linkers given in the brackets (and, but, or, unless, before, because, if, when, until, though).

1a. James is the youngest.
b. He is at the end of the line.

2a. Geeta is quite tall.
b. Seeta is taller.

3a. She must weep.
b. She will die.

3a. You will be late.
b. You must hurry.

4a. The boat drifted out of sea.
b. We could not stop it.

5a. Ram put up his umbrella.
b. It began to rain.

6a. You would have been invited to go.
b. There had been no room in the car.

7a. The little girl exclaimed with joy.
b. She saw the wonderful present.

8a. The relay team practised the take-over.
b. It was perfect.
9a. We did not finish in time.
b. We hurried as much as possible.

10a. Smith is a kind boy.
b. He is well liked.

10a. They climbed the hill.
b. They did not reach the top.

11a. You must go now.
b. You will miss the train.

12a. You will be very unpopular.
b. You stop criticising people.

13a. We had nearly finished.
b. He had begun.

14a. The match was postponed.
b. The ground was flooded.

15a. You must ask for Principal's permission.
b. You want to leave early.

16a. The river flooded.
b. Water came into the house.

17a. He was never sure of victory.
b. He had actually won.

18a. We received no thanks.
b. We did a lot for them.

19a. Mary paid the shopkeeper.
b. She put things in her basket.

20a. We waited a long time for him.
b. You will be late in the morning.

21a. You must go to bed now.
b. You will be late in the morning.

22a. You will fail.
b. You work hard.
23a. The patient had died.
   b. The doctor reached late.

24a. The school was closed.
   b. It was Independence day.

25a. You must ask your mother.
   b. You want to stay longer.

26a. The sun came out.
   b. Everything looked more cheerful.

27a. The farmer ploughed the fields.
   b. They were ready for the seed to be sown.

28a. The boy did not cry.
   b. He must have hurt himself.

29a. Sita waved to us.
   b. She shouted a greeting.

30a. He is good at English.
   b. He is not good at drawing.

31a. You must pay the bill now.
   b. You will not get the things.

32a. The Principal won't forgive you.
   b. You ask for pardon.

33a. The child broke the glass.
   b. I could not stop him.

34a. Cork floats on water.
   b. It is lighter than water.

35a. The teacher came to the room.
   b. Students stopped shouting.

36a. We shall go to the seaside.
   b. The weather is fine.

37a. The child kept asking for the toy.
   b. He got it from his parents.

38a. She could not get the first prize.
   b. She is very beautiful.

39a. He is a tourist.
   b. He is an explorer.
40a. My sister tried hard.
b. She was unsuccessful.

41a. You must keep quite now.
b. I will slap you.

42a. I will not go.
b. You come too.

43a. He was in front of me.
b. I could Not say his name.

39a. The exam was postponed.
b. There was strike in the college.

40a. I will give you a gift.
b. You stand first in your class.

41a. The dog started barking.
b. He saw the thief.

42a. Mohan kept reciting the poem.
b. He learnt it by heart.

43a. The sun was shining.
b. We felt very cold.
STAGE II
Tense: Tense shows

(a) the time of an action.
(b) its degree of completeness.

The use of present Indefinite:-

The simple Present or Present Indefinite is used as follows:

to express what is actually happening, at the present moment.

(1) See, how it rains
See, how nicely seeta dances.

(2) To express custom or habit.

I play football everday.
Cows give us milk.
He goes to school at 6 O’clock every morning.
They go to the temple very morning.

(3) To express general truths or universal facts.

The sun rises in the East.
Honesty is the best policy.
Man is mortal.

Adverbials:- The actions of the present Indefinite tense are permanent in nature. The time adverbials commonly used are daily, regularly, often, usually, every never, seldom, everyday etc. when these adverbials are not used explicitly, they are implied.

Verb - Phrase

(A) Positive statements:-

(I) Subjects in the first, (singular + plural) second (singular + plural) and third person plural number take simple VI e.g.
I

We

You speak French

They

II Subjects in the third person singular number take -s. -es. -ies. with the first form of the main verb e.g.

He

She speaks French.

cries in the sleep.

Ram finishes work very fast.

Suman

(B) Negative statements have the structure:

singular + plural

I First, second, third person plural number subjects take do not + V₁ e.g.

I

We do not speak French

You (don't)

They

II. Third person singular number subjects take does not + V₁ e.g.

He

She does not speak French

Ram (doesn't)
Suman  (doesn't)

(C) Interrogatives have the structure:-

Do/Does - Subject - V₁ - Complement?

First, second, third person plural take Do with the Subject - V₁ - Complement? e.g.

I

We

Do  You  Know  French

They

Third person singular take Does - subject - V₁ - Complement?

He

Does  She  speak French?

Ram

Suman

Exercise - A

Rewrite the following sentences using the present Indefinite Tense form of the verb given in the brackets:-

1. We ____________ tennis every alternative day in the evening. (play)

2. You ____________ school late every day. (reach)

3. He ____________ in the same office as my brother.

4. He ____________ movies. (not like)

5. Where ____________ you ____________ your jewelry? (keep)
**Exercise - B**

Fill in the blanks with appropriate Nouns/Pronouns:-

1. _________ manufacture blankets in their new factory
2. _________ read many books in the library.
3. _________ always interrupt when I talk.
4. _________ likes to have ice-cream after dinner.
5. _________ sews clothes for her children.

**Exercise - C**

Correct the following sentences and rewrite them using present Indefinite Tense From:-

1. I does not like coffee.
2. You does not study hard.
3. He do not know me.
4. She play golf in the evenings.
5. They has no sympathy for you.

**Exercise - D**

Do as directed:

1. These ladies cook food in the house. (Write in singular)
2. Does the doctor look after us? (Answer this question)
3. He likes books better than sports. (change into Negative)
4. He neglects his health for studies. (Change into interrogative)

5. He invites a large number of people to his house (Change into Negative)

Exercise -E

Frame ten sentence in Present Indefinite Tense form:-

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.
Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense is used to express an action going on at the time of speaking as,

The children are dancing.
The Wind is blowing.

Adverbials:-

The adverbial used or implied is now.

The Verb-Phrase:-

Positive Statements:-

The verb - phrase in the Present Continuous consists of the auxiliary (is/am/are) +V +ing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We, You, They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>reading</td>
<td>a novel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She</td>
<td>is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negatives:- 'not' is added after the auxiliary.

Short-forms:- is + not = isn't, am + not = ain't
are + not = aren't.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We, You, They</td>
<td>are not</td>
<td>reading</td>
<td>a novel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She</td>
<td>is not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interrogatives: have the auxiliary is/am/are at the beginning of the sentence.

Aux. - Subject - Vi + ing - complement?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Vi + ing</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am</td>
<td>We, You, They</td>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>A book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>He, She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule:** Verb relating to taste, memory, felling, perception etc. are not used in the Present Continuous form. Instead Present Ind. is used there, e.g. I feel very cold in this weather.

She tastes her food.

He hears it now.

**Exercise A:**

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the blanks:

1. The boys _________. (shout)
2. They _______ their lessons. (learn)
3. We _________ cards. (play)
4. I ________ a sweater. (knit)
5. She _________ the meals. (cook)

**Exercise B:**

Fill in the blanks with appropriate nouns/pronouns:

1. _________ are playing cricket at the present moment.
2. _________ is teaching his son in the next room.
3. _________ am investigating the case.
4. Are _________ preparing for your exams well?
5. Is _________ feeding her child?

**Exercise C:-**

Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Present Continuous Tense form:

1. Scientists is trying to find the cure for AIDS.
2. I am plough the fields.
3. He is feeling bad about it.
4. Is they playing chess?
5. It was raining heavily outside.

**Exercise D :-**

Do as directed:-

1. It is raining heavily outside. (Change into Negative)
2. The children are playing. (Change into Interrogative)
3. He is teaching his students. (Change into Negative)
4. She is baking a cake. (Change into Interrogative)
5. The devotees are going to the temple. (Change into Negative)

**Exercise E :-**

Frame 10 sentences in the Present Continuous Tense form:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
The Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect expresses an action begun in the past time and completed at the present time, as:

- The train has arrived.
- The students have done their homework.

**Adverbials:**

The Present Perfect takes the adverbials ‘for’ and ‘since’ to indicate the amount of time or the length of time the action has taken up to now.

- Geeta has worked for 2 hours.
- Geeta has worked since 2 O’clock.

Time - adverbial ‘just’ is used for the recent-past e.g. He has just arrived.

**Verb-Phrase:**

In the Present Perfect Tense the verb-phrase takes auxiliary has/have + V₃

- I
- We
- You have bought a new house.
- They
- He
- She
- Neeta has bought a new house.
- Ram

**Negatives:** are formed by adding (not) with has/have.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Aux</th>
<th>V₃</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I have not

You (haven't) finished eating

They

He has not

She (hasn't) finished eating

**Interrogatives:** Take has/have at the front position in the present perfect Tense:

- **Aux**
- **Subject**
- **V3**
- **Complement**

**Exercise - A:** Use the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets and rewrite them in the Present Perfect Tense:

1. She _____________ in the office for five years. (Work)
2. The boys_____________ their lesson. (learn)
3. I ___________ a new seat. (buy)
4. Since when have you ____________ here? (wait)
5. You __________ your work. (not finish)

**Exercise - B:** Use appropriate Noun/Pronouns in the blanks:

1. ___________ has helped us many times.
2. ___________ have visited the doctor.
3. ___________ have wasted all their money in gambling.
4. ___________ have spoiled your dress.
5. ___________ has rained continuously since morning.
Exercise - C: Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Present perfect Tense:

1. He travel abroad several times.
2. You has noticed the mistake.
3. They has not broken their promise.
4. It has rained since four hours now.
5. Has I said something else?

Exercise - D: Do as directed

1. The school has been open _________ 8 O'clock. (use since/for)
2. I have studied __________ one hour now. (use since/for)
3. Have you forgotten about the promise you gave me? (Answer the question)
4. The prisoner has escaped from the prison. (Change into negative).
5. The carpenter has done the wood-work badly. (Change into Interrogative)

Exercise - E: Frame ten sentences on your own in the Present Perfect Tense:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

Shows that the action that began in the Past is continuing up to the Present time: e.g. The child has been sleeping for two hours.

Adverbial: 'Since' and 'for' are used. 'Since' is used when the point of time at which the action started is given 'for' is used when the period of time that has passed from the beginning of the action till the present moment. e.g. It has been raining since morning. It has been raining for two hours.

The Verb - Phrase

The verb - phrase in the present perfect continuous Tense consists of the Aux has/have been + V₁ + ing.

Subject Aux V₁ + ing Adverbial I We since You have been reading morning They or He for an She has been reading hour

Negatives: 'not' is added to has/have before 'been'

Short-forms - has not been - hasn't been - have not been - haven't been

Interrogatives: has/have come to the front position of the sentence.

Has/Have - subject - been + V₁ + ing - Adverbial ?
e.g. Has he been playing for one hour?

Exercise - A Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets and rewrite them in the Present Perfect continuous Tense:

1. He __________ for us for two months. (wait)
2. Birds __________ to this region, since February. (migrate)
3. I __________ this sweater since November. (knit)
4. You __________ not college in time since last week. (reach)
5. She __________ dance for six months. (learn)

Exercise - B Use appropriate noun - pronouns in the blanks:

1. ___________ has been raining since last night.
2. ___________ has been learning French since last year
3. ___________ have been building this house for the last one year.
4. ______________ have been smoking for ten years.
5. ______________ have been playing tennis for one hour.

**Exercise - C:** Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. I has been listening to news for ten minutes.
2. He have been counting his pennies since three O'clock.
3. It is pour heavily since yesterday.
4. Have been you driving for many years ?
5. She has been not looking after her health properly.

**Exercise - D:** do as directed:

1. Have you been studying __________ morning ? (use since/for)
2. He has been studying __________ 2 hours. (use since/for)
3. She has been practising law for the ten years. (Change into interrogative)
4. Since when have the children been sleeping ? (Answer the question)
5. For how long have they been on strike ? (Answer the question)

**Exercise - E:** Frame ten sentences in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10.
The Past Indefinite Tense

The simple Past or past Indefinite Tense is used to express an action that took place in the past time. e.g. I saw a lion yesterday.

**Note:** In the Past Indefinite we are concerned with the past time of the action whereas in the Present Perfect we are concerned with the completion of the action by now. e.g. They joined the school. This means they are not in the school now. (past Indefinite)

They have joined the school. This means they are in the school even now. (Present Perfect Tense)

Adverbials: The time adverbials used with the Past Indefinite refer to the past time such as yesterday, last week, last month, last year, in 1978

**The Verb - Phrase**

In positive statements the verb phrase uses V₂ without any auxiliary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>V₂</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We, You</td>
<td>played together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, They</td>
<td>played together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negatives:** take auxiliary did + not with the first form (V₁) of the main verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Aux + not</th>
<th>V₁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, we, you</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>study well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, they</td>
<td>didn't</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interrogatives:** `did` comes to the front position and the first form of the verb (V₁) is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did - Subject</th>
<th>V₁</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, we, you</td>
<td></td>
<td>study well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise - A: Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets and rewrite the sentences:

1. I ______________ a new scooter last year. (buy)
2. You ______________ a letter to her yesterday. (write).
3. They ______________ to the cinema last night. (go)
4. He ______________ of cancer yesterday. (die)
5. She ______________ the floor (clean)

Exercise - B: Fill in the blanks with appropriate Noun/pronouns:

1. ______________ walked to his seat.
2. ______________ cooked the food.
3. ______________ built a new house.
4. ______________ finished a novel last week.
5. ______________ died of heart attack.

Exercise - C: Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the past Indefinite Tense:

1. The child sleep well.
2. Columbus was discover America.
3. The guests leave two days ago.
4. She speak rudely to the servant.
5. Children drink all the milk.

Exercise - D: Do as directed:

1. Did she drive her car into the market yesterday? (Change into positive)
2. She fell on the ground. (Change into Negative)
3. Kids went for a picnic.
   (Change into interrogative)

4. We were surprised at the news.
   (Change into Negative)

5. Did she miss her bus to the college?
   (Change into positive)

Exercise E:

Frame ten sentences in present Indefinite Tense.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

The Past Continuous

The past continuous tense is used to express an action begun and continuing in past time, we are not interested in the completion of the action but in the simple fact that the said action was in progress at a given time in the past e.g. she was singing where I saw her.
Adverbials: Adverbial clause of time is usually used to state a given time in the past e.g. It was raining heavily when they came.

Verb-Phase The Verb Phrase in the past continuous takes the auxiliary was/were and the main verb in the first form with ing (was/were +V₁ + ing) Subject Aux V₁+ing Adverbial I, He, She. She was Studying when you come in. We, you, they were Studying come in.

Negatives: 'Not' is added to the auxiliary.

was + not Wasn't
were + not Weren't

Sub Aux+not V₁ ing

Adverbial

I, He, She Was + not

Exercise - A: Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets and rewrite sentences in that past continuous tense.
1. The child _______ for milk (cry)
2. I _________ my food when the guests came (eats)
3. She _______ a sweater for her husband (Knit)
4. We _________ cards when it started raining (play)
5. You _________ when I rang you up (sleep)

Exercise - B: Fill in the blanks with appropriate Noun/Pronouns.
1. _________ were studying hard when the exam was postponed.
2. _________ was swimming in the pool when I saw him.
3. _________ was packing her luggage when her mother came.
4. _________ were raining heavily when the children came back from school.
Exercise - C Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Past Continuous Tense.

1. The child is crying for a new toy.
2. My mother is knit a sweater for me.
3. She is see a movie on the television.
4. He was go to the college when I met him.
5. You was fast asleep when your friend came.

Exercise - D Do as directed:

1. The children were doing their homework when the teacher came in.
   (Change into Negative)
2. The car was at the full speed when the accident occurred. (Change into interrogative).
3. Was she cleaning the room when you entered?
   (Answer the question completely).
4. She was still working in the office when I went home. (Change into Negative)
5. They were still discussing the matter when the meeting came to an end.
   (Change into interrogative)

Exercise - E Frame ten sentences in the Past Continuous Tense.

The Past Perfect Tense is used to express an action which had been completed before another commenced i.e. one past event happened before another, e.g. The train had left before I arrived.

Adverbials: The time adverbials here are usually adverbial clauses e.g. 'before the doctor arrived'
'before the storm broke out'
'before I arrived' etc.
**Verb-Phrase**

The Past-Perfect takes the auxiliary 'had' with V₃ (had + V₃)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Aux.</th>
<th>V₃</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Adverbial clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We,</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>V₃</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, He</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>V₃</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She, they</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>V₃</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negatives:** Not is added to the Aux. i.e. had + not = hadn't, e.g. I had not finished the work before the guest came.

**Interrogatives:** Take 'had' at the front position in the past perfect.

Aux + subject + V₃ + complement

+ Adverbial clause

e.g. Had I finished the work before the guests came.

**Exercise - A:** Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets and rewrite sentences in the Past Perfect Tense:

1. The patient ________ before the doctor arrived (die)
2. The rain ________ before you arrived. (stop)
3. She ________ the school before the bell rang (reach)
4. The thief ________ away before the policy came (ran)
5. The train ________ before I arrived (leave)

**Exercise - B:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate Noun/Pronouns:-

1. _______ had drunk his tea before his wife got up.
2. _______ had cooked the food before her husband came.
3. _______ had finished writing before my friends came.
4. _______ had slept before your guests went.
5. _________ had gone on strike before their boss called them.

Exercise-C: Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Past Perfect Tense.

1. The rain stopped before you arrived.
2. Mira died before the doctor came.
3. The letters came before we left home.
4. The flight came before we reached the airport.
5. The minister reached before the audience came.

Exercise-D: Do as directed:

1. The soldiers had attacked before the officer ordered it. (Change into interrogative)
2. We had closed the doors before the storm broke out. (Change into Negative)
3. They had spoiled all my clothes before they left. (Change into interrogative)
4. Had the floods destroyed many houses before the help came? (Answer the question completely).
5. She had finished her home-work before she switched on the television. (Change into Negative)

Exercise-E: Frame ten sentences in the Past Perfect Tense:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The action starts in the past and continues up to another moment in the past. e.g.

I had been waiting for an hour when you came to see me.

Adverbials:
Since/for adverbials are used e.g.

It had been raining for two hours when they came at 6 O'clock or it had been raining once 4 o'clock when they came at 6 o'clock.

Verb Phrase:
The Verb-phrase consists of had been + V +ing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Aux.</th>
<th>V +ing</th>
<th>Adverbial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>since 1 O'clock when you came at 3 O'clock for 2 hours when you came at 3 O'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, He,</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>studying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She, they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
had + not = hadn't

e.g. You had not been studying for two hours when we came at 3 O'clock.

**Interrogatives:-**

'Had' comes to the front position of the sentences e.g.

Had you been studying for two hours when we came at 2 O'clock?

**Exercise A:-**

Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets and rewrite sentences in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. We ____________ since 5 O'clock when you came at 6 O'clock. (play)
2. You ____________ for half an hour when we came at 6 O'clock. (teach)
3. I ____________ for two hours when you came at 9 O'clock. (work)
4. They ____________ since 1 O'clock when the guests came at 7 O'clock. (chat)
5. She ____________ since 5 O'clock when you reached there at 7 O'clock. (saw)

**Exercise B:-**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Noun/Pronouns

1. ____________ had been raining since 5 O'clock when we reached there at 7 O'clock.

2. ____________ had been chasing the thief for one hour when the officer came at 7 O'clock.

3. ____________ had been waiting to launch his new project for two years when we met him last year.

4. ____________ had been learning painting for one year when we met her in March.

5. ____________ had been waiting for the result to be declared for two days when you met us.
Exercise C:-

Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. We have been sleeping since 2 O'clock when you came at 4 O'clock.
2. I has been cycling for 15 minutes when you saw me at 7 O'clock.
3. You had been vomiting for 6 O'clock when the doctor came at 7 O'clock.
4. The tutor had been teaching since 4 O'clock when we reached at 6 O'clock.
5. He had been weeping since 2 hours when his mother came at 5 O'clock.

Exercise D:-

Do as directed:

1. Had you been cooking for two hours when we came at 8 O'clock? (Answer the question completely)
2. We had been planning for a party for two weeks when you came yesterday. (Change into Interrogative)
3. You had planning to see a movie for a week when I met him last week. (Change into Interrogative)
4. He had been writing a book since one year when I met him last week. (Change into Interrogative)
5. The dog had been barking since 5 O'clock when I got up at 6 O'clock. (Change into Negative)

Exercise E:-

Frame ten sentences in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense on your own.
The Future Indefinite Tense

The future indefinite tense is used to express some future action or event as:

I shall go to Bombay tomorrow.

Adverbials:

Adverbials used here belong to the future time such as: tomorrow, next week, next month, e.g.

I shall go tomorrow.

Verb Phrase:

The verb phrase in the future tense takes the auxiliary shall/will with V₁. Generally shall’ occurs with I, we and will’ with all other noun/pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Shall/will</th>
<th>V₁</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We</td>
<td>shall</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>the poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, He</td>
<td>will</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She, Geeta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An exception: ‘will’ is used with I, We, when promise is given. shall’ is used with all other noun, pronouns when ordering somebody.

e.g. I will go. (promise)
    You shall go. (order)

Negatives:

‘not’ is added with shall, will e.g.
I shall not help you.

Short form:

shall + not = shalln’t
will + not = won’t
would + not = wouldn’t
should + not = shouldn’t
Interrogatives :-

Take shall/will at the front position of the sentence e.g.

shall/will  subject  V₁  Complement  ?

Will you come tomorrow ?

Exercise A :-

Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets and rewrite sentences in the Future Indefinite Tense:

1. He ________ here next week. (come)
2. She _______ her promise. (keep)
3. I _______ the wedding. (attend)
4. We ________ your mother. (look-after)
5. They ________ their work tomorrow. (finish)

Exercise B :-

Use the appropriate Nouns Pronouns in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. __________ shall go abroad next month. (simple statement)
2. ________________ will help you. (promise)
3. __________ shall not go (order)
4. __________ will go to Delhi next week. (simple statement)
5. __________ will help the needy. (simple statement)

Exercise C:-

Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the future Indefinite Tense:

1. I will buy a new suit. (simple statement)
2. You shall understand his difficulty. (simple statement)
3. He will not help you. (simple statement)
4. They will have located the house. (simple statement)
5. She shall wear her new dress tomorrow. (simple statement)

**Exercise D:**
1. Shall I bring a glass of water for you? (answer the question completely)
2. You will not go. (Change into positive).
3. They will help the needy. (Change into Negative)
4. He will finish his studies next year. (Change into Interrogative)
5. She will reach for the interview next week. (Change into Interrogative)

**Exercise: E**

Frame ten sentences in the Future Indefinite Tense on your own.

1.
2.
3.
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8.
9.
10.

**The Future Continuous Tense**

The future continuous tense is used to express an action that will be continuing at some point in future time. e.g.
We will be reading then.

Adverbials: -

Generally in the form of adverbial clause, referring to some point of time in the future are used. e.g.

When the guests come.

Verb Phrase:-

Shall be/will be + V +ing

Subject       Aux.   V +ing   Adverbial clause.

I, We,        shall be reading When the guests come.

You, He       will be

She, They

Negatives: -

Take not between shall/will and 'be' followed by the main verb. e.g.

I shall not be studying when the guests come.

Interrogatives: -

Take shall/will at the front position of the sentences.

Shall/will Subject be V +ing Adverbial clause?

e.g.

Will he be studying when we call on you tomorrow?

Exercise A:-

Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets and rewrite sentences in the future: Continuous Tense.

1. I __________ a novel when you come.; (read)
2. You ____________ a sweater when the guests come. (knit)
3. He ____________ for the exams when the guests come. (prepare)
4. They ____________ chess when you reach there. (play)
5. Ram ____________ the food when the guests come. (cook)

**Exercise B:**

Fill in the blanks with appropriate Noun/Pronouns:

1. ____________ shall be working when you come.
2. ____________ will be sleeping when the guests come.
3. ____________ shall be playing cards when our parents come.
4. ____________ will be feeding the child when you go there.
5. ____________ will be writing a short story when you go there.

**Exercise C:**

Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in Future Continuous Tense:

1. I will be packing my luggage when you come here.
2. You shall be playing cricket when your tutor comes.
3. He will be take his tea when you reach there.
4. She shall be shouting at the servant when you go there.
5. They will interviewing the candidate when you reach there.

**Exercise D:**

Do as Directed:

1. Will he be taking test when we go there? (answer the question completely)
2. The teacher will be taking our roll-call when we enter the class-room. (Change into Negative)
3. They will be waiting for you when you reach there. (Change into Interrogative)

4. We shall be working on the problem when the children come home. (Change into Negative)

5. The Police will be chasing the thief when you go there. (Change into Interrogative)

Exercise E:

Frame ten sentences on your own in Future Continuous Tense.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. 7.
8.
9.
10.

The Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect tense is used to express that the action will be completed in the future before another future action takes place. e.g.

I shall have written a story before he comes.

Adverbials:

It takes adverbials like by tomorrow, by next week, by next year, adverbial clause referring to a next future time, preceded by a preposition by’ before’ etc. e.g.

The show will have finished by the time you reach there.

Or

He will have recovered by the next week.

Verb Phrase:

Auxiliary shall have/will have +V

### Future Perfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Aux.</th>
<th>V₃</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Adverbial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We,</td>
<td>Shall have</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>the children</td>
<td>by 2 O'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, He</td>
<td>Will have</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>by the time you come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She, They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negatives:** 'not is added to the auxiliary between shall/will and have/short-forms = shall not have - shan't have/will not have - won't have. e.g. She will not have completed her work by the next week.

**Interrogatives:** Take will/shall at the front position of the sentences. Will she have finished her work by next week?

**Exercise:** C Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in Future Perfect Tense:

1. I will have left office before you reach there.
2. You shall have waiting for them when you reach there.
3. He will improved a lot by the time I come back.
4. We will have oiled our hair when you come back.
5. They will have achieve their target by end of next year.

**Exercise - D:** Do as directed:

1. When will they have finished their work? (Answer the question Completely)
2. The child will not have reached home by the time you go there. (Remove not)
3. They will have gone to the lake after having meals. (Change into Interrogative)
4. I shall have slept for two hours when you wake me up. (Change into Negative)
5. You will have bought a new house by the end of this year. (Change into Interrogative)

**Exercise - E:** Frame ten sentences on your own in Future Perfect Tense:

1. 
The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The action continues up to a given moment in the future. e.g. I shall have been teaching you for an hour when this lesson ends.

Adverbials: ‘for’ is used in addition to some adverbial phrase referring to some time in future.

The Verb - Phrase

Shall have been/will have been + V₁ +ing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Aux</th>
<th>V₁ +ing</th>
<th>Adverbial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We</td>
<td>Shall have been</td>
<td>Waiting for</td>
<td>for two hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, He</td>
<td>Will have been</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>by 2 O'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She, They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negatives: Take ‘not’ with the auxiliary after shall/will shall not have been - shan’t have been/will not have been- won’t have been.

Interrogatives: Shall/will come to the fron position.

Shall/will - subject - have been V₁ +ing + Adverbial ? e.g. Will she have been living in this house for one year by the end of this year ?

Exercise - A

Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets and rewrite sentences in Future Perfect Continuous Tense:-
1. I ___________ you for two hours when this chapter ends.
   (teach)

2. You ___________ the car for two hours when we reach there.
   (drive)

3. She ___________ for one hour when the guests come.
   (study)

4. She ___________ for one hour when her husband comes.
   (cooking)

5. They ___________ by the end for two years by the end of this year
   (learn)

**Exercise - B:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate nouns/pronouns:

1. ______________ shall have been plucking the flowers by the time the gardener comes.

2. ______________ shall have been having my dinner when the guests come.

3. ______________ will have been ploughing the fields for two hours when we go there.

4. ______________ will have been sleeping for one hour when you come at 2 O'clock.

5. ______________ will have been waiting for the train for two hours when the train comes at 2 O'clock.

**Exercise C:** Correct the following sentences and rewrite them in the Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. I shall have writing a letter when you come at 2 O'clock.

2. We will have living in Chandigarh for ten years by the end of this year.

3. You shall have been cycle for one hour by the end of this hour.

4. Suman will have teaching in this college for five years.

5. They will have make preparations for the marriage of their son for two months by the end of this month.
Exercise - D -

1. Do as directed/will it have been _______ for two hours by 6 O’clock?
   (Answer the question completely)

2. She shall have been working at the same place for 10 years by the end of this month.
   (Change into Negative)

3. We shall have been playing chess for two hours by the end of this hour.
   (Change into Interrogative)

4. They will have been travelling for two months by the end of this week.
   (Change into Interrogative)

5. You will have been interrogating the suspect for seven days by the end of this day.
   (Change into Negative)

Exercise - E: Frame ten sentences on your own in Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10.
EXERCISE ON CONJUNCTIONS/LINKERS

Linkers or conjunctions are words which merely join single words. e.g. bread and butter. They may join phrases, e.g. in the cupboard or on the shelf. They may also join sentences so that two become one e.g. They went away. We arrived. They went away when we arrived.

Linkers still join when they come at the beginning of the sentences, e.g. when we arrived they went away.

Co-ordinating Conjunction:-

A conjunction that joins together sentences of equal rank or order is called a Co-ordinating conjunction. e.g. and, but, only, still, neither, else, for.

He is broad and he is tall.
He is slow but he won the race
She is cute only she is fat.

Somebody has come for I heard the door-bell.

He is poor still people love him.

She had neither brains nor beauty.

Sub-ordinating Conjunction:-

A conjunction that joins together two sentences of unequal rank or order is, called a Sub-ordinating Conjunction. e.g. after, because, if , that, though, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while, than.

Today it was not again after two cool days.

She came back because she was scared.

You will stand first if you work hard.

Tell them that he will come.

He does not feel cold thought it is quite cold.

They are honest, although, they are poor.

I will wait till you come. Finish your food before you go to school.

You will not succeed unless you work hard.
He will win the race as he is a fast runner.

I used to play tennis when I was young.

He found his comb where he had left it.

Make hay while the sun shines.

He likes you better than he likes anybody else.

**Semantic classification of sub-ordinating conjunctions:**

1. **Time:** before, till, after, since
   
   I will complete the work before the fixed time.

   Wait here till I come.

   The doctor came after the patient had died.

   I have been waiting here since morning.

2. **Cause or Reason:** because, since, as.

   The cork floats on the water because it is lighter than water.

   Since it is the wish of my father I shall fulfil it.

   As I was late, I hired a taxi.

3. **Purpose:** that, lest,

   We eat that we may live, I took an extra woolen with me lest I should catch cold.

4. **Consequence:** that

   He was so tired that he could not pay attention to the lesson.

5. **Condition:** if, unless.

   I will buy you a watch if you stand first in the class.

   You cannot pass unless you work hard.

6. **Concession:** though, although
Though he is poor yet he is honest. Although she tried often, she could not pass.

7. **Comparison:** Milk is better than tea.

Some conjunctions are used in pairs. e.g. as well as, neither-nor, either-or, Not only - but also, so-that, No sooner - than etc.

Either hold it or drop it.

He is *not only* foolish *but also* stubborn.
He was *so* tired *that* he could hardly walk.

*No sooner* did the bell ring *than* the boys ran out of their classes.
EXERCISE ON CONJUNCTION

Join each pair of the following sentences by means of a suitable conjunction given in the brackets. Make such changes as are necessary:-

(And, still, but, only, after, if, because, that, though, although, till, before, unless, lest, since, while, when, so as well as, neither-nor).

1. Children are fond of playing.
   Children are fond of eating.

2. Ram is tall.
   Ram is handsome.

3. Milk is nutritious.
   Egg is nutritious.

4. He is a spinner.
   He is a batsman.

5. She is good at Maths
   She is good at English.

6. Mother was annoyed
   She kept quiet

7. Mohan tried often
   Mohan could not pass

8. She is poor
   People like her

9. It is dark
   I found my book

10. He went early to the theatre
    he could not get a seat

11. He is tall
    He is slow

12. The nights are cold
    The days are hot

13. He is a poor scorer
    He is a good researcher

14. He called on you
You were not at home

15. I am all right
    I am fatigued

16. I will come
    I am busy

17. I liked the soup
    It was quite hot

18. I like the new dress
    It is too tight for me

19. I like Maruti car
    It is too small

20. He realised it
    He had done it

21. Your friend came you had gone

22. The guests arrived
    You had gone

23. The guests arrived
    You had gone

24. The rain is over
    The sun shines again

25. The doctor came
    The patient had died

26. You will pass
    You work hard

27. Catch me
    Can you

28. I will go with you
    You drop me back

29. I will buy you a cycle
    You score good marks

30. I shall pardon you
    You confess your guilt

31. I did not go
He did not invite me

32. I can work for ten hours
    My health is good

33. Things fall down on the earth
    There is gravitational pull in the earth

34. He was punished
    He was found guilty

35. She is respected by all
    She is honest and noble

36. Tell your parents
    I will come

37. We breathe
    We may live

38. He knows this
    I don't love him

39. He bled profusely
    He died

40. I am so tired
    I cannot teach

41. She finished first
    She started late

42. He is very intelligent
    He looks silly

43. I love him a lot
    He troubles me

44. I respect my teacher
    She scolds me

45. I will not see him
    He comes

46. She is very rich
    She is not contented

47. He has insulted me
    I shall pardon him
48. He does not score much
   He works very hard

49. My aunt is very rich
   She is not proud of her wealth

50. He was very weak
   He did a lot of work

51. Wait here
    I will return from the office

52. He waited
    The train arrived

53. No nation can be well governed
    A nation is competent to govern itself.

54. He is not going to pardon you.
    You confess you guilt

55. You must not blame him
    You do not know the truth

56. We had left home.
    His telegram came afterwards

57. He would die
    He would not lie.

58. he had finished his revision
    His preparatory started afterwards

59. Stay where you are
    I will return

60. Nothing can be said whose guilt is it
    The verdict of the judge is awaited

61. You cannot succeed
    You work harder

62. Misunderstanding cannot be cleared
    Make it known

63. You will be late
    You must hurry

64. You cannot win friends
You have to be sincere

65. I cannot reach the station
    I will have to run

66. He ran
    He should not be killed
67. He worked hard
    He should not fail

68. He took precautions
    He should not fall sick

69. Rahim took an umbrella
    He should not get wet

70. Love not rest
    You should not come to poverty

71. I have been in trouble
    I saw you last

72. You say it
    I believe it

73. You wish it
    It shall be done

74. Many things have happened
    I left school

75. You will not work
    You shall not eat

76. He was sleeping
    A thief got into the house

77. There is life
    There is hope

78. The boys played football
    The girls played hockey

79. He finds fault
    He also praises

80. It is true of some
    It is not true of all
81. You must go at once
   You are told to go

82. I know
   He will come

83. I was asleep
   He came to my house

84. He was studying
   The guests came to see him

85. It gets cold
   It rains

86. He has caught a cold
   He will stay at home

87. I was late
   I could not catch the train

88. Ram was found guilty
   Ram was hanged

89. She had a severe headache
   She could not attend the school

90. My father was ill
   He could not attend the meeting

91. Lily passed
   Ram passed

92. Meera broke the table
   Reena broke the table

93. She is good at studies
   She is good at games

94. One should obey one's parents
   One should honour one's parents

95. My son was fast asleep
   My daughter was fast asleep

96. I have no gold
   I have no silver

97. He cannot read English
   He cannot write English
98. Do not borrow
   Do not lend

99. I do not love him
    I do not hate him

100. Ram does not admit it
     Ram does not deny it
THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

The sequence of Tenses is the principle according to which the Tense of the verb in a subordinate clause follows the Tense of the verb in the Principle Clause. There are two main rules about the Sequence of Tenses:-

**Rule-1:** A Past Tense in the Principal Clause is followed by a Past Tense in the Subordinate Clause. e.g.
- The judge declared that the prisoner was guilty.
- She said that her husband had not come home at that time.
- He promised that he would come.

**Exceptions:** There are two exceptions to this rule.
1. The Past Tense in the Principal Clause can be followed by a Present Tense in the Sub-ordinate clause, when the Subordinate Clause expresses some universal Truth or Habitual action. e.g. - He *said* that Honesty *is* the best policy.
   - The teacher *said* that the earth *revolves* round the sun.
   - He *said* that he *goes* for a morning walk everybody.
2. When the Subordinate Clause is introduced by the Conjunction `than' even if there is Past Tense in the Principal Clause, it may be followed by any Tense in the Sub-ordinate clause. e.g.
   He *liked* her better *than* he *likes* you.

**Rules-2:** A Present or Future Tense in the Principal Clause may be followed by any Tense (Present, Past, Future) required by the sense.
He thinks that she loves him. He thinks that she loved him. He thinks that she will love him. He will think that she works hard. He will think that she worked hard.

He will think that she will work hard.

**NOTE:** If the Conjunction is 'lest' the Verb in the Sub-ordinate clause is always, 'should' whatever the tense in the Principal Clause e.g. You work hard lest you should fail - You worked hard lest you should fail - you will work hard lest you should fail.

In sentences where in the Sub-ordinate clause denotes purpose, if the verb in the Principal Clause is Present or Future, the verb in the sub-ordinate clause must be Present; as I eat that I may live.
SEQUENCES OF TENSES

Fill in the blanks with the correct Tense of the verb:

A) 
1. She worked hard that she ________ pass (may or might)
2. The teacher taught us that the earth ________ round the su. (moves or moved)
3. I saw that the boy ________ stolen the pen (has or had)
4. He proved that the earth ________ round (Is or was)
5. I was so tired that I ________ scarcely stand (can or could)

B) 
1. One labours that one ________ become rich. (may or might)
2. She says that her mother ________ come (has, had)
3. He says that Sita ________ pass. (will or would)
4. Mohan is sure that they ________ help him (will or would)
5. He says that they ________ all at fault (are or were)

C) 
1. You will think that he________ lazy (am or was)
2. Robin will say that he ________ careless, (is or was)
3. He will say that the scenery ________ not good (is, was)
4. Mother will say that you ________ all the money,
   (have spent, had spent)
5. The teacher will say that you ________ late (are, were)

D) Correct the following sentences
1. He hoped that I will pass
2. The doctor said that he will soon recover.
3. He warned her lest she may make a mistake
4. She said the sun rose in the east
5. They returned home as soon as it begins to rain.
6. The teacher taught that earth was round.
7. I told them that honesty was the best policy.
8. They were afraid lest they may get hurt.
9. They found that he has told a lie.
10. The saint said that soul was immortal.

**Semantic Sequencing of jumbled sentences**

A. Rearrange and rewrite the following sentences in proper order:
   - 1 He is making a model aeroplane.
   - 2 It gets damaged because of bad weather.
   - 3 This story is about a little boy.
   - 4 He flies it on the end of a long piece of string.
   - 5 He takes it to an open field.

B. 1 He climbed up a tree and fixed himself as well as he could among the thick branches.  
   - 2 He did not know where to sleep because he was afraid of wild animals attacking him in the night. 
   - 3 But he found he still had a knife in his pocket. 
   - 4 Soon he fell fast asleep. 
   - 5 So he cut a big stick to protect himself with.

C. 1 Then everything the elephant eats he grasps with his trunk to put in his mouth. 
   - 2 The elephant trunk is unique. 
   - 3 He can drink with it, too. 
   - 4 In very hot weather he can take a shower by squirting the water over himself. 
   - 5 He also smells and makes his trumpeting sound with it.
D. -1 But only after year of hard work and trial and error was a really successful machine built.
-2 Cierva, a Spaniard, was the first to solve this problem and so to invent the helicopter.
-3 Now helicopters are to be found in every country and in countless designs.
-4 Disadvantage of all aeroplanes is that they need a runway and sometimes a very long one before they can rise into the air.
-5 For a long while men tried to design a flying machine which could rise, and land, almost vertically.

E. -1 They are hatched from eggs that are not bigger than pin-points.
-2 While they are growing, we must feed them many times a day, and even in the night.
-3 But they grow very fast.
-4 You probably know that silk Worms give us the silk fibres that are spun into thread and woven into silk cloth.
-5 Young mulberry leaves are the food they like best, and they are always hungry.
-6 Baby silkworms are very hungry.
STAGE III
STAGE - III
PRESENT TENSE

Rewrite the following paragraphs in present tense after making the necessary corrections:

(A) The Farmer

The Indian farmer are a humble simple villager. He could neither read nor write. He worked in all weathers. At one time he ploughed the fields, at another time he sowed the seeds, while at another he cut the crops. He grew various kinds of crops. He gave us wheat and maize for our bread, sugar for our tea, and cotton for our clothes. He had been serving us for a long time. He was very hardworking too. He get up before dawn, work in the fields the whole day and return home after sunset. He lived a simple, healthy and useful life. He deserved a better and happier life for what he had done for us.

(B) Diwali

Diwali are the Feast of lights. People has been celebrating Diwali since ages. On this night, thousands of lamps is lit in every town. All the houses, shops and buildings is illuminated with earthen lamps or candles. Even the house of the poorest have a few candles burning. Young and old, rich and poor all enjoy a holiday. Children go about in their best clothes and spent the money they got in buying sweets, toys, crackers and fire-works. People exchanged presents with their friends and relatives. Diwali was a festival of joy.

(C) Our Bazaar

The bazaar of our town was very narrow. There is shops of every kind on either side of it. The shops is very small. Some of the shops is mean and dirty looking others were very clean and attractive. You could buy sweets, oils, soaps, vegetables, fruit, cloth, shoes, toys and many other things there. During the busy hours it are so crowded that it are difficult to pass through it. The bazaar are full of smells and noises. The bazaar have become very dirty. Pollution have been spoiling the charm of the scene.
(D) **A Sunrise Scene**

I often got up before the sun rises. At that time, nature are at its very best. The atmosphere are calm and peaceful. Only the sweet songs of birds breaks the silence of the early hours. The sky are at first dark. Then it slowly changed into grey. A little later, we saw the rift of dawn, a bright spot of orange-red in the sky. At last, the sun had risen in all its glory. The sky got filled with various shades of yellow, orange and red, each merging into the other. The earth are also suffused with pleasing colours. At sunrise, the air are fresh and fragrant. It have been giving happiness to all.

(E) **Travelling in a Roadways Bus**

I has been travelling in buses since long. I travels both by private and Roadways buses. Private buses is maintained well. On the other hand, there are no one to care about the Roadways buses. They is never in good repair. Window panes is broken. The roofing and flooring is come off at various points. Even the machinery of the engine are old and worn out. Suddenly after boarding the Roadways bus one realises that it have come to a sudden halt. The repair take some time and in the meantime many buses pass by.

(F) **A Rainy Day**

It have been raining since morning. It have rained after a long spell of heat. A rainy day are very exciting. The cool breeze which precedes the rain are a relief to everyone. Clouds gathers in the sky. All becomes cheerful. The first few drops of rain falls like nectar on the hot earth. A peculiar smell from the soil tickling the senses. Slowly the drizzle change into a torrent of rain. The birds chirps in their nests and the children clap happily. In most families a rainy day are celebrated by cooking and eating delicious eatables.

**THE PAST TENSE**

Rewrite the following paragraphs in past Tense after making the necessary corrections.
(A) **A Holiday**

We has a holiday from school last week. My friends and I gone to the river bank to enjoy ourselves. We take our kites and fishing rods with us. Our kites go high into the air, for it is a windy day. We also enjoy fishing in the river, although we are not lucky enough to catch any fish. We take a boat and go up the stream. We feel tired and hungry. So, we unpack our baskets and has good feast of cakes, sweets and fruit. The sun is now setting we enjoy the beautiful sight of sunset on the river. Everything looks golden un the light of the setting sun. The evening, has now come and we return home.

(B) **An Unexpected piece of Luck you had**

I were in great difficulty. I needs money badly. I has requested all my friends for a loan, but none of them has come to my help. I were feeling very sad and miserable. I walking through the fields, thinking fuiously how to procure the money for my immediate needs. Disappointed and lost in deep thought, as I is walking through the fields, my eyes suddenly fall on a rupee lying half hidden in the ground. When I scratch the earth with my fingers, another appears and soon I is face to face with an earthen pitcher full of silver coins I count them. A hoard of ten thousand rupees. What an unexpected piece of luck. Ouerjoy i thank god with fold hands for this generous help in the how of my sore need.

(C) **A Visit to a Village Fair**

What a heppy time I has yesterday. I gone to see the Basant Fair. It were held in an open maidan outside the village. A large crowd has gathered there. There is people wearing yellow coloured clothes. Many of them wear garlands of flowers. There was many interesting sights to see at the fair. The juggler were there showing his trick. The snake chamer were also there showing his pets. There were a travelling circus too. The Health Department have also set up a tent there. There was other stalls also. One would buy sweets fruit and toys. There was a merry-go-round for the children. How happy they feel as they went round and round, some mount on wooden horses,other on elephants. I enjoy the dust and dim of the fair.
(D) **How I Lost An Expensive Pen**

One morning, on opening my bag, I found that I have lost my pen. It were a shock to me because it were an expensive pen. My father had present it to me when I stand first in my class lastyear. I try hard to recollect where I can have lost it. Then I remembers that I have given it to a stranger at a book shop and I forget to take it back. I repent of my coretess behaviour then i decides that in further if has to lend the pen I will keep the cap with myself. I now practice this and thus I has lost a pen sice then.

(E) **A Public Meeting**

A public meeting were held in Nehru Park last Monday. Some social problems was to be discussed. A large number of people have gathered there. The Deputy COMmissioner preside over the meeting. All the eminent personalities of the town was present there. Various social evils was discussed. The problem of dowry system attracts the maximum attention. Some young people takes a pledge to marry without dowry. The chief-Guest also expresses his views. He said that a marriage party would consist of not more than twenty five members. A resolution were passed that those who takes or gives the dowry would be boycott by society. This resolution met with cheers from everybody. The meeting ends late in teh evening.

(F) **How I Became Interested in Photography**

I gets interested in photography after my class examination. My father had buy a new camera. His old camera is in very good condition but were without latest technology. At my request my father presents it to me. I has been noticing my father swhen he click photographs. I learn the technique of handling the camera and shooting a photograph from my father. I has become keenly interested in photography and I spent all my pocket money on it.
FUTURE TENSE

(A) If I were the Prime-Minister of India
I will be busy from morning till night if I were the Prime-Minister of India. I will take steps to improve the general conditions of life in India. I will try to remove poverty by giving job to all and raise the mental level of the people by giving education to all. I will be doing my best to control the population of India. My next priority will be eradicating corruption out of the society. I will take my country forward in the field of science and technology and will try to stop brain-drain from the country. I will have achieved this target within the next few years. It will also have improved the living conditions in India.

(B) How will I make a Cup of tea
First I will boil some water in pan. I will keep some tea-leaves ready in a kettle. Then I will pour boiling water over them. I will put the kettle aside for five minutes for the tea to brew. I will stir the mixture with a spoon. A brown coloured liquid with a tempting smell will be the result. I will pour it into a cup and add sugar and milk into it. I will stir it for a while. I will have made a cup of tea in less than seven minutes. You shall also be making a cup of tea soon after reading this.

(C) How will I help my mother in cleaning the house
First of all, I will take out all the furniture and other things from the rooms, dust every nook and corner. Then I will scrub the floors and brush away the cobwebs. I will clean the window panes with crumpled wet newspaper. I will clean the fans also. I will defreeze the refrigerator and clean it. After this I will clean the lawns also. I will be cleaning the house till evening. My mother will have baked a cake for me by the time I finish cleaning.

(D) How will you spend the money won in a lottery
First of all I will go to my maternal grandmother's house. There I will spend three weeks as my cousins are there. We will play games together and visit nearly places. We will be studying everyday for two hours. We will have finished our
studies by the end of third week. Then we will visit Mount Abu in Rajasthan. We will spend a week over there. Then I will come home and join hobby classes for one month. It will have refreshed me completely and I will be ready to go back to college after the vacations.

(E) How will you spend the money won in a lottery

First of all I will donate some money to a religious place. Then I will buy myself a few dresses and a Motorbike. I will be giving a party to my friends. I will donate money to school also. I have spent almost on these things. Suppose, a little amount is left I will buy presents for my younger brothers also.

What will you do if your pocket is picked

I will be a very difficult situation to be in. I will be walking on the road instead of hiring a taxi. I will have walked four miles before reaching my uncle's house. I will ask for money from my uncle. I will try to reach my uncle's house by taking a lift from someone. Suppose, I do not get a lift then I will walk down to his house. I will frankly tell him how my pocket was picked and I hope my uncle will help me reaching home.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. It _______ (be) a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. Here and there over the grass _______ (stand) beautiful flowers like stars, and there _______ (be) twelve peach-trees that in the spring-time _______ (break out) into delicate blossoms of pink and pearl and in the Autumn ____ (bear) rich fruit. The birds _______ (sit) on the trees and _______ (sing) so sweetly that the children used to _______ (listen) to them "How happy we _______ (be) here" they _______ (cry) to each other.

Passage 2  Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets:

One morning the Giant _______ (lay) awake in bed when he _______ ....
(hear) some lovely music. It (sound) so sweet to his ear that he (think) it must be the king's musicians passing by. It (be) really only a little linnet (sing) outside his window, but it (be) so long since he (hear) a bird (sing) in his garden that it (seem) to him to be the most beautiful music in the world. Then the Hail (stop) (dance) over his head, and the North Wind (cease) (roar) and a delicious perfume (come) to him through the open casement. "I (believe) the spring (come) at last" said Giant; and (jump out) of bed and (look out).

Passing 3: He (see) a most wonderful sight. Through a little hole in the wall the children (creep in) and they (sit) in the branches of the tree. In every tree that he (see) there (be) a little child. And the trees (so glad) to have the children back again that they (cover) themselves with blossoms, and (wave) their arms gently above the children's heads, The birds (fly) about and (twitter) with delight, and the flowers (look up) through the green grass and (laugh). It (be) a lovely scene.

Passage 4: In one corner it (be) still winter. It (be) the farthest corner of the garden and in it (stand) a little boy. He (be) so small that he could not (reach up) to the branches of the tree, and he (wander) all around it (cry) bitterly. The poor tree was still (cover) with frost and snow, and the North Wind (blow) and (roar) about it. " (climb up) little boy", said the tree, and it (bend) its branches down as it could but the boy (be) too tiny to climb up.

Passage 5 The Giant's heart (melt) as he (look out) "How selfish I have been", he said, "now I know why the spring would not (come) here. I will (put) that poor little boy on the top of the tree, and
then I (knock down) the wall, and my garden shall be the children’s playground for ever and ever.” He (be) really very sorry for what he did.

**Passage 6:** He (creep) down stairs and (open) the front door quite softly, and (go out) into the garden. But when the children (see) him they were so (frighten) that they all (run away) and the garden (become) winter again. Only the little boy did not (run), for his eyes were so full of trears that he did not (see) the Giant (come). And the Giant (steal up) behind him and (take) him gently in his hand, and (put) him up into the tree. And the tree (break) at once into bosoms and the birds (come) and (sing) on it, and the little boy (stretch out) his two arms and (fling) them round the Giant’s neck and (kiss) him.

**Passage 7:** The other children when they (see) that the Giant (be) not wicked any longer, (come) (run) back and with them (come) the spring, “It is your garden now, little children”, (say) the Giant, and he (take) a great axe and (knock down) (remove) the wall. And when the people were (go) to market at twelve O’clock they (find) the Giant (play) with the children in the most beautiful garden they had ever (see). All day long they (play) and in the evening they (come) to the Giant to bid him good-bye.

**Passage 8:** Roux (prepare) a whole series of infected medullas and (test) them by (inject) an extract from the first after it had (age) one day, from the second after it had (age) two days and so on. The first day medulla always (produce) rabies. But the longer the medullas (dry) and (shrink) the less effect they had. By the time a piece of medulla (be) fourteen days old it (be) harmless. This meant that they could (prepare) rabies germs of any strength they (want). If the weakened rabies germs could safely (stimulate) an
animal’s defences they had a way of _____ (make) a vaccine just as they had made an anthrax vaccine.

Passage 9: For some moments we _____ (be) entirely under water, and all this time I _____ (hold) my breath. When I could _____ (bear) it no longer, I _____ (raise) myself on to my knees still _____ (hold) the ring, and thus _____ (get) my head clear, then our little boat _____ (give) herself a shake, just as a dog does in (come out) of the water, and partly _____ (get) rid of the sea. The next instant I _____ (feel) a hand upon my arm. It _____ (be) surely _____ (drown); but at once my joy _____ (be) ______ (turn) into fear for he _____ (put) his mouth close to my ear, and _____ (shout out) the work ‘Moskoe storm’.

Passage 10: "But, Father, you _____ (say) before the examinations that I need not _____ (read) after they were over. Even Rajam does not read. “As he _____ (utter) the last sentence, he _____ (try) to _____ (believe) it; he clearly _____ (remember) Rajan’s _____ (complain) bitterly of a home-tutor who _____ (come) and _____ (pester) him for two hours a day thrice a week. Father _____ (be) apparently deaf to Swaminathan’s remarks. He _____ (stand) over Swaminathan and set him to _____ (dust) his books and _____ (clean) his table. Swaminathan vigorously _____ (start) _____ (blow off) the dust from the book covers. He _____ (catch) the spider carefully, and _____ (take) it to the window. He _____ (hold) it outside the window and _____ (watch) it for a while.

Passage 11: It _____ (be) a bitterly cold night and even at the far end of the bus the east wind _____ (cut) like a knife. The bus ______ (stop), and two women and a man _____ (get in) together and ______ (full) the vacant places. The younger women _____ (be) ______ (dress) in sealskin, and _____ (carry) one of those little Pekinese dogs that women in sealskin like to _____ (carry) in their laps. The conductor
(come) in and (sit in his bus while he shiver) at the door.

**Passage 12** Over and over again the whole process (repeat).

Suddenly the cabin boy (give) a cry and (point). There out at sea (be) a shark's fin, (draw) rapidly nearer to the ship every moment. The pullers (gaze) into the water more intently than ever, (wait) for the sudden jerk which would mean "Danger (haul up) at once". We (hold) our breath. But the danger (move) away again. "There are not many men (kill) by sharks", said Mr. Husdon. The real danger (be) from the creatures below, such as octopuses or even the oysters themselves. Sometimes a big open shall will (shut) tight on a man's arm or leg, and then he has no hope of escape. There is, too, sharp coral which (tears) their flesh, and stinging jelly-fish. The men (be) very prone also to a particular skin disease.

**Rewrite the following paragraphs after correcting them**

**Paragraph 1**
Raicharan is twelve years old when he come as a servant to his master's house. He belongs to the same caste as his master and was give his master's little son to nursed. As time go on the boy leave raicharan's arms to go to school. From school he goes to college, and after college he entering the judicial service. Until the time of the boy's marriage, Raicharan were his sole attendant.

**Paragraph 2**
In time life began to look up. Doctors assuring Malcolm that he would soon look fine, after the grafts was finish and the rolls of gauze came off. But one day close to Christmas, when the nurse is changing his bandages and is called away momentarily, Malcolm edges over to the bathroom mirror for the first look at himself. It almost make him sick. The doctors has try to repair the damage by construct a nose from arm muscle and by graft skin from his leg across his face.
He has no hair and thick scars criss crossed one side of his face. The skin were still puffy and an ugly shiny fed.

**Paragraph 3**

The taxi driver had joined in the laughter by now and is eagerly await the details of the theft. He is almost as curious as a tonga man, I think to myself, and the muscles of my jaw relax Mr. S. Sharma describes to the driver how i has come up to the baggage counter to collect my bags and finds that one of them has been broken into, and how we has to remain at the airport for two hours, filled up the forms and cataloguing the articles lost for the insurance people. The driver keep on exclaiming "Oh, too bad. So sorry to hear that. What a bum way to entered the country, I keeps on wishing all the while that Mrs. Sharma could stop. After all, as the baggage man tells me, it is the first robbery from a passenger's bags that he could remember.

**Pharagraph 4**

Mr. Patch hated the sea. He is of the same opinion as Saint John at Divine, that there will be no sea in Heaven. He dislike the sea so much that he will never look at it if he could avoid doing so. He always walks in the back streets to avoid see the sea. If there were the least wind he will creep along beside the house for fear of being blown over. The very thought of going in a boat will make him sick. And yet, here were, Mr. Patch, in day-dreams and night-dreams give stern commands to lieutenants even more determined to do their duty than he is himself. Here he was, ordered a large town to be shelling to little pieces, and that only because the Mayor does not shows a proper respect to the flag.

**Pharagraph 5.**

The large bedroom was also crowed with people. A large table is laid for tea in the centre of the room and about a dozen young men was sitting at it, drinking tea and eat buttered raisin cake. Mrs. Feeney is bustling about the table, serve the food and urge them to eat. Her eldest daughter Mary, who is going to the United States that day, was sit on the edge of the bed with several other young women. The bed
is a large one and the young women was huddle together on it. So that there must has been a dozen of them there. They are Mary Feeney's particular friends and they stay with her in that uncomfortable position just to show how much they like her. It were a custom.

Paragraph 6.

One of the most difficult things in life was to find a way of behaviour that was not dictated by circumstances. Circumstances and people dictates or force you to behave in a certain way. The way you conduct yourself, the way you eat, they way you talk, your moral, your ethical behaviour depending on where you find yourself and so your behaviour was constantly, varying, constantly changing. This was so when you speak to your father, your mother or to you servant-your voice, your words, were quite different. The ways of behaviour were controlled by environmental influences and by analyse behaviour you can almost predict what people would do or would not do.

Paragraph 7.

Around Tolstoy's house was an extensive garden where he plant apple and cherry trees and grows all kinds of flowers. He loves gardening and insists that the members of his family should share this pleasure which, to many of them is mere labour. In one corner of the house, Bulgakov who have been his secretary in the last year of his life, showing us a pond where Tolstoy's wife, on learn of his flight from home, attempt to drown herself and Bulgakov has to plunge in and save her. In another part of the compound we see his stable and a small dispensary which his favourite daughter, Tatyana, have built for the peasants after her father's ideals. In 1930, when Gandhiji pass through Rome on his way back to India after the Round Table Conference in London, Tatyana is gracious enough to go and saw him.
Paragraph 8.

A balcony in front of Tolstoy's study overlooking a garden which he himself used to tend, and a forest where he used to playing as a child, hunting as a nobleman and meditate as a thinker. From that balcony he can also see the village where he used to spend many hours, chat and crack jokes with the villagers. On the ground floor he has set apart a room to received the peasants, as his wife can not bear to have them on the first floor. In fact, his solicitude for, and his intimacy with the peasants is one cause of the friction which develops between him and his family in later years.

Paragraph 9.

Let us be clear about our national objective. We aims at a strong, free and democratic India where every citizen have an equal place and full opportunity of growth and service, where present day inequalites in wealth and status has cease to be, where our vital impulses is directed to creative and co-operative endeavour. In such an India communalism, isolation, untouchability, biogotry, and exploitation of man by man has no place, and while religion was free, it was not allowed to interfere with the political and economic aspects of a nation’s life. If that are so, then all the business of Hindu and Muslim and Christaian and Sikh must ceases in so far as our political life are concerned and we must build a united but composite nation where both individual and national freedom is secure.
Paragraph 10.
We have passed through grievous trials. We have survive them but at a terrible cost, and the legacy they has left in our tortured minds and stunted souls would pursue us for a long time. Our trials were not over. Let us prepare ourselves for them in the spirit of free and disciplined men and women, stout of heart and purpose, who would not stray from the right path and forgot our ideals and objectives. We has to start this work of healing and we has to build and create. The wounded boy and spirit of India call upon all of us to dedicate ourselves to this great task. Might we be worthy of the task and of India.

Paragraph 11.
Life in London, even in the most crowded streets, seemed like a film of pre-talkie days. I has an uncanny sensation when I see unending streams of people along Oxford Streets, and hears no sound. As they moving into the underground stations they looks like long lines of ants went into their holes. When after living in the bazaars of India for years I see a sight like this, it were only natural that I would paraphrase Pascal and cries out, 'The eternal silence of these infinite crowds frightening me.'

Paragraph 12.
I met the same silence when from the streets, I goes into the pubs or restaurants. Both could be crowded at lunch time. But I hears no conversation. In India, on the contrary, such places will be buzzing or even booming with talk. Speak of the club, though regard as the centre of social life, they is perhaps the most silent places of all. One evening when dined at a club, I try in my innocence to open a conversation across the table, and I admire the skill with which the intrusion is fended off without the slightest suggestion of discourtesy.
EXERCISE ON ADVERBIALS

Fill in the blanks using adverbials given in the brackets:- (beside the bed, on a Sunday, with his kerchief, in a corner, the consulting room, on the bed, over a bed, for forty years now, then, till.

Today, standing __________________________ the doctor felt that he himself needed someone to tell him soothing lies. He mopped his brow ______________________ and sat down in the chair ____________________________ each other __________________________. lay his dearest friend in the world Gopal. They had known starting with their kindergarten days. The could not, of course, meet as much they wanted, each being wrapped in his own family and profession. Occasionally, __________________________, Gopal would walk into __________________________ and wait patiently __________________________ doctor was free. And __________________________ they would dine together, see a picture and talk of each other's life and activities. It was a classic friendship standing over, untouched by changing times, circumstances, and activities.

1. Fill in the blanks using the adverbials given in the brackets:- (When, sitting, till three in the afternoon, in the consulting hall, for over months now, sitting on a bench, to the operation room, one crowded morning, from the clinic to his friend's house, for over an hour).

In his busy round of work, Dr. Raman had not noticed that Gopal had not called in __________________. He just remembered it ______________________ he saw Gopal's son __________________. Dr. Raman could not talk to him ______________________. When he got up and was about to pass on __________________, he
called up the young man and asked, "What brings you here, Sir?" the youth was nervous and shy, "Mother sent me here."

"What can I do for you?"

"Father is ill" .......

It was an operation day and he was not free. He rushed off straight in Laurlay Extension.

3. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the brackets (A month and a half, over him, over the stove, earlier, the next street, in bed, once in three days, in bed, in a corner. Gopal lay as if in sleep. The doctor stood and asked Gopal's wife, " has he been in bed?"  "Who is attending to him?"

"A doctor in . He had never heard of him. "Someone I don't know, but I wish he had had the goodness to tell me about it. why, why, could'nt you have sent me word ?"

We thought you would be busy and did not wish to trouble you unnecessarily." They were apologetic and miserable. There was hardly time to be lost. He took off his coat and opened his bag. He took out an injection tube, the needle sizzled . The sick man's wife whimpered and essayed to ask questions.

4. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the brackets:- (in his chair, with fatigue, somewhere, in a corner, in a quarter of an hour, silently, at the children, still to his car, over an hour, timidly, on the patient's face, perspiration).

"Please don't ask questions", snapped the doctor. He looked who were watching the sterilizer and said, "Send them all away, except the eldest." He shot in the drug, sat back and gazed for . The patient remained motionless. the doctor's face gleamed with , and his eyelids
dropped with _________________. The sick man's wife stood ___________ and watched _________________. She asked _________________. "Doctor, shall I make some coffee for you?" "No", he replied, although he felt famished, having missed his midday meal. He got up and said, "I will be back in a few minutes. Don't disturb him on any account." He picked up his bag and went _________________. He was back followed by an assistant and a nurse.

5. Fill in the blanks using the adverbials given in the brackets:- (throughout the household, beside the patient, after two tonight, till eight in the morning, around the doctor, sternly at the patient's face, next forty years. At about eleven, in his seat, beside the bed, at his friend).

"Well", replied the doctor, "don't trust it. It is only a false flash-up, very common in these cases. He ruminated for a while and added, "If the pulse will keep up ________________, it will go on for the ________________, but I doubt very much if we shall see anything of it at all ________________. He sent away the assistant and sat ________________, _________________. The patient opened his eyes and smiled ________________. He showed a slight improvement, he was able to take in a little food. A great feeling of relief and joy went _________________. They swarmed ________________, poured out their gratitude. He sat ________________, hardly showing any signs of hearing what they were saying to him.

6. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the brackets:- (every forty minutes, so near the patient's bed, looking at the floor, now, over to the kitchen, again to the kitchen, the kitchen doorway, the still house, to his chair, again. The sick man's wife asked, "Is he now out of danger?"

Without turning his head the doctor said, "Give glucose and brandy ________________: just a couple of spoons will do". The lady went
away. She felt restless. She felt she must know the truth whatever it was. Why was the great man so evasive? The suspense was unbearable. Perhaps he could not speak. She beckoned to him from . The doctor rose and. She asked, "What about him now? How is he?" The doctor bit his lips and replied, "Don't get excited. Unless you must know about it, don't ask now". Her eyes opened wide in terror. She clasped her hands together and implored: "Tell me the truth". The doctor replied: "I would rather not talk to you". He turned round and went back. A terrible wailing shot through the door, the patient stirred and looked about in bewilderment. The doctor got up, went door, drew it in securely and shut off the wail.
Exercise on Negatives:-

Change the following paragraphs into Negatives:

1. Of course, he understood that this was why, in those last months, they had to have separate rooms. And this in the first year of their marriage when he was still violently in love with her. I keep those two facts firmly in mind when I try to excuse Donald; for it was the main cause of that unkindness and perversity which I find it so hard to forgive.

2. Then the engine struck work and the conductor went to the help of the driver. It was a long job and presently the lady with the dog stole down the stairs and re-entered the bus. When the engine was put right the conductor came back and pulled the bell. Then his eyes fell on the dog and his hand went to the bell-rope again. The driver looked around, the conductor pointed to the dog, the bus stopped and the struggle recommenced with all the original features, the conductor walking the pavement, the driver smacking his arms on the box, the little dog blinking at the light, the sealskin lady declaring that she would go on the top.

3. Swamy felt utterly helpless. If only father would tell him whether Rama was trying to sell ripe fruit or unripe ones. He felt strongly that the answer to this question contained the key to the whole problem. It would be like Rama who Swamy was steadily beginning to hate and infest with the darkest qualities.

4. It was a bitterly cold night, and even at the far end of the bus the east wind cut like a knife. The bus stopped and two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places. The younger woman was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those little Pekinese dogs that women in sealskin like to carry in their laps. The conductor came in and took the fares. They his eye rested with cold malice on the beady-eyed toy dog. I saw trouble brewing. This was the opportunity for which he had been waiting, and he intended to make the most of it.
5. We were sitting in the evening coolness on the deck of his launch. Before us lay the sandy shores of the Persian Gulf. The day had been swelteringly hot. These same shores had glowed with a white-heat and the water when we bathed keeping a wary lookout for sharks - had seemed little cooler than the air above it. We were thankful to sit after sundown peacefully smoking our pipes and chatting about one thing and another. The matter of buried treasure had come up and it was then that Mr. Hudson made his remark about the treasure hunt nearby.

6. To our surprise we found that these were penguins which had gone down on all fours, and they were walking among the bushes on their feet and wings. Suddenly one big old bird that had been sitting on a point very near to us, gazing in silent surprise, became alarmed and running down the rocks, fell, rather than ran into the sea. It dived in a movement and a few seconds afterwards came out of the water far ahead with such a jump and such a dive back into the sea again, that we could scarcely believe it was a penguin.
Coherence

Fill in the blanks with suitable linkers given in the brackets (to, or, rather, but, for, even as, and, which for instance, then, who, next, so that, between, infact, so that, either, though, besides, only, before, still, because, if, anyhow, however, than, even.

There are various kinds of mustachios worn in my country_________mark the boundaries_________the various classes of people. Outsiders may think it stupid to lay down,_________to raise, lines of demarcation of this kind,_________we are notorious in the whole world ___________sticking to our queer old conventions, prides and prejudices,_________, as the chinese-the Ancients,_________. for that matter, the English. At any rate, some people may think it easier_________more convenient to wear permanent boundary lines like mustachios,_________only need a smear of grease to coats, striped trousers_________top hats,_________constantly need to be laundered_________dry cleaned. ________very unique_________poetical symbols these mustachios are too_________,there is the famous 'lion' moustache, the fearsome upstanding symbol of that great order of resplendent Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs_________English army generals_________are so well known_________their devotion to duty,_________there is the tiger moustache_________,the uncanny, several pointed moustache worn by the unbending, unchanging survivals from the ranks of the feudal gentry,_________have nothing left_________the pride in their greatness_________a few momentos of past glory, scrolls of honour, granted by the former Emperors, a few gold trinkets, heirlooms,
There is the 'goat' moustache, a rather unsure brand, worn by the nouveau riche, the new commercial bour geoise, the shopkeeper class who somehow don't belong. An indifferent, this little line of a moustache, worn its tips can be turned up down as the occasion demands a show of power to some collie humility, to a prosperous client. There is the 'Charlie Chaplain' moustache worn by the lower middle class, by clerks and professional men, a kind of half deliberately designed as a compromise the traditional full moustache the clean shaven Curzon cut of the sahibs the barristers. There is the 'sheep' moustache of the coolies the lower orders, the 'mouse' moustache of peasants and so on.

There are endless styles of mustachios, all appropriate to the wearers indicative of the various orders rigorously adhered to if they had all been patented by the Government of India had been sanctioned by special appointment of India had been sanctioned by special appointment with Her Majesty the Queen. Any poaching on the style of one class by member of another is resented many recent, disorders in my country are interpreted by certain authorities being indicative of the increasing jealousy with each class is guarding its rights privileges with regard to the mark of the mustachio.

Of course, the analysis of the expert is rather too abstract, not all human troubles can be traced to this cause certainly it is true, the preferences of the people inregard to their mustachios are causing a lot of trouble in our
parts. For instance, there was a rumpus in my own village the other day about a pair of mustachios. If so happened, Seth Ramanand, the grocer had been doing well out of recent deals in grain. He took it into his head to twist the tips of his goat moustache, integral to his order position in society it looked nearly like a tiger moustache.

Nobody seemed to mind very much, most of the mouse moustached peasants in our village are beholden to the banya because they owe him interest on a loan an instalment on a mortgage of jewellery land the Seth had been careful enough to twist his moustache it seemed nearly, not quite, like a tiger moustache there lives in the vicinity of our village in an old dilapidated palace style of a house, a Rajput named Rai Madho Singh claims descent from an ancient Hindu family of the heads were, noblemen councillors in the court of the hill state of Bilaspur. Rai Madho Singh, a tall, middle-aged man, is a handsome dignified person wears a tiger moustache remains adorned with the faded remnants of a gold/brocaded waistcoat he has'nt even a patch of land left to his name.

Some people, notably the landlord of our village the money lender, maliciously say he is an impostor all his talk about his blue blood is merely the bluff of a rascal. Others, like the priest of the temple, concede his ancestors were certainly attached to the court of Bilaspur as sweepers! The landlord, the money lender the priest are manifestly jealour of any one's
long ancestry, however, they have all risen from nothing, it is obvious from the stately ruins around Rai Madho Singh what grace was once his forefather's. Rai Madho Singh's pride is greatly in excess of his present possessions, he is inordinately jealous of his old privileges rather foolish headstrong in safeguarding against vandalism every sacred brick of his tittering house. Rai Madho Singh happened to go to the money-lender's shop to pawn his wife's gold nose-ring one morning he noticed the upturning tendency of the hair on Ramanand's upper lip made the banya's goat moustache look like his own tiger moustache.

"when have the lentil eating shopkeepers become nobleman?" he asked surlily, even he had shown the nose-ring to the banya.

"I don't know what you mean, Rai Madho, Ramanand answered. "You know what I mean, son of a donkey," said Madho, "Look at the way, you have turned the tips of your moustache upwards. It almost looks like my tiger moustache. Turn the tips down to the style proper to the goat that you are! Fancy, the airs of the banyas nowadays!"

Oh, Rai Madho, don't get so excited,"said the money lender was nothing if he was not amenable, having built up his business on the maxim the customer is always right. "I tell you, turn the tip of your moustache down if you value, your life! raged Rai Madho Singh.

"If that is all the trouble here you are", said Ramanand brushing one end of his moustache with his oily hand it dropped like a dead fly."Come, show me the trinkets. How much do you want for them? Rai Madho Singh's Pride was appeased he was like soft
wax in the merchants' sure hand. His need the need of his family for food, was great, he humbly accepted the value which the banya put on his wife's nose-ring.

As he was departing after negotiating his business, he noticed one end of the banya's moustache had come down at his behest, the other end was up.

"A strange trick you have played on me, you low fellow, Madho said.

"I have paid you the best value for your trinket, Rai Madho, any money-lender will pay in these parts," the banya said," especially in these days when the Sarkars of the whole world are threatening to go off the gold standard. "It has nothing to do with the trinket," said Madho, bubbling with rage, one end of your moustache is you have brought down the other to your proper goat's style. Bring other end down also there is no aping by your moustache of mine."

"Rai Madho", replied the banya, "I humbled myself we were doing business together, you can't expect me to become a mere worm must you have powned a trinket on me. you were pledging some more expensive jewellery I might consider obliging you a little more. my humble milkskimmer does'nt look a bit like your valiant tiger moustache. "Bring that tip down" Rai Madho Singh roared. the more he had looked at the banya's moustache the more the still upturned tip seemed to him like an effort at an imitation of his own.

"Now be sensible, Rai Madho, " the money-lender said, waving his hand with an imperturbable calm.

"I tell you turn that tip down I shall pull you out of your shop neck you all round the village", said Madho. "All
right, the next time you come to do business with me, I shall bring_________tip down, answered the money-lender cunningly.

"That is fair", said Chaudhri chottu Ram, the landlord of the village,_________was sitting under the tree opposite. "To be sure! To be sure!" some peasants chimed in sheepishly.

Rai Madho Singh managed to control his impulse of physical violence_________walked away. He could not quell his pride,_________, the pride of generations of his ancestors_________had worn the tiger moustache as a mark of their high position. To see the symbol of honour imitated by a banya - this was too much for him. He went home_________brought a necklace_________had come down to his family through seven generations,_________, placing it before the banya, said! "Now will you bring_________tip of your moustache down?" "By all means, Rai Madho", said the banya"_________let us" see about this necklace. How much do you want for it?

"Any price will do;_________you bring the tip of your moustache down, answered Madho. _________they had settled the business the money-lender said:

"Now I shall carry out your will"._________he ceremoniously brushed the upturned tip of his moustache down. As Rai Madho was walking away,__________, he noticed_________stood dubiously like the upturned end of his own exalted tiger moustache. He turned on his feet_________shouted. "I shall kill you_________you don't bush appropriate to your position as a lentil-eating banya!"

"Now, now, Rai Madho, come to your senses, You know it is only the illusion of a tiger's moustache_________nowhere like your brave_________wonderful adornment" said the money-lender.
"I tell you I won't have you insulting the insignia of my order! shouted Madho.
"You bring_________tip down".

"I would'nt do it_________if you pawned all the jewellery you possess to me," said the money-lender. "I would rather lose all my remaining worldly possessions, my pots_________pans, my clothes,_________my house,_________, see the tip of your moustache turned up like that!" spluttered Madho.

"Achcha, if you care so little for all your goods ___________chattels you sell them to me________then I shall turn_________tip of my moustache down", said the money-lender.
"_________what is more. I shall keep it flat. Now , is_________a bargain?" "_________seems fair enough", said the landlord from under the trees_________he was preparing for a siesta.

"But what proof have I_________you will keep your word? said Madho. You oily lentil-eaters never keep your promises." "We shall draw up a deed , here now , said the money-lender." ___________we shall have it signed by the five elders of the village_________are seated under_________tree, what more do you want?"

"Now, there is no catch in_________", four other elders will come to court______witness on behalf if the banya doesn't keep his moustache to the goat style ever afterwards.

I shall excommunicate him from religion if he does'nt keep his word, added the priest,_________hearing the hubbub, had arrived on the scene. 'Achcha', agreed Rai Madho Singh

He forthwith had a deed prepared by the petition - writer of the village,_________sat smoking his hubble - bubble under the tree,_________this document transferring all his household .
goods__________chattels, was signed in the presence of the five elders of
the village_________sealed. The money - lender forthwith brought both tips
of his moustache down________kept them glued in the goat style
appropriate ot his order. _______________as soon as Rai Madho
Singh's back was turned he muttered to the peasants seated nearby.

My father was a sultan_________they laughed to see Rai Madho
Singh,______________he walked away , give an extra special flourish to his
moustache, maintaining the valiant uprightness of the symbol of his
ancient_________noble family,________________he had become a
pauper in doing it.
Sequencing

Paragraph 1
Rearrange the following sentences in proper order, and rewrite them in paragraph form:-

1. Tall ruins of dahlias and delphiniums hung from broken sticks.
2. They should do what they liked there.
3. Except for a small vegetable patch near the pond, and one bed where Mrs. Quick grew flowers for the house, it had not been touched for years.
4. The original truth was that neither of the Quicks cared for gardening.
5. The Quick's garden was a wilderness.
6. The original excuse for this neglect was that the garden was for the children.
7. Besides, Mrs. Quick was too busy with, family, council and parish affairs, Quick with this office, to give time to a hobby that bored them both.
8. The garden belonged to the children, and Quick was even proud of it.
9. Old apple trees to the red over seedy laurels, unpruned roses.
10. But the excuse had become true. Paragraph 2
1. But he might find old wilkins in the billiard room.
2. He wanted urgently to get away, to escape.
3. He could phone his wife.
4. Yes, he needed some male society.
5. Wilkins at seventy was a crashing bore, who spent half his life at the club; who was always telling you how he had foreseen the slump, and how clever he was at investing his money.
6. He would go to the club.
7. Quick fell all at once a sense of stuffiness.
8. But, Quick thought, he could get up a game with wilkins, pass an hour or two with him, till dinner time, even dine with him.

9. Probably no one would be there but the card-room crowd, and he could not bear cards.

10. What good was money to old wilkins?

**Paragraph 3**

1. After deep thought I consented to pay the rent, and I paid ten rupees a month for the next three months.

2. I left it alone for a few days, not knowing what to do with it.

3. It cut into my slender resources and I had to pledge a jewel or two belonging to my wife.

4. Dear Sirs, I was a poor man.

5. I received a notice from the municipality ordering that the engine should at once be removed from the ground as otherwise they would change rent for the occupation of the Gymkhana Grounds.

6. And everyday my wife was asking me what I proposed to do with this terrible property of mine and I had no answer to give her.

7. Even the house which I and my wife occupied cost me only four rupees a month.

8. I went up and down the town offering it for sale to all and sundry.

9. Glancing down the list of articles they declared that I became the owner of the road engine.

10. And fancy my paying ten rupees a month for the road engine.

**Paragraph 4**

1. He said, "The arm is broken".

2. There two men carried him to a bed and put him in it carefully.

3. Then he said to Krishna, "Do not worry, we will do something just now".

4. "You will be all right soon!"
5. The nurse wrote his name and address in a book.
6. Krishna was a little cheered up and said, "Thank you, doctor".
7. The doctor took the bandage off Krishna's arm looked at it carefully and put his hands on it.
8. Soon a nurse and a doctor came.
9. He said to the nurse, "Give him some tea to drink."
10. After the accident, a car from the hospital took Krishna to hospital.

**Paragraph 5**
1. The doctor told the nurse to give another injection.
2. Whenever his father and mother came to visit him, they brought some fruit, milk and books.
3. The nurse gave him tea to drink and covered him with a warm cloth.
4. He tied some bandages and applied plaster.
5. The doctor gave him an injection to lessen his pain.
6. While Krishna was in the hospital man of his friends came to see him.
7. He was all right within a week and went home after greeting his room-fellows.
8. After this Krishna could sleep well.
9. Krishna's arm pained him a lot and he requested the doctor to look to it.
10. There were several other persons suffering from diseases in Krishna's room.

**Paragraph 6**
1. The waiter took it and went away.
2. There was nothing in the pockets of the coat when he left it, so he was very surprised when he took his coat after his meal and found the pockets full of jewellery!
3. "I am sorry", said the man, "I made a mistake, I took your coat and you have got mine. Please give me my coat and jewellery."
4. There was a waiter near the door, so Mr. Jones said to him. "Somebody has made a mistake. He has put some jewellery in my coat. Take it, and when, he comes back, give it to him.

5. Mr. Jones answered, "I gave the jewellery to the waiter. He will give it to you.

6. When Mr. Jones went to a restaurant one day, he left his coat near the door.

7. Mr. Jones called the manager of the restaurant; but the manger said," We have no waiters here. We have only waitresses".

8. Mr. Jones was frightened and paid the man a lot of money for the jewellery.

9. Suddenly another man came in with a coat just like Mr. Jones.

10. "You gave the jewellery to a thief!" shouted the other man."I shall send for the police." Paragraph 7

1. For this was what the notice just inside the entrance promised.

2. Unlike her friends she never gave up hope.

3. As she did so, she saw the manager of the Supermarket come up to her, "Madam", he said, holding out his hand, "I want to congratulate you! You are our lucky customer and everything you have in your basket is free!"

4. All the housewives who went to the Supermarket in Bangalore had one great ambition to be the lucky customer who did not have to pay for her shopping.

5. For several weeks Mrs. Batliwala hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky customer.

6. It said:"Remember, once a week , one of our customers gets free goods. This may be your lucky day!"
7. She dreamed of the day when the manager of the Supermarket would approach her and say: Madam, this is your day. Everything in your basket is free."

8. Her husband failed to dissuade her.

9. One Saturday morning, Mrs. Batliwala finished her shopping and left the Supermarket.

10. She rushed back, got the tea and went towards the cash-desk.

11. But soon she discovered that she had forgotten to buy tea.

12. Her kitchen was full of things which she did not need.

**Paragraph 8**

1. At this time of the year almost all the Hindus in West Bengal are busy with "Durga Puja".

2. On the last day of these holidays the tourists were amazed to see an extraordinary large crowd of men, women, and children, consisting of more than a hundred thousand individuals, forming procession and following a big idol which appeared to be made of silver and bedecked in jewels which must have cost a very large sum of money.

3. A certain number of ladies and gentlemen from the United States of Amkerica came to India on a pleasure trip.

4. This was the idol of the Goddess Durga.

5. Among the many cities that they visited, Calcutta was the one that left an impression on their minds which lasted for a long time.

6. They expressed their great and sincere admiration for the devotion and faith of the worshippers of the Goddess Durga.

7. They arrived at Calcutta - the biggest city in the country - about the middle of the month of October.

8. But they could not understand why such a beautiful idol, which had cost the Bengalis so much money, and which they held in high esteem, should have been thrown into the river Hooghly.
9. The party of American saw that a great many of the shops were closed.
10. The Americans took a very keen interest in the procession which impressed them deeply.

**Paragraph 9**

1. Anukul's wife was still broken down with grief for he had no other child.
2. He threw up his work as a servant and left some money with Phailna.
3. His wife was buying from a mendicant quack at an exorbitant price, a herb which, so the quack assured her, would ensure the birth of a child.
4. At last Raicharn made up his mind.
5. He went off at once to Baraset where Anukul was magistrate.
6. Suddenly, in the court-yard, Anukul heard a voice raised in greeting, and he went out to see who was there.
7. One evening Anukul was resting after a long and weary day in court.
8. Before leaving, her promised Phailna that after seeing to some necessary business in his native village, he would immediately return.
9. He asked him many questions, and offered to take him back into his employ.
10. There before him stood Raicharan, and when he saw his old servant Anukul's heart was softened.

**Paragraph 10**

1. "Great God!" Anukul, exclaimed: "What! where is he?"
2. At ten O'clock he came, leading Phailna by the hand.
3. Raicharn took no notice, but with his hand clasped in appeal said: "It was not the Padma that stole your baby. It was I."
4. It was Sunday, and so the magistrate's court was not sitting.
5. The boy was very good-looking and was dressed like a gentleman's son.
6. Anukul accompanied Raicharan into the house, but the mistress did not receive him as warmly as his old master had done.

7. Raicharan replied: "He is with me. I will bring him the day after tomorrow."

8. Anukul's wife, without questioning his identity, took the boy on her lap and was wild with excitement, laughing, weeping, touching him, kissing his hair, and his forehead, and gazing into his face with hungry, eager eyes.

9. From early morning both husband and wife were gazing expectantly along the road, waiting for Raicharan's appearance.

10. The heart of Anukul brimmed over with a sudden gush of affection.
SEQUENCING

Write a paragraph of about 10 sentences on each topic using the given hints:

1. **A motor car accident**

   Craze for speed____________motor accident
   ______________witnessed accident____________coming from Srinagar_________saw wreckage of two cars_________car
   coming down smashed_________No one killed __________several injured_________speed court disaster.

2. **Journey to a Hill Station**

   Uncle’s invitation - packed luggage______bus stand - distinct scene________hills valley and clouds________clicked photograph________zigzag upward journey_______giddy________beautiful vegetation near Shimla________reached Shimla.

3. **Visit to a Railway Station**

   See of uncle________berth reserved________long queue________sea _______of human heads________coolies________announcements on the loudspeakers_________the train whistled in________mad rush - bade________farewell.

4. **A House on Fire**

   Fire broke out________shouts and shrieks_________broke doors _______and window panes________sand_________buckets of water - fire brigade __________hoses and ladder______rescue operation ______brought under control_______no loss of life.

5. **A Street Quarrel**

   Sitting in my study________atmosphere calm________sudden shouts and cries_________people gather________two women_________kids quarrel________abusive
language

Old man pacifies them orders everybody to go away quarrel ends. Write a paragraph of 5-6 sentences making use of the given words:

1. The Cat is, become, attached to, follow, keeps, changes hand, remain, treat, seem to, show, think that, but, and, as long as, etc.

2. Mercy is, forgive, consider, allow, to be carried away, take, to restrain, prove wronged, put, turn Whereas, so, and, but, etc.

3. The Lust Money has, have, is, become, think aspiring, promise, amass, Instead of, that, and, etc.

4. Ill-health, a Great Misfortune is, has, have, experience, lose, makes, envy, that, and which, while, etc.

5. Limitation of Literacy consider, think, read, write belie, lead to, that, and, but, only, etc.
STAGE IV
Stage IV

Correct the following paragraphs and rewrite them:-

1. We now saw that their soldier-like appearance was owned to the stiff, erect manner in which they sit on their short legs. They have black heads, long sharp beaks, white chests, and dark-blue backs. Their wings are very short, and we soon see that they used them for the purpose of swim under water. There is no proper feathers on this wings, but a sort of scales, which also thickly covers their bodies. Their legs were short, and placed so far back the birds, while on land, was obliged to stand up straigh in order to keep their balance; but in water they floats like other water-birds.

2. To our surprise we found that these was no other than penguins which has gone down on all fours, and were walks among the bushes on their feet and wings. Suddenly one big old birds, that has been sitting on a point very near to us gazes in silent surprise, became alarming, and runs down the rock, falling, rather than ran, into the sea. It dive in a moment, and, a few seconds afterwards, comes out of the water farahead, with such a jump, and such a dive back into the sea again, that we could scarcely believe it was not a fish that had leap in sport.

3. We turned to look in the direction point out, and there were a penguin walking slowly along the shore with an egg under its tail. There was several others we observed, doing the same things, and we find afterwards that these was a kind of penguins that always carried their eggs so. Indeed, they has a most useful pocket for the purpose, just between the tail and the legs. We was very much struck with the regularity and order of these colony. The island seems to be divided up into squares, of which each penguin possessed one, and sit in stiff graveness in the middle of its, or take a slow march up and down the
spaces between. Some was sitting on their eggs, but others was feeding
their, young ones in a manner that cause us to laugh not a little.

4. Scarcely had we finish observing this, when we was surprised by about
a dozen of the old birds jump in the most unsafe and funny manner
towards the sea. The beach here were a sloping rock and when they
come to it some of them jump down in safety, but others lost their
balance, and roll and fall down the slope in the most helpless manner.
The instant they reach the water, however, they seem to be in their
proper place. They dived and bound out of it and into it again with the
greatest ease; and so, diving and bound-for they could not fly-they
went rapidly out to sea.

5. This indeed seemed to be the case, for on the top of a steep rock closed
to the edge of the sea we observe an old penguin try to get her young
one into the water, but the young one seem very unwilling to go, and
move very slowly towards her. At last she go gently behind the young
bird and push it a little towards the water, but with great tenderness. But
no sooner did she get it to the edge of the rock, where it stood looking
thoughfully down at the sea, then she give it a sudden, hard push, send
its head first down the slope into the water, where its mother leave it to
swim to the shore as it best could. We observe many of them doing this,
and we thus learn that this is the way in which old penguins teach their
child to swim.

6. There were one old penguin, however, that began to walk slowly
towards the sea, and Peterkin take it into his head that he would try to
stop it; so he run between it and the sea and wave his stick in its face.
But this proved to be a determine old bird. It would not go back;
infact, it will not cease to advance, but battle with Peterkin bravely, and
drive him before it until it reach the sea. Has peterkin used his stick he
could easily have kill it, no doubt; but as he have no wish to do so cruel
on act merely out of sport, he let the bird escape.

Exercise on Negatives:
Change the following int negative:-

1. I was just a young boy, barely five years old, when something happened that changed the course of my life. It was an afternoon in 1939, and I was playing near the house on my grandfather's farm near Martinsburg in southeastern Iowa. I heard a faint hum in the distance. As the sound grew louder, I looked up to see one of the most beautiful sights that my eyes could behold-a gorgeous, shiny yellow Piper J3 Cub. The plane was flying low, passing directly overhead, and I could clearly see the struts connecting the wings to the fuselage, the wheels with their tiny black tyres, the bright black identification number under the wing. With all its components blended in perfect proportion, it seemed to be a living, breathing entity.

2. The pilot was sitting in the cockpit, surrounded by plexiglass windows, the door completely down on the right side. As the airplane came right overhead, he looked down, when he saw me gazing in awe at him, the best of all happened he gave me a happy wave. It was a direct communication from sky to ground, and then he was gone. That evening at the supper table I told my parents about the amazing airplane I had seen. Dad said next time he went to Ottumwa, Iowa, for supplies he might take me; the airport was on the way and I could see a whole row of cubs. It was too much to think about. I lay awake that night imagining what it would be like just to touch one that would make my whole week, month, even year.

Exercise on Adverbials
Fill in the blanks using the given words:-

1. Presently, never, in, at him appealingly, before a patient, Midnight, from the car, sat in the back seat, in the chair, to his car, himself, at his watch, deliberate emphasis, his life, within the next two hours, over the patient, first
time, your lips, it, a tone of relief, patients face. "Yes, ___________.", replied that doctor, He walked off ___________. ___________ and reflected. He looked ___________. ___________. If the will was to be signed, it must be done ___________ or ___________. He could not be responsible for a mess there; he knew too well the family affairs and about those wolves, Subbiah and his gang. But what could he do. If he asked him to sign the will, it would virtually mean a death sentence and destroy the thousandth part of a chance that the patient had of survival. He got down ___________ and went ___________. He resumed his seat ___________. The patient was staring ___________. The doctor said ___________." he shall not die. The will be damned." He called, ‘Gopal, listen”. This was the ___________ he was going to do a peice of acting ___________, simulate a feeling, and conceal his judgement. He stooped ___________, "Don’t worry about the will now. You are going to live, your heart is absolutely sound”. A new glow suffused the ___________ as he heard ___________. He asked in ___________ ___________, "Do you say so? If it comes ___________, it must be true”

2. in peace, at him gratefully for a moment, at the end, for a moment at his hospital, Lawley Extension at ten, very soundly, every second, next morning, very well, any second now, softly, beside him in the car, for a while, then, at his heart, the sick bed, there, back to the hospital, all my life, ninety, when, How, on my account.

The doctor said, "Quite right. You are improving ___________. Sleep ___________. You must not exert yourself ___________. You must sleep ___________. I will see you ___________." The patient looked ___________ ___________ and ___________ closed his eyes. The doctor picked up his bag and went out
shutting the door behind him. On his way home he stopped, called out his assistant, and said, "That Lawley Extension case. You might expect the collapse, Go with a tube of... in hand and give it in case the struggle is too hard, he was back at. he made a dash for. The patient was awake and looked. The assistant reported satisfactory pulse. The doctor put his tube, listened and told the sick man's wife, "Don't look so unhappy, lady. Your husband will live to be. they were going the assistance sitting asked, "Is he going to live, sir?" "I will bet on it. He will live to be. He has turned the corner. he has survived this attack will be a puzzle to me," replied the doctor.
COHERENCE

Fill in the blanks in the following paragraphs using the given words:

(As, and, for, also, that, even, but, or, if, nor, who, what, it, thought, so which, this) the farm grew, it was found necessary to make some provision for the education of its boys and girls. There were, among these, Hindu, Musalman, Parsi, and Christian boys some Hindu girls. It was not possible I did not think it necessary to engage special teachers for them. It was not possible, qualified. Indian teachers were scarce, even when available, none would be ready to go to a place 21 miles distant from Johannesburg on a small salary. I did not think it necessary to import teachers from outside the Farm. I did not believe in the existing system of education. I had a mind to find out by experience the true system. this much I knew, under ideal conditions, true education could be imparted only by the parents, then there should be the minimum of outside help. Tolstoy Farm was a family, in which I occupied the place of the father, I should so far as possible shoulder the responsibility for the training of the young. The conception no doubt was not without its flaws. All the young people had not been with me since their childhood, they had been brought up on different conditions environments, they did not belong to the same religion. How could I do full justice to the young people, thus circumstanced, I assumed the place of pater-familias? I had always given the first place to the culture of the heart the building of character, as I felt confident the moral training could be given to all alike, no matter how different their ages their
upbringing, I decided to live amongst them all the twenty four hours of the day

their batter. I regarded character-building the proper foundation for their education. The foundation was firmly laid, I was sure the children could learn all the other things themselves, with the assistance of friends. As I fully appreciated the necessity of a literary training in addition, I started some classes with the help of Mr. Kalbenbach. Sjt Pragji Desai did I underrate the building up of the body. This they got in the course of their daily routine; there were no servants on the Farm, all the work, from cooking down to scavenging, was done by the inmates. There were many fruit trees to be looked after, enough gardening to be done as well. Mr. Kallenbach was fond of gardening had gained some experience of this work in one of the Governmental model gardens. It was obligatory on all, young and old, were not engaged in the kitchen, to give some time to gardening. The children had the lion's share of this work. included digging pits, felling timber lifting loads. gave them ample exercise. They took delight in the work; they did not generally need any other exercise games. Of course some of them sometimes all of them, malingered shirked. Sometimes I connived at their pranks, often I was strict with them. I dare say they did not like the strictness, I do not recollect their having resisted it, whenever I was strict, I would, by argument, convince them it was not right to play with one's work. The conviction would, however, be short-lived, the next moment they would again leave their work to play. All the same we got along, at any rate they built up fine physiques. There
was scarcely any illness on the Farm, it must be said good air water regular hours of food were not a little responsible for this. A word about vocational training. It was my intention to teach everyone of the youngsters some useful manual vocation. For this purpose Mr. Kallenbach went to a Trappist monastery returned having learnt shoe-making, I learnt it from him taught the art to such as were ready to take it up, Mr. Kallenbach had some experience of carpentry, there was another inmate knew it; we had a small class in carpentry. Cooking almost all the youngsters knew. All this was new to them. They had never even dreamt they would have to learn these things some day. generally the only training Indian children received in South Africa was in the three R's. On tolstoy Farm we made it a rule the youngsters should not be asked to do the teachers did not do therefore, when they were asked to do any work, there was always a teacher co-operating actually working with them. Hence whatever, youngsters learnt, they learnt cheerfully.
Resarrange and combine the sentences in the following paragraphs:

(1)
I. At last Shivaji thought it wise to agree to the terms of peace.
II. Shijaji hesitated in the beginning, but finally yielded to the persuasion of Jai Singh, who gave him solemn promises about his personal safety in the court of Aurangzeb.
III. The Emperor's soldiers met with immediate success in this campaign.
IV. He was forced to surrender most of his forts and was allowed to retain only a few for himself on condition of service and loyalty to the empire.
V. They captured fort after fort and laid siege to Purandhar, where the Maratha garrison put up a long and gallant resistance.
VI. He proceeded to Agra with his son Sambhaji and a band of some 4000 followers.
VII. It was also proposed that he should visit the imperial court at Agra.
VIII. Shivaji and Sambhaji attended the durbar to pay their respects to the Emperor.
IX. But Aurangzeb treated Shivaji with marked coldness and placed him in the rank of the commanders of 5,000 horsemen.
X. At Agra a grand durbar was being held in the magnificent Diwan-i-Am in honour of Aurangzeb's birthday.

(2)
I. The man looked frightened.
II. Suddenly there came a sound of running feet and voices of people shouting.
III. One day, more than a hundred years ago, a French boy called Louis Pasteur was playing with his friends in Arbois, the little town that was his home.
IV. "No", he said, "not a dog - a wolf. A mad wolf came down from the mountains".

V. Louis looked up.

VI. "By a mad dog?" asked Louis.

VII. He too felt afraid, and he was glad to reach the safety of the house.

VIII. "What has happened?" he asked a man standing near him.

IX. Louis hurried home.

X. "Some one has been bitten", said the man.

I. The trap door had been left open, and I thought that was the place it came through.

II. I heard Ginger coughing, and one of the other horses seemed very restless; it was quite dark, and I could see nothing, but the stable seemed full of smoke, and I hardly knew how to breathe.

III. Danger seemed to be all round and there was nobody we know to trust in, and all was strange and uncertain.

IV. I can not say how long I had slept, nor what time in the night it was, but I woke up feeling very uncomfortable, though I hardly knew why.

V. I listened and heard a soft rushing sort of noise, and a low crackling and snapping.

VI. The rushing round overhead grew louder, and as I looked upward, through the bars of my empty rack, I saw a red light flickering on the well.

VII. I got p, the air seemed all thick and choking.

VIII. Then I heard a cry of "Fire" outside, and the old ostler quietly came in; he got one horse out, and went to another, but the flames were playing round the trap door, and the roaring overhead was dreadful.

IX. The other horses were now all awake; some were pulling at their halters, others were stamping.
I did not know what it was, but there was something in the sound so strange, that it made me tremble all over.

(4)

"I say, you, Sir, what are you doing here?" cried a rough voice.

He immediately broke through the hedge, and climbing the tree he culled the fairest, and did eat.

"Don't you see what I'm about?" replied Jack. "I'm eating apples - shall I throw you down a few?"

"Not a bit more my property then they are yours, my good man."

"My good man," said he, "it is quite a prejudice on your part to imagine that apples were not given, as well as all other fruit, for the benefit of all - they are common property, believe me."

Jack looked down, and perceived a stout, thick-set person in grey coat and red waistcoat, standing underneath him.

Jack did not much like the appearance of things.

"You are not quite at the truth, my lad; those apples are mine, and I'll trouble you to come down as fast as you please, when you're down we can then settle our accounts", said the man.

Thank you kindly - the fewer that are pulled the better, perhaps. As you are so free to give them to others, as well as to help yourself, you may think that they are your own property!"

One fine morning Jack discovered on the other side of a hedge a large apple tree bearing tempting fruit.
I. She longed to become a nurse, but her mother would not allow it.

II. Where, if any of the humble folk there were ailing or sick, 'Miss Florence' was sure to pay daily visits, doing all she could to ease their pain.

III. It must be remembered that nurses in the days were not honoured and respected as they are today.

IV. They returned to England when she was still quite small, and Florence grew up in the beautiful wooded country of New Forest in Hampshire.

V. Indeed, most of them were ignorant, unskilful and careless; they often had bad habits, and they were all ill-paid.

VI. In the year 1820 there was born at Florence, in Italy, an English baby girl.

VII. And he and his wife named their little one Florence, after the lovely city where she was born.

VIII. As she grew older, Florence Nightingale became more and more interested in the relief of suffering.

IX. Florence must have been a rather serious girl, for when her mother and elder sister were giving and attending parties and entertaining friends, she preferred to slip out to the village.

X. Her father was Mr. Nightingale, a wealthy gentleman who had two country homes in England.(5)

I. They enjoy the exercise immensely.

II. Though churches, monastries and temples have been built on high mountain tops for countless ages, mountaineering for sport and adventure is a product only of the nineteenth century, when it gradually developed into a fine art.

III. The Swiss have always been expert mountain climbers, and some of their achievements in the Alpine ranges have earned them the admiration of the world.
IV. As might be expected, the great Himalayas in India have presented a challenge of their own to expert mountaineers throughout the world.

V. In India thousands of pilgrims go to the mountains every year to visit famous temples.

VI. Mountaineering in the modern sense has been defined as "the ascent of high mountains for sports and adventure".

VII. European nations have not been slow to follow the lead, and many teams from England and elsewhere have been going to the Swiss Alps year after year.

VIII. They present far greater difficulties and problems than the Alps.

IX. But all this is far from mountaineering in its true sense.

X. School pupils and college students also make expeditions to historical places in the mountains and have to do a good deal of climbing to reach the top.

(7)

I. In the same way, telephones and wireless give greater powers to his voice and ears.

II. He could, of course, swim, or wade, or even ferry across in a roughly made boat: he might use stepping - stones if the water was not too deep or he might make a ford by laying flat stones close together in some shallow, level part of the river bed.

III. This might be done very simply, as it is still done in Tibet, by felling a tall, straight tree close to the stream's edge and allowing it to fall across to the opposite bank.

IV. It has been said that nearly every invention of man is akin to some part of his own body.

V. One of the man's earliest problems was how to cross water: as the old song puts it, 'He came to a river and he could'nt get across.'

VI. At last, however, man hit on the plan of building bridge.
Bridge-building, as we know it, had begun.

Spectacles and microscopes are simply 'eyes' which enable him to see more clearly; while telescopes and television make it possible for him to see at great distances.

Then wooden bridges were built upon supports which rested on the bed of the stream, bridges over which the light traffic of those days could pass with ease and in comfort.

The pillars which hold up great buildings, such as cathedrals, are like the limbs which support man's body; and bridges, which span wide valleys and great rivers, are like long arms thrust out to grasp some other point or shore.

As they were in the midst of an interesting conversation, the parlour door was flung open noisily.

The visitor turned to Mrs. Scott with an expression half amused, half vexed.

He was only four years old but already he knew by heart the stirring old ballad of 'Hardyknte' which he had been singing.

He was brandishing a wooden lathe for a sword, and singing, or rather shouting, at the top of his voice a ballad.

Any tale, in verse or prose, that was wild or wonderful, attracted him, any story of the past, or of gallant deeds of chivalry was his delight.

One day, about the year 1775, in the parlour of a comfortable farmhouse in the Scottish Border country, old Mrs. Scott, the mistress of the farm, sat talking to a visitor.

The child was Mrs. Scott's grandson, little Walter Scott, who, on account of his health, had been sent from his father's house in Edinburgh to live at Sandy Knowe, a farm in the beautiful Border Country.

In limped a little boy, red-cheeked and active, but lame in the right log
IX. When he became older and stronger, he went back to Edinburgh to school, and his love for old ballads and stories grew more and more.

X. Upon my word, ma'am,' he said, one may as well speak in the mouth of a cannon as where that child is!

(9)

I. 'Thou art a sharp wag at least, if not a pretty one. What do thy playfellows call thee?

II. Now my grandam does it because she is blind, and my master, the poor Dominie, does it to gain favour and have the warmest seat by the fire.

III. "Then you fear not this smith whom you are going to see?"

IV. 'How is it you call me?' said the boy, looking asked at him with his sharp grey eyes.

V. 'Hobgoblin', answered the boy readily 'but for all that, I would rather have my own ugly face than any of their jolterheads, that have no more brains in them than a brick.

VI. 'I would not fear him; but though there is something queer about him, he's no more a demon than you are, and that's what I would not tell to everyone.' VII. Are we far from the dwelling of this smith, my pretty lad?" said Tressilian to his young guide.

VIII. 'You, my grandam, and Domine Holiday are the only three who ever called me "pretty lad". IX. 'Fear him!' answered the boy.

X. But why you call me "Pretty lad", you know best yourself.

(10)

I. Sometimes I would peep at him and his friends from behind a certain trying to make out what these great big people said to each other.

II. But much as I admired him and loved him I feared him also.

III. But, fortunately, he had a strong sense of humour also and an iron will, and he could as a rule control himself.
IV. In the evenings usually many friends came to visit father and he would relax after the tension of the day and the house would resound with his tremendous laughter.

V. He seemed to me the embodiment of strength and courage and cleverness, far above all the other men I saw, and I treasured the hope that when I grew up I would be rather like him.

VI. As he grew older this power of control grew, and it was very rare for him to indulge in anything like his old temper.

VII. His laugh became famous in Allahabad.

VIII. I admired father tremendously.

IX. His temper was indeed an awful thing and even in after years I do not think I ever came across anything to match it in its own line.

X. If I was caught in the act I would be dragged out and, rather frightened, made to sit for a while on father's knee.

I. "No", said maggie.

II. "Why, its ---a--new-- Guess, Maggie."

III. "Marbles? No; I've swapped all my marbles with the little fellows, and cobnuts are no fun, you silly, except when the nuts are green. But see here!"

IV. "Maggie", said Tom, confidentially, taking her into a corner as soon as his mother was gone out to examine his box, and the warm parlour had taken off the chill he had felt from the long drive, "you don't know what I've got in my pockets", nodding his head up and down as a means of rousing her sense of mystery.

V. Maggie's heart sank a little, because Tom always said it was no good playing with her at these games - she played badly.

VI. He drew something half out of his right-hand pocket.

VII. "How stodgy they look, Tom! Is it marbles or cobnuts?"
VIII. "Don't tell you", said Tom thrusting his hand back into his pocket and looking determined.
IX. "What is it?" said Maggie in a whisper. "I can see nothing but a bit of yellow."
X. "Oh, I can't guess, Tom, "said maggie, impatiently.

I. "Tour", she said, timidly, when they were out of doors, "how much money did you give for your rabbits?"
II. "What for?" said Tom.
III. Maggie's heart began to flutter with fear.
IV. I always have half - sovereigns and sovereigns for my Christmas boxes, because I shall be a man, and you only have five-shilling pieces, because you're only a girl.
V. For Maggie dreaded Tom's anger of all things - it was quite a different anger from her own.
VI. "Two half - crowns and a six - pence," said Tom promptly.
VII. "I've got a great deal more money than you, because I'm a boy".
VIII. She dared not tell the sad truth at once, but she walked after Tom in trembling silence as he went out, thinking how she could tell him the news so as to soften at once his sorrow and his anger.
IX. "I don't want your money, you silly thing".
X. "think I've got a great deal more than that in my steel purse upstairs. I'll ask mother to give it you."

(12)
I. And as it approached the mill, the labourers within, seeing it drifting towards them and just entering the mill-stream, ran out in haste with long poles to stop it.
II. "Wretched men!" said they, bawling aloud, "What do you do there? Are you mad, or do you intend to drown yourselves, or to be torn to pieces by the wheels?

III. "Do you not see that they are mills standing in the river for the grinding of corn?"

IV. The boat, having now got into the current of the river was carried on more rapidly than before.

V. "Peace, Sancho," quoth Don Quixote, for though they seem to be mills, they are not so.

VI. "Did I not tell thee, Sancho", said Don Quixote, "that we should certainly arrive where it would be necessary for me to display the valour of my arms?"

VII. "What sort of city, fortress, or castle do you talk of, sir?" quoth Sancho.

VIII. I do not say that things are totally changed by them, but to our eyes they are made to appear so.

IX. And, as their faces and clothes were all covered with meal-dust, they had a ghostly appearance.

X. "How often must I tell you that enchanters have the power to transform whatever they please?"

(14)

I. In England they are to be found, but only one of them, 'sundew' is common.

II. It sounds very horrible, yet the plants that set these taps are most interesting.

III. They are usually found on the colder, boggy moorlands of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

IV. It is a very ordinary thing to hear of animals eating plants.

V. Each leaf is round with rather a long stalk and is covered with club-shaped red hairs.
VI. And the creatures they catch are usually flies that we ourselves kill if we have the chance.

VII. But have you ever heard of plants setting traps for animals and then sucking them to death?

VIII. Three of these plants grow wild in the British Isles.

IX. There are about two hundred hairs on each leaf, and at the end of each is a bright-yellow glistening drop, which looks like dew and gives the plant its name.

X. The leaves of sundew form a rosette pressed back upon the ground.

I. There I saw a good-sized canoe with half a dozen men waiting, all looking, with their paddles in their hands, like so many fierce executioners, prepared to make an end of me.

II. But seeing how useless it would be, I resigned myself to my fate.

III. 'Ikan! Where's that, I wonder?' I said to myself, 'Why, these are fishing lines. Ikan, fish,' I exclaimed, pointing to the lines and then to the sea, making as if to throw in one of the lines.

IV. Mr. Ebony, whose black mop of hair stood out more fiercely than ever, was watching me attentively, scowling fiercely, as I thought.

V. 'Ikan, Ikan' cried Mr. Ebony, grinning with delight, and then he touched my hands and the lines, and patted my back, dancing about afterwards till he nearly danced overboard.

VI. Mr. Ebony signed to me to get into the boat, and feeling that perhaps they might be going to make a prisoner of me and take me to another island, I asked myself whether I ought not to resist.

VII. But as soon as I prepared to follow him he began to grin and chatter away to me, keeping on repeating the word 'Ikan-Ikan', till we were down in the half darkness where the waves lapped the sand.
jumped into the canoe; Mr. Ebony followed; and with no singing and splashing now, but in utter silence, we pushed off over the grey sea.

IX. 'Ikan, Ikan,' said Mr. Ebony, shaking something in the bottom of the canoe.

X. 'Where are we going, I wonder?, I said to myself.
Write two paragraphs of 10 sentences, each using the given hints:-

1. One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name.
   real worth of man_________ virtuous deeds and action _______
   number of years_________ life _______ service of mankind____
   quantity_________ no admiration_________ quality_____
   nobel_________ deeds matter_______ immortalise him,

2. Where there is a will there is a way:
   make it a way of life_______ strong will ______ hindrances give
   way_______courage__________ impossibilities melt away____
   world won over _______ determination works wonders____
   Obstacles arise _______ courage______ win goal.

Develop the following situations into paragraphs of ten lines each:-

1. A sad day in my life situation: The death of your pet was a very sad day in your life.
2. A Happy day in my life situation: The happiest day of your life was when you stood first in the University exam.
3. Examinations are useful: Examinations are certificates of learning and they help you in getting a job.
4. Examinations are not useful: Examinations do not help in learning in the real sense of the word as students cramp-up all the material without understanding.

Write a paragraph of ten lines on the following:

1. Democracy is what India needs
2. Dictatorship is what India needs.
STAGE V
STAGE - 5

Correct the following paragraphs and rewrite them:

Literary training, however, were a more difficult matter. I has neither the resources nor the literary equipment necessary; and I has not the time I would had wished to devote to the subject. The physical work that I is doing used to leave me thoroughly exhausted at the end of the day, and I used to has the classes just when I is most in need of some rest. Instead, therefore, of my being fresh for the class, I can with the greatest difficulty keep myself awake. The mornings have to be devoted to work on the farm and domestic duties, so the school hours has to be keep after the midday meal. There was no other time suitable for the school.

We give three periods at the most to literary training. Hindi, Tamil, Gujarati and Urdu was all taught, and tuition is given through the vernaculars of the boys. English were taught as well. It is also necessary to acquaint the Gujarati Hindu children with a little sanskrit, and to teach all the children elementary history, geography and arithmetic.

I has undertaken to teach Tamil and Urdu. The little Tamil I knows was acquired during the voyages and in jail, I have not got beyond People's excellent Tamil handbook. My knowledge of the Urdu script was all that I has acquired on a single voyage, and my knowledge of the language is confined to the familiar Persian and Arabic words tha I had learnt from contact with Musalman friends. Of Sanskrit I knows no more than I had learn at the high school, even my Gujarati was no better than that which one acquires at the school.

Such were the capital with which I had to carry on. In poverty of literary equipment my colleagues go one better than I. But my love for the languages of my country, my confidence in my capacity as a teacher, as also the ignorance of my pupils, and more than that, their generosity, stand me in good stead.
ignorance of my pupils, and more than that, their generosity, stand me in good
stead.

The Tamil boys was all born in South Africa, and therefore, known very
little Tamil, and did not knows the script at all. so I has to teach them the script
and the rudiments of grammar. That is easy enough. My pupils know that they
could any day beat me in Tamil conversation, and when Tamilians, not
knowing English, comes to see me, they become my interpreters. I get along
merrily, because I never attempted to disquise my ignorance from my pupils.
In all respect I shows myself to them exactly as I really was. Therefore, in
spite of my colossal ignorance of the language I never loss their love and
respect. It was comparatively easier to taught the Musalman boys Urdu. They
knows the script. I have simply to stimulate in them an interest in reading and
to improve their handwriting.

These youngsters was for the most part unlettered and unschooled. But I
find in the course of my work that I has very little to teach them, beyond
weaning them from laziness, and supervising their study. As I is content with
this, I could pull on with boys of different ages and learning different subjects
in one and the same class-rooms.

Of text-books, about which we heard so much, I never feel the want, I do
not even remember have made much use of the books that are available. I do
not find it at all necessary to load the boys with quantities of books.

I has always felt the true text-book for the pupil is his teacher. I
remembers very little that my teachers taught me from books, but i has even
now a clear recollection of the things they teach me independently of books.

Children take in much more and with less labour through his ears than
through his eyes. I do not remembers having read any books from cover to
cover with my boys. But I gave them, in my own language, all that I has
digested from my reading of various books, and I dare say they is still carrying
a recollection of it in their minds. It was laborious for them to remember what
they learn from books, but what I impart to them by word of mouth, they can repeat with the greatest ease. Reading is a task for them, but listening to me is a pleasure, when I do not bore them by failure to make my subject interesting. And from the questions that my talks prompt them to put, I have a measure of their power of understanding.
Rearrange and combine the following in paragraph form:-

Para 1

I. The soldiers guarding the house got used to seeing these baskets pass in and out of Shivaji's house.

II. Then, at a selected spot, they mounted swift horses that had been kept ready saddled for their escape.

III. A strong guard of Moghul soldiers was placed round his house, and Shivaji became Aurangzeb's prisoner.

IV. He feigned sickness and began to send regular presents of fruits and sweetmeats to Brahmins and other holy men in large wicker baskets each of which was covered with flowers and was carried on a pole by two men.

V. One day, Shivaji and Sambhaji concealed themselves in two of the baskets and slipped out of the gates of the house and out of the walls of Agra.

VI. An ordinary man would have given way to despair in such a situation.

VII. They examined the baskets very carefully for some days, but later on they let them go out unchecked.

VIII. One of his faithful followers had taken his place on the sick bed covering himself with a blanket.

IX. But Shivaji's wonderful resourcefulness came to his rescue.

X. For many hours after the flight, Shivaji's disappearance was not noticed by anybody.

Para 2

I. On the other side of the yard, windows were thrown up and people were shouting all sorts of things; but I kept my eye fixed on the stable door and I heard my master's voice.

II. It was on in no time; then he took the scarf off his neck, and tied it lightly over my eyes, and patting and coaxing, he led me out of the stable.
III. The next thing I heard was James' voice, quiet and cheery, as it always was.

IV. Ginger told me afterwards that whinny was the best thing I could have done for her, for had she not heard me outside, she would never have had courage to come out.

V. Safe in the yard, he slipped the scarf off my eyes, and shouted. "Here, somebody! take this horse while I go back for the other."

VI. "Come, my beauties, it is time for us to be off, so wake up and come along."

VII. "Come, Beauty, on with your bridle, my boy, we'll soon be out of this smother".

VIII. I stood nearest the door, so he came to me first, patting me as he came in.

IX. A tall broad man stepped forward and took me, and James darted back into the stable.

X. There was much confusion in the yard; the horses being got out of other stables, and the carriages and gigs being pulled out of houses and sheds, lest the flames should spread farther.

XI. I set up a shrill whinny as I saw him go.

Paragraph 3

I. The man would suffer terribly and die.

II. When Louis left school, he trained himself as a scientist.

III. The mad wolf was suffering from a disease called rabies, ten common in France.

IV. Louis did not forget that day.

V. At first he worked at problems in chamistry, making discoveries for which he became famous.

VI. Why do wine and beer sometimes go sour?
VII. The man who had been bitten would probably take the disease.

VIII. Soon he began to interest himself in such questions as: what makes wine and beer ferment?

IX. He did not then know that later in his life he would discover a way of preventing the disease.

X. And what sours milk?

Write paragraphs of 10 lines each on the following topics:

1. Cable T.V. - as an entertainer.
2. Cable T.V. - as a menace.