Solutions to
APPLIED ENGLISH GRAMMAR
AND
COMPOSITION

[For Classes IX & X]

English (Communicative)
&
English (Language and Literature)

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SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION

TYPE 1: FACTUAL PASSAGES (Pages 24–30)

PASSAGE 1

1. The sea is generally believed to be vast, indestructible and that an infinite number of aquatic creatures can live and thrive on it.
2. Life forms in the sea are threatened by the ever increasing level of pollution in the sea.
3. What is common between life on land and life in the sea is that the forms of life in both are interdependent and that the destruction of a single element can be disastrous to the whole system.
4. If we were to treat the sea as refuse bin, we will kill all that lives in it.
5. The chemical contents of animal droppings are broken up; assimilated by the soil, and through the roots, they pass into the plants and help it grow.
6. Characteristics of degradable waste are that they are natural waste, whether human, animal or vegetable; they all become a part of the cycle of life, they change their form and become part of other life forms.
7. Plants eaten by the animal, sustains the animal, helps it to grow, passes through the animal body and thus becomes a part of the soil.
8. We can save the sea from becoming a refuse bin by not creating waste that is not absorbed by land, water or air i.e. the non-degradable waste.

PASSAGE 2

1. We need to work because of the following reasons:
   (a) to ward off starvation
   (b) to gain sufficient material wealth with a view to maintain that standard of living which our physical and intellectual powers have helped us to reach.
2. “Hobby” is the delightful occupation that the writer is talking about.
3. Hobbies call for application of our highest faculties, and give proper form to our healthy instincts, purposeful habits and disciplined behaviour.
4. Hobbies in carefree and vacant hours allow our highest faculties to perform their natural functions and to display their instinctive greatness.
5. Hobbies widen the sphere of our cultural activities, refine our tastes, and show us the path that leads to systematic mental and moral development.
6. Our tendencies and inclinations find in hobbies an outlet for a healthy and progressive expression.
7. Hobbies create for man some time to pursue a new interest that could add some charm, colour or zest to his life.
8. Hobby will be worthwhile only if it provides relaxation and change from ordinary occupation, banishes the drabness of routine work and produces a feeling that life is both charming and meaningful.

PASSAGE 3

1. Asteroids are found in a loose belt between Mars and Jupiter.
2. Guiseppe Piazzi was an Italian monk who worked at an observatory in Palermo, Sicily. He discovered the first asteroid that was too faint to be seen by the naked eye.
3. An explosion of a large asteroid hitting the earth at a speed of roughly 26 km a second would equal the force of a million hydrogen bombs, throwing up enough rock pieces and dust to block most sunlight.

4. The effect of such an explosion could be—cold and darkness lasting for months, severely damaging agriculture and probably a good part of modern civilization, leading to the death of a billion or more people due to starvation.

5. Dr Morrison says that the threat of asteroids has dawned on scientists only slowly and is hard for a layman to comprehend. But the unclear fact is that mankind lives in a kind of cosmic shooting gallery.

6. The clues of the asteroids have been found in the large number of impact craters throughout the solar system as seen by robot spacecraft that has been exploring the planets. There are numerous craters found by geologists on the earth also.

7. New awareness of asteroid impacts has led to an increase in appreciation of close encounters and mysterious events.

8. The cosmic object’s explosion took place in 1908 in the atmosphere above the Tunguska region of Siberia. The effect of the shock wave was that it flattened hundreds of square miles of forest.

PASSAGE 4

1. The study reveals that a vast blanket of pollution stretching across South Asia is cutting down sunlight by 10 per cent, over India, damaging agriculture, modifying rainfall patterns and putting hundreds of thousands of people at risk.

2. According to the scientists working with the UN environment programme, due to pollution the spectacular economic growth seen in South Asia in the last decade may soon falter.

3. The haze caused by pollution might reduce winter rice harvests by as much as 10 per cent.

4. Acid in the haze, falling as acid rain may have the potential to damage crops and trees.

5. Haze, due to pollution could lead to several hundreds of thousands of premature deaths as a result of higher levels of respiratory diseases.

6. North West of India is drying up, according to Prof V. Ramanathan because the haze caused by pollution has cut down sunlight over India by 10 per cent.

7. Prof Ramanathan asserts that if the drought in most part of India persists for four or five years, then we should start suspecting that it may be because of the haze.

8. Building up of haze in India, China and Indonesia is leading to a mass of ash, acids, aerosols and other particles that are disrupting the weather system, including rainfall and wind patterns, and triggering droughts in western parts of the Asian continent.

PASSAGE 5

1. Working women in India lead a life of dual responsibilities if they are married and have a family.

2. In the west, women are hard-headed careerists and are committed to their jobs. In India women have traditional roles to fulfil and prefer a career to avoid domestic drudgery.

3. Majority of working women work because they are qualified, want a second income and a different kind of life for part of the day.
4. Working women stay in joint families because there, their children can be taken care of while they are at work.
5. Working women reserve their weekends for heavy housework as it will help them to cope up with the rest of the week with relatively less tension.
6. Working women reserve their weekends for spending time with their spouses and children, for entertainment, family duties, visits and other such endless chores.
7. Working women prefer to leave the financial decision-making and budgeting to their husbands.
8. Working women are unwilling to compromise on their dual burdens and prefer jobs with flexible timings.

PASSAGE 6
1. The reason is the rapid disappearance of forests on the mountains.
2. Much of central and western India look like a lunar landscape i.e., barren.
3. The writer says that Cherapunji, the wettest spot on earth, where dense subtropical forests once stood sentinel is today gaunt and scarred in appearance.
4. The livelihood of 1.2 billion people are threatened due to the loss of 6 million hectares of agricultural land to the desert and another 21 million hectares to a state of near complete uselessness.
5. Human error is responsible for the ugly disfigurement of fertile land.
6. Trees have been cut down to make way for housing, heating, cooking, for producing paper and to make way for more agricultural land.
7. Roots hold the soil together and retain the soil's precious moisture.
8. Lack of roots in the soil lead to flowing of water down the slopes, as there are no roots left in the soil to absorb the water. Water washes away tonnes of fertile topsoil. The rivers turn muddy and the level of their beds rise, creating floods which cause destruction of property and human life.

PASSAGE 7
1. The Olympic games lost their importance, with the advent of Christianity as it was believed that they (the games) encouraged pagan worship in temples to honour the Greek gods.
2. The total destruction of the Olympia sanctuary's temples and other structures in the year 394 AD by Theodosius I who ordered it, ended the era of the ancient Olympic games.
3. Baron de Coubertin’s effort led to the beginning of the modern olympics in the modern era in 1896. Olympic games were held every four years except during the two World Wars.
4. Olympia is known for its archaeological ruins which are related to the temples for worship of Greek gods and the ancient Olympic stadium.
5. The visitor is impressed by the grandiose ruins, which show the temple's foundation, ruins of the temple of Zeus, the tall columns, the altars, the art objects that dot the site, in Olympia village.
6. A sacred truce was called for during the duration of the Olympic games in order to bring warring groups together in an atmosphere of friendly rivalry and competition.
7. The importance of the laurel wreath for the visitors was that it signified their superior performance.
8. The importance of the Olympic movement is that it has been recognised over centuries as it brings people together in a spirit of friendly competition.

PASSAGE 8

1. The committee set up by the National Advisory Committee on curriculum load said everything that was needed to be said and done to ease the school’s burden and reform education.
2. The child’s observations regarding school load is that the load is worse when a lot is taught just before the exams.
3. The report mentions that a lot is taught, but little is learnt or understood because the curriculum is heavy, the syllabus wide and textbooks densely packed with facts and generally written in convoluted adult language that hampers communication.
4. Teachers cover their course by rushing through topics at a whirlwind speed.
5. Studies on children’s mind show that it takes time for cognition to occur in all and that the child best understands and employs learning on its own terms.
6. Children end up by memorising information because they fail to comprehend the concepts presented too fast. The information is reproduced in a parrot like fashion in examinations.
7. The writer observes that middle-school Geography covers the world’s continents in such great detail (land, mineral, human and natural resources, climate, vegetation, trade, physical feature, etc) that specialists would take at least a year to comfortably study perhaps just one-third of the course.
8. All subjects are taught with such a speed that lessons on which at least two months should be spent, are completed within two days. If four experiments are essential for comprehension, then just one is hurriedly done.

TYPE II: DISCURSIVE PASSAGES (Pages 37–44)

PASSAGE 1

1. The indispensable accessories of high altitude climbing are availability of oxygen masks and other protective equipment. More important are the excellent stamina of the climbers, superb presence of mind of the climbers and the guidance of local guides who are experienced climbers.
2. A climber should be very cautious in his attempt as death is his constant companion; one false step of his may not only strike a fatal blow to him but also bring disaster to the whole expedition.
3. Expeditions take experienced local guides with them because they have a thorough knowledge of the nature of the dangerous terrain.
4. No, an expedition should not be presumed as a complete failure if it does not reach its destination. The reasons are:
   (i) temporary suspension of operations due to bad weather
   (ii) loss of some valuable equipment
   (iii) sudden death of a very important member of the expedition
5. (a) indispensable (b) fatal (c) disaster (d) terrain
   Or
   (a) (ii) (b) (ii) (c) (ii) (d) (i)
PASSAGE 2

1. Teachers live by selling knowledge, philosophers live by selling wisdom and priests live by selling spiritual comfort.

2. The general rule that the author is referring to is “Everyone has something to sell to live in this world”.

3. Tramps differ from beggars. Beggars almost sell themselves as human beings to arouse the pity of passers-by. But tramps do not sacrifice their human dignity; they have nothing to sell and require nothing from others.

4. The author says that some of us envy the tramp’s way of life. He mentions the following attributes of tramps:
   (a) They are independent, and do not sacrifice human dignity.
   (b) They are free from thousands of anxieties which afflict other people.
   (c) They are able to move from place to place with ease as they have few material possessions.
   (d) By sleeping in the open, tramps get far closer to the world of nature than most of us ever do.
   (e) They will never sacrifice their freedom; their way of life is simple and they are free from care.

5. (a) extremely (b) possess (c) deliberately (d) anxieties
   Or
   (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (i) (d) (ii)

PASSAGE 3

1. The author says that there are many grades of work which can be as follows:
   (a) work which gives mere relief,
   (b) work which is tedious,
   (c) work which gives deepest delights,
   All these depend upon the nature of work and the abilities of the worker who does the work.

2. The great advantage of work is that it fills good many hours of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. Most people when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice are at a loss to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing.

3. Rich men find relief from boredom by doing activities like hunting big game in Africa or by flying round the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, especially after their youth is over.

4. The advantages of work, as explained by the author in the second paragraph are:
   (i) It is desirable, first and foremost as it prevents people from getting bored.
   (ii) It makes holidays much more interesting when they come. A working person is likely to find far more zest in his free time activity than an idle man could possibly find.
   (iii) It gives chances of success and opportunities for ambition.
   (iv) It is a means of building up the reputation of a person.

5. (a) exceedingly (b) at a loss (c) drudgery (d) zest
   Or
   (a) (i) (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (i)
PASSAGE 4
1. The new horrors our world now has are drug addiction, global terrorism and, the conflict between wildlife and people.
2. The author says that it will be sad to live in a world without pandas or tigers because the conflict between wildlife and people (who encroach upon wildlife’s habit) will certainly lead to extinction of such animals (which the author calls it as ‘charismatic mega fauna’) by the end of this century.
3. The effect of the severe shocks to our psychological welfare is that there is a need to address the global epidemics of anxiety, depression and stress.
4. According to the author, the threats to the civilization are a nuclear war, a terrible genetically mutated viral plague; a particle physics experiment going terribly wrong.
5. (a) wiped out (b) ravaged (c) doom (d) vigour
   Or
   (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (iii)

PASSAGE 5
1. According to the author, all the civilized communities of the modern world are comprised of a small class of rulers, corrupted by too much power and of a large class of subjects corrupted by too much passive and irresponsible obedience.
2. An ideally excellent human being is one who is able to remain non-attached in the midst of activity.
3. The author says that a desirable social order is one that delivers us from avoidable evils, whereas a bad social order is one that leads us into temptation which if matters were more sensibly arranged, would never arise.
4. The author comments that all nations conduct their foreign policy on militaristic principles, some more explicitly, more noisily and vulgarly militaristic than others. He says that even those countries who call themselves democratic and peaceful consistently act upon the principles of militarism.
5. (a) distinguishing (b) obedience (c) obstacle (d) persuade
   Or
   (a) (i) (b) (iii) (c) (i) (d) (iii)

PASSAGE 6
1. Children should be trained to love one another, to be kind and helpful to all, to be tender to the lower animals, and to observe and think right.
2. The factors that need to be taken into consideration to attain the primary aim of moulding the personality in the right way are culture, tradition and religion.
3. The types of differences in our country as observed by the writer are as follows:
   (a) different faiths
   (b) diverse ways of living
   (c) different forms of worship
   (d) different denominations of religion
4. According to the writer we can remain united (a) by giving basic training in our schools to speak and understand more languages than one; and (b) by appreciating and respecting different religions prevailing in India.
5. (a) solely  (b) coercion  (c) futile  (d) conflict
   
   Or
   (a) (iii)  (b) (i)  (c) (iii)  (d) (ii)

**TYPE III : FACTUAL PASSAGES** (Pages 50–55)

**PASSAGE 1**
1. Yoga is referred to in the first para as a holistic system of healthcare that addresses the problems of the mind, and spirit, as well as those of the body.
2. Yoga treats diseases by improving the health on all levels simultaneously and by restoring inner harmony. (Instead of trying to reduce the cause of the diseases to a single factor and correcting the disease by using a specific cure.)
3. Asanas, Pranayama, relaxation and meditation.
4. Benefits of Asanas:
   Stretches your muscles, muscular tension is released, you are able to relax more.
   Benefits of relaxation:
   You relax the mind and release suppressed emotions. You tend to become less tensed on a physical level.
5. Specific

**PASSAGE 2**
1. The Olympics has been described as the world’s biggest sporting extravaganza.
2. Abhinav Bindra overcame heavy odds as he entered the event ranked number 17 in the world and pitted against Athens Olympic champion Zhu Qinan of China and Henri Hakkinen of Finland, rated much higher than him.
3. He proved that reputation and history of his opponents mattered little in winning the title.
4. Sushil Kumar, K.D. Jadhav, and Vijender Kumar
5. Affluent

**PASSAGE 3**
1. Activities performed by the camels are : they pull ploughs, turn wheels to irrigate the fields and carry goods to the market.
2. Camels supply food (meat), milk, clothing (skin), and wool (fibre) to man.
3. The hump is a store of fat in camels which is used up. Hump is a source of energy when food and water are scarce in a desert.
4. The camel is well adapted to live in a harsh desert, (a) It has broad, soft feet for a steady grip in the sand. (b) It has a thick skin which protects it from the fierce daytime sun and bitterly cold nights. (c) Its eyes have three eyelids to help it keep out sand. (d) Its ears and nose are also adapted to keep out sandstorms.
5. Scarce

**PASSAGE 4**
1. Three qualities of lemon are:
   (a) It is a blood purifier.
   (b) It improves the body’s ability to expel toxins.
   (c) It cures skin problems like acne and boils.
2. Lemons are one of the most powerful natural styptics and are excellent for halting the progression of infections. They also control bladder and kidney infections.
3. The high potassium content of lemon encourages the heart’s action. So lemon is a useful tonic for anyone with heart problem.
4. Drinking fresh lemon juice, in hot water cleanses the system, acts as a lemon tonic, eases stomach acidity when drunk before going to bed.

PASSAGE 5
1. The banyan tree is unique in two ways:
   (a) in the manner of its growth
   (b) the area of shade it provides from the burning sun.
2. The banyan tree is closely connected with man. It is a popular meeting place, a focal point of worship and a source of practical material for commerce.
3. The banyan tree is known as the ‘stranger fig’ because of its unusual manner of growth. The banyan is an air plant, that has its birth in the branches of a host tree and lives on airborne moisture and nutrients. Banyan seeds are deposited by birds, bats or monkeys in the rich soil collected in the crevices of host-tree branches. As the banyan grows, it sends aerial roots down the trunk of the supporting tree. In the time, the roots that reach the ground choke the host tree by preventing its trunk from enlarging.
4. The two best-known species of the banyan tree are: the Indian banyan tree (Ficus benghalensis), one of the world’s largest tropical trees; and the Chinese banyan tree (Ficus retusa), a smaller specie with fewer aerial roots.
5. “Preventing”

PASSAGE 6
1. Jiuquan shot into world fame when it launched astronaut Yang Liwei into orbit.
2. Jiuquan is conveniently located in splendid isolation in the country’s arid north-west region, straddling the border of Gansu province and Inner Mongolia region.
3. The Long March series of rockets is regarded as the workhorse of China’s space programme.
4. The North Launch Site has played a key role at the height of the Cold War and probably would continue to do so in China’s planning for the strategic challenges of the future.
5. Isolation

PASSAGE 7
1. James Cook made up his mind one day that he too was going to sea in order to visit glamorous lands.
2. He was employed in Canada in the task of surveying the St. Lawrence lake.
4. When the natives met Captain Cook, he greeted them with friendly signs and eventually prevailed on them to lay down their spears as a sign of truce.
5. Substantial

PASSAGE 8
1. Everyone eagerly looks forward to a hot cup of tea in the morning.
2. The things that are needed to prepare a cup of tea are clean drinking water, tea, sugar, milk, gas burner, teapot, teacups, strainer, spoon, etc.
3. Clean drinking water is rendered possible because of the construction of huge reservoirs at great cost and the regular maintenance of the water supply system by hundreds of workers.
4. Production of machinery required for sugar mills involves a long chain of processes and operations like mining of coal and iron ore, manufacture of steel and machine tools, in which thousands of workers are employed.
5. Reservoirs

PASSAGE 9
1. The alligator silently moved forward in water by swishing its long powerful tail gently back and forth.
2. The alligator rose up in the water as it sensed an object, i.e. an empty soft drink can on the wave in the water.
3. George White and his helper, Glenn Carlson were two forest rangers who were on patrol for the US Forest Service in southern Florida.
4. According to Ranger George White, it was not unusual for an alligator to eat chunks of drifting wood, floating cans, bottles. and even rocks.
5. Garbage

TYPE IV: LITERARY PASSAGES (Pages 61–68)

PASSAGE 1
1. The narrator was wary because the man her father hired to carry his luggage was not wearing a porter's red shirt and tag and he also looked scary.
2. The burly man was big and hairy; his face was pock-marked and his bloodshot eyes made the narrator feel apprehensive about him.
3. Lavanya smiled back and twisted herself out of the narrator's arms into the burly man's arms.
4. When the burly man sensed the narrator's fear, he landed Lavanya back to her even before the narrator reached out to take her back from him.
5. Mumbled

PASSAGE 2
1. The young liftman was fined for throwing a passenger out of his lift, as the passenger had merely said “top” instead of “top please”.
2. When a service is done for us, we should say ‘Please’ and ‘Thank you’ as there is a social practice much older and much more sacred than any law which enjoins us to be civil.
3. The narrator feels the necessity of giving back the little everyday civilities of behaviour if we are to make life kind and tolerable for each other.
4. The liftman took his revenge on the gentleman by hurling him out of the lift.
5. Compels

PASSAGE 3
1. The suspension bridge looked like a circus tent, covered with prayer flags of every colour.
2. In response to the narrator's question, the young Ladakhi driver looked at him as if he was mad. He said that if there were no prayer flags, the river would get angry.

3. The narrator observed that the deserted shepherd’s hut had its roof torn off by the wind, and a small rose-bush had grown in the shelter of one of its walls.

4. The shepherd had written with charcoal from the fire, ‘Om’, again and again; and under each letter he had sketched a rough of the Buddha face.

5. Sketched

PASSAGE 4

1. When the narrator asked her mother about her playing Scrabble, she replied that she was playing against herself i.e. her right hand was playing against her left hand.

2. When the narrator’s mother saw her gift with a screen on it, initially there was a horrified look on her face, then she was eager to get started. She sat mesmerised as the screen lit up and the various icons presented themselves.

3. Many changes took place in the mother’s conversation with her daughter. She began to speak on her Scrabble game on the computer to her. She even forgot to ask her stock question on what was on supper that day. Instead she talked about RAM, ROM and the CPU-terms that spilled out effortlessly from her mouth.

4. The narrator learnt that her mother continues to teach her even though she is much older and that no matter how old one is, a willing spirit is capable of doing anything.

5. Mesmerised

PASSAGE 5

1. The narrator said that Aunt Harriet was sentimentally attached to her house. Even though it was far too much for her needs, she persisted in living there long after her husband’s death.

2. The narrator observed that no matter how many guests were present, the great house was always immaculate. The parquet floors shone like mirrors; highly polished silver was displayed in gleaming glass cabinets; even the narrator’s uncle’s huge collection of books was kept miraculously free from dust.

3. Aunt Harriet referred to her servants as ‘the shifting population’ because they came and went with such frequency that she never even got a chance to learn their names.

4. Bessie was so good a servant to Aunt Harriet that she gained her confidence and she was put in charge of the domestic staff within three years. Aunt Harriet was so impressed by Bessie that she could not find words to praise her industry and efficiency.

5. Gleaming

PASSAGE 6

1. The narrator gave a ticket for travel to Gaya - and five hundred rupees. Lalaji promised to return the amount within one year to the narrator.

2. The narrator never doubted that Lalajee would see him again. He didn’t doubt it for he believed that the poor of India never forget a kind act done to them.

3. Lalajee came to meet the narrator a few days before the expiry of the time limit he had set for himself i.e. one year. He came to meet him to return the sum of five hundred rupees which he had borrowed from him a year ago.

4. Lalajee could make a profit of rupees three per ton, his son was in a good school, he could afford to maintain a wife. Thus he was able to marry the daughter of a rich merchant of Patna.
5. Consignments

PASSAGE 7
1. After putting the bananas in a shopping bag, Sarlaben dodges heavy traffic as she crosses the road and walks about 300 metres to reach the local Rajawadi Municipal Hospital in Ghatkopar.
2. She gives the bananas to the many pregnant women in the crowded ante-natal Out Patient Department (OPD).
3. She gives them bananas as the pregnant ladies looked undernourished; most of them come from far and are usually exhausted. She knew that bananas are great energy boosters.
4. When she found that she had plenty of time to spare, she volunteered at a local social service organisation and was assigned to serving bananas and snacks at Rajawadi.
5. Sweltering

PASSAGE 8
1. The author was tempted to touch Miss Joan. His dropping of her coffee cup made him pull himself together.
2. The author thought that their parting was disturbing Miss Joan. He felt that there was something which she could not have explained and which she was trying to express.
3. The mail lorry came to take Miss Joan from there.
4. The author watched her wave her hand till the lorry was out of his sight.
5. Gigantic

PASSAGE 9
1. The pretty girl said that she had come there to say goodbye to her granddad as she would not be seeing him leave in the morning.
2. After picking up the blanket granddad wanted his grandson Petey and granddaughter to have a look at the fine blanket his son had given him to go away with.
3. The boy suddenly went into the shanty to fetch a pair of scissors so that the blanket can be cut into two pieces.
4. The boy told them that he would use the other half of the blanket to give it to his dad when he (dad) becomes old and he would (Petey) send him (dad) away.
5. Abruptly

PASSAGE 10
1. The writer always hesitated when he had to face strange audience. He avoided making a speech whenever he could.
2. The writer comments that his constitutional shyness has been no disadvantage whatever, other than occasionally exposing him to laughter. His shyness which was once an annoyance was now a pleasure.
3. The greatest benefit that the writer derived from his hesitancy in speech was that it taught him the economy of words.
4. According to the writer proneness to exaggerate, to suppress or modify the truth, wittingly or unwittingly is a natural weakness of man and silence is necessary in order to overcome it.
5. Surmount
1. Sunday
October 8, 20XX
10 p.m.
Dear Diary,
Today was a very interesting day for me. My pet dog Tommy came running to my bed and woke me up. I love my puppy a lot. In fact I adore him. He is very frisky and smart. And he did something which I had never taught him to do; he brought a newspaper roll clenched between his jaws. Everyone was surprised to see him running to me with the newspaper. I hugged him and cuddled him. Later, I gave him milk and biscuits. You know he makes me feel important. No wonder he makes my day. I love him and he knows that too.
Goodnight

2. Wednesday
November 10, 20XX
11 p.m.
Dear Diary,
Today I read a news item about a novel teaching aid to teach history. Isn't history a boring and drab subject as teachers make it out for students? It isn't boring anymore as comic books are used as study material and textbooks are used for reference to put things into proper perspective. During history classes students pore over comic strips of historical periods, enact characters of emperors and tyrants, and have animated discussions on the subject. History has suddenly become fun. It's a lot of fun because everyone gets a chance to express themselves and participate in it. Is it not time that all the schools followed this practice? I shall go to my history teacher tomorrow and tell her about this unique method of teaching history. Goodnight

3. Saturday
September 24, 20XX
10 p.m.
Dear Diary,
As usual Saturday would turned out to be boring. Many teachers were absent and the substitute teachers sent in their place were a boring lot. They hardly had anything to teach us something interesting. Then we saw Miss Ashika Malhotra, our science teacher come to our class. She is an interesting teacher and a nice human being too. She told us the story of a fox and a goat; how the fox accidentally fell into a well; how a goat happened to pass by and saw that the fox in the well. The goat asked the fox if the water was sweet, to which the fox replied in the affirmative. The fox asked the goat to jump into the water to taste the sweet water and the goat did so. At once the fox jumped onto the goat’s back and from there it jumped out of the
Then the fox told the goat to come out when he could. The goat now understood that she had been fooled. She remembered her mother’s advice. She had told her to be careful while taking the advice of strangers.
I too trust strangers blindly. Shouldn’t I be careful from now onwards when it comes to believing strangers?

Goodnight

4. Wednesday
August 12, 20XX
11 p.m.
Dear Diary,

What a day it was! I and my friend Ashok went to see a cricket match at Talkatora Stadium, Delhi. It was a match between the local teams sky-riders club and Lone-rangers club. There was an excellent display of wonderful bowling, brilliant fielding, excellent batting by both the teams. Sky-riders played extremely well. They made six sixes and four boundaries and were all out for two hundred runs. Wow! what a display of batting shots and fielding. The Lone-rangers then came in to bat charged with zeal. They hit back with an impressive two hundred and fifty runs and won the match. They displayed their batting and fielding prowess. And not to mention their batsmen’s helicopter shots, swinging the bat in the air.
A day to remember it was indeed. I wish I was also a part of the Lone-ranger’s team.

Goodnight

5. Tuesday
Sept 21, 20XX
10 p.m.
Dear Diary,

A lucky day indeed. Today I am boarding the flight. My first aeroplane ride it is. I am going to USA for my vacations. What a big plane, it is a jumbo jet! When we were seated, we put on our seat belts and pretty soon the plane was speeding on the runway at a great speed. We were airborne in seconds. Suddenly everything I saw from the window of the plane began to become smaller and smaller. I saw big rivers looking like shiny white ribbons, buildings becoming masses of brown, red and yellow. I saw the massive blue sea below. After a few minutes we were above the clouds. It was all white from the window of the plane. I felt as if the plane was standing still, hardly moving; only a low drone was constantly heard from the plane’s engine.
The experience was amazing. I began to pray to God and thank him for his creation i.e. the land, water, clouds, air, buildings, plane and human beings. What an experience it was!

Goodnight

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ARTICLE
BASED ON VERBAL STIMULUS
EXERCISE (Page 83)

1. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION
(by Arun/Arushi)

The term ‘pollution’ refers to the contamination of the environment with harmful wastes resulting from human activities. In other words, pollution is a man-made problem. He has been polluting the air with smoke and poisonous gases; canals, rivers, lakes and oceans with sewage and harmful chemicals and land by dumping poisonous and toxic wastes. Increasing human population and industrialisation are the major causes of environmental pollution. In order to meet the increasing demand of land, for food, and factories, forests have been cut mercilessly. This has reduced the vegetation and forest cover on the land. As a result there is ecological imbalance. The ratio of carbon dioxide has increased in the environment and we are facing global warming.

Environmental pollution has become a major problem worldwide. In fact the hazards of environmental pollution have been known for a very long time. Pollution can be overcome by afforestation, conservation of plant and animal species and reduction in the use of smoke producing fuels like firewood, diesel, petrol and other fuel.

2. HEALTH HAZARDS CAUSED BY JUNK FOOD
(by Monica/Mukesh)

Junk food is readymade food. It is easily available and easy to consume. So it has become a favourite with people of all age groups. But junk foods are a major health hazard. They do not possess nutrition value. Children like them and consume them so often. They relish eating pizzas, burgers and potato chips. They have developed a taste for cold drinks like Coke and Pepsi. Little do the children realise that fast food leads to obesity. At some of the places, food is cooked in unhygienic conditions. Food control board should be set up. It could control and regulate the ingredients and the preparation of food. Unsafe food should be banned. Awareness must be created among the general public through print and visual media. People should know that junk food causes health hazards.

3. MAKING SCHOOLBAGS LIGHTER
(by Deepak/Deepika)

The schoolbags children carry on their backs have really become back-breaking. Schoolchildren have to carry textbooks and workbooks on various subjects. Then there are exercise notebooks for classwork and homework. As the student gets promoted to the next class, his bag gets heavier instead of becoming lighter. In some cases the schoolbags outweigh the students. This leads me to wonder why the schoolbags must remain so heavy. Experts have reported that children find it difficult to carry bags on their back. Moreover, heavy schoolbags cause chronic back pain. These can be easily replaced by trolley bags. These can be pulled easily. Another way is, have lockers in school. The students can leave their schoolbooks and notebooks there. They need to carry only their homework notebooks. The use of E-books and computers can also lighten the burden of schoolbags.

4. THE CRAFTS MELA (FAIR) AT SURAJ KUND
(by Varsha/Vineet)

Crafts melas bring us face to face with artisans and their crafts. The crafts fair at Suraj Kund draws a large number of visitors. I had a chance to visit this fair recently. The fair had many
surprises for the visitors. Artisans and craftsmen from various states were there. We got a
glimpse of their creations like paper-mache’, puppets, wooden carvings and ivory carvings.
The fair had a colourful atmosphere. Men and women artisans were dressed in their ethnic
dresses. The artists regaled the visitors with their folk dances and folk theatre. Listening
to these folk singing was a breathtaking experience. Puppet shows and magic shows added
variety to the entertainment. For the food lovers, the fair was a treat. Food with regional dishes
of many states was available at reasonable rates. Our visit was a very pleasant experience.

5. **THE LADLI SCHEME**
(by Ravi/Rashmi)

The government of NCT of Delhi has launched a new scheme for protection of girl child. The
scheme aims at enhancing the social status of the girl child. It motivates girls to attain higher
education and become self-reliant. The scheme ensures better employment opportunities and
economic security. It protects girls from discrimination and deprivation. It ensures equal
treatment to the boys and girls.

Certain eligibility conditions have been laid down. There is restriction on parents’ income. It
should not exceed ₹ 1,00,000/- p.a. The girl child must be born in Delhi. Periodic payments are
made in the name of the girl child. These would be kept as a fixed deposit in her name. The
government will deposit ₹ 10,000 in the name of the girl child at the time of her birth and ₹
5,000 each at the time of admission to Class I, VI, IX, X and XII. The amount with interest
is payable only when the child reaches 18 years of age and also passed class X as a regular
student.

6. **THE PLIGHT OF THE AGED IN OLD AGE HOMES**
(by Sunil/Shailja)

My recent visit to an old age home in Old Delhi was an eye-opener. Till now I had thought
that old persons must be enjoying the company of people of their age group and leading a
peaceful and contented life. An interaction with some of them revealed the truth. Almost all
of them were experienced persons. They had groomed their sons well but their sons had sent
them to old age homes. Most of them were not in good physical condition. They were living in
a miserable state. They felt isolated and dejected. Apart from physical ailments, they suffered
from emotional pangs. They yearned for the company of their grandchildren. Separation from
them had created an emotional void. They needed love, care, company and family. I think old
people too deserve respect, care and attention. They should be kept with family members and
not in isolated old age homes.

7. **NEGLECT OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS**
(by Amrita/Rahul)

Our invaluable ancient monuments are losing their shape due to the utter neglect by the
authorities and the wrath of nature. Many ancient monuments are dilapidated. Their walls
are crumbling and roofs are cracked. At certain places bricks and stone pieces are losing the
plaster. Some visitors etch their own names and those of their beloveds on the walls. Thus they
disfigure these monuments.

The persons in authority should take immediate steps to check any further deterioration of
the monuments. Historical monuments are symbols of our precious cultural heritage. We must
preserve them. The dignity and glory of the neglected sites must be restored. Government
as well as non-governmental agencies must come forward to restore these monuments. The
general public should not spoil or disfigure the precious monuments.
8. LACK OF SAFETY FOR WOMEN IN KRISHNA NAGAR, NEW DELHI
(by Radhika/Raghav)

The lack of safety for women in Krishna Nagar, New Delhi causes concern and anguish. The headlines in the leading newspapers carry tales of atrocities against women. Today’s newspapers carry a report about how Gita, a working woman was attacked on her way back home at 8 p.m. yesterday. Several instances of chain snatching and picking of pockets have been reported from different areas of Krishna Nagar, New Delhi.

The nature of offences points to two factors: the operation of a gang of criminals who also indulge in eve-teasing and secondly, the incompetence or inefficiency of the police in preventing such crimes.

The policing in the areas must be strengthened. Mobile vans must take more rounds in the sensitive areas. Policemen in civilian clothes ought to be posted at public places like bus stops, street corners etc. Girls and women ought to move in groups during evenings and at noon when the roads wear a deserted look.

9. NECESSITY OF BETTER FACILITIES FOR PEDESTRIANS
(by Akshita/Akshay)

The footpaths in our city are becoming narrower day by day. They are shrinking at a very rapid rate. The shopkeepers have systematically made encroachments on the pavements. They display their goods right up to the road. Unauthorised hawkers have settled permanently on the pavements. The roads are in a bad state. After the rains there are pools of stagnant water here and there. The pedestrians suffer due to it. To avoid the rush on the footpaths, they step on the road and are prone to accidents.

The authorities must take urgent steps to provide better facilities for pedestrians. Encroachments on the footpaths must be removed and offenders must be penalised. The roads must be repaired before the rains set in.

10. THE PROBLEM OF OBESITY

In India, some people tend to be overweight. It is because of their high calorie diet and lack of physical activities. Obesity commonly means being overweight. Obesity specifically refers to an excess amount of body fat. Usually men with more than 25% body fat and women with more than 30% body fat are regarded as obese. Obesity tends to run in families. There may be a genetic cause. Lifestyle behaviours are also responsible for it. People should keep a check on what they eat and their level of physical activity. Youngsters in India are becoming obese due to their sedentary habits and lack of physical exercise. Easy access to fast food has increasingly exposed them to various health hazards—obesity being the most prominent of all. There are many methods to treat obesity. But exercise is the most beneficial method. Moreover, it has no harmful side effects.

11. THE BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF USING HIGH-TECH DEVICES
(by Rekha/Rohit)

Videogames and iPods provide instant amusement, entertainment and diversion to the stressed minds. They not only remove tension but also refresh our minds and spirits. Internet is a source of information, entertainment and connectivity. Cellphones keep us in touch with the world around us. All these gadgets are quite beneficial and form a part of the kids growing up in a digital world.

Like all other inventions of science, these high-tech things are a mixed blessing. They have their benefits and drawbacks. One has to devote time to learn and practise art. So is the case with these things. Moreover, once one is hooked on to them, other things become unimportant.
Parents complain that their children spend too much time with electronic items. Their fears are genuine. Students show lack of interest in their dull and drab textbooks. Their minds are distracted. They are unable to concentrate on their studies. Sports and physical activities also suffer. In short, these high-tech things of the digital world cramp the academic and social development in young children.

12. **EDUCATION FOR ALL**  
*(by Deepak/Jyoti)*

Providing education for all is a national goal. The recent survey highlights an important point. Are we marching ahead to produce a nation of illiterates?

I wonder why people are still not aware of the importance of education. It seems that a proper system of basic education has not been devised. The approach is not well defined. Implementation of schemes remains on paper only. Basic infrastructure is lacking in most schools in rural or slum areas. There is no proper motivation for children or their parents. Periodic speeches and literacy camps give publicity to the leaders and organisers but offer no long-term solution. Simply signing one’s name means nothing. Reading a few words is not literacy. Education should aim at all-round development of the personality of students. Human resource development should be our primary concern. More teachers, funds and infrastructures should be allocated for this purpose.

13. **THE DANGERS OF DRUG ADDICTION**  
*(by Gauri/Ganesh)*

Drug addiction is quite dangerous. There is no single reason for this malady. Initially people consume drugs out of curiosity. Some start consuming it for pleasure. Others do so for getting over their boredom. Thus, slowly, over a period of time the consumption of drugs becomes a habit.

With regular consumption of drugs, the addicts develop depression symptoms. Then the drug becomes a necessity. Drug addicts lose interest in things around them. Their hands start trembling when they are deprived of drugs. Their eyes become puffed. Slowly they even tend to lose their vision. They lose appetite and have no interest in sports, academics or other daily routine.

Drug addicts undergo changes in behavioural pattern too. Their mood changes quite often. They have temper tantrums. They become slave to drugs. Drugs kill a person slowly but silently. De-addiction is difficult, painful and slow. Relapse is always round the corner. So the best course is not to use drugs.

14. **THE PROBLEM OF TRUANCY AND BUNKING CLASSES**  
*(by Nishi/Nishant)*

The problem of truancy and bunking classes has assumed serious proportions. Let us analyse the reasons which prompt students to play truant for a session or bunk a period or so.

Lack of interest and motivation is the prime reason. Some topics are so boring and the manner of presentation so dull and uninspiring that it causes the students to yawn in the classes. Some smart students take recourse to skipping the period and visit the library/canteen or just move about the playground—hidden from the eyes of their teacher. Unpreparedness for class tests is another reason. Fear of the failure and consequent loss of ‘prestige’ among peers makes them shirk the test itself. Similarly, incomplete homework, causes fear of punishment among students and leads them to skip the period or class itself.
Lessons should be made more interesting, absorbing and creative. Even in free periods students must be kept busy in some meaningful activity if no alternative arrangement for a teacher on leave is possible. Finally, a system of rewards, praise and sympathetic understanding should be introduced to replace the old system of punishment and fines. These steps, I am sure, will help the students to be more responsive to classroom activities and avoid bunking.

15. SYNTHETIC MILK—A HEALTH HAZARD
(by Promila Chopra)

Adulteration of milk is going on at a large scale. Scientific research has shown that synthetic milk can be very hazardous for health. But some unscrupulous people adulterate milk to earn more profit. Thus they play havoc with the health of the general public.

The synthetic milk is no real milk. It is a mixture of urea, liquid detergents, white chalk powder, paint, shredded blotting paper, vegetable oil and arrowroot. It may also contain chemicals like formalin, titanium, sodium sulphate and zinc oxide. These cause skin ailment, ulcers, disabilities and even death. The unsuspecting consumers drink this milk as it appears similar to milk.

Some simple tests will reveal whether people are getting natural milk or synthetic milk. Natural milk is slightly sweet but palatable. Synthetic milk is slightly bitter and gives a soapy feeling if rubbed between the fingers. Moreover, synthetic milk turns yellow on storage or boiling. Natural milk shows no change of colour on boiling. Synthetic milk has urea in it. Its side effects are diarrhoea, malabsorption of food and nutritional deficiency. So firm action should be taken against such adultrators.

16. CHILDREN TEND TO SHIRK PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
(by Rekha)

Young kids are glued to television for hours together. They do all their activities sitting before the television screen. These include doing homework, taking breakfast, lunch, snacks etc. They find no time to go out and play outdoor games with their peers. They have no interest or enthusiasm to play cricket, hockey or football.

Sitting in front of television screen has turned the young kids into couch potatoes. Lack of physical activity, intake of calorie-rich food and sedentary habits have adversely affected their health and well-being. Little do they understand that sitting in the same posture for long hours is harmful. Junk food also leads to obesity.

Children ought to be physically active, mentally alert and emotionally sensitive. Physical health is of primary concern. One can’t enjoy anything in life if one is not active.

17. IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC IN LIFE
(by Piyush/Priya)

Music has an important place in our complicated and hectic lives. It activates our body and mind. Music is a fine art. It appeals to the classes as well as the masses. People of all age groups enjoy listening to music. It is a natural gift which provides food for our soul.

Some of the great musicians are held in high esteem. They may play various kinds of music: Vocal or Instrumental; Pop or Folk; Western or Oriental; Classical or Light. These celebrated musicians organise concerts. They attract people from all walks of life. Some children are interested in pursuing music as a hobby or career. Hence, it will be of great benefit to the children to receive training in music at the school level itself. By beginning early, the basics of the art become engrained in the child’s mind very quickly. Therefore, each school should have the facilities needed to impart proper training in music to children.
18. GRADING SYSTEM IN SCHOOL EXAMS  
(by Sridhar Saxena)

The CBSE deserves appreciation for its inclination to switch over to the grading system in class IX and class X examination.

There is no denying the fact that grading system would be beneficial to the students. It would check arbitrariness in checking, as there may be a five per cent error when marks are awarded. It will also reduce stress among students and eliminate cut-throat competition. The harassed parents would also heave a sigh of relief and thank the educationists and the administrators of CBSE for such a healthy step.

However, the grading system should not remain confined to the secondary level (class IX and X) only. Introducing it in isolation will be an exercise in futility. Hence, it should be introduced for class XI and XII too and it should be aligned with the university system.

19. WILDLIFE PRESERVATION  
(by Saurabh Sinha)

The government observed ‘Wildlife Week’ from October 2 to 8 to promote the cause of wildlife. It deserves praise for establishing wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. Endangered species can be conserved here. There is lack of involvement of the general public in the conservation of wildlife. Deforestation is driving the wild animals towards villages and towns. Poaching and illegal game-killing are still going on. Some unscrupulous persons catch wild animals and sell them to the circuses. There they remain caged. They are starved and made to perform tricks there. The performance of five wildlife species was banned in 1998. But there are 192 lions, 49 tigers, 9 leopards, 16 bears and 12 monkeys still in cages with the circuses. They are carted all over the country. Transporting them in unhygienic conditions is bad for their health. Public opinion can help them to be conserved in their natural habitats.

20. ATTRACTING MORE TOURISTS  
(by Sachin/Smita)

To attract tourists we must make their stay pleasant. Secondly, the access to tourists spots should be easy. Tourism should be promoted as a trade. The existing conditions need improvement. New facilities should be provided. We must keep in mind the demands and preferences of the tourists.

The local tourists frequent the places of pilgrimage, hill stations, monuments, caves and rivers associated with the gods, goddesses, saints, holy men and prophets. The foreigners are attracted by ethnic India. They prefer travelling by air to travelling along the dusty roads. The Palace on The Wheels’ attracts them as it relives the splendour and glory of the ethnic Rajput. Air-conditioned hotels, continental food and well regulated entertainment programmes are favoured by them. We should endeavour to provide better facilities for the domestic tourists as well as foreign tourists.

Last but not the least, steps should be taken to keep our tourist places clean. Proper sanitation and cleanliness will add to the beauty of the tourist spots and encourage/tempt the tourists to visit them time and again.

21. ADVANTAGES OF TREES AND PLANTS  
(by Shishir/Shweta)

Trees and plants maintain the ecological balance. They add to the scenic beauty around us. They provide oxygen to us. Trees have a great role in causing rains. They help in controlling the atmospheric pollution.

In summer, the shade of the trees gives us relief from the heat. During rainy seasons trees prevent soil erosion, landslides and floods. In the cold winter season the trees provide us wood...
which we burn to keep ourselves warm. In rural areas the firewood is used by the people for cooking purposes also. Wood from seasoned trees is used for making the furniture with which we furnish our houses. Moreover, trees provide shelter to numerous species of birds and animals. We should plant as many trees as possible and avoid unnecessary felling of trees.

22. WATER SCARCITY  
(by Anita Dhawan)

Water is life and we cannot do without it. We must conserve water by avoiding unnecessary wastage of it. For example, while washing hands and face, we may half fill the basin or we can do so with two litres of water. If we wash under a running tap, we can take 2-3 minutes and consume as much as 27 litres. Similarly, while brushing our teeth we can use a glass of water and consume only half a litre of water. If we let the tap run for 5 minutes, at least 45 litres of water will run down the sink. While bathing we should be extra careful. A full bath tub requires 110 litres. We should take a shower bath instead. We should turn the tap off before soaping. We may wash and rinse our bodies in 20 litres. If we let the tap run while soaping, we shall waste 70 litres. The leaky tap must be repaired at once. A slow drip leads to a wastage of 400 litres of water a day, whereas a fast drip causes a loss of as much as 3000 litres of water a day.

23. GADGETS USED IN OUR HOUSE  
(by Sudha/Somesh)

The gadgets used in our house include stapler, nail clipper, plastic ruler, ceiling fan, telescope, key chain and table lamp.

All these simple gadgets are quite useful for the members of the household. For example, a student makes use of a table lamp while studying. The plastic ruler is quite handy in drawing or making some boxes, tables, diagrams with margins. The loose papers can be held together with the help of a stapler. The nail clippers help us in clipping unwanted nails. The ceiling fan helps to keep us cool by circulating the air in the room. Key chain or key rings look innocuous but these keep the keys safe. Telescopes are helpful in watching the stars, comets, planets, the new moon and our favourite players in the playground.

All these gadgets have to be handled carefully. Rough use spoils these simple machines. A minor defect in the wiring in the table lamp or ceiling fan may lead to serious consequences and sometimes prove fatal. One thing more, these items should be kept beyond the reach of children.

24. MODERNITY IN INDIAN HOMES  
(by Mudit/Madhuri)

Today there is a major shift in the very thinking of people. It directly reflects on the kind of things they possess at homes. Gone are the days of simple living and high thinking. Today the day starts with switching on a geyser, the aquaguard for purifying drinking water, OTG’s Microwaves and gas oven for cooking. Refrigerator is no more luxury but a necessity. Mechanically you finish your home chores to switch over roles, then get out of the house and the car is at the doorstep, not just one, many families possess more, depending upon the number of people who need to get out for work. Telephone, Cable TV, PC are the added luxuries. Or should it be called necessities.

Science and technology have advanced and produced innumerable goods to make our lives fast-paced and simple. It is in our own hands how we handle these gadgets.
25. **DRIVING INDIA CRAZY**

Accidents on roads in the Indian cities have become quite common. Delhi tops the list of victims of road accidents. The figure 1,989 is astounding. It is roughly equal to the total number of road casualties in all other cities. Chennai with 692 and Bengaluru with 659 come next. The road sense seems to have better followers in Mumbai with 449 and Ahmedabad with 223 deaths. Kochi with 148 cases seems least accident prone.

The case of Sheshadri is an eye-opener. He has survived more than 25 accidents. This makes us wonder about the cause of accidents in Indian cities.

The first and foremost reason is rush on roads with increase in traffic, congestion and bottlenecks. Second is the impatience and eagerness to drive fast. The craze of speed, driving with mobile set plugged on to ears or after taking liquor also lead to accidents. Road rage among the youth is another factor. The traffic police must adopt preventive measures. Traffic weeks can be quite educative. An all-out effort is needed to make our roads safe and secure for the road-users.

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**ARTICLE**

Based on Visual Stimulus

**EXERCISE (Page 88)**

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1. **PROTECT YOURSELF FROM DENGUE**

*(by Urmila / Umesh)*

The outbreak of dengue fever has taken a heavy toll in our locality. There is need of care and alertness to protect ourselves from dengue.

We must keep the mosquitoes away. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. They grow there and then spread diseases like malaria and dengue. Hence we must prevent the stagnation of water in our houses and surrounding areas. We should ensure that stagnant water is removed from the room coolers, flowerpots, cans, used tyres, buckets, plastic containers, etc. We should also spray insecticides in the house regularly. We should use insect repellants and mosquito nets. The screen doors and windows should be checked and hole, if any, should be plugged/got repaired. A note for pet lovers—clean your pet’s water containers once a week. Flower lovers must check the vases properly.

Remember that exposed skin is prone to mosquito bite. Thus dengue fever menace can be effectively averted and restricted by eliminating mosquito breeding places.

If unluckily you contact the fever, do not delay but at once consult your doctor. Do not indulge in self-medication. Remember, dengue can be fatal. So, take no risk.

2. **THE PROCESS OF OPENING A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT**

The process of opening a savings bank account is quite simple. Go to a bank and obtain the prescribed printed form for opening a savings bank account. Two passport size photographs are to be pasted on the space provided for this purpose. Fill in the other particulars on the form and appended card. You have to put your signatures at certain places. Be careful. Your signatures should not vary. The signatures of the card are termed specimen signatures and referred to for comparison everytime you withdraw money from the bank. You need an account holder of the bank to introduce youself. He/She will sign at place provided and mention his account number. Then go to the deposit counter and deposit the money mentioning ‘New Account.’ You should collect your passbook and chequebook from the ‘savings’ counter after showing the deposit receipt. Now you are an account holder. You can deposit money in your account or withdraw from it. Keep your passbook and chequebook in safe custody, as they can be misused by others.
3. PROBLEMS AND STRESSES FACED BY TEENAGERS TODAY  
(by Mudit/Mohini)

The problems of the teenagers can be classified into three broad groups: (a) Educational (b) Employment related (c) Personal health and relationships.

Educational problems are ranked as primary worries. These are related to finishing of education in a well deserved manner and passing the exams creditably to get a university degree. More than half—52 to 54 per cent teenagers to be precise—are victims of these two types of worries. Then the youth are faced with another Herculean task—prospecting for employment. In fact 70 percent graduates are worried about gainful employment. The number of unemployed youth is on the increase. This uncertainty about future is a great cause of concern to the modern youth. Personal health is the concern of about 54 percent teenagers whereas 63 percent are worried about their ageing parents. Fifty-seven per cent teenagers are emotionally attached with their relatives or peers.

We all know that worry is a silent killer. Tension and stress are severe health hazards. They block physical, mental, emotional and psychological development. The problems of the teenagers call for an immediate attention on the part of parents and educationists.

We should evolve a system to decrease their worries and help them develop all-round personalities.

4. DECREASING NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE COUNTRY

The visual depicting the sex ratio of Delhi makes an interesting but disconcerting reading. The number of female children has drastically declined since 1991. As per civil registration data, the number of girl children was 867 as compared to 1000 boys in 1991. There was a sharp decline during the next decade and it reached the lowest margin of 809 girls per 1000 boys in 2001. The next five years (2002 to 2006) showed a marginal improvement. It rose from 809 to 831 in 2002 but fell down to 823 the next year and dipped to 822 in 2005. During 2006, the number reached the stage of 831—the same as in the year 2002. It is encouraging trend, but it is still well behind the level achieved in 1991.

We must think of immediate measures to tackle this problem. We should create awareness among parents that the girl child also deserves better treatment. Change of attitude is essential. Discrimination against the girl child should end. Then the number of females will increase again in the country.

5. INDIA’S PROGRESS SINCE INDEPENDENCE  
(by Pramod/Pramila)

India has made progress in various fields. It is a matter of joy and pride for us. The fruits of green revolution are clearly visible now. India has emerged as the second largest paddy producer in the world and the second largest sugar producer. Mechanisation of agriculture has led to self-sufficiency despite rapid expansion of population. With emphasis on horticulture, India is the largest producer of fruits and the second largest producer of vegetables. Prosperity has come to the rural masses.

The white revolution has come to the help of the peasants, landless tillers and small landowners. They can sell their spare milk through cooperatives or government agencies. India is now the largest milk producer in the world.

Indian pharma industry is ranked 4th in the world. Contagious diseases have been brought under control. India has also made rapid strides in defence preparedness. India has sent its rocket to the moon.
6. PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS  
(by Sudhir/Swathi)

The increasing rate of obesity among school students is quite alarming. During the last eight years i.e. 2000 to 2007, the level of obesity has risen about five times in the age group of 5 to 10 years about more than twice in the age group 11 to 14 years and more than four times in the age group 15 to 19 years.

Obesity may lead to serious diseases in later life. The extra weight of the body makes persons lethargic and inactive. They feel tired and breathless. The more rest they take, the more obese they become.

In order to curb obesity, parents and teachers must join hands. Mothers must insist on their wards to eat healthy, wholesome, home made food. The craze for fast food and fizzy cold drinks should be discouraged. Students must take part in outdoor games and physical activities. This will help them to give up their sedentary habits. Jogging and running are simple and inexpensive ways of curbing obesity. These can be adopted by individuals as well as groups.

7. POLLUTED WATER IN CITY’S WATER PARK  
(by Leila/Lakshman)

I visited the City’s Water Park as a part of school excursion. Our enthusiasm ebbed away on looking at the water in that park. It was not clean and had a stale smell. Turning the pages of the Visitors’ Book, I noticed the remarks and complaints of the visitors in the previous years. There has been a tremendous fall in the number of visitors each successive year. From around 5500 in 2004, the number has fallen to less than 3000 in the current year.

The authorities must ensure the replacement of unclean and foul smelling water with clean and fresh water. Chlorination should be done to keep the water germ-free. Further, no eatables or waste of any type should be allowed to be dumped in the Water Park. The fountains, slides and channels must be kept clean. Dirt and filth heaps in the neighbourhood must be removed. It is hoped that these measures will help to keep the water clean, fresh and unpolluted and thereby attract more visitors.

8. IMPORTANCE OF AFFORESTATION AND GREEN COVER  
(by Naina/Nayan)

I was surprised to see a child embracing a tree. My surprise changed to shock when I saw some villagers with axes advancing towards the tree. The child was lodging a forceful protest against deforestation.

An awareness for planting more trees and their preservation has to be created and spread among the masses. The importance of afforestation and maintaining a green cover should be explained to people. Trees play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance. They absorb carbon and release health giving oxygen for us. Trees, plants and green cover are essential to prevent pollution and global warming. Trees bind the soil together and stop soil erosion. The forests help to attract rains. In the era of global warming trees perform a great service to humanity. They check the warming of the atmosphere. The ‘Chipko Movement’ has made an effective contribution in their campaign to preserve trees and spread green cover in the country.

9. CORRECT FOOD HABITS AND EXERCISE OF CHILDREN  
(by Ronojoy/Ranjana)

These days children are not leading a healthy lifestyle. Hence most of them end up with problems in skin, teeth, eyesight, weight etc. The results of the health check-up conducted in
a school show that only 40 per cent children are normal. Fifteen per cent children are obese while another 15 per cent have eyesight problems. Ten per cent children are underweight. An equal number have skin problems. The remaining 10 per cent have dental problems.

Mothers should insist on their children to develop correct food habits. They should be careful about their health and exercise. Children should have a daily bath with good soap. They must take a balanced diet with fruits, vegetables and milk. They must sit in a proper posture to study and have sufficient light for reading. Their TV viewing should be controlled or restricted. They must do vigorous exercise in fresh air for at least one hour daily.

If the above steps are taken, their children will overcome problems and deficiencies the other young children are facing today.

10. PLIGHT OF CHILD LABOUR

(by Aarti/Amit, Secretary, Cultural Committee)

The sorry plight of children engaged as child labour is heart-rending. These young children are victim of circumstances. Poverty and hunger compel them to look for work. They are forced to take up hazardous professions to support both themselves and their families.

Work in firecracker industry, glass factories and carpet industry is definitely risky. These children are exposed to diseases of skin and lungs. Others working in hotels and industries, motor workshops, homes or shops have no pleasant moments either. The employers ill-treat them, pay them less and get more work. These child-labourers are punished physically and starved to make them yield.

The injustice meted out to these ill-fated children reveals the inhuman and irresponsible attitude of people towards the children in our community. It is high time people in authority took concrete steps for their welfare. They must be educated, given stipends and trained properly in crafts. On attaining the age of 14, they should be given employment, so that they can earn their bread.

11. THE INCREASE IN ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE METROPOLITAN CITIES

(by Arun/Anita)

I feel concerned about the steady increase in the number of road accidents. Even in the base-year (2002) under study, the number of accidents was well above one thousand—1300 to be precise. There has been steady increase in this curve and by 2008, the number of accidents have reached the high figure of 1425.

Most of the road accidents prove fatal. Even if some victims survive, they become disabled or lose some limb and thus their life or existence on this earth becomes a curse. This problem has assumed severe proportions because we lack civic sense and do not follow the rules of the road. Teenagers are crazy for speed and drive fast. Even experienced persons jump the red signals or take a turn where it is not permitted. The growing intolerance, road-rage stress and tension of modern life also contribute to the increase in accidents. This problem must be tackled on social as well as administrative level. I am confident that daily newspapers can play a leading role in educating people about road safety.

12. HOW TEENAGERS SPEND THEIR FREE TIME?

According to the survey 40 per cent of the girls watched serials & movies on TV. 25 per cent of them spent time reading comics and general knowledge books. 15 per cent of them simply chatted with their friends. Only 10 per cent of the girls enjoyed watching sports related programmes on TV. 5 per cent of girls collected materials for pursuing their hobbies and another 5 per cent played indoor games.
30 per cent boys played indoor and outdoor games. 25 per cent boys watched sports related programmes on TV. Only about 15 per cent watched serials & songs. 10 per cent of boys spent their leisure time talking to friends. Another 10 per cent engaged themselves in collecting hobby related material. The rest 10 per cent read comics and general knowledge books. This shows that girls and boys differ in their tastes and habits.

13. **STUDENTS’ CONTRIBUTION IN CONTROLLING POLLUTION**

(by Subodh Kant)

Last year an intensive anti-firecracker campaign was organised out by schoolchildren. There was drastic drop in air and noise pollution. This year, the Delhi Pollution Control Committee has initiated a “Say No to Firecrackers” drive in the Capital.

Last year’s drive involving schoolchildren was a major success. Children were dissuaded from buying crackers. Their families and peers were also influenced.

The Pollution Control Committee has good reasons to go aggressive after last year’s success. Pollution was monitored at 19 stations. Of these, 13 stations showed a decrease ranging from eight to 54 per cent in the Suspended Particulate Matter. Monitoring at 14 stations showed a 54 per cent decrease in nitrogen oxides at Tilak Nagar while the minimum was 8 per cent in Vasant Kunj and Geeta Colony. The sulphur dioxide levels in the city decreased by 83 per cent as compared to the previous year.

School Eco Clubs can be quite effective in spreading awareness about the anti-firecracker drive. I think schoolchildren can play a decisive and prominent role in making this drive a success. Children are the largest potential buyers of firecrackers. If they themselves say no to firecrackers, the battle is won. This campaign will certainly reduce air and noise pollution load in the capital.

14. **TREE PLANTATION DRIVE**

Our school launched a tree plantation drive from September 5 to 14. The objective was to create awareness among the students towards preservation of the environment for our sustenance and good health. About 1000 saplings of over fifty varieties of plants were planted. Issues like global warming, problem of garbage disposal and deforestation were discussed. During these three days a lot of activities were held in the school. The motto of the opening day’s competition was ‘Think Green and Act Green’. Then a dance-drama was organised on the second day. A symposium on global warming was held. A painting exhibition highlighting the role of common man in preserving the environment attracted the attention of the visitors. The guests appreciated the efforts of the students in preventing environmental degradation. The drive was indeed a grand success.
LETTER
EXERCISE-1 (Page 104)

1. Hints: Sub: Frequent Failure of Electricity

Residents suffering a lot–frequent failure of electricity–low voltage–complete breakdown–hours together–shopkeepers, housewives and students suffer–difficulties of consumers–complaint to Electricity Board–no positive result.

2. Sub: Polluted Water Supply


3. Sub: Benefits of Tree Plantation

Pollution–man’s enemy number one–launching a campaign against pollution–trees: wonderful little laboratories–eat up harmful carbon dioxide–release life–giving oxygen–‘grow more trees’–newspaper to help in making it popular.

4. Sub: Nuisance of Wine Shop in Residential Locality


5. Sub: Evils of Smoking in Public Places

Travel by local bus–unpleasant experience–choking throat, giddiness, vomiting–male passengers: smoke in stationary/running buses. Smoke–harmful to all–discomforting to non-smokers–smoking in public places should be banned.

6. Sub: Misuse and Poor Maintenance of Public Park


7. Sub: Complaint against Acute Water Shortage


8. Sub: Rash Driving and Overcrowding in School Buses

Sheer negligence and carelessness–buses overcrowded–rash driving–exposing innocent school children to high risks–recently–a school bus struck against a cart, fell into a canal–six children died–appeal to police and school authorities–restrain drivers.

9. Sub: Poor Voltage Problem

10. **Sub: Account of Cleanliness Campaign**


11. Similar letter at 10 above. Make necessary changes.

12. Similar letter at 10 above. Make necessary changes.

13. **Sub: Nuisance of Loudspeakers**

   People blare out music at full volume–video/audio shops, temple worships, wedding processions, night long ‘jagrans’–constant loud noise–lead to deafness–insomnia–old persons and students–strained–no rest or concentration–no loudspeakers between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.–check indiscriminate use of loudspeakers.
1. **KING BRUCE AND THE SPIDER**

   King Bruce of Scotland was under the rule of an English king. He wanted to make Scotland a free country. He fought many battles to fulfil his wish but due to his bad luck he failed every time. He ran away from the battlefield to a nearby jungle. He entered a cave to escape from being captured. He was disappointed altogether.

   All of a sudden he saw a spider falling down from his web. He began to watch the spider. The spider went up again but after climbing a short distance it fell down again. It tried again but all in vain. Many attempts were made by the spider but without any success. In one of its attempts the spider fell down senseless. The king thought that it would not try any more. As soon as the spider came into its senses, it began to climb again. It was its seventh attempt. This time it succeeded. The king was very much pleased at its success. He learnt a lesson from the spider. He came out of the cave and gathered a large number of soldiers and fought another fierce battle. He also became successful like the spider. His country became free.

   **Moral:** Try and try again. Success will come to you at last.

2. **HALF THE PROFIT**

   Once a rich man was holding a feast. Fish was needed for it. But it was hard to get. At last a fisherman came with a big fish. The gatekeeper would not let him in. He wanted half the profit in the earning.

   The fisherman was clever. He agreed to the suggestion and went in. The rich man was very happy to see the fish. He wanted the fisherman to get the price of his choice. But he was surprised when the fisherman said, “I do not want any money. I just want a hundred lashes on my back.” The rich man was not willing to fulfil the desire of the fisherman. But the fisherman stuck fast to his point.

   The fisherman was given fifty lashes gently on his back. At this point the fisherman cried, “Stop, I have a partner. It is your gatekeeper. He wanted half the profit.” The rich man called in the gatekeeper and beat him black and blue. He was also removed from his job.

   The fisherman was rewarded well.

   **Moral:** Greed always ruins people.

3. **THE SUN AND THE WIND**

   Once, a dispute arose between the sun and the wind. Each claimed to be stronger than the other and none of them would yield. The quarrel went on for a pretty long time but to no result. At last they determined to settle the dispute by trying their strength on a traveller who was going on the road. They decided that the one who succeeded in making him take off his coat, would be declared the stronger.

   At first, the wind tried and it blew gently. Then it blew as violently as it could. It blew so hard that even the trees got uprooted. But the traveller did not take off his coat. On the other hand, he held his coat even more tightly. The wind tried hard, but in vain. At last it gave up trying any more.

   Next came the turn of the sun. At first he began to shine mildly. Then he shone brightly.
The traveller felt hotter and hotter. He perspired from head to foot. Soon the heat became unbearable. The traveller at once took off his coat. The wind felt very small. The sun was declared the stronger of the two.

Moral: Gentleness is better than force.

4. **GOOD OUT OF EVIL**

Once there lived a merchant in a village. One day he earned a lot of money and was returning home. His way lay through a thick forest. The forest was infested with robbers, so he was in a hurry. He had not gone very far when it began to rain in torrents. He was drenched to the skin. He was beside himself with anger and cursed God for the untimely rain and bad weather. As he was doing so, he came across a robber with a loaded pistol in his hand. Pointing the pistol towards the merchant, the robber said, “your life or your money!” The merchant did not lose heart and kept his presence of mind. He began to run as fast as he could. The robber gave him a hot chase.

Soon the robber overtook the merchant. He aimed at him with his pistol and pulled the trigger. The pistol had become jammed due to heavy rain, so it did not go off. The merchant escaped unhurt. Then he thanked God for the rain and bad weather. He concluded that he was safe due to the rain and said, “Sometimes good comes out of evil.”

Moral: God does everything for our good.

**EXERCISE-2 (Page 112)**


**TAILOR AND THE ELEPHANT**

Once there was a king. He had an elephant. The elephant was daily taken to the river for a bath. On the way there was a tailor’s shop. The elephant used to put his trunk into the tailor’s shop. The tailor gave him something or the other to eat everyday. Thus they became great friends.

This went on for a long time. One day the tailor was in an angry mood. The elephant came as usual. He put his trunk into the shop. The tailor, instead of giving him something to eat, pricked his needle into his trunk. The elephant was very angry. He made up his mind to teach the tailor a lesson.

He went to the river. He filled his trunk with muddy water. On his way back he threw the muddy water into the tailor’s shop. All the new clothes in the shop were spoiled. The tailor suffered a great loss. He repented due to his folly. But it was too late.


**THE ANT AND THE CRICKET**

There was a cricket. He used to sing all through the pleasant months of summer and spring. When winter arrived, he found that there was no food at home. Then he said, “What will become of me?” He became desperate due to starvation. He went to an ant. He requested him to lend him shelter from the rain and give him some food too. He promised to return it soon. He added that if the ant did not help him, he would die.

The ant replied that the ants don’t borrow or lend. He, however, asked the cricket whether he did not lay by anything in good weather. He asked what he did during the warm weather. The cricket replied he was very glad in that pleasant weather. In his happiness, he kept on singing all the time. At this the ant advised him to pass away the winter too by singing. Saying so, the ant turned the cricket out of his house.
3. **Moral:** Better alone than in a bad company.

**BETTER ALONE THAN IN A BAD COMPANY**

Once there lived a rich man in a town. He had just one son. The boy was obedient and respectful. He was good at studies. He always stood first in his class.

Time rolled on. The boy fell into bad company. He could not get through the school examination. His father got his bad report from school. This pained the rich father. He wanted to reform his son. He advised his son many times to give up bad company but in vain.

One day the father thought of a plan. He went to the market. He bought some fresh apples. He bought a rotten apple also. Reaching home, he asked his son to place all the apples together in a basket. Next day he asked the boy to bring the apples. The boy was surprised to see that all the apples had gone bad. He told his father about this. The father said to him, “One rotten apple can spoil all the good ones. Similarly, your bad friends will spoil your life. So you must give up bad company.” The plan worked well. The boy gave up bad company and became a good boy. He stood first in his class as before. This made his father happy.

4. **Moral:** Every man values his freedom/Freedom cannot be bought.

**FREEDOM**

The story is about a man looking for a job. However, he wants to be hired without losing his freedom. He received offers from the rich, the powerful and the beautiful. However, he turned them all down. At last he met an innocent child. He immediately accepted his offer.

The first offer came from a king early in the morning. He had more power than wealth. He offered the man his power in return for the man’s labour. The man, however, felt that the king’s might was not worth much. So he refused the king’s offer.

The second offer came in the mid-day when it was really very hot. An old man offered him a lot of gold in return for his labour. The man was not much impressed. The wealth did not attract him. So he refused that offer.

Then it was evening. There was natural beauty all around. There were flowers in the hedge. A beautiful girl came to the man. She gave a pretty smile. She offered to give the man her smiles in return for his labour. However, the man found that her happiness was only her sorrow in disguise. So he refused that offer also.

Ultimately, the man came to the seashore. There he found a child playing with shells. The child offered to take his services in return for nothing. The man accepted the offer because while playing with the child he was still a free man.

5. **Moral:** Mutual cooperation is a must in friendship.

**THE DUCK AND A KANGAROO**

A Duck and a Kangaroo were friends. One day the Duck made a request to the Kangaroo. It said that its life in the pond was a bore. So the Duck requested the Kangaroo to take him on his back around the world. He promised to sit quite still and say nothing but ‘Quack’.

**The Kangaroo’s Objection**

The Kangaroo gave a thought to the Duck’s request. He told the Duck of only one difficulty.
The Duck's feet were unpleasantly wet and cold. These wet feet could give the Kangaroo rheumatism.

**The Duck's Solution**
The Duck said that he had already thought over that problem. He had bought four pairs of worsted socks. These socks fitted his webfeet neatly. To keep out the cold, the Duck had also bought a cloak. Besides, he would also smoke a cigar everyday.

**A Happy Ending**
At this Kangaroo happily offered to take the Duck around the world. The Duck sat at the end of the Kangaroo's tail. They took three rounds of the world and both of them were very happy.
10. Simple Present

EXERCISE 2 (Page 117)
1. (a) (ii) is (b) (ii) is (c) (ii) moves (d) (ii) has (e) (i) means (f) (ii) are
2. (a) (iii) is preparing (b) (ii) cooks (c) (iii) is making (d) (iv) are sleeping (e) (i) is reading
   (f) (ii) is singing
3. (a) (ii) is shining (b) (iii) have been working (c) (i) start (d) (ii) have taken (e) (iii) are doing
   (f) (iii) have fed
4. (a) (ii) are swimming (b) (ii) are practicing (c) (iii) have come (d) (i) are playing
   (e) (iii) have completed (f) (ii) are sitting

EXERCISE 3 (Page 123)
1. (a) (i) was (b) (ii) wanted (c) (iii) had made (d) (ii) hid (e) (i) caught (f) (i) was trying
2. (a) (ii) was going (b) (ii) saw (c) (ii) ran (d) (ii) was crossing (e) (iii) was injured
   (f) (iv) was rushed
3. (a) (ii) went (b) (i) found (c) (ii) enquired (d) (iv) had gone (e) (i) waited (f) (iii) did not come
4. (a) (ii) went (b) (iv) had not arrived (c) (iii) were waiting (d) (ii) were standing
   (e) (ii) were standing
5. (a) (iv) had rained (b) (ii) reached (c) (ii) saw (d) (i) was (e) (iii) had opened (f) (ii) were

EXERCISE 4 (Page 126)
1. (a) (iv) will be held (b) (ii) will be (c) (ii) will put (d) (i) will guide (e) (i) shall hold
   (f) (ii) will be
2. (a) (ii) will declare (b) (i) shall be (c) (ii) shall not be (d) (i) will go (e) (iii) will not permit
   (f) (ii) will accompany
3. (a) (ii) will organise (b) (iii) will last (c) (ii) will visit (d) (iii) will go (e) (ii) will pay
   (f) (iv) will prove
4. (a) (ii) is holding (b) (ii) is sending (c) (iv) have been sent (d) (ii) will participate
   (e) (iii) will be given (f) (ii) will begin

CONTEXTUAL EXERCISES

EXERCISE 6 (Page 130)
1. (a) (i) is (b) (ii) does not know (c) (iii) have seen (d) (i) use (e) (i) do not know (f) (iv) has grown
   (g) (ii) are
2. (a) (iv) has become (b) (i) is (c) (iv) has entered (d) (i) use (e) (iv) are contested (f) (iii) have
   become
3. (a) (i) is (b) (ii) are (c) (i) take (d) (ii) gets (e) (ii) wants (f) (ii) becomes
4. (a) (ii) paints (b) (i) is (c) (iii) lived (d) (iii) worked (e) (iii) was murdered (f) (iv) had united
5. (a) (iv) has acquired (b) (ii) fills (c) (ii) add (d) (i) is (e) (ii) blare (f) (i) impairs
6. (a) (i) is (b) (ii) causes (c) (iii) are razed (d) (i) tell (e) (ii) are caused (f) (i) make
7. (a) (i) pollute (b) (ii) is leading (c) (ii) is increasing (d) (ii) heats (e) (ii) are emitted (f) (ii) are polluting

**CORRECTING ERRORS**

EXERCISE 7 (Page 134)

1. (a) reach reached (b) came come (c) introduce introduced (d) brought brought (e) serving served (f) come came (g) dance danced (h) were had
2. (a) see saw (b) struck strike (c) came coming (d) fall fell (e) gathering gathered (f) taken took (g) surprising surprised (h) have had
3. (a) falled fell (b) bleeded bled (c) rushing rushed (d) struggle struggled (e) breathe breathed (f) arriving arrived (g) fell felt (h) bring brought

**OMITTED WORDS**

EXERCISE 8 (Page 136)

1. (a) There were only (b) Kanishka went out (c) He had been (d) mother called out (e) you have not (f) Why are you (g) friends are here (h) friends had finished
2. (a) he came back (b) it was 8 p.m. (c) still went for (d) he was returning (e) he returned/reached home (f) he was shocked (g) Vikas had injured (h) he rushed to
3. (a) who had come (b) we reached the (c) we were surprised (d) train had arrived (e) to buy a (f) we rushed towards (g) Passengers had occupied (h) them were standing

**2. AUXILIARIES AND MODALS**

EXERCISE 1 (Page 143)

1. Shall 2. will 3. Will 4. will 5. will 6. shall 7. shall 8. will 9. shall 10. will

EXERCISE 2 (Page 144)


EXERCISE 3 (Page 146)


EXERCISE 4 (Page 147)

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

EXERCISE 5 (Page 148)


EXERCISE 7 (Page 151)

1. (a) (i) May (b) (ii) will (c) (ii) can (d) (ii) will (e) (iii) will (f) (ii) must
2. (a) (iii) must (b) (iv) Could (c) (ii) would (d) (i) can (e) (iv) Could (f) (iii) must

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3. (a) (ii) should (b) (ii) Would (c) (i) would (d) (i) Would (e) (ii) can (f) (i) should
4. (a) (i) must (b) (iv) should (c) (ii) should (d) (ii) could (e) (iii) ought (f) (iv) should
5. (a) (iii) will (b) (ii) wouldn’t (c) (iii) will (d) (ii) may (e) (iii) would (f) (iv) would
6. (a) (iii) Will (b) (ii) should (c) (i) will (d) (ii) will (e) (i) need (f) (i) shall
7. (a) (iii) may (b) (ii) can (c) (i) will (d) (i) should (e) (ii) might (f) (iv) must
8. (a) (i) may (b) (iv) should (c) (iii) can (d) (iv) must (e) (ii) should (f) (ii) need

EXERCISE 8 (Page 154)
1. (a) (iv) should (b) (iii) must (c) (iii) will (d) (i) will (e) (iv) should (f) (ii) will
2. (a) (ii) should (b) (i) can (c) (ii) can (d) (iii) could (e) (iii) must (f) (ii) will
3. (a) (iii) must (b) (i) Will (c) (iii) must (d) (ii) will (e) (i) should (f) (ii) should
4. (a) (ii) can (b) (i) would (c) (iv) could (d) (i) can (e) (iii) could (f) (ii) need
5. (a) (ii) can (b) (iii) shall (c) (iii) can (d) (iii) must (e) (i) should (f) (ii) might
6. (a) (iv) should (b) (ii) must (c) (i) can (d) (ii) might (e) (i) should (f) (ii) must
7. (a) (ii) could (b) (ii) should (c) (iii) must (d) (iv) might (e) (iii) ought to
8. (a) (iii) can (b) (iv) must (c) (i) could (d) (iii) would (e) (iv) would (f) (ii) should

CORRECTING ERRORS

EXERCISE 9 (Page 157)
1. (a) can could (b) might can (c) shall could (d) should can (e) need must (f) will should
2. (a) would will (b) will should (c) should would (d) shall can (e) need can (f) shall should
3. (a) should can (b) has will (c) need may (d) should would (e) wouldn’t needn’t (f) will can

OMITTED WORD

EXERCISE 10 (Page 159)
1. (a) country can make (b) citizen must realize (c) he should cooperate (d) he has to (e) Cooperation ought to (f) individual can benefit (g) he has to (h) we needn’t fear
2. (a) Sir May I (b) Sir would/could you (c) voice must be (d) you can sing (e) who could not (f) It must have (g) I will show (h) I can sing
3. (a) It should/must provide (b) What should the (c) govt. must tackle (d) police should be (e) laws should/ought to be (f) they must not (g) punishment should be (h) hoped can serve

3. PASSIVE VOICE

EXERCISE 1 (Page 163)
1. The tea is drunk by Hari.
2. The brave are admired by us.
3. The teachers are respected by me.
4. The grass is eaten daily by the cows.
5. Good news is expected by her.
6. No notice was taken of me.
7. He was elected captain (by them).
8. He was blessed with a son (by God).
9. Our clothes were washed by the servant.
10. Grammar was taught to me by my father.

OR
I was taught grammar by my father.

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11. The first bus will be caught by you.
13. You will not be turned out by him.
15. She will be looked after by her uncle.
12. The bill for dinner will be paid by me.
14. My word will always be kept (by me).
16. A lesson will be taught to him (by us).

EXERCISE 2 (Page 164)
1. A picture is being painted by me.
3. The room is being swept by her.
5. The time is not being wasted by them.
7. The plants are being watered by the gardener.
9. The fields were being watered by me.
11. Her ways were not being mended by her.
13. Noise was being made by the children.
15. Her drawing was being praised by him.

EXERCISE 3 (Page 165)
1. The train has been missed by him.
2. His fault has been forgiven by me.
3. Nothing has been done by him so far.
4. Our rooms have been locked by us.
5. The food has been cooked by us.
6. Our meals had already been taken by us.

OR
The meals had already been taken by us.
7. This dish had never been tasted by me before.
8. The film had already been seen by him.
9. The building had been destroyed by the fire.
10. Your uncle had been insulted (by you).
11. The bell will have been rung by the peon.
12. The bus will have been missed by him.
13. Her lesson will have been learnt by her.
14. The roll will have been called by the teacher.

OR
A lesson will have been learnt by her.

EXERCISE 4 (Page 166)
1. Are you known to him?
3. Must the secret be revealed by me?
5. Can this problem be solved by you?
7. Has the letter been posted by you?
9. Shall we be invited to the party by him?
11. Was any job in the city found by you?
13. Is his homework being still done by him?
15. Was an essay being written by you yesterday?

2. Is a race being run by you?
4. Can such a thing be thought of (by anyone)?
6. Were you punished by the teacher?
8. Should exercise be taken daily by me?
10. Are the dead buried by the Muslims?
12. Are his parents satisfied by his success?
14. May your umbrella be had by me?
EXERCISE 5 (Page 167)

1. Who is liked by you?
2. By whom are you taught here?
3. Who was wanted by him?
4. By whom were you brought here?
5. What is seen by you?
6. Where was she left by him?
7. When will a car be bought by you?
8. Which game is played by you?
9. Why has the post been resigned by him?
10. By whom were the plants being watered?
11. Where will the summer vacation be spent by you?
12. By whom is his country not loved?
13. How many times is tea taken by you during the day?
14. Why hasn't the lesson been learnt by you?

EXERCISE 6 (Page 168)

1. You are ordered to shut the door.
2. You are advised never to tell a lie.
3. Let the doctor be called in.
4. Let my orders be carried out.
5. You are ordered to post this letter at once.
6. Let the noise not be made.
7. He is ordered to leave the room.
   OR
   Let the room be left by him.
8. You are requested not to make a noise.
9. Let this work be done by him.
10. You are advised to enter by the right door.
11. He is ordered to vacate the room.
   OR
   Let the room be vacated by him.
12. You are ordered to post this letter at once.
13. You are advised never to speak ill of others.
14. You are requested to help me with money.

EXERCISE 7 (Page 169)

1. The train can be caught by you.
2. This problem can be solved easily by me.
3. I might be asked to go there (by them).
4. Your parents should be obeyed.
5. This heavy load could be easily lifted by him.
6. May your umbrella be had by me?
7. The teachers must be respected by the students.
8. Such a reply to your officer must not be given.
9. Can such a thing be thought of by anyone?
10. Your country should never be betrayed (by you).
11. This heavy load cannot be lifted by the old man.
12. His words should not be listened to.
13. Our elders ought to be respected (by us).
14. Why should we be suspected (by you)?
15. May peace be granted to his soul (by God!)
16. This machine should be handled by a good engineer.

EXERCISE 8 (Page 170)

1. A prize is hoped to be won by him.
2. That bill ought to be paid by you.
3. I expect this episode to be forgotten (by you).
4. He worked hard for a scholarship to be won.
5. This is not the time for tea to be taken.
6. We proposed him to be appointed monitor.
7. It is time for the business to be wound up.
8. It is necessary for the harvest to be reaped.
9. It is time for money to be raised for this temple.
10. The officer wants to be obeyed by his clerks.
11. The thief begged the judge to be forgiven.
12. He worked hard for the examination to be passed.
13. I expect to be helped by my friends in trouble.
14. India expects duty to be done by everyone at all costs.

EXERCISE 9 (Page 170)

1. The lights were switched off by the boys.
2. What is being looked at by her?
3. It can not be wondered at by any one.
4. I was not spoken to by him.
5. Your tricks can be seen through by me.
6. The door was being knocked at by Ram.
7. He was charged with theft by the police.
8. My advice was not acted upon by Subodh.
9. My request was not acceded to by Mohan.
10. The master was attended on by his servant.
11. The blind man was laughed at by the students.
12. The poor were supplied with the blankets by the king.
13. The matter is being looked into by the police.
14. His promise to help me could not be kept (by him).

EXERCISE 10 (Page 171)

1. Are you known to him?
2. Her parents are disgusted with her.
3. He is not known to me.
4. Ink is contained in this bottle.
5. I am vexed at his behaviour.
6. He was surprised at my conduct.
7. He was offended with my remarks.
8. His father was disgusted at his conduct.
9. Wild plants were grown in the field all over.
10. What is contained in this jug?
11. Are his parents satisfied with his success?
12. His friends have been surprised at his failure.
13. We were vexed at her rude behaviour.
14. His father was astonished at his silly behaviour.

EXERCISE 11 (Page 171)

1. Sugar is sweet when (it is) tasted.
2. The house is being built.
3. These mangoes are sour when (they are) tasted.
4. The house needs to be swept.
5. At least the play is well when read.
6. The cakes are short and crisp when eaten.

EXERCISE 12 (Page 172)

1. The tornado wrecked the ship.
2. Someone wants Ramesh outside.
3. The jailor set free the prisoner.
4. The audience liked the show much.
5. The army has defeated the enemy.
6. People eat rice all over the world.
7. People elected him the Mayor of Delhi.
8. Circumstances will oblige me to leave you.
9. The Parliament will discuss the bill tomorrow.
10. One cannot recall the time that has passed.
11. One cannot gather grapes from the thistles.
12. Two hundred years ago (somebody) fought a battle here.
13. They will compel us to take action against him.

EXERCISE 13 (Page 173)

1. My book was stolen by him.
2. His word is kept by him.
3. The brave are admired by us.
4. What is being done by her?
5. Is a lie being told by the boys?
6. Why do you hate him?
7. The food has been cooked by her.
8. He is seldom kept waiting by me.
9. A house is being built by Mohan.
10. His friends are always helped by him.
11. The sums were being solved by him.
12. What was seen by you there?
13. She was not noticed by you.
14. Will a pen be bought for me (by you)?
15. Which book will be read by you?
16. Had the Taj been seen by you before?
17. What was being done by you there?
18. Were the plants being watered by them?
19. By whom has our furniture been spoilt?
20. He was leading the procession.
21. Fifty rupees will be spent on books by me.
22. Fees will have been paid by 10 o’clock by me.
23. He had never been punished by me before.
24. God blessed him with a son yesterday.

EXERCISE 16 (Page 178)

1. (a) (i) is celebrated
   (b) (iii) are whitewashed
   (c) (i) are decorated
   (d) (ii) are exchanged
   (e) (iv) is shared
   (f) (iii) is worshipped

2. (a) (i) is held
   (b) (iii) was celebrated
   (c) (iv) was decorated
   (d) (iii) was organised
   (e) (ii) was inaugurated
   (f) (i) was presented

3. (a) (ii) has been known
   (b) (i) is used
   (c) (ii) are prepared
   (d) (iii) are made
   (e) (iv) is cooked

4. (a) (i) are held
   (b) (ii) are made
   (c) (iii) are set
   (d) (iv) are appointed
   (e) (i) are deployed
   (f) (ii) is taken

5. (a) (i) is saved
   (b) (iii) should be prepared
   (c) (ii) are summed up
   (d) (iv) must be avoided
   (e) (ii) are to be used
   (f) (iv) can be adopted
EXERCISE 17 (Page 179)

1. (a) (ii) is applied  
   (b) (iii) are brushed  
   (c) (i) be applied  
   (d) (iii) be sprinkled 
   (e) (ii) are brushed 
   (f) (ii) is wiped

2. (a) (i) is heated 
   (b) (iv) is poured 
   (c) (iv) are put into it 
   (d) (i) is filtered 
   (e) (ii) are added 
   (f) (i) is stirred

3. (a) (ii) are chopped 
   (b) (iv) is added 
   (c) (iii) are put 
   (d) (i) is left 
   (e) (ii) is turned 
   (f) (ii) are given

EXERCISE 18 (Page 182)

1. (a) (ii) was celebrated 
   (b) (i) was invited 
   (c) (iii) were given away 
   (d) (iii) is covered 
   (e) (i) is rolled 
   (f) (ii) is rolled

2. (a) (iii) has been elected 
   (b) (ii) were used 
   (c) (i) is disliked 
   (d) (iii) are covered 
   (e) (i) is taken 
   (f) (iv) have been obtained

3. (a) (ii) are occupied 
   (b) (iv) are battered 
   (c) (ii) are battered 
   (d) (ii) is dislikened 
   (e) (iv) is taken 
   (f) (iii) is formed

4. (a) (i) be taken 
   (b) (iv) are often found 
   (c) (iii) be asked 
   (d) (ii) is taken 
   (e) (iii) have been been

5. (a) (i) is launched 
   (b) (iii) are used 
   (c) (iv) have been obtained 
   (d) (iii) are put 
   (e) (i) is formed 
   (f) (iv) have been obtained

6. (a) (ii) are made 
   (b) (iii) is helped 
   (c) (iv) are saved 
   (d) (ii) is dislikened 
   (e) (i) is formed 
   (f) (iii) is covered

7. (a) (iii) have been 
   (b) (ii) was constituted 
   (c) (i) is expected 
   (d) (i) is dislikened 
   (e) (ii) are used 
   (f) (iii) is formed

8. (a) (iv) have been reported 
   (b) (ii) was addressed 
   (c) (iii) was written 
   (d) (ii) is dislikened 
   (e) (i) is formed 
   (f) (iii) is formed

9. (a) (iv) have been banned 
   (b) (i) be included 
   (c) (iii) has been broadened 
   (d) (ii) is dislikened 
   (e) (i) is formed 
   (f) (iii) is formed

10. (a) (iii) has been arrested 
    (b) (ii) was produced 
    (c) (i) was booked

4. SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD

EXERCISE 1 (Page 185)

1. is 2. deserves 3. was 4. is 5. are 6. has 7. is 8. has 9. were 10. has 11. were 12. am

EXERCISE 2 (Page 186)

1. is 2. make 3. is 4. is 5. are 6. is 7. is 8. was 9. is 10. has 11. has 12. is

EXERCISE 3 (Page 187)

1. (a) (iv) have (b) (iii) are (c) (ii) are (d) (i) is (e) (iii) are (f) (iii) is
2. (a) (ii) have (b) (i) am (c) (i) is (d) (ii) has (e) (iv) are (f) (iv) are
3. (a) (ii) originate (b) (iii) emanates (c) (iv) starts (d) (i) takes (e) (i) visit (f) (iii) changes

EXERCISE 4 (Page 188)

1. (a) (i) is (b) (i) descend (c) (ii) awakens (d) (ii) barks (e) (iii) yells (f) (ii) has sighted
2. (a) (iv) were (b) (ii) was (c) (iii) has pushed (d) (i) has (e) (iv) have (f) (i) is absorbed
3. (a) (ii) was (b) (ii) were (c) (iii) was (d) (ii) was (e) (ii) were (f) (iv) were
CORRECTING ERRORS
EXERCISE 5 (Page 189)
1. (a) get gets (b) raise raises (c) cause causes (d) is are (e) have are (f) does do
2. (a) wait was waiting (b) wear was wearing (c) look looked (d) see saw (e) say was saying (f) make was making
3. (a) is has (b) was is (c) caused is caused (d) benefitting benefit (e) thinks think (f) consider are considered

GAP FILLING
EXERCISE 6 (Page 190)
1. (a) (i) help (b) (iii) withstand (c) (iii) are faced (d) (iii) was (e) (iv) were trapped (f) (iii) were rescued
2. (a) (ii) wants (b) (ii) makes (c) (iv) thinks (d) (ii) inform (e) (ii) have been (f) (ii) tries
3. (a) (iii) was named (b) (iii) was (c) (ii) lived (d) (iii) was hit (e) (iv) were (f) (iii) was

OMITTED WORDS
EXERCISE 7 (Page 192)
1. (a) I am going (b) friends is getting (c) friend has been (d) four were known (e) friends are also (f) them is expected
2. (a) There is no (b) fireflies descend on (c) forest awakens to (d) cheetal barks shrilly (e) it has sighted (f) panthers were regular (g) it was not (h) then has pushed
3. (a) They are thinking (b) he is an (c) others are quite (d) They are also (e) who was with (f) Sudesh is now (g) he has written (h) he is planning

5. REPORTED SPEECH
EXERCISE 1 (Page 201)
1. They say that they are going to Agra the week after.
2. She will say that Sudha is a good girl.
3. He said that he would kill the snake.
4. He said that he would leave me then.
5. They said that they had come home late the previous night.
6. The teacher said that five and five make ten.
7. He complained to his father that Mohan had broken his slate.
8. He said that metals expand when heated.
9. She said that she had waited for me in the morning.
10. My uncle said that he had lived many years in England.
11. Usha told her father that he was very kind to her.
12. Our teacher said that the earth revolves round the sun.
13. Ravi said that he touches the feet of his parents every morning.
14. Ram told Sham that he could do him a favour, if he liked.
15. The man told his son that he refused to take him back into the house.

EXERCISE 2 (Page 203)
1. He asked his servant if the tea was ready.
2. Hari asked me if I was going there.
3. I asked him if he had ever been to Mumbai.
4. He asked if he would serve him faithfully.
5. I asked him if he wanted my help.
6. He asked me why I was so sad.
7. He asked who had broken that slate.
8. She asked him when he would come back.
9. He asked me if I would have a cup of tea.
10. The manager asked the clerk what he wanted.
11. I asked my sister where her watch was.
12. He asked his friends what they were waiting for.
13. The policeman asked which way the thief had gone.
14. I asked the shopkeeper what the price of that book was.
15. I asked Rakesh if he would go to the canal for picnic.

EXERCISE 3 (Page 206)

1. He asks his servant to do as he tells him.
2. My friend advised me to work steadily.
3. He proposed to me to play tennis.
4. He begged his master to pardon him.
5. She requested me to lend her my book.
6. The hare proposed to the tortoise to run a race.
7. The girls forbade madam to be angry.
8. I will advise her not to talk ill of others.
9. The headmaster told the peon that boy should be allowed to go.
10. He requested Suresh to lend him fifty rupees.
11. The officer ordered the servant to take off his cap.
12. I proposed to him that we should part as friends.
13. The student requested the teacher to explain that sentence.
14. The officer told the peon that the visitor should be allowed to come into his office.
15. The beggar requested to give him food for which God would bless me.

EXERCISE 4 (Page 207)

1. My friend wished that I might win a scholarship.
2. He prayed that his son might succeed.
3. He wished me success in my enterprise.
4. He wished that his friend might prosper in business.
5. Our teacher wished his students might succeed.
6. I wished my friend that his married life might be happy.
7. He wished to you if they could be friends for ever.
8. They prayed together that God might grant peace to the departed soul.
9. The soldiers wished that God might give them victory over the enemy.
10. Sarla wished if I were here at that time.
11. The imprisoned princess prayed that God might hear her cry for she has no other help.
12. They wished that there might be peace and prosperity in their motherland.

OR

They wished peace and prosperity for their motherland.

13. The priest blessed the king that he might rule over that country for centuries.
14. We prayed that our Prime Minister might live long.
15. They prayed that God might give them strength to bear the heavy loss.
EXERCISE 5 (Page 208)

1. He exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine day.
2. They mourned that he was dead.
3. The jackal exclaimed that it was very clever.
4. The boys applauded that it was a good hit.
5. You exclaimed with joy that you had won a scholarship.
6. The boy confessed with regret that he had been foolish.
7. She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her precious diamond.
8. Hamlet exclaimed that man was a strange piece of work.
9. She cried out with shame that he was a coward.
10. The general applauded that they had carried the day.
11. He exclaimed with shame that a soldier was afraid of death.
12. The wounded soldier exclaimed that the wound was painful.
13. Sohan wished his friend good morning and asked him how he was.
14. The teacher exclaimed that Mohan was a brilliant boy.
15. Mira exclaimed with regret that I had not come to the party.

EXERCISE 7 (Page 212)

1. (a) if she had solved
   (b) Mita to sit down
   (c) to solve them just then
2. (a) why he was sitting idle
   (b) that he was not feeling well
   (c) to go to the dispensary
3. (a) how her father was then
   (b) that he was running high temperature
   (c) to bring him there
4. (a) if he was going to school
   (b) if he could come over to his place
   (c) they would sit
5. (a) if he really wanted any work
   (b) he could do the work if he had
   (c) carry that box to his house
6. (a) her how she was
   (b) she was quite well and thanked her
   (c) if she wasn't going to any hill station that summer
7. (a) what he had got
   (b) how much he had paid
   (c) he had spent all the money father gave him the previous day
8. (a) why she was still in bed
   (b) she had gone to the airport to see Sanjay off to London the previous night
   (c) when she had returned home

EXERCISE 8 (Page 213)

1. (a) where he was going in autumn break
   (b) he was going to his village
   (c) if he would come with him
EXERCISE 9 (Page 215)

1. (a) what she had brought for him  
   (b) if he could guess  
   (c) why she didn't show it  
2. (a) what his name was  
   (b) that his name was Harit  
   (c) if he had come for admission  
3. (a) what he had done in the test  
   (b) that he could not answer that then  
   (c) that he would get good marks  
4. (a) where he wanted to go  
   (b) that he had to attend the marriage of his brother  
   (c) to give him a leave application  
5. (a) where he had bought that practical file from  
   (b) he could buy one for him  
   (c) if he wanted exactly the same  
6. (a) where he was going  
   (b) he was going to Dr Smith's house  
   (c) if he was inviting his son, John, to his house

2. (a) if she would accompany her to market  
   (b) she had to finish her homework first  
   (c) how long she would take in doing so  
3. (a) why he was crying  
   (b) what he had been doing on the desk  
   (c) he had been trying to ape Spiderman  
4. (a) if she would come to her house the next day  
   (b) if there was anything special  
   (c) if she had been selected an officer  
5. (a) how he had done his papers  
   (b) he had done quite well  
   (c) what he intended to do later on  
6. (a) when he was going to Canada  
   (b) he was leaving the next day  
   (c) how long he would stay there  
7. (a) when she had arrived there  
   (b) if he could guess why she had come  
   (c) if she expected him to help her  
8. (a) where he was going  
   (b) what he had got in his basket  
   (c) whether she wanted to buy some  
9. (a) that he was going away the next day  
   (b) where he was going  
   (c) when he would be back  
10. (a) if he had anything to say in his defence  
    (b) there wasn't anything as he had already said  
    (c) to be ready to face punishment for his
7. (a) where his school was in England  
   (b) that it was in Oxford  
   (c) if he had come on a long holiday  
8. (a) that girl was his sister  
   (b) what her name was  
   (c) if he might take her photograph  
9. (a) what she had been doing  
   (b) that she had been making those paper flowers  
   (c) if she had learnt  
10. (a) to have some of those bananas  
    (b) how he liked them  
    (c) that they were very nice

6. CLAUSES: STRUCTURE, FUNCTION AND USES

EXERCISE 1 (Page 219)

1. (a) All is not gold  
   (b) that glitters  
2. (a) Work hard  
   (b) you will fail  
3. (a) I do not know  
   (b) what I would do in life  
4. (a) I am glad  
   (b) that you have come  
5. (a) The boy hit the ball  
   (b) it struck the windowpane  
6. (a) You will fail  
   (b) if you do not work hard  
7. (a) Run faster  
   (b) you will miss the train  
8. (a) He ran hard  
   (b) lest he miss the bus  
9. (a) I helped the old man  
    (b) he thanked me  
10. (a) They repent in old age  
    (b) who waste their youth

EXERCISE 2 (Page 224)

1. what I am—noun clause. It functions as the object of the verb ‘am’.  
2. what I say—noun clause. It functions as the object of the verb ‘mean’.  
3. what I said—noun clause. It functions as the object of the preposition ‘for’.  
4. that he will fail—noun clause. It functions as the object of the verb ‘fears’.  
5. that he would come—noun clause. It functions as the object of the verb ‘replied.’  
6. whatever he got—noun clause. It functions as the object of the verb ‘ate’.  
7. if he would come back—noun clause. It functions as the object of the verb ‘asked’.  
8. is not yet known—noun clause. It functions as the object of the verb ‘will’.  
9. what your teacher says—noun clause. It functions as the object of the preposition ‘to’.  
10. how the burglar got in—noun clause. It functions as the subject of the verb ‘is’.
EXERCISE 3 (Page 227)

1. I do not know where he is going.
2. I am very pleased to see that you have done excellent work.
3. I am not interested whether you pass or not.
4. Do you know when the train will arrive?
5. I am sure that he is wrong.
6. His complaint was that you deceived him.
7. Tell me what you have done.
8. Men of science have clearly proved that the earth moves around the sun.
9. The reason of his dismissal from his post was clearly explained to him.
10. The fact that he is a great orator cannot be denied.
11. What you said is true.
12. He ate whatever he got.
13. Our hope is that she will improve in due course.
14. Ask the guard if it is time for the train to start.
15. He made another attempt in the hope to succeed.

EXERCISE 4 (Page 228)

1. I hope the prices of vegetables will go down soon.
2. Did you notice that they stopped the construction of new roads?
3. Harish discovered that the money belonged to the school.
4. It seems there will be another solar eclipse.
5. Do you know Jayasri left this morning?
6. I know there isn't much time.
7. Do you think there will be another solar eclipse?
8. Did you hear Jayasri left this morning?
9. Did you know that they sell twenty kinds of ice cream?
10. I notice that there isn't much time.
11. It seems Jayasri left this morning.
12. I know that they sell twenty kinds of ice cream.
13. Harish noticed that they stopped the construction of new roads.
14. I discover that the money belonged to the school.
15. Do you hear there will be another solar eclipse?

EXERCISE 5 (Page 228)

1. I told her that she was right.
2. He warned his son that it was a risky deal.
3. I told him that I would help him.
4. They satisfied themselves that the bridge would not collapse.
5. I reminded my boss that the meeting was at 3.30 p.m.

EXERCISE 6 (Page 229)

1. Here is the road that leads to Ambala.
2. Show me the gift which Sohan gave you.
3. This is Mrs Jones whose son won a prize.
4. The lady who wrote this novel is coming to dinner.
5. Tom is the boy who broke one of the windows.
6. Bring me the book which is lying on the table.
7. Please return the camera that I gave you yesterday.
8. Show me the place where you put it.
9. It was six o’clock when the accident happened.
10. This is the safe where she keeps her ornaments.

EXERCISE 7 (Page 231)

1. (a) (iv) why he is
   (b) (ii) when it was
   (c) (iii) how you should
2. (a) (iii) how I should
   (b) (iv) which the teacher
   (c) (iv) where I committed an error.
3. (a) (iii) how I could
   (b) (ii) whom
   (c) (iii) when I should
4. (a) (iii) that inadequate light may
   (b) (ii) whether you can
   (c) (i) that I might
5. (a) (iv) why I should
   (b) (iii) which supplies
   (c) (iv) what medicines I should
6. (a) (iv) when you won
   (b) (iii) which was
   (c) (iv) how many teams
7. (a) (iv) why you missed
   (b) (iii) who needed
   (c) (i) because my parents were away
8. (a) (iv) who helped
   (b) (ii) how you can draw
   (c) (iii) who helped me

EXERCISE 8 (Page 234)

1. who 2. when 3. that 4. where 5. whom 6. which 7. why 8. who 9. that 10. which

ADVERB CLAUSE

EXERCISE 9 (Page 235)

1. till 2. as 3. When 4. since 5. when 6. After 7. whenever 8. since 9. whenever 10. until

EXERCISE 10 (Page 237)

1. drives 2. will not make 3. think; will go 4. lose 5. agrees 6. do not drive 7. does not work
8. returns; will have 9. will not go 10. does not obey; will be

EXERCISE 11 (Page 237)

1. were; would visit 2. stopped; would fly 3. would shed 4. were; would help 5. had; would not fall
EXERCISE 12 (Page 238)

1. would have brought 2. was noticed 3. had had 4. would not have failed 5. would not have been

[CORRECTING ERRORS]

EXERCISE 13 (Page 239)

1. (a) which who (b) who which (c) whom which (d) this that (e) which that (f) who which
2. (a) which who (b) which where (c) what that (d) who which (e) which where (f) whom which
3. (a) after when (b) For As (c) how where (d) and if (e) that as (f) as that
4. (a) and because (b) as than (c) For Since (d) Till Although (e) because than (f) Unless If

EXERCISE 14 (Page 240)

1. (a) (iii) which (b) (ii) who (c) (i) that (d) (iv) which (e) (ii) which (f) (iv) which
2. (a) (ii) when (b) (iii) where (c) (ii) so that (d) (iii) as if (e) (iii) if (f) (ii) because
3. (a) (ii) if (b) (ii) when (c) (iii) unless (d) (ii) as (e) (iii) although (f) (ii) so that
4. (a) (ii) why (b) (ii) how (c) (ii) where (d) (ii) that (e) (iii) What (f) (iii) that

EXERCISE 15 (Page 242)

1. (a) Dravid who is (b) day when charges (c) feel that Rahul (d) something that he (e) seconds where Rahul (f) matter which was (g) man who was (h) Lloyd who was
2. (a) Srirangam which was (b) inferno when a fire (c) hall which was (d) roof where over (e) time when the (f) Gururajan who worked (g) perished while he (h) grandfather who was
3. (a) Hills because it (b) occurring after three (c) severe that five (d) affected if there (e) week unless the (f) decided where these
4. (a) legend that it (b) know what can (c) believe that this (d) B.C. when slaves (e) liberty because he (f) wit. Since/As Aesop (g) high as the (h) countries because he.

7. ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS

EXERCISE 1 (Page 245)


EXERCISE 2 (Page 251)

1. an 2. The 3. the 4. an 5. The 6. The, the 7. the 8. The, the, the 9. a, the 10. the 11. An, the 12. the 13. a, the 14. An, the 15. a

EXERCISE 3 (Page 252)

1. He is going to the U.S.A.
2. India is a large country.
3. What a beautiful picture it is!
4. I saw an elephant in the zoo.
5. He is the best friend of mine.
6. We should help the blind and the poor.
7. The language consists of words.
8. The Ganga is a holy river of India.
9. The editor of the Tribune is known to me.
10. The more I hear the pop music, the less I like it.
11. The ship was sunk in the Indian Ocean.
EXERCISE 4 (Page 252)

1. The sun set in the west.
2. Jealousy is an evil passion.
3. How blue the sky looks!
4. Draw the map of Haryana.
5. He looks as stupid as an owl.
6. My favourite flower is the rose.
7. I do not use that sort of a pen.
8. What a beautiful scene this is!
9. An umbrella is of no use in the storm.
10. The moon did not rise till after ten.
11. Have you never seen an elephant?
12. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

EXERCISE 5 (Page 254)

1. some 2. a 3. any 4. the 5. the 6. an 7. any 8. the 9. that 10. This 11. the 12. many

EXERCISE 6 (Page 254)

1. A, this 2. X, the 3. some 4. XX 5. some, the 6. X, the 7. some, any 8. X, the 9. Few 10. a few

CONTEXTUAL EXERCISES

EXERCISE 8 (Page 255)

1. (a) (iii) My (b) (ii) an (c) (iii) the (d) (iii) the (e) (i) a (f) (iii) his
2. (a) (iii) the (b) (iii) one’s (c) (iii) the (d) (iii) This (e) (iii) the (f) (iii) our
3. (a) (iii) our (b) (ii) some (c) (iii) the (d) (i) A (e) (i) a (f) (iii) the
4. (a) (ii) an (b) (iiii) the (c) (i) a (d) (iii) many (e) (iv) the (f) (ii) an
5. (a) (iii) the (b) (i) a (c) (ii) An (d) (iii) some (e) (iii) the (f) (ii) our
6. (a) (iii) The (b) (i) a (c) (iii) that (d) (i) a (e) (i) a (f) (ii) an
7. (a) (iii) The (b) (iiii) the (c) (i) a (d) (iii) the (e) (iv) X (f) (iii) much

EXERCISE 9 (Page 257)

1. (a) (iv) my (b) (iii) the (c) (i) a (d) (i) a (e) (i) his (f) (iii) the
2. (a) (i) a (b) (iii) the (c) (iii) the (d) (iii) some (e) (iii) some (f) (ii) little
3. (a) (i) A (b) (i) our (c) (ii) an (d) (iii) some (e) (iv) a little (f) (ii) his
4. (a) (iii) The (b) (iiii) the (c) (i) our (d) (ii) His (e) (iii) the (f) (ii) an
5. (a) (iii) These (b) (iiii) Some (c) (iii) Some (d) (iii) The (e) (i) a (f) (iii) the
6. (a) (ii) our (b) (iii) the (c) (iiii) The (d) (iiii) many (e) (iii) these (f) (i) a
7. (a) (i) a (b) (iii) the (c) (i) some (d) (i) one (e) (iiii) the (f) (iiii) the
8. (a) (i) a (b) (iii) The (c) (iii) the (d) (iiii) the (e) (iiii) This (f) (iiii) our

CORRECTING ERRORS

EXERCISE 10 (Page 260)

1. (a) their its (b) few some (c) his their (d) much many (e) so such (f) this these
2. (a) the this (b) his their (c) much many (d) some every (e) a the (f) any all
3. (a) the a (b) this the (c) Few some (d) some the (e) that this (f) few some

GAP FILLING

EXERCISE 11 (Page 261)

1. (a) (iii) The (b) (i) a (c) (iii) The (d) (iii) his (e) (iv) that (f) (iii) Some
2. (a) (iv) the (b) (iii) That (c) (ii) an (d) (i) a (e) (iii) many (f) (iii) much
3. (a) (iii) that (b) (iii) this (c) (iii) many (d) (ii) such (e) (iii) some (f) (i) a
4. (a) (i) a (b) (iii) the (c) (i) a (d) (iii) this (e) (iv) the (f) (iv) all
5. (a) (iii) our (b) (iv) all (c) (iii) the (d) (iii) the (e) (iii) these (f) (ii) their

### 8. PREPOSITIONS

**EXERCISE 1** (Page 268)


**EXERCISE 2** (Page 268)


**EXERCISE 3** (Page 279)

1. of 2. for 3. with 4. in 5. of 6. in 7. of 8. with 9. in 10. for 11. to 12. to 13. into 14. of 15. from

**EXERCISE 4** (Page 279)

1. of 2. by 3. on 4. for 5. for 6. at 7. of 8. in 9. of 10. by 11. from 12. from

**EXERCISE 5** (Page 279)

1. in 2. into 3. on 4. near/with 5. for 6. since 7. in 8. to 9. since 10. in 11. with 12. from 13. to, for 14. on

**EXERCISE 6** (Page 280)

1. of 2. from 3. of 4. to 5. from 6. on 7. with 8. to 9. to 10. in 11. to 12. of 13. at 14. for

**EXERCISE 7** (Page 280)


**EXERCISE 8** (Page 280)


**EXERCISE 9** (Page 280)

1. to 2. with 3. to 4. of 5. from 6. to 7. in 8. of 9. in/with 10. from 11. in 12. for 13. to/with 14. with

### CONTEXTUAL EXERCISES

**EXERCISE 10** (Page 281)

1. (a) (ii) of (b) (iii) of (c) (iii) in (d) (ii) from (e) (iii) of (f) (iii) with
2. (a) (iii) for (b) (ii) without (c) (iii) in (d) (i) of (e) (iii) from (f) (iv) to
3. (a) (ii) in (b) (iii) on (c) (i) of (d) (iii) From (e) (ii) of (f) (iv) with
4. (a) (ii) to (b) (ii) at (c) (ii) in (d) (iii) for (e) (iii) of (f) (iv) to
5. (a) (iii) for (b) (ii) in (c) (ii) about (d) (i) of (e) (iii) From (f) (iii) of
6. (a) (iii) over (b) (ii) about (c) (ii) to (d) (iii) of (e) (i) with (f) (iii) between

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7. (a) (iii) since (b) (ii) in (c) (i) of (d) (iv) in (e) (iv) of (f) (iii) at
8. (a) (iii) in (b) (ii) for (c) (i) of (d) (ii) down (e) (ii) under (f) (iii) behind

EXERCISE 11 (Page 283)
1. (a) (iv) from (b) (ii) in (c) (iii) at
2. (a) (ii) from (b) (ii) on (c) (iii) to
3. (a) (ii) on (b) (ii) in (c) (i) to
4. (a) (iii) in (b) (iv) with (c) (iv) into
5. (a) (ii) for (b) (iii) in (c) (iv) by
6. (a) (i) to (b) (i) by (c) (ii) by
7. (a) (iv) with (b) (ii) in (c) (ii) on
8. (a) (i) of (b) (iv) into (c) (ii) on
9. (a) (iii) to (b) (iii) about (c) (i) for
10. (a) (iv) to (b) (iii) over (c) (ii) away

EXERCISE 12 (Page 285)
1. (a) from of (b) at in (c) for of (d) By With (e) to into (f) With Before
2. (a) on in (b) with of (c) before after (d) by in (e) with of (f) from of
3. (a) in to (b) into in (c) of (d) at of (e) with for (f) at in

EXERCISE 13 (Page 286)
1. (a) (ii) of (b) (ii) for (c) (iv) of (d) (iii) to (e) (iii) for (f) (iv) from
2. (a) (iii) in (b) (ii) for (c) (ii) of (d) (iii) on (e) (ii) in (f) (iv) up
3. (a) (iii) of (b) (iii) for (c) (ii) with (d) (ii) in (e) (iii) with (f) (i) on
4. (a) (ii) of (b) (ii) to (c) (iii) in (d) (iv) to (e) (ii) by (f) (iii) for

EXERCISE 14 (Page 288)
1. (a) happens to the (b) story of the (c) lives in. Unlike (d) written by someone (e) product of first hand (f) objective in its (g) difficult for the (h) due to his
2. (a) looking after them (b) taking to work (c) out of the (d) options during vacations (e) kids to a (f) conducted over a (g) period of four (h) up for the
3. (a) made by an (b) number of things (c) bang into structures (d) rise to noise (e) damaged. In younger (f) or from prolonged (g) exposure to loud (h) depends on the

12. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

EXERCISE 1 (Page 291)
1. He is so proud that he cannot/will not beg.
2. She is so dull that she will not/cannot understand it.
3. He ran so fast that he could not be caught.
4. This news is so good that it cannot be true.
5. He is so shrewd that he will see through the trick.
6. You are so young that you cannot travel alone.
7. My heart was so full that I could not utter any word.
8. Your tongue is loose beyond endurance.

EXERCISE 2 (Page 291)
1. He is too young to shoulder this responsibility.
2. I was too greatly shocked to speak a word.
3. She is too vain to learn anything.
4. It is too hot in the room for us to sit.
5. The rope in your hand is too long not to touch the bottom.
6. This question is too difficult for the fifth class to solve.
7. He is too shrewd not to see through the trick.
8. Too much familiarity breeds contempt.

EXERCISE 3 (Page 292)

1. (a) Home is the best place.
   (b) No place is as good as home.
2. (a) Japan is richer than any other country in Asia.
   (b) No other country in Asia is as rich as Japan.
3. (a) The Taj Mahal is more splendid than any other building in the world.
   (b) The Taj Mahal is the most splendid building in the world.
4. (a) Gold is more precious than any other metal.
   (b) No other metal is as precious as gold.
5. (a) Rice is more popular than any other food item in India.
   (b) No other food item in India is as popular as rice.
6. (a) London is larger than any other city in the world.
   (b) London is the largest city in the world.
7. (a) Mumbai is one of the largest cities of India.
   (b) Very few cities of India are as large as Mumbai.
8. Leopard is stronger than lion.
9. A fox is not as cunning as she (is).
10. (a) This is the most dreadful scene I have ever seen.
    (b) I have never seen so dreadful a scene as this.
11. (a) Ashoka was the noblest king of ancient India.
    (b) Ashoka was nobler than any other king of ancient India.
12. (a) The Himalayas are higher than any other mountain in the world.
    (b) No other mountain in the world is so high as the Himalayas.
13. (a) Visakhapatnam is one of the largest seaports in India.
    (b) Visakhapatnam is larger than many/most other seaports of India.
14. I was more afraid than injured.
15. (a) Forgiveness is nobler than any other form of revenge.
    (b) No other form of revenge is as noble as forgiveness.

EXERCISE 4 (Page 293)

1. No one has come to see you.
2. Madhuri did not go home after dark.
3. They do not speak Hindi quite well.
4. John never speaks the truth.
5. You should not finish writing now.
6. Nobody can solve this sum.
7. We shall not go for a picnic this Sunday.
8. There is nothing wrong with this bike.
9. She does not suffer from inferiority complex.
10. We do not plan to take a long tour during vacation.
EXERCISE 5 (Page 294)

1. Do not speak too softly please.
2. This is not an imperfect model.
3. No other animal is as bold as the lion.
4. No sooner did we leave home than it began to rain.
5. Your schemes are not impracticable.
6. I shall not fail in bringing her round.
7. I do not deny that you have done the best.
8. If you had not given me lift, I would have missed the train.
9. He speaks so fast that he cannot be understood.
10. Unless he is seriously ill, I will not bring him here.
11. I shall never betray/desert you.
12. Amrita is sometimes unhappy.
13. No other woman of her time was as beautiful as Cleopatra.
14. Bananas are not so expensive as mangoes.
15. She is not ordinarily qualified.

EXERCISE 6 (Page 295)

1. I shall always speak the truth.
2. Lata sings better than Asha.
3. Ravi is a sleeping partner in this firm.
4. She leaves everything finished.
5. Her parents are illiterate.
6. He stood surety for her.
7. As soon as Shreya arrived at the station, the train moved in.
8. Your brother is honest.
9. This papaya is ripe.
10. He refused to give me the book.

EXERCISE 7 (Page 296)

1. None would like to waste money.
2. No one can put up with such treatment.
3. It is foolish to waste time in idle pursuits.
4. It does not matter if we lose this game.
5. This is not the (proper) way to behave.
6. I have done nothing to incur your anger.
7. She is exceptionally qualified.
8. It does not matter if the field is lost.
9. There is no place like home.
10. We should take care of the blind.

EXERCISE 8 (Page 296)

1. Who can put up with such an insult?
2. If you prick us, don't we too bleed?
3. Can we please everybody?
4. Does anything succeed like success?
5. What does a hermit have to do with money?
6. Isn't face the index of mind?
7. Who taught you such tricks as these?
8. Can one gather grapes from thistles?
9. How can you say that she has stolen the purse?
10. How can man die better than defending his motherland?
EXERCISE 9 (Page 297)

1. It is a very great idea.
2. I wish I had the wings of a dove.
3. It is a matter of joy that I have passed.
4. I earnestly desire to go abroad.
5. The nightingale sang very sweetly.
6. It is sad that he is no more.
7. It is a very horrible sight.
8. You should be ashamed of being so mean.
9. I wish that I were dead.
10. It was a great fall, my countrymen.

EXERCISE 10 (Page 298)

1. How mysterious her ways are!
2. What a nasty fall!
3. Alas! She has lost her only child.
4. What a lame excuse!
5. What a fool you are!
6. What a pleasant morning!
7. How unlucky she is!
8. What a blunder you have committed!
9. If I could only win a scholarship!
10. How painful to think of those unhappy days!

EXERCISE 11 (Page 298)

1. I have sympathy for you.
2. She speaks with confidence.
3. The doctor gave him advice to take rest.
4. The jester could not give amusement to the king.
5. She leads a life full of virtue.
6. I did not send him an invitation.
7. He believes my innocence.
8. They gave us a warm reception.
9. Lincoln showed kindness to all.
10. You will get success in your attempt.

EXERCISE 12 (Page 299)

1. She writes a beautiful hand.
2. Sonia Gandhi is very popular.
3. Circumstances were not favourable.
4. These children are very troublesome.
5. We are proud of our country.
6. Your scheme is practicable.
7. Her intelligence is remarkable.
8. The enemy made a wild attack.
9. We bathe daily.
10. She was polite while answering.

EXERCISE 13 (Page 299)

1. We bathe daily.
2. She intended to do it.
3. This book costs two hundred rupees.
4. Attend to your teacher.
5. You have disgraced your family.
6. I do not intend to join the trip.
7. They have already decided.
8. This painting is priced at ten thousand rupees.
9. It is admitted that Gandhi was the noblest soul of this era.
10. She sympathises with the poor.

EXERCISE 14 (Page 300)

1. He will do it effortlessly.
2. She handled it lovingly.
3. You will definitely succeed.
4. We escaped narrowly.
5. Let her depart peacefully.
6. The king treated him kindly.
7. We waited for the result patiently.
8. I shall be back shortly.

EXERCISE 15 (Page 300)

1. He is loving to all.
2. Tobacco is harmful to health.
3. He sympathises with the poor.
4. Our forces put up a brave fight.
5. This necklace costs highly.
6. I was sorry to hear this sad news.
7. He showed generosity even to his enemies.
8. Morning walk refreshes the mind.
9. He was stoned to death by the mob.
10. We have succeeded in defeating Pakistan twice.

EXERCISE 16 (Page 300)
1. She worked hard but failed.
2. He searched his pockets and found the tickets.
3. You must try and make up your deficiency in English.
4. Sunita thanked the Principal and came out of the office.
5. The policeman gave him timely help otherwise he would have been robbed.
6. He is not only a fine speaker but also a good singer.
7. She had bad health yet she succeeded in completing the assignment in time.
8. His performance was satisfactory, therefore he secured good percentage.

EXERCISE 17 (Page 301)
1. Your hurry will spoil the case.
2. On going forward I saw a pathetic scene.
3. With all his resources, he did not help me.
4. We must eat to live.
5. It being late we hired a taxi.
6. Due to his illness he did not go to school.
7. You must run fast to catch the train.
8. He must do something to escape starvation.

EXERCISE 18 (Page 302)
A. 1. Prabha is sure that she will succeed.
   2. It is evident that you are in the wrong.
   3. Tell me what your programme during vacation is.
   4. I know when you arrived here.
   5. We believe that you are honest.
   6. The fact that you are silent, proves your guilt.
   7. The report that he succeeded cheered us.
   8. Her mother wishes that she should be a doctor.

B. 1. The persons who work hard succeed in life.
   2. He bought the car which belonged to his uncle.
   3. The lady who is wearing a blue saree is our Principal.
   4. He liked the place of work where he worked formerly.
   5. Tell me the reason why you failed.
   6. The hunter shot a bird which was flying.
   7. It was Columbus who landed first.
   8. Do not think of mistakes which you made in the past.

C. 1. When the sun rose, the fog disappeared.
   Or
   The fog disappeared because the sun rose.
   2. Our school arranged a charity show so that the funds for flood victims might be raised.
   3. As/Since he is rich, he can engage the best lawyer.
   4. If you had not helped me, I would have failed.
   5. We eat so that we may live.
   6. I admire her because she is beautiful.

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7. Although she made her best efforts, she could not get the gold medal.
8. When he found his fault, he felt sorry.
   Or
   As soon as he found his fault, he felt sorry.

**EXERCISE 19** (Page 303)

A. 1. I cannot express my gratitude.
   2. I overheard his statement.
   3. He is said to be a multimillionaire.
   4. She told me of her mother's illness.
   5. One man's food is another man's poison.
   6. He explained his plans.
B. 1. I was the first to find the dead body.
   2. He sat on a stone in the compound.
   3. Lazy boys shirk work.
   4. Your figures are too high.
   5. She had nothing to give me.
   6. Time once lost is lost for ever.
C. 1. He left Mumbai after his father's death.
   2. You cannot go without permission.
   3. On getting his letter, I rushed to his place.
   4. He is too clever to be taken in.
   5. To his great astonishment, he found his safe burgled.
   6. In spite of her love for him, she does not want to marry him.

**EXERCISE 20** (Page 304)

1. Although he is rich, (yet) he is not contented.
2. If you do not conquer your passions, they will conquer you.
3. If you move a step forward, I will knock you down.
4. As soon as he gives an order, it is carried out.
5. Although she worked hard, (yet) she did not win a scholarship.
6. You will miss the bus unless you look sharp. (or... if you do not look sharp)
7. Although it grew dark, (yet) the carpenter had not completed his work.
8. He confessed that he was guilty.
9. If In case you do not resign the job yourself; you will be dismissed.
10. Although my father is above fifty, he does not need spectacles.

**EXERCISE 21** (Page 305)

1. Take care of yourself, or/otherwise you will fall ill.
2. Teach me otherwise I will fail.
3. You may be exceptionally clever, but you cannot get the better of him.
4. Make haste, or else you will miss the appointment.
5. Entrust her with the work, and it will be done.
7. He is something of a statesman but rather more of a poet.
8. She was overburdened with work, so she grew irritable.
EXERCISE 22 (Page 306)

1. I always say what I mean.
2. She makes a promise which she always abides by.
3. Speak after you think.
4. You will come to grief unless you mend your ways.
5. It began to rain as soon as I stepped out.
6. Our Principal who still walks faster than a young man is very old.

EXERCISE 23 (Page 307)

1. Having worked hard, she felt tired.
2. Shutting the door, he walked out.
3. Having been overpowered, he surrendered.
4. Running at top speed, he got out of breath.
5. Finding no one at home, he left a note.
6. Wishing to see a dentist, I went to London.
7. Having been warned of the danger, the king made good his escape.
8. Taking up his gun, the hunter went out to shoot the lion.
9. Taking pity on the mouse, the magician turned it into a cat.
10. Tired of playing, he sat down to take rest.

EXERCISE 24 (Page 307)

1. The storm having ceased, the sun came out.
2. The rain having been plentiful this year, rice is cheap.
3. The soldiers having arrived, the mob dispersed.
4. The weather having been fine, we went out for a walk.
5. The city having been ruined, all left in low spirits.

EXERCISE 25 (Page 308)

1. He lives in Rohtak a large town.
2. Mohan, the monitor, is wanted by the Principal.
3. Ram Dhan, the carpenter, is a jolly fellow.
4. Newton, the great scientist, invented many things.
5. I love Jackie, my faithful dog.

EXERCISE 26 (Page 308)

1. He will certainly succeed.
2. Fortunately we are all safe.
3. He regretfully admitted his error.
4. He forgot his spectacles carelessly.
5. He answered me correctly.
6. The Janata Express is usually very late.
7. The boy is completely innocent.
8. They cleverly escaped from the attack.
9. Luckily, I did not eat any of the poisoned food.
10. Our Principal does his work quite honestly.
EXERCISE 27 (Page 309)
1. We expect that he will succeed.
2. I do not know whether he is innocent.
3. He told us that he had read Milton.
4. I am sure that it is going to rain.
5. Tell me where you have put my hat.
6. This is certain that he will waste his time.
7. I think that you have made a mistake.
8. The truth is that we have been deceived.
9. I will not forget that you are repentant.
10. No one can doubt that he is a sincere worker.

EXERCISE 28 (Page 309)
1. As he bled profusely, he died.
2. Do not go till I get ready.
3. Though I may be blunt, I am honest.
4. He was annoyed as he was contradicted.
5. This is the school where I was taught.
6. Though he is very old, he enjoys good health.
7. It was so stuffy last night that I could not sleep.
8. As soon as he saw me coming, he took to his heels.
9. If you do not hurry you will miss the train.
10. Show me the place where you put my purse.

EXERCISE 29 (Page 312)
1. His clock was slow, so he was late.
2. He went to the doctor, for he was ill.
3. The way was long and the wind was cold.
4. He was all right, yet he was fatigued.
5. He is not only foolish but also obstinate.
6. You may either take tea or order coffee.
7. I am in the right but you are in the wrong.
8. He was both fined and sent to prison.
   Or
   He was not only fined but also sent to prison.
9. The train was wrecked, but no one was hurt.
10. It is raining heavily, so I will take an umbrella with me.

EXERCISE 30 (Page 312)
Set (a)  
(i) Although the coin was new, it did not shine.
(ii) John as well as James has come. Or John and James have come.
(iii) He is too fat to run. Or He is so fat that he cannot run.
(iv) Some friends arrived just after we had finished dinner.
(v) Neither the students nor the teacher liked the noise outside.

Set (b)  
(i) Although he is rich, he is not contented.
(ii) As soon as the match began, it started raining.
(iii) He is rich but unhappy.
(iv) He went out. He forgot to lock the door.
Set (c)  
(i) Though he is poor, he is honest.
(ii) Mary likes neither tea nor coffee.
(iii) We were certain that he would come.
(iv) Now the patient can go home as/because he has recovered.

**INTEGRATED GRAMMAR EXERCISES**

**TYPE 1: GAP FILLING** (Page 315)

1. (a) (ii) formed by (b) (iii) serve as (c) (iv) to spend (d) (iii) protect them from (e) (i) dip as low (f) (ii) lie hidden
2. (a) (iv) proceeded to (b) (iii) was accompanied by (c) (ii) turned up to (d) (i) used as (e) (iv) had been maltreated (f) (iii) decided to go
3. (a) (iii) that it is (b) (iv) to work in (c) (ii) could get him (d) (iv) where they slog (e) (i) of their eyes (f) (iii) me home, which
4. (a) (ii) its invention (b) (iv) has become (c) (iii) who is literate (d) (iv) in their lives (e) (iii) have been interviewed (f) (i) it is hardly surprising
5. (a) (iv) who went around (b) (iii) caught sight of (c) (ii) knocked on (d) (iii) was he refused (e) (i) who was an (f) (iii) in his loneliness
6. (a) (iv) live in (b) (iii) can predict (c) (ii) usually fly high (d) (i) come down (e) (iv) are interested in (f) (iii) can be sure of
7. (a) (iv) usually living in (b) (iii) which are known (c) (ii) surrounded by (d) (i) produces (e) (iv) build up (f) (iii) vary enormously
8. (a) (ii) most fascinating (b) (iii) are found (c) (iv) most are short-sighted (d) (i) to get away (e) (iv) nor is their bite (f) (i) hurt more than
9. (a) (iv) have to be installed (b) (iii) to switch them on (c) (ii) what is going on (d) (iii) made by (e) (ii) had exposed (f) (ii) were to handle
10. (a) (iii) which is the (b) (iv) that is carved out (c) (ii) is situated at (d) (iv) was carved (e) (iii) the ravages of time (f) (i) stands on

**TYPE 1: EDITING** (Page 321)

1. (a) huge human (b) sweep sweeps (c) are (d) a an (e) catch catches (f) move moves
2. (a) of for (b) either neither (c) for to (d) about in (e) its their (f) They these
3. (a) use used (b) level levels (c) are (d) of for (e) case cases (f) at by
4. (a) much many (b) with of (c) cake cakes (d) be is (e) sweet sweetness (f) Unless until
5. (a) or and (b) with in (c) in of (d) reward rewards (e) In at (f) had have
6. (a) a the (b) in up (c) for in (d) was is (e) come came/have come (f) on with
7. (a) more most (b) a the (c) stands stand (d) great greatness (e) have has (f) attracted attracts
8. (a) and or (b) over in (c) the a (d) has have (e) of in (f) are is
9. (a) of with (b) culture cultural (c) and of (d) on to (e) retain retains (f) or and
10. (a) some a (b) say says (c) causing cause (d) damage damaging (e) systems system (f) patch patches

**TYPE 2: EDITING** (Page 323)

1. (a) were travelling (b) took (c) were trapped

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2. (a) has started (b) were repaired (c) was done
3. (a) are creating/have created (b) have been given (c) are registering
4. (a) has launched (b) had been stopped (c) lives

**TYPE 3: OMISSION** (Page 326)
1. (a) to be polite (b) allow a lot (c) between the vehicles (d) amongst the road users (e) walked through the (f) felt like Moses
2. (a) you to understand (b) through which water (c) sound of pebbles (d) boy was throwing (e) ripples the pebbles (f) ripple and its
3. (a) I saw some (b) Leading them was (c) was holding / carrying a (d) circus. The Music (e) was an unusual (f) Samuels had just
4. (a) teachers and the (b) involved in subtle (c) lot of effort (d) but the rewards (e) all. At the (f) down in their
5. (a) aspects of the (b) media are innumerable (c) impact on children (d) For every new (e) learns from the (f) channel, there are
6. (a) doing more harm (b) antiseptics was more (c) and in some (d) multiplication of germs (e) aim must/should be (f) not so much
7. (a) over an / your illness (b) reason, according to (c) weaken in as (d) body is unable (e) robbing the body (f) just in a few
8. (a) according to education (b) is an important (c) which the former (d) completely as latter (e) usage to a form (f) English that cuts
9. (a) feet were swollen (b) hot, a sign (c) I was worried (d) out of the (e) back to the (f) and the doctor
10. (a) stopped in the (b) near the dam (c) in a restroom (d) there were several (e) boys and girls (f) water was flowing
11. (a) heard of/about the (b) for all/many types (c) But as /since/because anyone (d) anything on the (e) judgement while browsing (f) ‘meet’ on the
12. (a) shouted for help (b) passing by jumped (c) As the man (d) boy stopped him (e) him the reason (f) boy thanked him
13. (a) Edinburgh on May 22 (b) third of eleven (c) Arthur was sent (d) school in Lancashire (e) excelled in cricket (f) gift as a
14. (a) attacks on the world (b) Pentagon in Washington (c) began to be (d) man behind the (e) President declared him (f) suspect though Laden
15. (a) heart has a (b) heart and face (c) us become better (d) everybody around us (e) with what is (f) tells us a

**TYPE 4: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION** (Page 332)

(i) **WRITING THE SENTENCE IN REPORTED SPEECH BY USING VERBAL STIMULUS** (Page 332)
1. (a) that his father had decided to gift him a bike
   (b) it was a wonderful news
   (c) that they would go
2. (a) that he had invited his friends
   (b) she would invite her
   (c) what they should have

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3. (a) that he had jumped  
        (b) that he was late for duty  
        (c) to excuse him that time  
4. (a) if he could suggest something very special  
        (b) how old he was  
        (c) that she might consider buying  
5. (a) if he went for a morning walk  
        (b) that he did not have  
        (c) morning walk was very essential for him  
6. (a) if he could have a wristwatch  
        (b) that it was too old  
        (c) she would get him one  

(ii) COMPLETING THE PASSAGES (Page 336)  
1. (a) how long Mumford had been with them  
       (b) how long he had been working for them  
       (c) they had no record of that  
2. (a) to do his stuff  
       (b) if he could open a lock  
       (c) if he saw the big lock  
3. (a) if she needed any cash  
       (b) if he could spare $100  
       (c) where she was going  
4. (a) why they were watching TV  
       (b) they had forgotten  
       (c) they were nice and quiet  
5. (a) he had told him to invest  
       (b) if he had said stocks and bonds  
       (c) he thought he (Jiggs) had said  

TYPE 5: SENTENCE REORDERING (Page 339)  
1. (a) Many communities of forest dwellers and fisher-people follow traditional practices of maintaining closed seasons.  
       (b) As no hunting or fishing is allowed during this time the wildlife population can recoup its numbers.  
       (c) Because of such religious and social customs many species have been conserved through the centuries.  
2. (a) Something made Rama take his mother’s words to heart this time.  
       (b) Kali heard Rama’s sincere prayers and appeared before him in all her glory.  
       (c) Unexpectedly, her form made Rama laugh uncontrollably instead of inspiring awe.  
3. (a) The female crocodile lays sixty or seventy eggs.  
       (b) But not many of them are destined to survive.  
       (c) The mother lays the eggs in a hole in a sand bank.
4. (a) He shared his own meals with Ratan, an orphan girl of the village.
   (b) After the evening meals he used to teach her the alphabets.
   (c) Soon he developed much affection for this orphan girl.

5. (a) He spent his childhood in India where he used to listen to fables about animals.
   (b) Kipling wrote down these fables about animals living in the jungle in ‘The Jungle Book’.
   (c) In his fables Kipling described the ways by which different creatures learn to spot danger.