



Narsee Monjee Educational Trust's
JAMNABAI NARSEE SCHOOL
Knowledge is Strength Supreme

JNS - GRAMMATHON

Name: _____

25

Std.: 7

Div.: _____

Academic Year: 2026-2027



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PRONOUNS

1. Identify the pronoun and state its kind:

1. They talked to me about acting in the play.

2. Ben was surprised when he discovered that his friend was hiding in the living room.

3. I lost my phone last night.

4. John reminded himself that he had to try harder.

5. This is the book that my mother wrote.

6. I made these cookies myself.

7. I would like to meet the architect who designed the building.

8. Some people are always talking about themselves.

9. Whom did he want to meet?

10. The man, who caught the thief, is a very brave man.



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PRONOUNS**II. Choose the correct pronoun from the bracket and fill up the blanks.**

1. This is the person _____ we met at the party. (who, whom)
2. _____ were planning to hide under the bed. (them, they)
3. _____ went to the museum. (them, they)
4. _____ asked me to review it by this evening. (he, her)
5. The woman _____ called yesterday wants to buy the house. (who, whom)
6. Reena and _____ like to play chess. (I, she)
7. These books are for you and _____. (I, me)
8. I know the girl about _____ you were talking. (who, whom)
9. She is the person _____ inspired me to sing. (who, whom).

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

1. A chair is a piece of furniture _____ we use for sitting.
2. This is the toy _____ my uncle bought.
3. This is the house _____ belongs to my great grandfather.
4. We do not know the person _____ donated the money.
5. The parents _____ we interviewed were involved in education some way.
6. I found that ring _____ I thought I had lost.
7. We drove past my old school _____ is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.
8. With _____ were you talking?
9. We got into a bus _____ was crowded.
10. To _____ did you pass on the notes?



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PRONOUNS

IV. Underline the indefinite and distributive pronouns in the following sentences and identify them:

1. We may take either of these two books.

2. Either of the methods leads to the same result.

3. Somebody has stolen my watch.

4. Nobody is going to the party.

5. Each of the boys was given a present.

6. There are a few shops at the end of the street but none of them sell newspapers.

7. I wanted to eat something but couldn't find anything to eat in the fridge.

8. Though he cried for help, nobody came to his rescue.

V. Pick out the pronouns and state their kind:

1. These picture cards cost five rupees each.

2. Carl is a boy who loves to play video games.

3. You could travel by yourself.

4. She is an artist whose work I really admire.

5. The policeman whom we approached for help, guided us with a smile.

6. Which of these books belong to you?



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PRONOUNS**VI. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate Relative Pronoun**

- 1) Another activity _____ I have chosen is photography.
- 2) The boy _____ you saw, was my brother.
- 3) This is the boy _____ scored the highest marks.
- 4) Jack is the boy _____ sister is a famous tennis player.
- 5) This is the car _____ my father bought.
- 6) I know the man _____ lives here.

VII. Use a relative pronoun to join the following pairs of sentences:

- 1) This is the letter box. I was talking about.

- 2) There is the man. His horse won the race.

- 3) This is the gift. I got it last New Year.

- 4) This is the lady. She helped me.

- 5) Here is the book. You were asking for the book.

- 6) The thief stole the watch. The thief was punished.

VIII. Fill each blank with a suitable reflexive pronoun.

- 1) Suddenly, I found _____ in a dark corner.
- 2) The washing machine automatically switches _____ off.
- 3) They were discussing amongst _____.
- 4) You have put _____ in a difficult position.
- 5) John likes to do things by _____.
- 6) You are old enough to dress _____.
- 7) The dog covered _____ with dirt.
- 8) She rewarded _____ with chocolates.
- 9) She drove _____ to the school.
- 10) The plant will move _____ in the direction of sunlight.



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PRONOUNS

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Date: _____

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INFORMAL LETTER – FORMAT

No. Name of the building/ bungalow,	—————→	101, Olympus Complex,
Name of the Road,	—————→	Perry Cross Road,
Name of the Suburb,	—————→	Bandra (West),
City and Pincode.	—————→	Mumbai - 400050.
Date in full.	—————→	2 nd July 2026

(Leave a line after date)

Dear Prachi,

(Opening sentence to be on the topic)

(Body- in two to three paragraphs)

(Closing sentence to be on the topic)

Your loving friend,

Aruna.

09

00

21

1000 1000 1000

1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000



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ADJECTIVES

I. Underline the adjective in each sentence and state its kind:

- 1) The kind girl showed the old lady the way.

- 2) Abdul won the second prize.

- 3) Each student should bring the book tomorrow.

- 4) We have not had enough exercise.

- 5) Mumbai is a large city.

- 6) The ship sustained heavy damage.

- 7) Those grapes are sour.

- 8) Sam, an intelligent student, answered the questions.

- 9) Which way shall we go?

- 10) My car is just across the street.

- 11) King Francis was a hearty man and loved a royal sport.

- 12) Today is the last day of the function.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives:

- 1) Every cloud has a _____ lining.
- 2) The _____ bird catches the worm.
- 3) _____ student has not brought the diary?
- 4) The _____ woman lived in a wretched hut.
- 5) _____ bangles are these?
- 6) He was listened to in _____ silence.
- 7) The city was engulfed in _____ darkness.
- 8) Today is the _____ day of the festival.
- 9) You cannot have it _____ ways.
- 10) This is a very _____ matter.
- 11) Drishti is reading an _____ book.
- 12) Suddenly, there arose a _____ storm.



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ADJECTIVES

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of adjectives given in the brackets.

1. Apples are _____ than oranges. (good)
2. Govind's essay is the _____ of all. (good)
3. Mr. Rajan always donates to poor children and other _____ people. (needy)
4. The boy is the _____ in the class. (strong)
5. You always seem to be _____ than I am. (busy)
6. Mike must be the _____ boy in the whole school. (busy)
7. Jupiter is the _____ planet in our solar system. (big)

IV. Change the degrees of comparison in the following sentences without changing their meaning.

1. Calcutta is one of the busiest cities in India.

2. No other man was as strong as Superman.

3. Malacca is the oldest town in Malaysia.

4. The tiger is the most ferocious of all animals.

5. Mahabaleshwar is cooler than Panchgani.



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ADJECTIVES

6. Wolfram is one of the rarest metals.

7. It is easier to preach than to practise.

8. The population of Delhi is greater than any other city in India.

9. No other dancer in the world was as great as Michael Jackson.

10. You know him better than I do.

11. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

12. Mount Everest is the highest peak of the Himalayas.

13. Very few boys are as industrious as Lalit.

14. Varanasi is one of the oldest cities in India.



COMPREHENSION - 1

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

I may never have become a cricketer and this book would certainly not have been written, if an eagle-eyed relative, Mr. Narayan Masurekar, had not come into my life the day I was born (July 10, 1949). It seems that Nan-kaka (as I call him), who had come to see me in the hospital on my first day in this world, noticed a little hole near the top of my ear lobe. The next day he came again and picked up the baby lying in the crib next to my mother. To his utter horror, he discovered that the baby did not have the hole on the left ear lobe. A frantic search of all the cribs in the hospital followed, and I was eventually located sleeping blissfully beside a fisherwoman, totally oblivious of the commotion I had caused!

Providence had helped me to retain my true identity, and, in the process, charter the course of my life. I have often wondered what would have happened if nature had not 'marked' me out, and given me my 'guard' by giving me that small hole on my left ear lobe, and if Nan-kaka had not noticed this abnormality. Perhaps, I would have grown up to be an obscure fisherman, toiling somewhere along the west coast. And what about the baby, who, for a spell, took my place? I do not know if he is interested in cricket, or whether he will ever read this book. I can only hope that, if he does, he will start taking a little more interest in Sunil Gavaskar.

My most vivid recollection of my childhood cricket-playing days is the time I almost broke my mother's nose. She used to bowl to me in the small gallery of our house where we played our 'daily match' with a tennis ball. Since the area was small she would kneel to bowl, or rather lob the ball to me. I hit one straight back and caught her bang on the nose, which started bleeding. Although it was a tennis ball, the distance between the two of us was very short, which accounts for the force with which the ball hit her. I was frightened but she shrugged it off, washed her face and as the bleeding stopped, we continued the game. But, for the rest of the day it was only forward defence for me. I restrained myself and played no attacking shot.

Cricket, to use a cliché, is 'in my blood'. My father was a good club cricketer in his days and a keen student of the game. Even now we have interesting discussions on various aspects of the game and I have found his advice invaluable in the development of my career. And, as I have already said, I have had the privilege of having a mother who helped me to take the first steps in the game I have come to love. My uncle, Madhav Mantri, who played for India in four 'official' tests, though not very successfully, was a force to reckon with in first-class games.

Whenever I went to my uncle's house, my favourite pastime used to be to take out his pullovers and caress them with a sense of longing. I was so attracted by the India test pullovers that once I even dared to ask him if I could take one, since he had so many. My uncle told me that one has to sweat and earn the India 'colours' and I too should work hard to earn the distinction. That is a lesson I have never forgotten. Looking back, I am glad that my uncle did not succumb to my childish fancy and instead, taught me that there was no short-cut to the top. I was also fascinated by the many souvenirs he had and the large number of trophies he had won. What I liked the most was the stump bearing



COMPREHENSION - 1

the autographs of the 1952 India and England teams, and I loved to linger over the autograph of every player.

I. Given below are five words. Find the words and phrases which have a similar meaning in the passage.

- 1. surely-
- 2. hurried-
- 3. unaware-
- 4. keep hold of-
- 5. working hard-

II. Answer the following questions:

- 1. How did uncle's keen observation help Gavaskar in retaining his identity?
- 2. How had providence helped Gavaskar?
- 3. How did Gavaskar break his mother's nose?
- 4. What qualities of his mother's character are brought out through the passage?
- 5. What did Gavaskar like to do whenever he went to his uncle's house? Why?
- 6. Which souvenir did Gavaskar like the most? Why?
- 7. According to you, what are the qualities required to become a good team player?

III. Complete the following table:

NOUN	ADVERB
success	
	interestingly
	childishly



IDIOMS

Read the following idioms and their given meanings.

1. **cut to the chase**

Leave out all the unnecessary details and just get to the point.

2. **find your feet**

To become more comfortable in whatever you are doing.

3. **tickled pink**

When one is extremely amused or pleased.

4. **sit on the fence**

Undecided

5. **pull the plug**

To stop something. To bring something to an end.

6. **under the weather**

Feeling ill or sick

7. **to see red**

To become angry or annoyed

8. **a bitter pill**

A situation or information that is unpleasant but must be accepted.

9. **a little bird told me**

It is said when you don't want to reveal the source of your information.

10. **a breath of fresh air**

A new, fresh and imaginative approach, a change that feels good.



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IDIOMS

I. Use the following idioms in sentences of your own.

1. on the fence.

2. to see red

3. a little bird told me

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable idioms.

1. It takes a while to _____ when you start a new job.

2. Ishaan was _____ when he was given tickets to see his favorite cricket match.

3. Losing the championship to a junior player was _____ to swallow.

4. The president says that the organization needs _____.

III. Write an idiom which means:

1. Leave out all the unnecessary details and just get to the point

2. To stop something or bring something to an end

3. Feeling ill or sick



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DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

I. Convert the Assertive Sentences from Direct speech into Indirect speech.

1. He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."

2. He says, "I am reading a delightful story."

3. Amit said, "My favourite colour is blue."

4. The captain said, "The men will be on duty tonight."

5. He said to the teacher, "They were making noise."

6. Rakhi said, "I shall go to Delhi tomorrow."

7. Robin said to Niraj, "We can do the assignment on recycling waste next week."

8. Sonam said, "I saw her at the museum today."

II. Convert the Assertive Sentences from Indirect speech to Direct speech.

1. She told me that she was very tired.

2. Raja said that he intended to leave for Delhi that night.

3. She said that German was easy to learn.

4. I told him that he could stay with us for a month.



DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

5. Sam said that he wanted to visit his grandparents that weekend.

6. My mother told me that my appointment with the dentist was the next day.

7. He said that he did not know when the school was going to close for the summer vacation.

III. Convert the Interrogative Sentences from Direct speech to Indirect speech.

1. I asked my brother, "Have you finished your homework?"

2. Mohan said to Rama, "Were you at school yesterday?"

3. The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?"

4. The teacher said to the boy, "Can you tell me in detail the causes of the Great War?"

5. Mr. Sam asked, "Are you planning to attend the function?"

6. Mother said. "Do you have a holiday tomorrow?"

7. "Have you anything to say to me?" asked Raj.

8. "Can I go to bed as I am very tired?" said John to his mother.



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DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

IV. Convert the Interrogative Sentences from Indirect speech to Direct speech.

1. The mother asked her daughter whether she knew where Roshan was.

2. Rehana asked me which subject I had chosen.

3. I asked my friend if he was going to join some academy.

4. My friend asked him if he had attended the meeting the previous day.

5. The new student asked where the library was located.

6. Tarun asked his mother if he could go to school to play.

7. He enquired of me if I was going outstation that summer.

8. Raman asked Raj if he would change places with him.

V. Convert the Exclamatory Sentences from Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

1. The old lady said, "Alas! Gone are those golden days!"

2. The teacher said, "Bravo! Raima you have done very well."

3. The students said, "Hurrah! We are the district champions."



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DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

4. Father said, "Oh! I have lost my car keys."

5. "Look! What a beautiful rainbow!" said Veena.

6. "If only I could go on that space mission!" said the aspiring astronaut.

7. The king said, "Alas! Our foes are too strong."

8. "How lovely your sari is!" said the little girl to her mother.

VI. Convert the Exclamatory Sentences from Indirect Speech to Direct Speech.

1. My friend wished me best of luck for my interview.

2. The boys exclaimed with sorrow that they had lost the match.

3. Vishal exclaimed with joy that he had topped the examination.

4. The king exclaimed sorrowfully that their enemies were too strong.

5. Neeta exclaimed with sadness that she had lost her ipad.

6. The child wished he could find his bicycle.

7. The French lady exclaimed that India was a very fascinating country.

8. Suresh exclaimed joyfully that his son had again won the tournament.



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DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

VII. Convert the Imperative Sentences from Direct Speech to Indirect Speech.

1. The teacher said to the students, "Do your work silently."

2. Susan said to Rama, "Do not forget to recharge your mobile phone."

3. "Complete your homework." Rita's sister said to her.

4. The doctor said to the patient, "Do not eat too many sweets."

5. The police inspector said, "No one will leave the room until all documents are checked."

6. "I am sorry, I could not complete my project," said Lalit.

7. Paul said, "Let us join some computer class."

8. Raman said to the servant, "Go and post this letter at once."

VIII. Convert the Imperative Sentences from Indirect speech to Direct speech.

1. The father forbade the son to go to the cinema daily.

2. My sister urged me to leave her alone.

3. He requested him to wait there till he returned.

4. The old man requested Aman to help him cross the road.

5. Neha advised her brother not to waste his time.



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DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

6. He proposed to his friends that they should go to see a movie.

7. The old man forbade the children to play in the garden in the afternoon.

8. The teacher instructed the child to collect his book from the library before he went home.

IX. Rewrite the following sentences making it similar in meaning to the sentences given.

1. He said, "Please give me a glass of water."

He requested _____

2. The Principal forbade the boys to pluck the flowers.

The Principal said to the boys, _____

3. He requested them to be quiet and listen to his words.

He said to them, _____

4. The Emperor exclaimed with sorrow that their foes were too strong.

The Emperor said, _____

5. The principal said, "I will certainly look into this case."

The principal promised _____

6. "It may rain this evening," said mother.

Mother said that _____

7. She exclaimed that the baby looked very cute in that dress..

She said, _____

8. The doctor advised Benny to take the medicine just then.

The doctor said _____

9. I said to my friend, "Please help me to arrange these books in the cupboard."

I requested _____

10. I asked Reena if she was willing to play with me.

I said to Reena, _____



Date: _____

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FORMAL LETTER – FORMAT

(SENDER'S ADDRESS)



14, Bluegold Apartments,
4th Road,
J.V.P.D. Scheme,
Mumbai-400049.
20th November 2026

(Leave a line after date)

The Principal,
Jamnabai Narsee School,
Narsee Monjee Bhavan,
J.V.P.D. Scheme,
Mumbai-400049.



(RECEIVER'S ADDRESS)

(Leave a line)

Dear Madam,

(Opening sentence to be on the topic)

(Body in paragraphs)

(Closing sentence to be on the topic)

Yours faithfully,
Anjum Roy



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PREPOSITIONS**Practice Sheet****1. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.**

1. The child ran _____ the mother when he spotted her.
2. You cannot leave the hall _____ the show.
3. Prem is hiding _____ the cupboard.
4. They sat _____ the table for dinner.
5. The gallery is open _____ Monday to Friday.
6. He put a coat _____ the shivering boy.
7. The meeting will take place _____ Tuesday.
8. He and his friend will divide the money _____ themselves.
9. Columbus crossed the Atlantic _____ 1492.
10. _____ reading, Tim is fond of painting.
11. The lady _____ the desk is Susie.
12. He puts his child's needs _____ his own.
13. The boys tried to swim _____ the stream.
14. Suma hid _____ the table.
15. The worm ate _____ the book.
16. We have not eaten anything _____ morning.
17. The box was found _____ the bed.
18. The tailor put the thread _____ the needle.
19. The author's name was printed _____ the title.
20. The child who sat _____ him was his son.



COMPREHENSION - 2

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Paralympic athlete Ann Thompson bounces back after accident. On a cold morning in Austria, 16-year-old skier Ann Thompson was about to make her last practice run before lunch. At the time, Thompson was one of the United States' top junior skiers. She hoped to win an Olympic gold medal in skiing.

As she prepared for that practice run, she could not know that it would be the last one she would ever take. As she sped down the hill on her skis, Thompson had a terrible accident. She fell and severed her spinal cord. The spinal cord is made of tissue that carries signals to and from the brain. They tell body parts when and how to move.

Thompson's fall took place 15 years ago. As a result of the accident, Thompson could no longer walk. Her skiing career was over. But her life as an athlete was not.

"The accident did not change anything," said Thompson. "I never missed a beat. I am the same person I was before.

After her accident, Thompson joined the Cruisers, a program for wheelchair athletes in Connecticut, Thompson's home state.

"We brought her down to see what was happening," said Don Chaffe, a Cruiser official. "At first, she said, 'I cannot do that.' Then she realized, 'I can do that. I'm going to do that.' And we are so proud of her."

Just over a year after her accident, Thompson was a top wheelchair athlete. Her sport was track and field. As a student at the University of Illinois, Thompson also played basketball. It was not easy for her. She had never played basketball before her accident. Now she was learning the sport in a wheelchair.

"I started practice in October of my freshman year," she said. "I made my first basket right before Christmas break."

Thompson also joined the U.S. Paralympic team. In 1988, 1992, and 1996, she competed in track-and-field events. She won two gold medals, a silver medal and two bronze medals.

Soon enough Thompson knew she had to get a job. She knew that training for track and field took too much time to allow her to work. So she tried out for the U.S. Paralympic women's basketball team instead and she made it. Thompson played basketball at the Paralympic Games in Sydney, Australia, in October. Her husband, a U.S. team trainer, went to Australia with her.

Thompson is a role model for millions of people with physical disabilities. Her message to kids is simple. "Try," she said. "Really try. If you want to do something, give it your best effort. If you really want to do something, you can find a way to do it."

The kids who watch her practice see her as proof that anything is possible.



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COMPREHENSION - 2

"They see this lady in her wheelchair going around, getting married and loving life," said Chaffee.
"And they say, 'Hey, I can make it, too.'"

I. Find a word from the passage which mean the following:

- i. a person proficient in sports - _____
- ii a first year student at university - _____

II. Answer the following.

1. What was Thompson hoping to win?
2. How did Thompson meet with an accident?
3. How did the accident change Thompson's life?
4. How did Thompson's life as an athlete continue even after the accident?
5. Why did Thompson try out for the U.S. Paralympic Women's basketball team instead of training for track and field?
6. Would you consider Ann Thompson as your role model? Why?

III. Pick out any two adjectives from the passage.



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VERBS

I. Complete these sentences with the right form of the verbs.

1. We _____ (be) in the Green House Club.
2. Sanjay and his brother _____ (want) to learn badminton.
3. Gardening _____ (be) John and Sarah's favourite hobby.
4. It was hard work carrying the bags. They _____ (be) very heavy.
5. Vinita and her sister Anita _____ (goes) to the same school.

II. Tick the sentences that are correct and cross the sentences that are wrong. Correct the sentences that are wrong.

1. He listen carefully in the class.

2. Do you go on holiday last summer?

3. My father is an excellent cook.

4. Neither of them knows where the bus stop is.

5. Was there any information about the dates for the annual play?



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VERBS

III. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate verb:

1. I _____ (found, founded) a five-rupee coin lying on the carpet.
2. He usually _____ (do, does) his homework in his room.
3. Diamond _____ (is, are) the hardest substance.
4. Mrs. and Mr. Lee _____ (is, are) planning to visit New Zealand.
5. Neither Julia nor her parents _____ (know, knows) the way to the passport office.
6. One of the passengers _____ (was, were) asking for tomato soup.
7. Most of the pupils _____ (do, does) their homework on a regular basis.
8. A snake _____ (do, does) not bite a human unless provoked.
9. Many of Khushwant Singh's books _____ (contain, contains) humour.
10. Few _____ (appreciate, appreciates) Mrs. Sherpa's strange sense of fashion.
11. Many of my class mates _____ (is, are) members of the star gazing club.
12. Reader's Digest _____ (were, was) one of my favourite magazines in High School.

IV. Choose the correct verb from the options given below.

1. They _____ to the airport and left their car there.
a. drive b. drove c. driven
2. The manager _____ her the money.
a. give b. gave c. gives
3. Not only my family but Anuradha's too _____ agreed to go to Australia for the summer holidays.
a. has b. have c. has been
4. It was warm, so I _____ off my coat.
a. take b. took c. taken
5. Sandeep's brothers, along with my brothers, _____ on finding new ways to trick us.
a. plans b. planned c. plan



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VERBS

V. Put a (✓) against a correct sentence and (x) against a wrong one.

1. a. The band is playing the school song. ()
b. The band play the school song. ()
2. a. Are you understanding what I say? ()
b. Do you understand what I say? ()
3. a. Sam is not agreeing with me. ()
b. Sam does not agree with me. ()

VI. Choose the correct word for each blank.

1. Swamy Dayanand _____ Arya Samaj. (found / founded)
2. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. (fly / flew).
3. Neither Bob nor his friends _____ the party. (want / wants)
4. The teacher _____ the pupil. (praise / praised).
5. Everybody _____ Mrs. Ola, the new history teacher. (like / likes)
6. Mr. Becker _____ everyday. (jog / jogs)
7. Nancy _____ a cake for me. (bake / baked)
8. Feeling exhausted, Mrs. Chopra _____ down to take some rest. (lay / laid)
9. Due to the incessant rains, the river has _____ its banks. (overflown / overflowed)
10. Mrs. Bose has _____ many difficulties in life. (borne / bore)



TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Eg. 1. Dogs bark. **Intransitive verb**

2. Seema lent me her pencil. **Transitive verb**

VII. Indicate whether the verbs in the following sentences are Transitive or Intransitive.

1. The doctor advised me to exercise regularly.

2. She advised me to consult the doctor.

3. I waited for an hour.

4. I received your letter in the morning.

5. The wicked hunter was hiding.

6. The potter has made a beautiful pot.

7. The department store opens at six o'clock.

8. John speaks too loudly.

9. The monitor rang the bell.

10. On my birthday, my father gave me a watch.



Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

VERBS

VIII. Underline the object of each transitive verb and put a X if it is an intransitive verb.

1. The wind was blowing fiercely.

2. It was raining at that time.

3. She laughed at the joke.

4. She is writing an essay.

5. They are playing football.

6. This ship sank rapidly.

7. My mother went to the bazaar and bought some fresh vegetables.

8. Anne looks very beautiful.

9. My best friend lent me her pen during the examination.

10. I slept late last night.



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VERBS

IX. Provide an object wherever necessary to complete the given sentences. State if the verb is transitive or intransitive.

1. My sister gave

2. I waited for an hour

3. I received

4. The manager gave

5. Mother is reading

6. Mr. John speaks

7. Dennis brought

8. Priya gave

9. He bought

10. Rhea baked



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VERBS

11. I admire

12. We need to maintain

13. The boys laughed uncontrollably

14. The choir sang

15. The company has offered





COMPREHENSION - 3

Read the article "Gone Forever" and answer the questions that follow:

Blair's younger cousin was going to celebrate her sixth birthday next month. He wanted to get a special gift but had no idea what a six-year-old girl might like. Besides, he did not have much money to spend on her present either.

One day, Blair was at the public library trying to pick some interesting books for himself. The school holidays were approaching soon and he wanted to have a few books to occupy his free time. He browsed through the shelves, looking at many different genres of books. Then, he chanced upon the arts and crafts section. He saw that there were many books on painting, charcoal sketching, clay modelling, origami and so on.

As Blair scanned the books, one particular book caught his eye. It was a book on balloon sculpting. Blair's idea of sculpting had always been one that involved using a chisel to form a giant piece of rock into a statue. He had never heard of balloon sculpting. Out of curiosity, he pulled the book from the shelf and flipped it open. When he saw the pictures inside, he realized that balloon sculpting was actually using balloons to twist them into all sorts of shapes in order to create objects like a sword or a crown. As he looked through the colorful pages, an idea struck him! He could make balloon sculptures for his cousin and her friends at her birthday party! They ought to love that! Excited with his idea, he borrowed the book.

At home, Blair told his mother about his idea. She agreed that it was an amazing idea. In fact, she even offered to pay for the balloons. That very day, Blair's mother took him out to buy some balloons to practise on. Blair diligently followed the instructions in the book. At first, he had difficulty twisting the balloons. He was afraid of bursting the balloons. When he realized that the balloons were very stretchable, he was more relaxed. As he practised, he burst dozens of balloons but that never discouraged him. He continued to work hard on it. As he believed that failure is the only opportunity to begin again, this time more intelligently.

By the day of the party, Blair was pretty good at balloon sculpting. Many of the children requested for all sorts of shapes. He tried his best to give them what they wanted. Most importantly, his cousin loved his idea that made all his hard work worthwhile.

I. Find the correct synonym from the passage:

- a. directions - _____
- b. inquisitiveness - _____
- c. carefully - _____



Date: _____

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COMPREHENSION - 3

II. Find the correct antonym from the passage:

- a. encouraged - _____
- b. agitated - _____
- c. stiff - _____

III. Choose the correct option:

1. What happened when Blair told his mother about his idea?

- a. She agreed that it was an amazing idea.
- b. She became furious and told Blair to drop his idea.

2. State the meaning of origami.

- a. It is the Japanese art of folding paper into decorative shapes and figures.
- b. It is Tibetan designs for painted furniture to elaborate murals in religious buildings.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- a. In paragraph one, what were the two problems Blair faced when deciding on a birthday present for his cousin?
- b. Explain why Blair was at the library and why he picked up the book on balloon sculpting?
- c. In what two ways did Blair's mother support him?
- d. Describe Blair's feelings when the balloons burst while he was practising.
- e. In what way was Blair's hard work worthwhile?
- f. Explain the given line in your own words.

Failure is the only opportunity to begin again, this time more intelligently.



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TENSES**The Simple Tenses**

I. Rewrite the following sentences using the simple present tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Ann _____ (speak) German very well.
2. My father _____ (go) to the gym every day.
3. The food in the kitchen _____ (smell) delicious.
4. It usually _____ (rain) every day here.
5. He _____ (drink) tea at breakfast.
6. The Earth _____ (revolve) around the Sun.
7. Ram _____ (go) to school every morning.
8. Reyali _____ (enjoy) playing the piano.
9. Linda _____ (work) in London.
10. The human body _____ (contain) 206 bones.
11. We _____ (live) in the city most of the year.
12. Lorie _____ (travel) to Bangalore every Sunday.



Date: _____

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TENSES

13. I _____ (bake) cupcakes twice a month.
14. Amit always _____ (teach) me new things.
15. We _____ (help) the kids of the neighbourhood.

II. Rewrite the following sentences using the simple past tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Mozart _____ (write) more than 600 hundred pages of music.
2. Aron _____ (study) Japanese for five years.
3. Priya _____ (work) at the movie theatre after school.
4. People _____ (pay) much more to make cell phone calls in the past.
5. John Cabot _____ (sail) to America in 1498.
6. Jill Brown _____ (love) animals but she _____ (kill) many man-eaters.
7. I _____ (learn) Tamil from my friend who is settled in Tamil Nadu.
8. Last year they _____ (build) a high wall around the house.
9. I _____ (read) a number of fairy tales when I was a child.
10. Last evening some wicked people _____ (smuggle) brown sugar into the town but they were arrested.



Date: _____

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TENSES**Simple Future Tense****III. Fill in the blanks with 'will' or 'shall' form of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. The train _____ at the station only for one minute. (stop)
2. Bob _____ to the library tomorrow. (go)
3. My brothers _____ till noon if no one wakes them up. (sleep)
4. You better hurry, the train _____ (leave) in five minutes.
5. May I borrow your pen? I _____ (return) it at the end of this class.

The Continuous Tenses**IV. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with the present continuous tense.**

1. Catherine wants to work in Italy, so she _____ (learn) Italian.
2. We _____ (visit) the museum in the afternoon.
3. Muriel _____ (learn) to drive.
4. They _____ (eat) at Scott's favourite restaurant today.
5. The waiter _____ (stand) behind the counter.
6. Athena _____ (do) her homework now.
7. I _____ (study) to become an engineer.
8. She _____ (play) with her brother.
9. Allen _____ (pray) in the chapel.
10. Neela _____ (perform) in the auditorium.



Date: _____

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TENSES

V. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with the past continuous tense.

1. Tom burned his hand while he _____ (cook) the dinner.
2. I _____ (listen) to melodious songs last evening.
3. The sun _____ (shine) and the birds _____ . (sing)
4. They _____ (eat) chocolate during the short break.
5. John _____ (play) tennis yesterday.

VI. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with the future continuous tense.

1. The new chairman _____ (visit) the bank tomorrow.
2. Michael _____ (run) a marathon this Saturday.
3. Eric _____ (compete) against Yohan in the race.
4. You _____ (wait) for her when her plane arrives tonight.
5. The Chief Minister _____ (arrive) at the airport by 7 o'clock.
6. Tomorrow, we _____ (learn) how to make an upside down pineapple cake.
7. Raksha _____ (work) this weekend, so she
_____ (not go) to the party.



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TENSES**The Perfect Tenses**

VII. Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. If you _____ (finish) tea, we will resume our discussion.
2. I _____ (work) here since I graduated college.
3. The army _____ (attack) that city two times.
4. We _____ (visit) Portugal several times.
5. She _____ (work) in the bank for five years.
6. Man _____ (walk) on Mars.
7. She _____ (watch) this movie several times.
8. We _____ (have) many major problems while working on this project.
9. They _____ (have) three inspections in the last week.
10. Meeta _____ (be) in Paris for six months.

VIII. Use the Past Perfect form of verbs given in the bracket.

1. In the morning he _____ (put on) a torn shirt but in the evening he changed it.
2. Ria _____ (established) her company before 2008.
3. Ryan _____ (study) in the library before he came to the class.
4. His kites, like butterflies, _____ (dance) in the air.
5. I _____ (switch) off the television before I went to sleep.



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TENSES

6. George _____ (repair) many cars before he received his mechanic's license.
7. The construction of buildings _____ (swallow up) all the parks and gardens.
8. The artistic hands of Leonardo _____ (lend) almost supernatural powers to the Dragon Costume.

IX. Fill in the blanks with the Future Perfect Tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The gardener _____ (trim) all this plants by this evening.
2. Robert _____ (read) various kinds of books.
3. The patient _____ (recover) from illness by the next month.
4. She _____ (learn) Chinese before she moves to china.
5. The class _____ (arrive) by lunch time.
6. I _____ (finish) the write up by the weekend.
7. Ayaan _____ (not/complete) the project by July.
8. We _____ (be) in London next year.

The Perfect Continuous Tenses

X. Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Continuous Tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. I _____ (learn) guitar for two months.



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TENSES

2. She _____ (work) at that company for three years.
3. James _____ (teach) at the university since June.
4. He _____ (study) this book for three months.
5. Akshay's dog _____ (whine) the whole afternoon. It must be really sick.
6. Utsav _____ (type) all afternoon. No wonder his fingers are aching now.
7. The Shettys _____ (live) in this house all their lives. We cannot ask them to leave now.

XI. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past perfect continuous tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. They _____ (fight) this court case for three years when they _____ (decide) to settle it themselves.
2. I _____ (write) articles on various topics for three hours.
3. Krish _____ (look) after his elder brother before he _____ (return) from Kerala.
4. The Mechanic _____ (fix) my bike since morning.
5. The spider _____ (try) to climb the water pipe the whole afternoon.



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TENSES

XII. Fill in the blanks with the future perfect continuous tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. When he retires in August, _____ (work) in this office for thirty years.
2. In November, I _____ (work) at my company for thirty years.
3. When I turn thirty, I _____ (play) piano for twenty-one years.
4. The famous artist _____ (paint) the mural for over six months by the time it is finished.
5. She _____ (work) at that company for three years when it finally closes.

XIII. Fill in the blanks using the given verb in the correct tense.

1. At this time tomorrow, we _____ (drive) to Munnar.
2. Doctors _____ (find) a cure for many diseases.
3. I _____ (read) forty-five books by Christmas.
4. It started to rain while we _____ (play) tennis.
5. Perhaps we _____ (visit) Delhi next month.
6. The storm _____ (rage) by the time we arrive.
7. I _____ (listen) to my iPod, so I did not hear the fire alarm.
8. Raj _____ (finish) his homework.
9. Mother _____ (cook) our favourite meal.
10. By the end of this year, he _____ (plant) two thousand trees.



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TENSES

11. Rhea _____ (decorate) the Christmas tree yesterday.
12. She _____ (cook) dinner when I came home.
13. By whom was this suit _____ (sew)?
14. The boy _____ (strike) the dog with a hockey stick.
15. The car _____ (speed) down the causeway.
16. The gadgets were _____ (steal) from the shop in broad day light.
17. I was _____ (drink) tea when Chris visited me.
18. My mother _____ (know) about my mischief at school.
19. Neha _____ (participate) at the Inter School event next week.

XIV. In the following passage fill in each of the blanks with the correct form of the word given in the brackets.

Our examination _____ (start) yesterday. We finished two papers in English. I _____ (feel) happy with my performance. I am writing to you a quick letter, for, in another hour, I _____ (absorb) in notes and books for tomorrow's examination. The worst thing about an examination is that it _____ (give) you such a bad fright. I too was very nervous when the question papers _____ (hand) out. With my eyes _____ (glue) to the question paper, I went blank for a few moments. "Steady," I _____ (say) to myself. A few moments later, I _____ (scribble) furiously and all that I had studied came back to me smoothly. I finished a good fifteen minutes before time. The invigilator smiled sweetly at me and _____ (ask) me to check my answers once again. It was good to do that because I found I _____ (make) a few careless mistakes.



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TENSES

XV. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb according to the instructions given in the brackets.

1. While her mother _____ (**knit** - past continuous) a pullover, her father _____ (**solve** - past continuous) a crossed word puzzle.
2. The train _____ (**arrive** - future perfect tense) before we reach the station.
3. While the doctor _____ (**examine** - past continuous) Mr Jones this morning, his son _____ (**wait** - past continuous) outside.
4. This month they _____ (**work** - present continuous) on a new project.
5. My daughter _____ (**plan** - past continuous) to join the school band.
6. In the afternoon, while I _____ (**give** - Past Continuous) my report to Mrs. Desai, I _____ (**hear** - Simple Past) a loud thumping noise. It _____ (**come** - Past Continuous) from the direction of her store room.
7. I _____ (**read** - present continuous) the book Tom Sawyer.
8. Rajeev _____ (**wait** - Past Perfect) for you two hours before he finally left.
9. I _____ (**drive** - past continuous) to work when I crashed my car.
10. I _____ (**eat** - Future Perfect) my lunch by 1:00 p.m.



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TENSES

XVI. Underline the most appropriate form of the verb in the following sentences.

1. The earth (move, moves) round the sun.
2. The composer drafted his own libretto in 1887 and (began, begun) the music in 1980.
3. My friend (see, saw) the film yesterday.
4. Fortune (favour, favours) the brave.
5. He usually (do, does) his homework in his room.
6. John (watch, watches) TV every night.
7. The criminal (attack, attacked) the victim with a blunt object.
8. I (eat, ate) cereal for breakfast today.
9. The gardener (dig, dug) up the flower bed.
10. The committee (holds, held) a meeting every month.



COMPREHENSION - 4

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

It was terribly cold and nearly dark on the last evening of the old year. In the cold darkness, a poor little girl with bare head and naked feet, roamed through the streets. In an old apron she carried a number of matches, and had a bundle of them in her hands. Shivering with cold and hunger, she crept along, looking like a picture of misery. Lights were shining from every window, and there was a savoury smell of roast goose, for it was New-year's eve. In a corner, between two houses, she sank down and huddled herself together. Ah! perhaps a burning match might be good. She drew one out. It gave a warm, bright light, like a little candle. Suddenly, the flame of the match went out! She rubbed a second match on the wall. This time she saw a table covered with a snowy white table cloth on which stood a splendid dinner service and a steaming roast goose stuffed with apples and dried plums. Then the match went out. She lit a third match, and then found herself sitting under a beautiful Christmas tree. It was large and beautifully decorated. She stretched out her hand towards it, and the match went out. The Christmas lights rose higher and higher till they looked to her like the stars in the sky. Then she saw a star fall, leaving behind it a bright streak of fire. "Someone is dying", thought the little girl, for her old grandmother, who was now in heaven, had told her that when a star falls, a soul was going up to God. She again rubbed a match on the wall, and the light shone round her. In the brightness stood her old grandmother, clear and shining, yet mild and loving in her appearance. "Grandmother," cried the little one, "O take me with you; I know you will go away when the match burns out; you will vanish like the warm stove, the roast goose, and the large glorious Christmas-tree." And she made haste to light the whole bundle of matches, for she wished to keep her grandmother there. And the matches glowed with a light that was brighter than the noon-day, and her grandmother had never appeared so large or so beautiful. She took the little girl in her arms, and they both flew upwards in brightness and joy far above the earth, where there was neither cold nor hunger nor pain, for they were with God.

In the dawn of morning, there lay the poor little one, with pale cheeks and smiling mouth, leaning against the wall. She had been frozen on the last evening of the year. The child still sat, holding the matches in her hand, one bundle of which was burnt. "She tried to warm herself," said some. No one imagined what beautiful things she had seen, nor into what glory she had entered with her grandmother, on New-year's day.

I. Pick out words from the passage that are similar in meaning to:

curl one's body into a small space - _____

extreme unhappiness - _____

impressive - _____



Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

COMPREHENSION - 4

II. Identify the figures of speech in the given sentences:

1. It gave a warm, bright light, like a little candle. _____
2. The Christmas lights rose higher and higher. _____

III. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. 'In a corner, between two houses, she sank down and huddled herself together'.
 - a. In the lines given above, who does 'she' refer to?
 - b. Why did she huddle herself in a corner?
2. What did the little girl see when she lit the second match?
3. Why did the little girl think that someone was dying when she saw a star fall?
4. Why did the little girl light the whole bundle of matches?
5. 'In the dawn of morning, there lay the poor little one, with pale cheeks and smiling mouth, leaning against the wall'.
 - a. Why do you think the little girl had a 'smiling mouth'?
 - b. What did the people think about the little girl when they saw her leaning against the wall?



Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

1. Change the following sentences from Active to Passive voice:

1. My mother promised me a present.

2. People laughed at her.

3. Who scolded you?

4. The children are singing the national anthem.

5. The groom led the horse to its stable.

6. Was the gardener watering the flowers?

7. Someone has stolen my pen.

8. Let your secretary type this letter.

9. I shall explain all the rules to you.

10. We are helping her.

11. The earthquake destroyed the whole town.

12. Do not disturb your neighbours

13. When will you return the laptop?



Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

14. Henry needs to correct the mistakes.

15. The workers have not used this machine for ages.

16. The gardener planted a hedge along the garden path.

17. In Kolkata people speak Bengali.

18. Do the girls in your school play football?

19. The fire has destroyed most of the bamboo shoots.

20. The workers have pruned the trees along the road.

21. Open the garden gate.

22. My mother is knitting a sweater for me.

23. The police are taking the wounded people to the hospital.

24. Have you carried out my orders?

25. The workers are constructing a bridge across the river.



Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

II. Change the Passive sentences into Active voice:

1. The prizes were being given away by the Chief Guest.

2. I was shown a new gadget by the salesman.

3. The dog will not be trained by him.

4. Let him not be told anything.

5. The king is being cheered by the crowd.

6. He was not being laughed at by her.

7. The fine had to be paid by him.

8. The orphans have been taken care of by the old woman.

9. The dog will not be beaten by him.

10. By whom was the window broken?

11. The two boys were caught throwing litter into the school pond by the teacher.

12. A yellow card was being given to the football player by the referee.

13. The artefacts of an ancient city were being dug out by the archaeologists.



Date: _____

Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

14. The message will be written on a small piece of paper by him.

15. The medicine will be collected by her tomorrow.

16. The floor is washed once a week by her.

17. The people in the small town were killed by an earthquake.

18. The army was being led to victory by the general.

19. All our furniture was damaged by the flood.

20. The car was repaired by the mechanic.

21. What is contained in this box?

22. By whom was the box broken?

23. Why were you punished by her?

24. The medicines will be taken by Tarun.

25. Maya was not helped by Sheen.



Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

PROVERBS

I. Match the following Proverbs to their meanings:

1. Learning is a treasure that will follow its owner.	a. One should be positive, but at the same time be prepared to face hardships.
2. Paddle your own canoe	b. Don't worry about problems before they arrive.
3. Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst.	c. Education is something that stays with you forever.
4. There's no time like the present.	d. Not every cloud brings rain. Sometimes there are clouds in the sky, but it doesn't rain. Sometimes it's the same with problems, or what we think are problems.
5. Don't cross your bridges before you come to them.	e. Mind your own business.
6. All clouds bring not rain.	f. One should consider forgiving and forgetting all the wrong deeds done by others.
7. A burden of one's own choice is not felt.	g. If you need to do something, don't wait until later, do it now.
8. Everyone can find fault, few can do better.	h. Sometimes even difficult seems easy when done voluntarily.
9. Let bygones be bygones.	i. Most inventions are created to solve a problem.
10. Necessity is the mother of all inventions.	j. It's easier to find fault in other people's actions or methods than to do it properly or correctly yourself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



Date: _____

Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

PROVERBS

II. Identify the proverbs in the pictures below:





III. Complete the following Proverbs:

1. Learning is a _____
2. Paddle _____
3. Hope for the best, _____
4. There's no time _____
5. Don't cross your _____
6. All clouds _____
7. A burden of _____
8. Everyone can find fault, _____
9. Let bygones _____
10. Necessity is the _____



Name: _____

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COMPREHENSION - 5

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

On May 5, 1864, in the western town of Cochran's Mills, Pennsylvania, the thirteenth child of Judge Michael Cochran was born. Her given name was Elizabeth Jane.

All the other mothers in Cochran's Mills had the habit of dressing their daughters in muted brown and gray fabrics...but not Mary Jane Cochran. She dressed her daughter in starched pink and white frilly dresses with white stockings. People called the girl Pink for the way she stood out from the crowd of other children.

This little girl would stand out from the crowd for the rest of her life. She began using the name Nellie Bly in 1885, after earning herself a position as a reporter for the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. She was hired there as a result of a feisty letter and a couple of columns she wrote arguing for women's rights.

In 1887, Nellie Bly wanted more. The note she left behind in Pittsburgh said this: "I am off to New York. Look out for me. Bly."

She had her sights set on *The World*, which had earned a reputation for being the most successful paper in the country under the leadership of Joseph Pulitzer, who had purchased it four years earlier.

Her first bit of investigative reporting for *The World* took her inside Blackwell's Island as a patient of a women's insane asylum. Her stories from the time spent there as an inmate revealed the abuse inflicted on the patients and resulted in further investigation and changes in hospital staff and policy.

Nellie Bly's reporting also promoted the idea that women could do more than write for the society pages in the newspapers – women could produce hard-hitting, daring investigative pieces just like men.

The story Nellie Bly is perhaps most famous for and one of the few that did not unveil some sort of social injustice, was her trip around the world. Her idea was to match the fictional trip by Phileas Fogg in Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days*. The trip was eventful and successful! She arrived back in New York City on the 73rd day to cheering crowds. Nellie Bly was a hero in 1890. Everyone wanted to read about her and her trip. There was even a board game inspired by her adventure.

Nellie's newfound fame did not deter her fight for the rights of the poor, the abused and the disadvantaged in New York and elsewhere. She would continue to report on social issues, writing more than 600 newspaper and magazine articles during her lifetime. We are proud to call Nellie Bly a true New York hero.



Date: _____

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COMPREHENSION - 5

I. Find words or phrases from the passage that mean the following:

- a. imaginary - _____
- b. ill treatment - _____
- c. touchy and aggressive - _____
- d. reveal - _____
- e. an institution for the care of the mentally ill - _____

II. Answer the following.

- 1. What was Nellie Bly's real name?
- 2. Why did Bly stand out from the crowd of other children?
- 3. Why did the Pittsburg Dispatch hire Bly?
- 4. What did Bly's first investigative reporting for The World reveal?
- 5. What according to you made Nellie Bly a true New York hero?
- 6. State any two adjectives to describe Nellie Bly as a person.

III. Find out antonyms from the passage for the following words:

- a. unknown - _____
- b. advantaged - _____



Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

CONJUNCTIONS

I. Join these pairs of sentences using coordinating conjunctions.

1. He must do as he is told. He will be punished.

2. I am allergic to cats. I have three of them.

3. It was raining hard. I stayed at home.

4. Tanisha wants to pet the cat. She is scared.

5. The players will take a coffee break. Then they will get back to work.

II. Choose the appropriate subordinating conjunctions from the box given below and complete the sentences.

because

unless

how

when

although

since

if

unless

1. He was annoyed _____ the train had stopped.

2. Grace is an excellent athlete _____ she injured her leg recently.

3. Where do you stay _____ you go to Kolkata?

4. You will definitely be successful, _____ you work hard.



Date: _____

Name: _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

CONJUNCTIONS

III. Join each of the following pairs of sentences using the correlative conjunctions given in brackets.

1. The car is economical. The car feels good to drive. (not only....but also)

2. He did not do his homework. He did not bring any of his books to class. (neither....nor)

3. We loved her. We respected her. (both...and)

4. Behave yourself. Face the consequences. (either....or)

IV. Tick (✓) the correct sentence in each set.

1. a. He was punished **because** he was guilty. _____

b. He was punished **so** he was guilty. _____

2. a. You must work hard **until** you succeed. _____

b. You must work hard **unless** you succeed. _____

3. a. I will tidy the house **until** you are at work. _____

b. I will tidy the house **while** you are at work. _____

4. a. We **neither** took a bus nor an auto. _____

b. We took **neither** a bus nor an auto. _____



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CONJUNCTIONS

5. a. My grandfather continued studying **as long as** he was sixty years old. _____
b. My grandfather continued studying **till** he was sixty years old. _____

V. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.

1. I have been very busy _____ I started my new job.
2. You may accompany us _____ you like.
3. Wait here _____ I come back.
4. Shweta is too frightened to move, _____ she disturbs the infant.
5. I would _____ have coffee than tea.
6. You can _____ stay here _____ come with us.
7. Kate _____ Phil will work on the science project.
8. _____ Anju _____ Meena is at the pool.
9. The teacher was not going to proceed _____ there was pin drop silence.
10. _____ helpless he may feel, he is not going to ask for help.

VI. Join the following pairs of sentences with the use of suitable conjunctions.

1. He was afraid of being late. He ran.

2. Rama is rich. His brother is poor.

3. I could not carry the bag. It was heavy.



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CONJUNCTIONS

4. Balu made twelve runs. He was caught at the wicket.

5. I received her call. I left for her place.

6. The grocery store was out of potatoes. I borrowed some from my neighbour.

7. You must admit your mistake. You must go to the Principal's office.

8. My car is very old. It runs well.

9. I walked fast. I missed the bus.

10. You must study regularly. You will perform better.

11. My father held my hand. I should fall.

12. Sumit is not happy. He is very wealthy.

13. I wanted to go for the party very badly. My mother would not let me go.

14. My friend did not buy the costly pen. She liked it very much.

15. The old man shouted for help as loudly as he could. No one helped him.



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COMPREHENSION - 6

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

BEATING THE ODDS -- Ludwig Van Beethoven

The musical accomplishments of composer Ludwig van Beethoven have been all the more remarkable for the fact that he lost his hearing ability from an early age. He developed the symptoms of tinnitus, a constant sound of ringing in his ears that made it difficult for him to hear. He is compared to Mozart for his genius, and is considered the most eminent musician after Mozart.

Although his formal education never went beyond the elementary level, he trained in music under Joseph Haydn. He has always been acclaimed as a brilliant piano maestro. His father and grandfather were the court musicians of a German prince. Young Ludwig was often made to perform for his father's drinking companions in the middle of the night, and was even beaten if he protested.

For the first thirty years of his life, Beethoven could listen to and play music effortlessly. As a result, he understood sounds of musical instruments and the pitch of the singing voices. He knew the harmony between music and singing before he became completely deaf. His deafness was not sudden, but a gradual decline. This slow process of losing his hearing activated his mind to imagine how his compositions would sound like. When he became completely deaf, he started to observe the vibrations of the piano. The observations helped him realise that he could not hear the high notes of the piano. To be able to hear his own compositions, he sawed off the legs of his piano. The piano touched the floor, and Beethoven would press his ear to the floor, banging the piano keys to listen to the high notes in his compositions.

The most significant aspect of Beethoven's character was that he did not give up. With a brave heart, he confronted the greatest challenge a musician can face, and continued living his dream of composing music. Deafness could not deter him from achieving the pinnacle of musical success. He fought against the greatest obstacle and won. His quality of 'never giving up' strengthened him. It made him come to terms with his deafness in a dynamic and constructive way. These qualities led him to become a famous composer.

I. Find words from the passage which are similar in meaning to:

- i. famous and respected - _____
- ii. disapproved or opposed - _____
- iii. highest point - _____



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COMPREHENSION - 6

II. Read the following statements and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Although he composed a lot of music, Beethoven never learned to play music himself. (T/F)
2. His deafness was not a sudden loss of hearing. (T/F)
3. He composed most of his music early in his life, before he became deaf. (T/F)
4. His musical skills were compared to Haydn. (T/F)
5. Beethoven cut down the legs of his piano to hear the notes of the keys from the floor. (T/F)

III. Answer the following questions:

1. How could Beethoven compose music despite his loss of hearing?
2. Which is the most significant aspect of Beethoven's character?
3. What realisation made Beethoven continue his passion for music with more determined?



Date: _____

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PREPOSITIONS

I. Underline the prepositions in the sentences given below:-

1. The large canopy over the lawn provided ample shade.
2. They both want to go with her.
3. The soldiers ran across the fields to look for their enemies.
4. I have been working since morning.
5. The tiger pounced upon the deer.
6. Marshal led a squadron against the Japanese.
7. Let us divide the money between the two of us.
8. Where the world is not broken into fragments.
9. The waves dashed against the boat.
10. The five Spanish football players quarrelled among themselves.

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition from the box below:-

with of to since behind beneath for into within among through in
--

1. The boy could not recite the poem _____ proper stress and intonation.
2. He was the epitome _____ military leadership.
3. Be courteous _____ everybody.
4. I have been living in Mumbai _____ 1990.
5. _____ it were the words; stay hungry, stay foolish.
6. The entire country is _____ you.
7. I helped him pile it all _____ his bag.
8. For this project we will be working _____ Mr Rendall , the vice-president of the company.
9. Some are winners _____ many other ways.
10. He goes to the church on Sunday, and sits _____ the boys.



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PREPOSITIONS**III. Choose the correct options and fill in the blanks:**

1. We have been watching them gaping _____ the screen.
a) from b) with c) of d) at
2. Contrary _____ our expectations, the government hiked taxes.
a) with b) to c) at d) none of these
3. The train is passing _____ the tunnel.
a) with b) through c) into d) over
4. His relatives tried to dissuade him _____ taking such a drastic step.
a) to b) from c) of d) none of these
5. The teacher was totally disappointed _____ her class .
a) with b) of c) from d) in
6. He kept worrying _____ his next cheque.
a) of b) about c) with d) under
7. The ants organised themselves _____ the fly.
a) about b) at c) around d) with
8. She flew _____ a rage when she saw him in her room.
a) at b) from c) into d) with
9. He is the heir _____ the throne.
a) of b) off c) to d) at
10. Distribute the sweets _____ all the children.
a) to b) between c) for d) among
11. It is 8 o'clock _____ my watch.
a) at b) by c) on d) with
12. You have to pass _____ a series of checks before you are allowed to board the plane.
a) in b) with c) through d) with



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PREPOSITIONS**IV. Choose the correct option:**

1. Please tell us all _____ the war.
of about up with
2. You must have the determination to carry on with your task even when you meet _____ obstacles.
with at for in
3. Do not live _____ your means.
within with in beyond
4. He will return _____ a week.
in by on within
5. Sarah got _____ trouble with her teacher for always forgetting to hand in her homework.
to with into on
6. Judy wants to apply _____ a job with the education ministry.
with to for in
7. Please pay me _____ cash.
with of in by
8. He is very proud _____ his son's ability.
to of with in
9. The house is still _____ repair.
under with on to
10. We were disappointed when the new singer did not match _____ to our expectations.
on up over in



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ADVERBS

ADVERBS OF MANNER

Eg. The aircraft landed **safely**.

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs of manner.

1. The Rajputs fought _____.
2. The aged man walked _____.
3. This story is _____ written.
4. These paintings are expensive. Carry them _____.
5. The child slept _____.

ADVERBS OF TIME

Eg. I got injured **yesterday**.

II. Circle the adverbs of time in the following sentences.

1. I have spoken to him **already**.
2. Sandeep walks **daily**.
3. Mr. Ghosh formerly resided here.
4. I have heard this **before**.
5. I am going to tidy my room **tomorrow**.

ADVERBS OF PLACE

Eg. Katherine was waiting for her friends **outside**.

III. Underline the adverbs of place in the following sentences.

1. My mother has kept her cell phone somewhere and cannot find it.
2. The horse galloped away.
3. Here is the pen you are looking for.
4. The little lamb followed Mary everywhere.
5. Stand here.



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ADVERBS

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Eg. My friend **seldom** goes to the library.

IV. Make sentences with the following adverbs of frequency.

1. twice -

2. often -

3. again -

4. frequently -

5. always-

ADVERBS OF DEGREE or QUANTITY

Eg. I am too careless.

V. Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below.

1. You are _____ right about the film. It is indeed horrible.
(quite, very)

2. She sings _____ well.
(pretty, quite)



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ADVERBS

3. The food prepared by my mother was _____ delectable.
(absolutely, totally)
4. These mangoes are _____ ripe.
(very, almost)
5. The sea is _____ stormy.
(very, much)

ADVERBS OF REASON

Eg. Aruna's father relocated to Delhi, she **therefore** left school.

VI. Underline the adverbs of reason in the following sentences.

1. A fire started on the fifth floor therefore we could not enter the building.
2. The shop was closed, hence I could not buy the groceries.
3. We will take no further action against him because he has apologized.
4. It rained heavily thus the cricket match was cancelled.

INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

Eg. **When** will you reach home?

VII. Fill in the blanks with interrogative adverbs.

1. _____ did you arrive?
2. _____ is my school diary?
3. _____ does the train leave?
4. _____ did you score in your test?
5. _____ high is the Rajabai Tower?



Date: _____

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ADVERBS

VIII. Rewrite these sentences by inserting the words in brackets in the correct places.

1. The weather is cool. (delightfully)

2. He is better now. (far)

3. A stingy person likes to entertain guests. (never)

4. You are wrong. (quite)

5. Have you seen a horror film? (ever)

6. The boys were playing. (outside)

7. I am busy. (rather)

8. You are mistaken. (surely)

9. The contingent will arrive. (soon)

10. I am prepared. (fully)



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ADVERBS

IX. Circle the adverb in each sentence and write its kind in the space given:

1. Meghna is fully prepared for the forthcoming examinations.

2. Cut it lengthwise.

3. My companions have always helped me in times of need.

4. He seldom comes to the park.

5. On seeing us dance gracefully, the audience clapped cheerfully.

6. I am much relieved to hear it.

7. Fortunately, he is here.

8. I am expecting him tomorrow.

9. Slowly and sadly we laid him down.

10. Aditi was waiting for me outside the cafeteria.

X. Fill in the blanks with the correct form (positive, comparative or superlative) of the adverbs given in the brackets.

1. Usain Bolt runs _____ than anyone else. (fast)

2. He works _____ than I do. (quick)

3. Dean Swift told us an _____ interesting story. (extreme)

4. The old man had to wait _____ than most of the other people. (long)

5. His health is _____ than before. (good)



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ADVERBS

XI. Tick the correct option.

1. Anupama looks (happier / happiest) than Archana this morning.
2. Arjun writes (better / best) than anyone.
3. The practice went (better / best) today because all the students showed up.
4. He is (much / more) better today.
5. The moon is shining (bright / brighter) than ever.

SYNONYMOUS ADVERBS

XII. Complete both adverbs which are synonyms of the underlined word in each phrase.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. To think kindly | compassion _____ | sympathetic _____ |
| 2. To examine deeply | thorough _____ | serious _____ |
| 3. To consider thoroughly | full _____ | complete _____ |
| 4. To see clearly | plain _____ | distinct _____ |
| 5. To understand partly | superficial _____ | partial _____ |
| 6. To scream loudly | nois _____ | thunder _____ |
| 7. To whisper softly | quiet _____ | faint _____ |
| 8. To mumble indistinctly | unclear _____ | inaudib _____ |
| 9. To blink continually | incessant _____ | cease _____ |
| 10. To listen attentively | intent _____ | care _____ |



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COMPREHENSION - 7

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Vincent Van Gogh was a renowned artist and painter. But the funny thing about fame is that sometimes you don't get appreciated while you're alive. Such was the case with Van Gogh.

He was born on 30th March, 1853 in The Netherlands. He had two brothers and three sisters. His father and grandfather were ministers while his mother took care of the family and household duties. Theo, his younger brother, worked in an art gallery in Paris. He supported Van Gogh's art career and the two were close. In the beginning of his art career, he liked darker colours. Not only that, but his paintings were often sad and a bit gloomy. His brother Theo tried to sell his paintings, but nobody wanted to buy them. Then Theo introduced him to a contemporary style of painting called Impressionism. This style is not about painting something realistic. It's more about capturing a moment in time or an 'impression' of something.

Van Gogh eventually moved to Paris to learn more about this style. His work was influenced by painters such as Claude Monet and Paul Gauguin. He started to use brighter colours and changed the way he used his paint brush. He was also passionate about painting portraits of people. When he couldn't find someone to model for him, he would practise by painting himself. He painted many self-portraits over the years.

Though he was inspired by the Impressionist painters, he developed his own version. For example, he started painting with small stripes and swirls instead of dots. He was considered a 'Post-impressionist' painter. Sometimes he would dump a lot of paint onto the canvas and make a few rough brush strokes. It would take weeks for some paintings to dry.

One day in a fit of passion he cut off part of his ear lobe. He's seen wearing a bandage over his ear in some of his self-portraits. Soon after, he checked himself into a mental health hospital. It is said that he suffered from mental illness and depression. He also had epilepsy. But he continued to paint. In fact, he created one of his life's masterpieces, a painting called 'The Starry Night', while in the hospital. Today, he's considered one of the greatest painters of all time and some of his paintings sell for millions of dollars.



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COMPREHENSION - 7

I. Pick a word from the passage which means:

- i. famous - _____
- ii. accurately depicting real life - _____
- iii. assistance - _____
- iv. modern - _____

II. Pick out three adjectives from the passage.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

III. Answer the following questions briefly.

- I. Based on the information in the given passage, who was an important supporter of Van Gogh's art career?
- ii. Which mood is depicted in Van Gogh's earlier paintings?
- iii. Name the style of painting Theo introduced to Van Gogh. Explain this style.
- iv. Mention any two struggles Van Gogh faced in his lifetime.
- v. Does Van Gogh's life inspire you? Justify your answer.



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FIGURES OF SPEECH

1. Identify the figures of speech in the pictures and sentences given below and explain why you have identified them so.

1. He looks as cheerful as a rose.



2. Ministers are the pillars of the state.



3. The thirsty earth soaks up the rain.



4. He is stronger than a lion.





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FIGURES OF SPEECH

5. Full fathom five thy father lies.



6. The thunder roared and the lightning crashed.



II. Identify the figures of speech in the following sentences:

1. The clouds were like ice-cream castles in the sky.

2. She wept oceans of tears.

3. Fair fowls have feathers fair.

4. He flumped down behind his newspaper.

5. With leaden foot time creeps along.

6. Infancy is the dawn of life.

7. It is an age since we met.



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FIGURES OF SPEECH

8. She had a photographic memory but never developed it.

9. A sweet sad smile then spread across her face.

10. Now and again came the tong-ting-tong of a sheep bell.

11. The hills rejoice and clap their hands.

12. The sea rose mountain high.

13. A fleet of planes whirled above our heads.

14. A bicycle can't stand on its own because it is two-tired.



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COMPREHENSION - 8

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Tyagaraja was a legendary poet and saint composer in the Carnatic music style of singing. He was the youngest of the three sons born to Rama-Brahmam and Seetamma in 1767 at Tiruvavur. Later the family settled in Tiruvayyaru at the invitation of the local king. Tyagaraja was schooled by his father, a scholar in Telugu and Sanskrit languages. His mother instilled in him a deep love for music.

In his early teens, Tyagaraja started writing poetic and devotional verses in the praise of Lord Rama on the walls of his house. His father copied them on palm leaves and consulted the learned men and scholars in their area. All of them admitted the young boy as a genius. He began to live with, and undergo formal training in music with Swami Venkata-Ramanayya, who was the best artist in the area. After the death of his grandfather, who taught him to play the veena, he found several rare manuscripts on music and mastered them.

Once Tyagaraja accompanied his music teacher to the palace of Raja of Pudukottai. At the Raja's court, he composed and sang in the raga (tune) Jyoti Swaroopini and lighted an oil-less lamp with his song. The Raja was in awe of Tyagaraja's talent. He gave him many gifts and Tyagaraja's fame spread far and wide.

Many disciples came to learn from Tyagaraja and the King of Tanjavur, Serfoji, learnt of this young prodigy. The king wanted Tyagaraja to sing in his praise. He offered Tyagaraja many gifts and even a position at his royal court. However, Tyagaraja refused the king's invitation. He sang a song in reply that the name of the Lord was the true wealth.

The angry Serfoji sent soldiers to arrest Tyagaraja, but he became sick with a mysterious stomach-ache. He then ordered his soldiers to return without harming the young saint. Strangely, his stomach-ache also stopped as it had begun. Serfoji himself went to Tyagaraja's humble abode to hear him compose and sing praises of the Lord. Again, Tyagaraja refused all the gifts and gold presented by the king. He only wanted a measure of rice to feed his family for that day! He led a very simple and frugal life.

The death of Tyagaraja's father left him greatly saddened. Swami Haridas of Kanchipuram encouraged him to overcome his grief and compose and sing in the glory of Lord Rama. Tyagaraja is said to have composed 24,000 songs. He also wrote two musical plays. Sadly, less than half of his songs are available to us today. Five of his major songs, known as the *Pancharatnakritis* (the Five Gems), are world famous.

At the age of seventy, he undertook a pilgrimage to some temples of Tamil Nadu. Unknown to him, an admirer of his gave 1000 pieces of gold to the disciples accompanying Tyagaraja on his journey back home. In the middle of the night, their group was attacked by robbers in the forests. Two mysterious and brave boys appeared and fought with the robbers. Tyagaraja is said to have recognised them as



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COMPREHENSION - 8

Lord Rama and his brother Lakshmana. In ecstasy, he composed a famous song on the incident. The robbers also repented and became his disciples.

He passed away on 6th January, 1847. A tomb (*samadhi*) was built for him, next to his music teacher, at Thiruvaiyaru. Every year, musicians from all over the world converge at Thiruvaiyaru and celebrate his death anniversary as a week-long music festival. A crater in planet Mercury is also named after Saint Tyagaraja.

I. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage:

- i. mysterious - _____
- ii. frugal - _____
- iii. prodigy - _____
- iv. ecstasy - _____

II. Choose the correct answer from the given options and write it.

- i. Select the raga sung by Tyagaraja to light the oil-less lamp.
 - a) Mohanam
 - b) Sahana
 - c) Jyoti Swaroopini
- ii. Which of the following instruments did Tyagaraja play?
 - a) Tanpura
 - b) Veena
 - c) Sitar
- iii. Name the saint from Kanchipuram who consoled Tyagaraja on his father's death.
 - a) Swami Haridas
 - b) Swami Ramadas
 - c) Swami Tulsidas



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COMPREHENSION - 8

III. Answer the following questions in brief:

- i. How was Tyagaraja's genius recognised?
- ii. What happened at the court of the King of Pudukottai?
- iii. What happened when Tyagaraja's group was returning from the pilgrimage?
- iv. How is Tyagaraja's death anniversary celebrated?

IV. Complete the table with either a noun or an adjective form of the words given:

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
	devotional
talent	
awe	
	famous



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INTERJECTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with the interjection provided in the box:-

Hurrah, Oh, Alas, Fie, Bravo

1. _____ ! He is no more.
2. _____ ! We have won the competition.
3. _____ ! That was a good catch.
4. _____ ! I won the lottery.
5. _____ ! A soldier and afraid of war.
6. _____ ! I have made a blunder.
7. _____ ! What a beautiful painting.

II. Fill in the blanks with a suitable interjection:-

1. _____ ! I have failed again. (Fie, Alas)
2. _____ ! We have won the tag team championship. (Hurrah, Bravo)
3. _____ ! We have won the game. (Hurrah, Oh)
4. _____ ! What a shameful act it is! (Fie, Alas)
5. _____ ! What a beautiful scenery! (Ah, Oh)
6. _____ ! A doctor and afraid of an operation! (Fie, Look)
7. _____ ! Richard has scored a goal. (Bravo, Fie)
8. _____ ! Tom's pet dog passed away. (Hush, Alas)
9. _____ ! I got such a fright. (Hurrah, Oh)



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SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT**I. Choose the right word from the bracket and fill in the blanks.**

1. Eggs and bacon _____ his favourite breakfast dish. (is, are)
2. The man and women _____ determined to leave the village. (was, were)
3. A pack of lions _____ approaching the camp. (was, were)
4. Two of our girls _____ won the quiz. (has, have)
5. A bouquet of flowers _____ presented to the chief guest. (was, were)
6. Either my mother or my father _____ coming to the meeting. (is, are)
7. Seven days _____ a very small period to come up with a plan. (is, are)
8. The committee _____ these questions carefully. (debate, debates)
9. Lily, along with Mary, _____ taught me science. (has, have)
10. The famous singer and composer _____ arrived. (have, has)

II. Choose the correct form of the verb for the following sentence.

1. There _____ fifteen candies in that bag. (was, were)
2. Neither me nor my parents _____ aware of the incident. (was, were)
3. A pair of trousers _____ all that I brought along. (is, are)
4. The basketball team _____ a new coach. (has, have)
5. Both of my brothers _____ older than me. (is, are)
6. Each of the pictures _____ a star's autograph on it. (has, have)



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SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

7. The neighbours down the street _____ going to water our plants while we are away. (is, are)
8. A few of these products _____ defects. (have, has)
9. No prize or medal _____ given to the boy, though he stood first in the examination. (was, were)
10. The Three Musketeers _____ written by Dumas. (is, are)
11. Neither the Minister nor his colleagues _____ given any explanation for this. (have / has)
12. The books borrowed from the library _____ on my desk. (is, are)

III. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. My mother walk to work every morning.

2. The prime Minister, together with his wife, greets the press cordially.

3. Are everybody reading the same article in the newspaper?

4. We find the house deserted.

IV. Strike out the wrong words in the following sentences.

1. All of the CDs, even the scratched one, (is / are) in this case.
2. The man with all the birds (live / lives) on the street.
3. She (has / have) assured me that she is ready to help.
4. My brother (enjoy / enjoys) playing cricket.
5. Neither Rahul nor Reese (are / is) guilty.
6. The television with its set top box (was / were) sold.



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SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

7. Nobody (know / knows) when he will arrive.
8. The bunch of keys (is / are) on the table.
9. A number of people (was / were) reported to be missing in the train accident at Jhansi.
10. The Principal and the Chief Guest (has / have) arrived.
11. The furniture in his house (look / looks) impressive.
12. The United States (have / has) a big army.
13. Mathematics (is / are) my favourite subject.
14. The accountant and the fund manager (has / have) absconded.
15. Not one of these five boys (was / were) absent.

V. In each of the following sentences supply a verb in agreement with its subject.

1. I do not know if anybody _____ in the office right now.
2. A number of soldiers _____ injured during the war.
3. Neither of these two boys _____ scored well.
4. A pair of shoes _____ been stolen.
5. Three parts of the business _____ left for you to do.
6. Politics _____ not my cup of tea.
7. The quality of these apples _____ not good.
8. Every one of them _____ loyal to the firm.
9. Either the sculpture or the paintings _____ in the museum today.
10. Neither Arnold nor Brian _____ been invited.
11. The flock of sheep _____ grazing when they _____ attacked by wolves.
12. A new pair of shorts _____ lying under the bed.



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SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

13. The cat and the dog _____ eating from the same bowl.

14. Everybody at the party _____ enjoying the food.

VI. Choose the correct form of the verb for the following sentence.

1. Either Cassie or Marie _____ the employees this afternoon. (pay/pays).

2. Mustard greens _____ my favourite vegetable. (is / are)

3. Oil and water _____ not mix. (do / does)

4. Each of the dancers _____ brilliantly. (twirl / twirls)

5. Slow and steady _____ the race. (win / wins)

6. Neither Peter nor James _____ any right to the inheritance. (has / have)



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COMPREHENSION - 9

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

There was a great drought in the land. The Lion called together many animals and they made a dam before the next rains. They worked hard and scratched a large hole in a suitable place to hold the water. Only the Jackal hovered around and muttered that he was not going to scratch his nails off in making water holes.

When the rains finally fell, the dam was filled with water. All the animals were delighted. The first one to come to the dam, however, was the Jackal. Not only did he drink the water but he also filled it in his pot. He then swam in the water, making it muddy and dirty. As a result, the rest of the animals could not drink the water.

The Lion called a meeting after this incident. All the animals were infuriated, for they had worked hard in collecting the water. The Lion declared that the Baboon would guard the dam. He gave him a knobkerrie (a short walking stick) and asked the Baboon to beat the Jackal should he try to dirty the water again.

The next morning, the Baboon hid in a bush close to the dam. However, the Jackal saw him and understood his plan. The Jackal knew that baboons were fond of honey and planned to outwit the Baboon. Marching to and fro, he dipped his paws into the pot, licked them, and muttered to himself, "Why would I need their dirty water when I have a pot full of delicious honey?"

As soon as he heard this, the Baboon's mouth began to water. He came out of the bush and begged the Jackal for a little honey. At first the Jackal ignored the Baboon. Later, he looked around and said patronisingly, "Oh! What an unfortunate creature! I'll only give you honey if you give me the knobkerrie; and let me tie you up." Soon, the Baboon was bound tightly to a tree.

The Jackal now proceeded to drink the water, fill his pot, and swim in the sight of the Baboon. "What a fool you are to be so easily duped!" The Jackal laughed, "I don't have any honey for you." He then struck the Baboon with the knobkerrie, giving him a good beating.

Later, the other animals appeared and found the Baboon in his sorry condition. The Lion was exasperated. The Tortoise thereupon offered his services for the capture of the Jackal. Everyone thought that he was joking; but when he explained his idea, it was accepted.

The Tortoise spread a thick coating of *bijenwerk* (a sticky black substance found in beehives) all over his shell and immersed himself in the water. Soon, the Jackal approached the water and wondered why there was no guard. He was happy to find a large black 'stepping-stone' on the banks to help him bend and drink the water.

However, as soon as he stepped upon the 'black stone', his front legs got stuck. The 'black stone' under him moved and the Jackal soon realised that it was not an actual stone but the Tortoise. This made the Jackal angry. He said, "I will smash you to bits with my hind legs! They are still free. Let me go."

The Tortoise merely answered, "Do as you like." The Jackal thereupon jumped, and found with horror, that his hind feet were also stuck. "Tortoise," he said, "I still have my mouth and teeth left. I



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will eat you alive if you do not let me go." The Jackal tried to bite the Tortoise in his last attempt to free himself. However, it was in vain, for he found himself stuck, both mouth and limbs. The Tortoise now marched quietly up to the top of the bank with the Jackal on his back and signalled to the other animals. Thus, the Jackal was caught and given a sound thrashing. The Tortoise was praised and rewarded.

I. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage.

- i. duped - _____
- ii. infuriated - _____
- iii. thrashing - _____

II. Choose a word from the passage which means:

- i. a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water - _____
- ii. an effort to achieve a difficult task - _____
- iii. conveyed information by means of a gesture, action, or sound - _____

III. Answer the following questions in brief:

- i. Why did the animals build a dam?
- ii. What made the animals angry with the Jackal?
- iii. What responsibility did the Lion give the Baboon?
- iv. How did the Jackal fool the Baboon?
- iv. What was the Baboon's condition when the other animals found him?
- v. Describe how the Tortoise captured the Jackal.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
	muddy
	thick
	angry



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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

I. Change the following Affirmative sentences to Negative sentences.

1. We found the concert boring.

2. Everybody admits that Naveen is talented.

3. Always remember to wash hands before eating.

4. Mohit was doubtful whether he would pass the exam.

5. Delhi is colder than Mumbai in winters.

6. India is the most populated country in the world.

7. Their teacher was absent yesterday.

8. King Ashoka was greater than his predecessors.

9. As soon as we received your message, we left for the bus stop.

10. A five hundred rupee note is all that I possess.

II. Change the following Negative sentences to Affirmative sentences.

1. None but a millionaire can buy such an expensive car.

2. No one could deny that Alex was a devoted father.



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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

- 3. A scholar is not always right.

- 4. No sooner did he come back than he started creating trouble.

- 5. You should never tell a lie.

- 6. Man is not immortal.

- 7. No other Mughal emperor was as great as Akbar.

- 8. Virat is not so popular as Sachin.

- 9. There is no dark cloud without a silver lining.

- 10. I shall never forget this favour of yours.

III. Change the following Assertive sentences to Interrogative sentences.

- 1) My house is smaller than yours.

- 2) Switzerland is known for its scenic beauty.

- 3) The sacrifice made by our freedom fighters can never be forgotten.

- 4) There is nothing better than honesty.

- 5) No one can predict the future.



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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

6) I told you that you are in the team.

7) You are never too old to learn something new.

8) My uncle is not the oldest man in the village.

9) She is exceptionally tall for her age.

10) Nobody could have dared to contradict Hitler.

IV. Change the following Interrogative sentences to Assertive sentences.

1. How can I ever repay your debt?

2. Did he not leave the town two years ago?

3. Is smoking not injurious to health?

4. Can anyone love more than a mother?

5. Who does not know Mahatma Gandhi?

6. What does it matter if she arrives a bit late?

7. Is Sarita not an excellent violinist?



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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

8. Is this the way to talk to your parents?

9. Are the roads in this town not badly maintained?

10. Is he not old enough to travel on his own?

V. Change the following Assertive sentences to Exclamatory sentences.

1. The beauties of nature are infinitely various.

2. I wish I had never left my country.

3. We had a very pleasant time yesterday.

4. It is sad that flowers should fade so quickly.

5. This place is indeed peaceful.

6. It was kind of her to offer to be our guide.

7. I wish I could fly.

8. This is a very windy day.

9. I wish I could learn to play the guitar.

10. Neha always speaks very politely.



TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

VI. Change the following Exclamatory sentences to Assertive sentences.

1. What an interesting play it was!

2. How sweetly the cuckoo sings!

3. What a sharp-eyed detective Sherlock Holmes was!

4. If only I could win the first prize!

5. How cleverly she tells her story!

6. How easy it is to be misled by appearances!

7. Alas! What has become of our poor neighbours.

8. How affectionately Diana speaks to her younger brother!

9. If only I could swim as confidently as Tina!

10. How naïve of Anu to believe that swindler!



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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

VII. Rewrite the following sentences replacing 'so that' with 'too.....to' or 'too.....to' with 'so.....that'.

1. The table is so heavy that I cannot lift it.

2. The necklace was so expensive that Sonia could not buy it.

3. He is too proud to ask for help.

4. Ronit is too clumsy to handle glassware carefully.

5. She is so old that she cannot live without help.

6. This exercise is so difficult that I cannot do it.

7. The print is so small that I cannot read it.

8. The bus was too crowded for me to get into it.

9. The kite is flying too high for us to notice the colours on it.

10. Prem is too intelligent to be fooled by you.



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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences making them similar in meaning to the sentences given.

1. As soon as the teacher asked the question, she got the correct answer.
(Begin: Hardly...when)

2. Hardly did I reach the station when the train arrived.
(Begin: As soon as.....)

3. Scarcely had she finished reading when she fell asleep.
(Begin: Hardly.....when)

4. No sooner did he enter the room than he saw a snake.
(Begin: As soon as...)

5. As soon as the bell rang, the students ran out of the class. (Begin: Scarcely...)

6. Hardly had the police seen the culprit when he started fleeing away.
(Begin: Scarcely.....)

7. As soon as she finished one project, she started the next.
(Begin: No sooner)



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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

8. This trunk is so heavy that he cannot lift it. (Replace 'so' with 'too')

9. Scarcely had I reached home when it started raining. (Begin: No sooner.....)

10. As soon as the alarm rings, mother gets up. (Begin: Hardly.....)

IX. Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined words with the words given in the brackets.

1. He is very talented. (talent)

2. The policemen opened the door with force. (forcefully)

3. He writes carelessly. (careless)

4. She dances with a lot of grace. (gracefully)

5. There is no use crying over spilt milk. (useless)

6. Rohan is a professional player of hockey. (profession)

7. Unfortunately, I cannot speak Latin. (unfortunate)

8. It has been a defeat for our forces. (defeated)



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9. One should be sincere in performing ones duty. (sincerely)

10. Fast food proves to be harmful to health in the long run. (harm)

11. The mother fed her children lovingly. (love)

12. Ravan was a man of great strength. (strong)

13. The Head girl performed her duties diligently. (diligent)

14. He replied to me rudely. (rude)

15. The committee agreed with all that she proposed. (proposals)



COMPREHENSION - 10

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

SOME MORE PLEASE



The room in which the boys were fed was a large stone hall, with a copper at one end, out of which the master, dressed in an apron for the purpose, and assisted by one or two women, ladled the gruel at meal times; of which composition each boy had one bowl, and no more – except on festive occasions, and then he had two ounces and a quarter of bread besides. The bowls never wanted washing. The boys polished them with their spoons till they shone again; and when they had performed this operation, they would sit staring at the copper with such eager eyes as if they would have devoured the very bricks of which it was composed; employing themselves, meanwhile, in sucking their fingers most assiduously, with the view of catching up any stray splashes of gruel that might have been cast thereon. Boys have generally excellent appetites.

Oliver Twist and his companions suffered the tortures of slow starvation for three months : at last they got so voracious and wild with hunger, that one of the boy, who was tall for his age, and hadn't been used to that sort of thing, hinted darkly to his companions, that unless he had another basin of gruel, he was afraid he might some night happen to eat the boy who slept next him, who happened to be a weakly youth of tender age. He had a wild, hungry eye; and they implicitly believed him. A council was held; lots were cast who should walk up to the master after supper that evening, and ask for more, and it fell to Oliver Twist.

The evening arrived; the boys took their places. The master in his cook's uniform, stationed himself at the copper, his assistants ranged themselves behind him; the gruel was served out; and a long grace was said over the short commons. The gruel disappeared; the boys whispered to each other and winked at Oliver. Child as he was, he was desperate with hunger, and reckless with misery. He rose from the table, and advancing to the master, basin and spoon in hand, said somewhat alarmed at his own temerity.

‘Please, sir, I want some more.’

The master was a fat, healthy man; but he turned very pale. He gazed in stupefied astonishment on the small rebel for some seconds, and then clung for support to the copper. The assistants were paralyzed



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COMPREHENSION - 10

with wonder; the boys with fear.

"What!" said the master at length, in a faint voice.

'Please, sir,' replied Oliver, 'I want some more.'

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the boys generally do after their share of the gruel was eaten?
2. What did one particular boy threaten to do?
3. '.....and it fell to Oliver Twist'. What is 'it'? How did Oliver come to be selected for this task?
4. Explain the following phrases in your words:
 - i. lots were cast
 - ii. short commons

II. Write the meanings of the following words:

- i. devoured - _____
- ii. voracious - _____
- iii. reckless - _____
- iv. temerity - _____
- v. assiduously - _____

III. Write the antonym of the following words:

- I. healthy - _____
- ii. implicit - _____
- iii. tender - _____
- iv. arrived - _____



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NOTICE AND E-MAIL WRITING

- 1 a. Your school is hosting a secondary interschool debate competition. Write a notice for your school informing the same.**

War of Words

Inter-school Debate Competition

on 8th December 2019

from 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon

at the Centenary Hall, St. Hilda School

All pupils from Classes IX to X who wish to participate are to give their names to

Mrs. T. Baker on or before 1st December 2019.

- 1 b. Write an e-mail to the principal of a neighbouring school informing her of the event and requesting her to send a team to participate.**

principalbluebellschool@gmail.com

Inter-school Debate Competition

Dear Madam,

Our school is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. As part of the celebrations we are hosting a series of competitions and we are beginning with 'War of Words', an inter-school debate competition.

It will be held on 8th December 2019 from 9.00 a.m. till 12 noon in the Centenary Hall of St. Hilda's School.

Please do send your senior debate team to participate in the event.

We look forward to your school's participation in the competition.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Ashish Roy

Debating Secretary



Narsee Monjee Educational Trust's
JAMNABAI NARSEE SCHOOL

Narsee Monjee Bhavan, Narsee Monjee Marg, N. S. Road No. 7,
J.V.P.D. Scheme, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai 400 049.
Tel.: +91 22 6915 7575 / 6915 7576 Website: www.jns.ac.in