1st Term Worksheet Subject - English Language

Class - VII

Name	:		Sec. :
F 4 3		[Word Smart]	
[A]		in the blanks with the correct form of the word in br	
	1.	The children have learnt to write to very well. The	
	_	mistakes in their writi	
	2.	My father works in the Air force. He needs to	for permission to
	_	go abroad. (application)	
	3.	Please these two pictu	res and find the differences.
		(comparative)	
	4.	The new T-shirt is not too	
	5.	Let me know what are	necessary for the picnic on Sunday.
		(arrange)	
	6.	You must watch Deepika's latest movie. It is very	
	7.	Yes I will. I heard it has a lot of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	8.	Are you sure you want to buy me these shoes? Th	ney seem to be
	_	(expense)	
	9.	I have no idea about the	of these words. Can you read them
	4.0	aloud please? (pronounce)	
	10.	I may not pronounce all of them	Why don't you look them up
	0.1	in a dictionary? (correct)	[0.1]
[B]		nge the underlined words in these proverbs to noun	s: [22]
	1.	To err is human; to <u>forgive</u> divine.	
	2.	Absence makes the heart grow fonder.	
	3.	Actions <u>speak</u> louder than words.	
	4.	Practice makes <u>perfect</u> .	
	5.	You can't judge a book by its cover.	
	6.	If at first you don't <u>succeed</u> , <u>try</u> try and try again	
[C]		n <i>doer nouns</i> form the following verbs:	[23]
	paint		
	write		
	edit	direct	
[D]		n <i>abstract nouns</i> from the following words:	[23]
	discu		
	ill	attrac	
	invite		
	safe	cancel	
	appro	·	
	gover		
[E]		n <i>adjectives</i> from the following words:	[23]
	healt		
	joy	peace	
	coura	age hunge	r

2 (vii) eng. lang greed culture nature hope [F] Form the opposites of the following by adding suitable prefixes: [23] certain regular patient agree complete fit like logical proper popular [Chapter - 10] [Prepositions] [A] A group of children are playing Chinese whisper, where each child is whispering a phrase into the next one's ear. Read what they said and fill in the blanks. Choose the correct word from the brackets: [93] 1st Child: There is a bird 2nd Child: The bird is _____ the sky. (in/on) 3rd Child: There is a dog. 4th Child: The dog is _____ the sofa. (on/in) 5th Child: There is a boy. _____ (in/on) blue jeans. 5th Child: The boy is _____ Fill in the blanks with suitable *simple prepositions*. [95] [B] I had a cup of coffee _____ Mary's house. There was a man sitting _____ 2. ____the waiting room. The map is ______ page 48. 3. Write your name _____ the top of the page. 4. The Prime Minister spoke to the nation ______ the television. [C] Fill in the blanks with suitable *prepositions*. [96] Did you come _____ car? 1. _____ me ____ 2. He was angry ___ ____ coming late. We congratulated him _____ _____ his success. 3. the accident. They don't know the cause _____ 4. We were surprised _____ what he said. 5. She was shocked _____ the news. 6. _____ more engineers. 7. There is a need _____ We all got _____ the train and walked out of the station. 8. 9. He was absent _____ work yesterday. We don't know the reason _____ _____ his absence. 10. [D] Fill in the blanks with suitable *complex prepositions*: [97] We should start early in the morning _____ reach the Taj Mahal by 10 1. o'clock. (due to/in order to) 2. The new gymnasium is not ___ _____ my house. I can reach there in five minutes. (close to/far from) 3. _____ very heavy rains, the school is flooded and the reopening is postponed to next week. (instead of/due to) The mountain resort is high up in the hills. We can reach the top only 4. _____ a helicopter. (by means of/ according to) The skyline in New York city extends ______ the eye can see. (in spite 5.

of/ as far as)

	6.	The train was to leave at 9.30. It seems to have left	schedule. (by
		means of/ahead of)	
	7.	I should have worn my half-sleeve shirt of thi	is warm jacket. It is
		so warm now. (in place of/in spite of)	
[E]	Put a	tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) for the correct sentences and cross (\mathbf{x}) for the incorrect ones:	[102]
	1.	Minority groups are often discriminated at in our society.	
	2.	Immigrants are required to register to the appropriate authorities.	7
	3.	Wars are often triggered by violent incidents.	_
	4.	It is sometimes important for students to focus on task in groups.	
	5.	Most of students in London have financial worries.	
	6.	There is a greater emphasis on theory in this course.	
	7.	The results were consistent with our expectations for the experiment.	
	8.	This study will examine the contrast between the characters of Oedip	us and Macbeth.
		[Chapter - 18]	
Yoga	Day	[Composition]	
Toga	Day		

				[Chapter - 1] [Conjunction			
[A]	Imagine vou	are or	n a trek in t	he Himalayas with a	 "	bag is verv	heavy and your
				-			ip a steep rock in easy
	batches:	····9	- C. (a. (a.) - C.	go car or re oc t	,		[103]
		t vou t	wo aro talki	ng about. Fill in the	hlanks with	suitable co	
		i you i	wo are tarki	ing about. I ill ill the	DIGITICS WITH	Sultable col	njunctions form the
	given box:		-1			l .	1
	eitheror		also	neithernor		but	and
		:		the water jug			rst.
	Your friend	:		ass on the food items			
	You	:	No. Give	me	the food it	ems	the
			water. N				
	Friend	:	What abo	out the compass		camera?	
	You	:	I'll take t	he compass now,		will tak	e the camera later.
	Friend	:	How abo	ut the raincoat and (umbrella?		
	You	:	It is quit	e sunny at the mome	ent. I need		the raincoat
			-	the umbre			
[B]	Underline th	ne corr		tion given in the bra	Ü		[106]
=				/yet) it works very w			

- 2. We stayed at home (and/but) watched a video.
- 3. I saw him (but/or) he didn't see me.
- 4. Walk fast (but/or) you will miss the bus.
- 5. He is very old, (yet/so) he can walk fast.
- It is a long time (when/since) we met. 6.
- 7. (Though/As) they are rich, they live very simply.
- She behaves (even though/as though) she owns the place. 8.
- 9. He is not as old (as/than) I thought.
- 10. He dressed so quickly (that/as) he put his shoes on the wrong feet.
- Be careful (since/when) you cross the road. 11.
- 12. The train suddenly started moving (till/as) I was getting on.
- 13. He gave up his seat on the bus (so that/because) a woman with a baby could sit down.
- 14. It was his birthday (because/so) we decided to buy him a present.
- 15. I will write down the address (so that/in case) I forget it
- The bag was so heavy (that/as) I couldn't carry it. 16.
- 17. I did (so/as) he told me.
- 18. I will get there, (if/even if) I have to walk.

	19.	They went out for a walk (even though/in case) the weather was bad.
	20.	They have put broken glass on top of the walls (because/so that) thieves don't get in.
		[Chapter -2] [Articles]
[A]	Here	is what they saw in an action scene. Complete the sentences using a, an or the: [24]
	1.	Leonardo saw man in white trousers with sword rushing at
		him.
	2.	Peter and Pamela went to movie.
	3.	He ducked andman went and rammedsword into
		wall behind him.
	4.	Then there was crackling sound and they were both surprised to see
		opening in wall.
[B]	Com	plete the sentences using a, an or the: [27]
	1.	man and woman were standing there man was
		lean and tall woman was short and stout.
	2.	Can you play flute?
	3.	Pratap is cleverest boy in class.
	4.	tiger is very dangerous animal.
	5.	I will be back in hour.
	6.	Will you open window, please?
	7.	She is nurse.
	8.	I would like to speak to principal.
	9.	I bought shirt and tie tie was very expensive.
	10.	Twelve inches make foot.
	11.	Who is boy standing at gate?
	12.	Neil Armstrong was first man to walk on moon.
[C]	Com	olete the sentences using <i>the</i> . Put a cross (x) on the blank that does not need an article:[28]
	1.	What time do you have breakfast?
	2.	I enjoyed lunch.

	3.	Do you collect stamps?	
	4.	Do you take sugar in tea?	
	5.	tea didn't taste good.	
	6.	In India coffee is more expensive than tea.	
	7.	Alps separate France and Italy.	
	8.	We play football daily.	
	9.	Where is Amazon River?	
	10.	Is this milk or cream?	
[D]	Filli	in the blanks with suitable <i>articles</i> . Put a cross (x) on the blank that does not need	l an
	artic	cle:	[29]
	1.	stranger over there looks like European.	
	2.	He bought house next to post office.	
	3.	dinner is ready.	
	4.	dinner they gave us was very nice.	
	5.	Everest is highest mountain in world.	
	6.	She went into her room and locked door.	
	7.	first man on moon was American.	
	8.	bees make honey.	
	9.	honey we bought yesterday is not pure.	
	10.	English is spoken in most parts of world.	
	11.	Sun is nearly 150 million kilometres from Earth.	
	12.	water is necessary for life.	
	13.	water in that pot is not fit to drink.	
	14.	I use Internet nearly every day.	
	15.	There is some hot water in kettle. Can you make cup or	f tea?
	16.	gold is most precious of all metals.	
Fun t		go.a. tooct proceeds or allstate.	[30]
		aplete these proverbs using suitable <i>articles</i> .	[00]
	1.	stitch in time saves nine.	
	2.	hand that rocks the cradle rules world.	
	3.	idle man's brain is devil's workshop.	
	4.	Necessity is mother of invention.	
	5.	There is not time like present.	
	6.	pen is mightier than sword.	
	7.	Honesty isbest policy.	
	8.	Fortune favours bold.	
	9.	Hope for best, prepare for worst.	
	7. 10.	Birds of same feather flock together.	
		Ç .	
	11.	picture is worth thousand words.	
	12.	early bird catches worm.	
	13.	You can't make omelette without breaking few eggs.	
	14.	All good things come to end.	
		[Chapter - 3] [Adjectives and adverbs]	
[A]	Read	d these sentences and write what the words in italics describe:	[31]
	Thes	se mangoes are <i>green</i> . Can you give me a <i>ripe</i> mango?	

Of course, take it *quickly*. There is only one.

What else would you like?

I really love oranges. Ok, have these. They are quite sweet.

green	describes mangoes
ripe	describes
quickly	describes
really	describes
quite	describes
sweet	describes

	the <i>adverbs</i> .	[30]
[B]	The adjectives and adverbs in these sentences are in italics	s. Underline the <i>adjectives</i> and circle

- 1. The *beautiful china* vase fell *down* from the table.
- 2. The *young* child slept *soundly*.
- 3. How are your flower pots?

2.

3.

close

daily

- 4. Please write *your* name *neatly* in the *blank* space provided *below*.
- 5. The *little* puppies barked *rather loudly* for *their* size.
- 6. *Our* cook has prepared *this delicious* dessert *very carefully*.
- 7. The *last* Sunday of the month is reserved *specially* for eating *out*.
- 8. This is the place *where* I went *regularly* to study *spoken* English.
- [C] Fill in the blanks using the words from the list and write whether they are adjectives or adverbs. You might have to use some words more than once: [32]

bett	er deep	early	fast	fine
half	hard	late	most	well
1.	We are running		for the train.	
2.	The children reached the s	chool	·	
3.	They took the	t	rain.	
4.	You are working		<u>_</u> ·	
5.	You will do	in t	he exams.	
6.	Still waters run		:	
7.	The weather in Fiji is		for	
		part of the year	·.	
8.	Those who wake up		get the	
		out of their day	<i>1</i> .	
9.	This lake is very		<u>_</u> .	
10.	Let me cut this apple in		so that both of you	ı can have it.
C] Use	each of the following words in	two sentences – as a	n <i>adjective</i> and an <i>adverb</i> :	[33]
1.	bright			

4.	far
5.	first
6.	high
7.	last
8.	low
9.	quick
10.	straight
11.	slow
12.	fast
	[34] at these sentences: ame is V ani. I am v ictorious. I play basketball v ery rarely.
sente	name Vani starts with the letter V and there is an adjective and an adverb in the two ences that follow, starting with v.
	is one more example. ame is P reeti. I am very p retty. I complete my work prom p tly.
Now too.	write similar sentences for five people. Choose any names you like. Include your own name

[Chapter – 17] [Comprehension (A)]

[A] Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

[138]

Tansen was King Akbar's favourite singer. One day after Tansen had sung, Akbar was overjoyed and cried, "Is there anybody in the world who sings as beautifully as you?"

"Swami Haridas, my teacher, sings far better than me," replied Tansen.

"Send for him at once," said Akbar. "I would like to hear him."

"Haridas won't come, my Lord," said Tansen. "He is a holy man who obeys only the voice of God."

"Take me to him, said Akbar eagerly. He rode with Tansen disguised as his instrument bearer. When they arrived at the ashram of Swami Haridas, Tansen requested his teacher to sing. But he refused. Then Tansen played a trick on his teacher. He began to sing and made a mistake on purpose.

"No, no! You have gone wrong," cried Haridas. He sang it correctly, and then sang on and on. Akbar was in rapture.

When the singing stopped, Akbar and Tansen bowed low at the feet of Swami Haridas. As they rode slowly always form the ashram, they were silent. After reaching the court, Akbar asked, "Tansen, why can't you sing like that?"

Tansen replied, "I have to sing at the command of my emperor. Haridas sings at the command of the inner voice."

Who v	vas Tansen?
Why	did Akbar want to see Swami Haridas?
Did H	aridas know that it was Akbar who came with Tansen to his ashram? Why?
	Haridas refused to sing, Tansen played a trick on him. What was this trick?
When	
When	

	5.	Com	plete this sentence.
		Tans	sen was not able to sing like Haridas because
	6.	Write	e T for true sentences and F for false one:
		a)	Akbar was very happy with Tansen's singing
		b)	No one could sing better than Tansen.
		c)	Swami Haridas was Akbar's teacher.
		d)	At first, Akbar wanted Swami Haridas to come to his court.
		e)	Tansen played a trick on his teacher to make him sing
		-,	[Composition]
A Fa	amily V	acation	

[Notice Writing] Imagine you are the Sports Secretary of your school. The Annual Sports Meet is going to be held nex week. Write the notice to be put on the school notice board.	ť

				[Chapter - 4]		
ΓΛ3	0			[Tenses]	- F	! 4 [20]
[A]	Com		_		form of the verbs giv	
		go	watch	bite	talk	play
		do	disturb	have	visit	knock
	1.				er on the phone at the	e moment.
	2.	-				
	3.	I		to Kochi next we	eek.	
	4.	Look! Raj	iv	his na	ails again.	
	5.	The boys		their ho	mework.	
	6.	We		tennis tomorr	OW.	
	7.	Listen! So	mebody		on the door.	
	8.	He can't a	inswer the phone n	ow, he	a t	oath.
	9.	You		me. Would yo	ou please talk quietly	<i>l</i> ?
	10.	Deepa		her aunt a	t the weekend.	
[B]	Cho	ose the corre	ct form of <i>verbs</i> fro	m the brackets to co	mplete the sentences	s: [38]
	1.	She		the dog for a	walk every evening.	(take/takes)
	2.	Kangaroo	S	in gra	sslands. (live/lives)	
	3.	_		_	is daughter from sch	ool at 4.30 every
		day. (pick		•	G	,
	4.	• .	•		at 8.15. (leave	/leaves)
	5.	-	-	very fast. (ty		
	6.				o much time watchin	a television
	0.	-		100	o macir time waterill	g totovision.
		(spend/spe	oi ius)			

			13 (vii) eng. lang				
7.	The Earth		on	its axis once ever	y 24 hours. (spin/s	pins)	
8.	The school holiday	ys		next week.	(begin/begins)		
9.	Bats		at night.	(fly/flies)			
10.	I		_ the Internet	every day. (use/u	ses)		
11.	The universe		of billions of galaxies. (consist/consists)				
12.	We often		dinner in front of the television. (have/has)				
Fill	in the blanks with <i>si</i>	mple present	forms of the v	erb help. You ha	ve to use <i>do/does</i> ii	า	
nega	ative and interrogativ	ve sentences:				[39	
	Positive)	Ne	gative	Interrogat	ive	
1.	He	her.	He	her.			
2.	You	them.	Youthem.			you 	

[C]

					them?	
3.	She	you.	She	you.		she you?
4.	They	him	They			
4.	Triey	111111.	him.			him? it
5.	It	_us.	It	us.		it us?
Com	plete the sentences wi	th the nres	sent continuou	s or simple present	form of the ver	hs aiven
	ackets:	o p. oc	orit ooritiildod			[39]
1.	This shop		on Fridays. (c	lose)		
2.	The moon		at night. (shir	ne)		
3.	Mother	to	morrow. (come	<i>5</i>)		
4.	Padma	ve	ry happy. (see	m)		
5.	Listen! Somebody _		on the	e door. (tap)		
6.	I	_ a little m	nore sugar in n	ny tea. (want)		
7.	They	his a	address. (know	·)		
8.	I can't come out nov	v; I	n	ny homework. (do)		
9.	Mr Shukla		_ two houses in	n this town. (have)		
10.	Look! She		at you. (laugh)		
11.	This box	t	welve kilos. (w	veigh)		
12.	The man who		to Suresh	at the moment		_ six
	languages. (talk/spe	eak)				
13.	Oh lovely! The Sun		now	. (shine)		
14.	George	a I	ot about comp	uters. (know)		
15.	Anand and Vinay _		to Goa	a this weekend. (go)	
Char	nge the following into	negative aı	nd <i>interrogati</i> v	ve sentences:		[41]
1.	The train left.					
2.	She fell ill.					
3.	She made the cakes	j.				

	4.	The phone	e rang.						
[F]	Comp	olete these s	entences us	ing the <i>p</i>	resent perfect	form of the v	erbs given in t	he box:	[42]
		miss	repair		stop	С	ook	go	
		live	grow		help	b	ecome	do	
	1.	l		the c	linner myself.	Doesn't it tas	te nice?		
	2.	Satish			the television	. It is OK nov	V.		
	3.	Oh, we			_ the bus! Shal	I we take a ta	axi?		
	4.	The interr	net		part of	everyday life			
	5.	It		rain	ing. Let's go o	ut now.			
	6.	Ι		a lot	of work today	. I am very ti	ired.		
	7.	We		in	this house for	five years.			
	8.	My brothe	er		a beard.				
	9.	Mr and M	lrs James ar	en't at ho	me. They		to Delh	ni.	
	10.	Vivek			me to solve the	e puzzle.			
[G]	Comp	oete the sen	tences with	the <i>simp</i>	le past or prese	ent perfect fo	rm of the verb	s given in t	h e
	brack	cets:						[42-4	3]
	1.	I		my h	omework at 7.	30. (finish)			
	2.	She		m	e so far. (not p	hone)			
	3.	I		this i	rug in Kashmi	r. (buy)			
	4.	Rupa is cr	ying. She _		h	ner exam. (fa	il)		
	5.	I		Ram	esh jus five mi	nutes ago. (s	ee)		
	6.	He		ver	ry busy yestero	day. (be)			
	7.	They		t	he CD, as you	can see. (bre	ak)		
	8.	Who		tl	he biscuits? Th	ne tin is empt	y. (eat)		
	9.	They		i	n Chennai for	six years. Th	ey may live th	ere for two	years
		more. (live	e)						
	10.	They		i	n Chennai for	six year. The	ey moved to Sa	lem last mo	onth.
		(live)							
	11.	We		the	e video last nig	ght. (watch)			
	12.	Our guest	'S		; they are	sitting in the	e hall. (arrive)		
[H]	Comp	olete these s	entences us	ing the p	resent perfect	continuous fo	orm of the verb	s given in t	the
	box:								[44]
	live	do sw	im (cut	watch	rain	play	repai	r
	1.	I		my l	nomework sind	e 7.30.			
	2.	The childr	ren		televisi	on all afterno	oon.		
	3.	We		in	Chennai for fo	ur years.			
	4.	His hair is	s wet becaus	se he		·			
	5.	I'm very t	ired. I		badr	minton.			
	6.	My eyes a	re watering	because	I	0	nions.		
	7.	They		t	he road since	yesterday.			
	8.	It		heav	vily, so the stre	eets are flood	ed.		

[1]

	bracl	kets. Use both the te	nses in each sentence:	[45]
	1.	I	(drop) my bag while I	(run) for a bus.
	2.	Rekha	(burn) her hand while she	(cook)
		lunch.		
	3.	It	(rain) when I	_ (come) out.
	4.	I	(see) your uncle when I	(go) to school.
	5.	I	(cut) myself when I	(sharpen) the
		pencil.		
	6.	He	(fall) asleep while he	(watch)
		television.		
	7.	While I	(work) in the garden I	(hurt) my
		back.		
	8.	When I	(read) a library book I	(find) a
		ten-rupee note bet		
[J]	Put t	·	into the <i>simple past</i> or <i>past perfect</i> form. Use	e the past perfect for the
			nple past for the other action:	 [45]
	1.		(feel) tired because I	
		kilometres.		,
	2.		(already, start) when we	(aet)
		to the cinema.	(,,,	
	3.		s (do) the experiment	thev
	0.		(write) a report on it.	
	4.		(ask) where you	(qo)
	5.		(be) a good story, but I	
	0.	before.	(20) a good otol y, 20t i	(11001) 11
	6.		(complete) the forms we	
	0.	(hand) them in.	(complete) the forms we	
[K]	Choo	•	form of the verbs given in the brackets to con	nnlete the sentences: [47]
[1]	1.		to the party. (comes/will cor	•
	2.		a in the car." "I it for	
	۷.	to get)	a fit the car. T It for	you. (will getrain going
	3.		Darjeeling next month. (wi	II vicit/vicit)
	3. 4.	•	at 3.30. (leaves/is leaving)	ii visit/visit/
	4 . 5.		at 3.30. (leaves/is leaving) (will sneeze/am going to sne	2070)
	6.		/ busy at the moment." "That's all right.	
	Ο.	_		
	7.	wait/I'm going to v	to the cinema this Saturday? (Do you g	o/Aro vou going)
	8.		to sell your motorbike?" "I	a car." (am going to
	0	buy/will buy)	All a link (will mak/mak)	
	9.	_	the job. (will get/get)	,
	10.		ying." "OK. I it." (will	answer/am going to
		answer)		
	11.		this book, I bought it yesterday. (will	
	12.	The next term	on 20 th November. (begi	ns/ is beginning)

	lay	s given in the have	cut	want	cry	find
A ma	•				_	a golden egg
				to get the whol		
	-			_	_	o eggs inside. "Oh,
Ansv	wer the ques	tions in comp	lete sentences	:		[48
1.	How long	have you bee	en learning En	glish?		
2.	How long	have you bee	en studying in	this school?		
3.	How long	have you bee	en using this b	ook?		
4.	How long	have you bee	en doing this e	xercise?		
Look	at the pictu	ıres below and	d the captions	. Write what the	e people do for	a living and what
they	are doing a	t the moment	. For each pict	ure write a sent	ence with the	simple present and
anot	her with the	e present cont	inuous. Use th	nese verbs in the	e present conti	nuous: <i>play, eat, read</i>
write	e, sew:					[48
20	0 23					
		Gopal		photo	ographs.	
		He			_ at the mome	nt.
Gopa	al Photograp	her				
Mr S	Sen			on TV.		
He _				at the mom	nent.	
	1 A S			Mr	. Sen, TV acto	r
4		V	inod			a lorry.
		H	le			now.
\ \\	X					
Vino	d, lorry-driv	er				
	М	iss Jones			English.	
	Sh	ie			_ now.	
					Miss Jone	s, English Teacher
		Ashok ar	nd Kishore			in school
ALL						now.
	Kishore stud					
Mr A	Ali Khan				an aeroplane.	
He _				no	W.	
				Mr	. Ali Khan, pil	ot
					۱۱م ۱٫۰۰۰ ۰	13 1 m 2 m

 $$^{17\,\text{(vii)}}\,\text{eng. lang}$$ Work in pairs. Tell your friend about some of the things you did last summer. Take turns. Use [D] the words given in the box:

	go	visit	spend	play	stay
		finish	watch	work	
Now	give true ans	swer to these ques	stions in complete sen	itences:	
Now		swer to these ques		itences:	
	Have you i		today?	ntences:	
1.	Have you i	read a newspaper	today? s month?	itences:	
 2. 	Have you s Have you s Have you s	read a newspaper seen any films thi	today? s month? this week?	ntences:	
 1. 2. 3. 	Have you s Have you s Have you s	read a newspaper seen any films this played any games	today? s month? this week?	ntences:	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 	Have you p	seen any films this colayed any games cohoned anybody to	today? s month? this week?	ntences:	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 	Have you in Have y	seen any films this colayed any games cohoned anybody to	s month? this week? oday? orogrammes today?	itences:	

[Chapter - 5]

[Infinitives, Gerunds, Participles]

[A]	Com	plete the sentences with	n the correct form of <i>verbs</i> f	rom the brackets:	[54]	
	1.	I hope	your soon. (see/to	see)		
	2.	They forced him	the who	le work. (do/to do)		
	3.	Need we	to the party? (go	o/to go)		
	4.	I saw him	the box. (open/	'to open)		
	5.	You ought	more careful.	(be/to be)		
	6.	He allowed me	home. (go	/to go)		
	7.	He is letting his bear	d (g	grow/ to grow)		
	8.	He has gone to the ba	nk	a cheque. (cash/ to cash)		
	9.	Just watch me	over that	wall. (jump/ to jump)		
	10.	What made her	her mind	l? (change/ to change)		
	11.	She let me	her car. (use/ to use)			
	12.	He went out	them	quiet. (ask		
		be)				
	13.	He asked us	for a few mi	nutes. (wait/ to wait)		
	14.	Let her	it. (do/ to do)			
	15.	They allowed her	the boo	k. (take/ to take)		
	16.	The boy began	(cry/ to cr	(cry/ to cry)		
	17.	We expected you	on time			
	18.	I advised him	to the doct	to the doctor. (go/ to go)		
	19.	I didn't see you	in. (come	in. (come/to come)		
	20.	We were glad	him yester	him yesterday. (see/to see)		
	21.	Would you like	chess? (pl	chess? (play/ to play)		
	22.	I felt the earth	(move/ to	move)		
[B]	Mak	e sentences using enjoy	and hate with the –ing forr	m. One has been done for yo	ou: [56]	
			Likes	Dislikes		
		Peter	swim	skate		
		Sally	knit	cook		
		Sumit	play	work		
		Rick	watch television	listen to the CDs		
					J	
	1.	Peter enjoys swimmir	ng. He hates skating.			
	2.					
	3.					
	4.					
[C]	Join	these pairs of sentences	s, using the –ing form. one h	nas been done for you:	[56-57]	
	1.	Anil was stealing the	chocolates. I saw it.			
		I saw Anil stealing th	<u>e chocolates.</u>			
	2.	He was crossing the s	street. I saw it.			
	3.	The children were pla	aying. We watched it.			
	4.	Mary was waiting for	a bus. We saw it.			

	5.	It's raining. I can hear it.	
	6.	Mark was reading my letters. I	found it.
[D]	Und	erline the <i>participles</i> in the followi	ing sentences. Put a cross against those sentences that do
	not h	nave a participle:	[57]
	1.	The magician brought a talking	parrot.
	2.	The parrot was speaking like a	human being.
	3.	It was an exciting experience.	
	4.	We were all enjoying ourselves.	
	5.	People believed that flying saud	cers sighted in the sky were actually alien spacecraft.
	6.	The winning team is receiving o	cash prizes this year.
	7.	Can I borrow your reading glass	ses please?
	8.	Growing children need all the v	ritamins and minerals that they can get from their food.
Fun	Time:		[58]
	Writ	e about yourself. Complete these s	sentences, using the to-infinitive or bare infinitive:
	1.	I want	
	2.	I hope	
	3.	My parents let me	
	4.	My teachers don't allow me	
	5.	My teachers make me	
	6.	I am afraid	
	7.	I am willing	
	8.	My parents make me	
	9.	Yesterday I saw somebody	
	10.	Once I felt something	
[A]	Tick	$\sqrt{}$ ($\sqrt{}$) the pairs of words that are sy	Word Smart] vnonyms: [61]
[/ 1]		r and sift	sweet and sour
		ed and fascinated	loud and noisy
		and moist	comfort and distress
		and moist II and tiny	qualified and unfit
[B]		rramble these words to get pairs of	•
נטן		ıy-dol	• •
	Ū	n-wckdie	•
			fetdea-victryo

	paxnd	e-trctnoac							
	inomr	jomar							
[C]	Replac	Replace the words in italics with suitable synonyms and rewrite the sentences: [61							
	1.	The fox is a <i>cunning</i> animal.							
	2.	The movie <i>started</i> at 5.00 p.m.							
	3.	Gurleen is a <i>beautiful</i> girl.							
	4.	David borrowed <i>some</i> books from me.							
	5.	The magician <i>disappeared</i> from the stage.							
[D]	Replac	ce the words in italics with suitable antonyms and rewrite the sentences: [61]							
	1.	The land is <i>barren</i> .							
	2.	Mr. Swamy is a <i>humble</i> man.							
	3.	Ricky <i>remembered</i> to do his homework.							
	4.	It was a <i>rough</i> ride to Jaipur.							
	5.	The leader <i>encouraged</i> his group members.							
[A]	Identi	fy the underlined parts of speech: [62]							
	1.	After several attempts, Jai, successfully reached his friend.							
	2.	Fiza <u>was inspired</u> by the <u>powerful</u> strokes of the tennis champion.							
	3.	The management didn't know what happened and it bothers me.							
	4.	<u>"Oh no!</u> The avalanche looks dangerous and will probably cause injuries."							
[B]	Fill in	the blanks using appropriate articles. Put a cross (x) if no article is required: [62]							
	1.	The inn manger announced that breakfast is served at 8:00 am.							
	2.	For this injury, the person who can help you is specialist.							
	3.	"I am sorry, I cannot give you appointment."							
	4.	"What is meaning of this word in this context?" the teacher asked.							
[C]	Identi	fy whether the underlined word is used as an adjective or an adverb in each sentence: [62]							
	1.	Amrapali's face looked so <u>bright</u> , it made her stand out in the gathering.							
	2.	The old man's life was a <u>daily</u> struggle							
	3.	The officer asked the driver to walk <u>straight</u> on a line							
	4.	"Let me <u>first</u> speak to your boss."							
	5.	If that lady walks any <u>faster</u> , she will be breathless.							

[D]	Rewrit	21 (vii) eng. lang te the sentences by changing to the tense indicated in brackets:	[62]
[-]	1.	I do this every day as a favour to my neighbour. (past tense)	[0-]
	2.	That man never listened to the instructions given. (present)	
	3.	Far from the city, a beautiful palace has been built. (future perfect)	
	4.	The new channel produces educational programs. (present continuous)	
	5.	"What have you been doing with yourself?" (past perfect continuous)	
[E]		on-finite verbs in these sentences are in italics. State whether each one of them is a iple. Gerund or infinitive:	[63]
	1.	The Chief Guest's <i>extended</i> speech made the audience doze off.	
	2.	Smriti hates <i>sleeping</i> in the dark.	
	3.	Harry can come to <i>play</i> with me if he is bored.	
	4.	Debating with him can sometimes be a challenge for me.	
	5.	Shoaib baked the <i>layered</i> cake all by himself.	
[F]	Fill in 1.	the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets: The student was so in class that the teacher was highly impressed. (attention)	[63]
	2.	The little children were after the daylong trip to the zoo. (exhaustion)	
	3.	Roma made all the for the party by herself. (arranged)	
	4.	Children should respect their elders, the elders should tr	eat
		the children with respect. (similarity)	
		[Chapter – 18] [Composition]	
The	importaı	nce of friends	

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[Poster Making]

Your school is going to organize a cultural function. Make a poster about the function.

[Letter]

To a friend, asking him to spend a few days at your home.						

[Chapter – 17] [Comprehension]

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

[139]

Midas, King of Phrygia, was a great miser. He loved gold more than anything else in the world. He was never really happy, though he had a lot of wealth.

One day the God Bacchus came to Midas. Midas has once helped Bacchus and in return Bacchus offered his a gift. "What shall I give you," he said, "that can bring you happiness?" Midas thought for a while and then said, "Please give me the power of turn everything I touch into gold," Bacchus laughed, and said, "Your wish is granted. As soon as the sun rises tomorrow, you will have the 'golden touch'."

When Midas woke up next morning, he had indeed the golden touch! He touched his bed, the chairs, doors, windows, and all became solid gold. He went into the garden and turned flowers, fruits and trees into gold, too.

He felt hungry and wished to have breakfast. He sat at the table and there were fresh bread, butter, fish and wine. But as soon as the food touched his lips it tuned into gold! So did the wine. It seemed he could no longer eat or drink.

After some time, his little daughter came to him and sat on his knee. When he put his hand on her, she became a gold statue.

In the end Midas had to pray God Bacchus to take away the cursed gift of the golden touch. 1. What kind of a man was Midas? 2. Why did God Bacchus offer him a gift? What was Midas's wish? 3. 4. Why do you think Bacchus laughed before granting Midas's wish? 5. Complete these sentences: (a) Midas was unable to eat drink any longer because_____ (b) When Midas touched his daughter __ (c) Midas wanted to get rid of the 'golden touch' because ___

	(d)	The moral of the story	is							
6.	Tick	Tick the correct answer:								
	What	What did Midas love more than anything in the world?								
	(a)	his daughter	(b)	gold	(c)	his kingdom				
	Mida	s was not happy because)							
	(a)	he was a poor man	(b)	he had no children	(c)	he wanted lots of gold				
	What	t wish did God Bacchus g	rant to Kin	g Midas?						
	(a)	many gifts	(b)	the 'golden touch'	(c)	golden breakfast				
	What	t happened in the garder	after the k	ing got his wish?						
(a) He prayed to God Bacchus to take back the boon.										
	(b)	He turned flowers, tree	es and fruit	s into gold.						
	(c)	He turned his daughte	er into a gol	den statue.						
	Why	was the gift of the golder	n touch 'cur	sed'?						
	(a)	because Midas did not	find happir	ness by turning things	s into (gold.				
	(b)	because Midas could n	either eat a	nything nor touch his	daugl	hter.				
	(c)	because Midas wanted	l even more	gold.						
			[Co	mposition]						
Gar	dening									

A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	
A Visit to the Planetarium	[Composition]	

