

**Textual Exercises:**

<b>Unit: 1</b>	<b>Long Question : ½</b>	<b>15 Marks</b>
<b>Unit: 2</b>	<b>Short Questions: 5/7</b>	<b>20 Marks</b>
<b>Unit: 3</b>	<b>Match the following:</b>	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Make meaningful sentences:</b>		<b>5 Marks</b>

**Unit 4 Grammar**

Tenses	- 5 Marks
Primary Auxiliaries	- 5 Marks
Articles	- 5 Marks

<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Comprehension of an unseen Passage</b>	<b>- 10 Marks</b>
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**Chapter 1 : Articles:**

What is an article? Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.

વ્યાખ્યા : વિશેષણની જેમ કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિ, વસ્તુ કે સ્થાનની નિશ્ચિતતા કે અનિશ્ચિતતા દર્શાવવા માટે વપરાતો

શબ્દ.

- English has two articles: the and a/an.
- The = definite article નિશ્ચિતતાદર્શક
- The : is used to refer to specific or particular nouns;
- A/An = indefinite article અનિશ્ચિતતાદર્શક
- a/an: are used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns.

**Here are the basic rules for when to use "A, An or The":**

• **Indefinite Articles: a and an**

- **a = indefinite article** (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with consonant sound (અચોક્કસ વ્યક્તિ, વસ્તુ કે સ્થાન ઘણા બધા માંનો એક )
  - વ્યંજનનાં ઉચ્ચારથી શરૂ થતા શબ્દ સાથે વપરાય છે. (ક, ખ, ગ, ઘ.....)
- Anita has a dog.  
Gori works in a factory.
- **an = indefinite article** (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with vowel sound (a,e,i,o,u) (અચોક્કસ વ્યક્તિ, વસ્તુ કે સ્થાન ઘણા બધા માંનો એક )
  - સ્વરનાં ઉચ્ચારથી શરૂ થતા શબ્દ સાથે વપરાય છે. (અ, આ, ઈ, ઇ, ઉ, ઊ, એ, ઐ, ઓ, ઔ.....)

Can I have an apple?

Dinesh is an English teacher.

▪ **Definite Article – the (ચોક્કસતા દર્શક)**

- You use **the** when you know that the listener knows or can work out what particular person/thing you are talking about. (તમે **the** નો ઉપયોગ ત્યારે કરો છો જ્યારે તમે જાણતા હો કે સંભાળનારને ખબર છે અથવા સ્પષ્ટ છે કે તમે કયા વ્યક્તિ/વસ્તુ કે સ્થાન વિષે વાત કરી રહ્યા છો )

e.g. "The apple you ate was rotten."  
"Did you lock the car?"

- You should also use **the** when you have already mentioned the thing you are talking about. (વાક્યમાં એક ની એક વસ્તુનો ઉલ્લેખ ફરી થાય ત્યારે **the** વપરાય)

e.g. "She's got two children; a girl and a boy. The girl's eight and the boy's fourteen."

- We use **the** to talk about geographical points on the globe. (પૃથ્વી પરના ભૌગોલિક સ્થાનો સાથે વપરાય )  
e.g. **the** North Pole, **the** equator

- We use **the** to talk about rivers, oceans and seas (નદી, દરિયા, સમુદ્ર, પર્વત, ખાડી, રણ, જંગલ વગેરે સાથે)  
e.g. **the** Nile, **the** Pacific, **the** English channel, the Himalaya, the Amazon forest

- We also use **the** before certain nouns when we know there is only one of a particular thing. (કોઈ વસ્તુ એક માત્ર જ છે તેવું આપને નિશ્ચિતપણે જાણતા હોઈએ ત્યારે)

e.g. **the** rain, **the** sun, the sky, **the** wind, **the** world, **the** earth, **the** White House etc..

- However if you want to describe a particular instance of these you should use a/an. (પવન, વરસાદ, પ્રકાશ વગેરે ની ગતિ દર્શાવવી હોય તો a / an વપરાય )

"I could hear **the** wind." / "There's **a** cold wind blowing."

"What are your plans for **the** future?" / "She has **a** promising future ahead of her."

- **The** is also used to say that a particular person or thing being mentioned is the best, most famous, etc. In this use, '**the**' is usually given strong pronunciation:

(કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ, વસ્તુ કે સ્થાન ની શ્રેષ્ઠતા દર્શાવવા વપરાય)

"C. G. Road is **the** place to go."

"Sachin is **the** best batsman in the world"

"Ganga is the most polluted river in India."

**!Note - The** doesn't mean all:-

"**The** books are expensive." = (Not all books are expensive, just the ones I'm talking about.)

"Books are expensive." = (All books are expensive.)

**No article:** (નીશ્ચીતાતાદર્શક શબ્દ ક્યારે ન વપરાય)

- We usually use no article to talk about things in general:

(કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિ, વસ્તુ કે સ્થાન વિષે સામાન્ય સંદર્ભ માં વાત થતી હોય ત્યારે)

**Inflation** is rising.

**People** are worried about rising crime. (Note! People generally, so no article)

- You do not use an article before uncountable nouns when talking about them generally.

(ભાવાત્મક સંજ્ઞાઓ સાથે ન વપરાય દા.ત. મોઘવારી, ગરીબી, પ્રેમ, દ્રેષ, ઈર્ષ્યા, ક્રોધ.....

તથા બિનગણતરીલાયકસંજ્ઞાઓ દા.ત. ચા, કોફી, સોનું, ચાંદી, પાણી, ઓક્સિજન વગેરે સાથે ન વપરાય)

**Information** is important to any organization.

**Coffee** is bad for you.

- You do not use an article before the names of countries **except** where they indicate multiple areas or contain the words (state(s), kindom, republic, union). Kingdom, state, republic and union are nouns, so they need an article.

(દેશ, રાજ્ય, શહેર, નગર, ગામ કે વ્યક્તિવાચક નામો સાથે ન વપરાય)

પરંતુ અપવાદમાં જે દેશના નામ બહુવચનમાં છે ત્યાં **the** વપરાય. દા.ત. યુ.એસ.એ., યુ.કે., યુ.એ.ઇ. વગેરે)

No article - Italy, Mexico, Bolivia, England , India etc.

Use the - **the** UK (United Kingdom), **the** USA (United States of America), **the** Irish Republic

- names of cities, towns, or states: *Seoul, Manitoba, Miami*
- names of streets: *Washington Blvd., Main St.*
- names of lakes and bays: *Lake Titicaca, Lake Erie* except with a group of lakes like *the Great Lakes*
- names of mountains: *Mount Everest, Mount Fuji* except with ranges of mountains like *the Andes* or *the Rockies* or unusual names like *the Matterhorn*
- names of continents (Asia, Europe)
- names of islands (Easter Island, Maui, Key West) except with island chains like the Aleutians, the Hebrides, or the Canary Islands (Multiple areas! **the** Netherlands, **the** Philippines, **the** British Isles )
- Names of languages and nationalities: *Chinese, English, Spanish, Russian* (unless you are referring to the population of the nation: "**The** Spanish are known for their warm hospitality.")
- Names of sports: *volleyball, hockey, baseball*
- Names of academic subjects: *mathematics, biology, history, computer science*
- *Meal time : Lunch, Breakfast, Dinner etc.*
- *Days & Months :*
- *Music Instruments:*
- DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about things in general  
I like Indian tea.  
Rakesh likes reading books about linguistics.
- DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about meals, places, and transport  
He has breakfast at home.  
I go to university.  
Mr Patel comes to work by taxi.

**Exercises:**

- |   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Piyush is _____ engineer.                | a. a | b. an |
| 2. That's Vidhi. She's _____ hairdresser.   | a. a | b. an |
| 3. Amitabh Bachchan is _____ actor.         | a. a | b. an |
| 4. Jayesh is _____ electrician.             | a. a | b. an |
| 5. Mr. Salim is _____ teacher.              | a. a | b. an |
| 6. This is Rekha. She's _____ housewife.    | a. a | b. an |
| 7. That's Nayan. He's _____ police officer. | a. a | b. an |
| 8. I'm _____ student.                       | a. a | b. an |
| 9. Priyanka Chopra is _____ actress.        | a. a | b. an |
| 10. This is Meena. She's _____ doctor.      | a. a | b. an |

**1. Write the correct forms of the indefinite articles into the gaps. ( Use a / an)**

- 1) Lucky has \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
- 2) Let's sing \_\_\_\_\_ song.
- 3) Hetal needs \_\_\_\_\_ new desk in her room.
- 4) I need \_\_\_\_\_ blue pen.
- 5) Bimal has \_\_\_\_\_ old bike.
- 6) Pankaj has \_\_\_\_\_ aunt in Mumbai.
- 7) We listen to \_\_\_\_\_ Hindi CD.
- 8) She has \_\_\_\_\_ exercise book in her school bag.
- 9) The speed of this car was 160 miles \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
- 10) They finished \_\_\_\_\_ unit.
- 11) There is \_\_\_\_\_ new English book on the desk.
- 12) She's reading \_\_\_\_\_ old comic.
- 13) They've got \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
- 14) He is drinking \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee.
- 15) The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ pilot.
- 16) Ahmedabad has \_\_\_\_\_ international airport.
- 17) This is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive bike.
- 18) Look! There's \_\_\_\_\_ bird flying.
- 19) My father is \_\_\_\_\_ honest person.
- 20) My friend likes to be \_\_\_\_\_ cricketer.

**2. Fill in the blanks with the definite article 'The' or 'X' if you do not need the article.**

- 1) My grandmother likes \_\_\_\_\_ flowers very much.
- 2) I love \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in your garden.
- 3) See you on \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.
- 4) I always listen to \_\_\_\_\_ radio in the morning.

- 5) Akaash goes to \_\_\_\_\_ work by \_\_\_\_\_ bus.
- 6) Don't be late for \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 7) Listen! Dipak is playing \_\_\_\_\_ trumpet.
- 8) We often meet our cousins over \_\_\_\_\_ Diwali.
- 9) She has never been to \_\_\_\_\_ Kashmir before.
- 10) What about going to \_\_\_\_\_ Abu in \_\_\_\_\_ December?
  
- 11) Last year we visited \_\_\_\_\_ Kankaria and \_\_\_\_\_ Akshardham.
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ highest mountain on \_\_\_\_\_ earth.
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ Nakhi Lake is \_\_\_\_\_ most famous lake in \_\_\_\_\_ Abu.
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ most children like \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ summer of 2013 was \_\_\_\_\_ hot and dry.
- 16) \_\_\_\_\_ Plaza Hotel is on the corner of \_\_\_\_\_ 59th Street and \_\_\_\_\_ 5th Avenue.
- 17) My sister often stays at \_\_\_\_\_ Uncle Mehta's house in \_\_\_\_\_ Delhi.
- 18) Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ Trivedis moved to America last August.
- 19) \_\_\_\_\_ air-pollution is a problem in \_\_\_\_\_ big cities.
- 20) Our children go to \_\_\_\_\_ school by \_\_\_\_\_ bus.

**3. Fill in the article >a<, >an< or >the< where necessary. Choose >x< where no article is used.**

- 1) I like \_\_\_\_\_ blue T-shirt over there better than \_\_\_\_\_ red one.
- 2) Their car goes 150 miles \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
- 3) Where's \_\_\_\_\_ pen I gave you last week?
- 4) Do you still live in \_\_\_\_\_ Kadi?
- 5) Is your mother working in \_\_\_\_\_ old office building?
- 6) Chirag's father works as \_\_\_\_\_ electrician.
- 7) The tomatoes are 40 rupees \_\_\_\_\_ kilo.
- 8) What do you usually have for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?
- 9) Bakul has \_\_\_\_\_ terrible headache.
  
11. I've just bought \_\_\_\_\_ book.
12. On \_\_\_\_\_ Monday, I will go to the supermarket.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ President Obama is popular in the USA.
14. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ car in front of the house is a Ferrari.
16. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ orange you've just brought.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ hero in the photo is called Ranbir Kapoor.
18. Our zoo has just bought \_\_\_\_\_ elephant.
19. He left \_\_\_\_\_ home without informing anyone.
22. There is \_\_\_\_\_ box of sweets on \_\_\_\_\_ table.
21. Do you need \_\_\_\_\_ degree in History or \_\_\_\_\_ degree in Sanskrit to be a better teacher?
22. When we arrived, she went straight to \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen and started to prepare \_\_\_\_\_ meal for us.
23. He has \_\_\_\_\_ cut on his leg and \_\_\_\_\_ bruise on \_\_\_\_\_ chin.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Mt. Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ highest mountain in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
25. Switch off \_\_\_\_\_ air-conditioner please. I have \_\_\_\_\_ cold.

26. We reached \_\_\_\_\_ top of \_\_\_\_\_ hill during \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon.
27. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ weather here? Isn't it too hot during \_\_\_\_\_ day but it is very cold at \_\_\_\_\_ night?
28. \_\_\_\_\_ attempt has been made to collect \_\_\_\_\_ funds to start \_\_\_\_\_ public library in \_\_\_\_\_ town where I live.

**4**                    **(a, an, the, zero)**

1. Rakesh and Jignesh went to \_\_\_\_\_ party last night.
2. Can you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_\_ Cinemax from here?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ college is closed today.
4. Gita is one of \_\_\_\_\_ strongest girl I know.
5. I advise you to try \_\_\_\_\_ Italian Pizza at this restaurant.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Fruit-juice is good for you.
7. Would you like to see \_\_\_\_\_ film?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ apple a day keeps \_\_\_\_\_ doctor away.
9. I can't believe I failed \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's test!
10. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary that I can borrow?

**EXERCISE 5**

1. Lions and \_\_\_\_\_ tigers are both endangered animals.
2. Mohan is wearing \_\_\_\_\_ blue dress with red shoes
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Aandaman is \_\_\_\_\_ island in the Indian Ocean.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Holi comes once \_\_\_\_\_ year.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ owl is \_\_\_\_\_ bird.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Sabarmati is \_\_\_\_\_ river.
7. Jay went to the shop to buy \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
8. Hema broke \_\_\_\_\_ glass when she was washing-up.
9. Tarun took \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella as it was raining heavilly.
10. There were many dogs in the park. One dog was \_\_\_\_\_ puppy.

**EXERCISE 6**

1. Sneha, could you speak \_\_\_\_\_ little louder.
2. May I have your \_\_\_\_\_ phone number?
3. I have never seen \_\_\_\_\_ metro train.
4. May I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ question?
5. Mr Mehta is \_\_\_\_\_ best teacher in our school.
6. What is \_\_\_\_\_ name of the next station?
7. My girlfriend has \_\_\_\_\_ my car today.
8. I went to \_\_\_\_\_ sea during my summer holiday.
9. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ cash machine near here?
10. This is \_\_\_\_\_ easy question.

**7. The articles in the English language are - the and a / an.**

1. ....Inflation is rising.
2. Delhi is one of ..... largest Asian countries.
3. We saw ..... elephant this evening."    Awful
4. We need .....help!
5. May I borrow ..... pencil, please?

6. Someone call ..... police!
  7. I don't like .....dogs.
  8. I am ..... English professor.
  9. .... school that Ram goes to is old.
  10. I do not forget the Monday when we had ..... accident.
- 1) This women is wearing ..... awful hat.
  - 2) Have you seen ..... ticket, I talked about yesterday?
  - 3) I'm studying .....Economics this year.
  - 4) We need ..... bottle of water.
  - 5) I go to .....university.
  - 6) His father works as ..... electrician.
  - 7) The Potatoes are 80 cents ..... kilo.
  - 8) We live in ..... house.
  - 9) Are you sure this is ..... man who stole the car.
  - 10) We love to sail over ..... water.

### Primary Auxiliaries: સહાયક ક્રિયાપદ

**An auxiliary verb** is one which helps other **verbs** to make **tenses**, **passive**, **negative** forms etc. There are two groups - primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries.

સહાયક ક્રિયાપદ વાક્યમાં મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદને મદદ કરે છે કાળ, નકારાત્મક, પરોક્ષ રચના બનાવવા માટે.

બે પ્રકારના સહાયક ક્રિયાપદ છે : પ્રાથમિક સહાયક ક્રિયાપદ અને વિશેષ સહાયક ક્રિયાપદ.

#### Primary auxiliaries

**Be, do, have** and their various forms are called **primary auxiliaries**.

**Be** is used with other verbs to make progressive and passive verb forms.

Be – હોવું. તે ચાલુ, નકારાત્મક રચના અને કર્મણી પ્રયોગ માટે વપરાય.

રૂપો: Forms of 'Be' : is/am/are, was/were, will/shall

- I am writing.
- He was punished for lying.

Person/ પુરુષ	Singular/એકવચન	Plural/બહુવચન
1 <sup>st</sup> /પહેલો	I am	We are
2 <sup>nd</sup>	You are	You are
3 <sup>rd</sup>	He/She/ It is	They are

**Do** is used to make **questions**, **negatives** and emphatic forms of non-auxiliary verbs.

**Do** – પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય, નકારાત્મક વાક્ય અને ભારદર્શક વાક્ય માટે થાય છે.

- **Do** you know where John lives? / Does she know? / do they know? / Does he know?
- I **don't** know. / She **doesn't** know. / they **don't** know. / He **doesn't** know.

- **Do sit** down.

Person/ પુરુષ	Singular/એકવચન	Plural/બહુવચન
1 <sup>st</sup> /પહેલો	I do/ I do not/ Do I?	We do / we do not/ Do we?
2 <sup>nd</sup>	You do / You do not/ Do you?	You do / You do not / Do you?
3 <sup>rd</sup>	He/She/ It does/ does not/ Does he?	They do/They do not/Do they?

રૂપો: **do / does/ did**

- **Did** : ભૂતકાળ માં વપરાય છે. તે ત્રણેય પુરુષ અને એકવચન/બહુવચન માં પણ વપરાય છે.

**Have** is used to make perfect verbs forms.

**Have**: પૂર્ણ કાળ, નકારાત્મક તથા પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય માટે થાય છે.

રૂપો: **have / has / had**

- I **have completed** my work.
- She **has acted** in a film.
- They **had forgotten** to send the letter.

Person/ પુરુષ	Singular/એકવચન	Plural/બહુવચન
1 <sup>st</sup> /પહેલો	I have	We have
2 <sup>nd</sup>	You have	You have
3 <sup>rd</sup>	He/She/ It has	They have

**Have** : કોઈની પાસે કશુંક છે તે બતાવવા માટે પણ થાય છે.

દા.ત. He has a new car. / She has a beautiful dress. / They have an expensive bungalow.

**Note** that **be, do** and **have** can also function as principal verbs. They are called auxiliaries only when they help other verbs to form their tenses and moods.

**નોંધ**: **be, do** and **have** નો ઉપયોગ મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદ તરીકે પણ થાય છે. તેઓ સહાયક ક્રિયાપદ ત્યારે જ કહેવાય જ્યારે તે મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદ ને મદદ કરે.

- You **were** wrong. (Principal verb)
- You **have** done wrong. (Auxiliary verb)
- She **is** a good singer. (Principal verb)
- She **is** singing. (Auxiliary verb)

Primary auxiliary verbs exercise

**1. Fill in the blank with Do or Does:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ she write letters?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the girl buy flowers?  
\_\_\_\_\_ students learn History?  
\_\_\_\_\_ your friends speak English?  
\_\_\_\_\_ children eat ice-cream?  
\_\_\_\_\_ women go shopping at weekends?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Sagun use a dishwasher?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the group of people listen to the radio in your car?  
\_\_\_\_\_ we live in a flat?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Kiran buy ice-cream?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Jignesh watch news?  
\_\_\_\_\_ they write poems?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Suresh wear a pink dress?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you write letters?  
\_\_\_\_\_ she work with children?  
\_\_\_\_\_ they buy toys?  
\_\_\_\_\_ people go for walking in the morning?  
\_\_\_\_\_ your friends buy games?  
\_\_\_\_\_ she buy bread?  
\_\_\_\_\_ my mother bake bread at home?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Jigna clean her teeth in the evenings?  
\_\_\_\_\_ his brothers get up late at weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Rohit's father write tests at school?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Payal help in the garden?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the crowd go scating at weekends?

**2. Complete the following sentences by using the right form of to do (do, don't, does, doesn't).**

- 1) The girls love garba, but they \_\_\_\_\_ love cricket.
- 2) What \_\_\_\_\_ Soham sell?
- 3) Mr Shah speaks Spanish, but he \_\_\_\_\_ speak German.
- 4) Where \_\_\_\_\_ your grandparents live?
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Dipali and Priyam make cake for their party?
- 6) Mukesh plays tennis, but he \_\_\_\_\_ play hockey.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Seth teach English?
- 8) Kavya and Kavita read comics, but they \_\_\_\_\_ read books.
- 9) What \_\_\_\_\_ you go for lunch, Lalita?
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ the children learn to cook at school?

3. MCQs : Multiple Choice Questions.

- Q1 - We \_\_\_\_\_ done it yet. ( don't / didn't / hasn't / haven't)  
Q2 - \_\_\_\_\_ you think they are coming tonight? ( do / does / did)  
Q3 - \_\_\_\_\_ you see them yesterday? ( do / did/ have)  
Q4 - \_\_\_\_\_ you going this evening? ( are / have do)  
Q5 - How long \_\_\_\_\_ it take you to get home? Museum ( do / does)  
Q6 - What \_\_\_\_\_ you reading at the moment? (are / do / have)  
Q7 - It was horrible- I really \_\_\_\_ like it. (did / didn't)  
Q8 - They \_\_\_\_ called back yet. (have/haven't)  
Q9 - \_\_\_\_ you learn it when you were at school? (do/does/did)  
Q10 - \_\_\_\_ you enjoying your meal? ( is / are / were)  
Q11 - \_\_\_\_ you decided yet? (have / has / had)  
Q12 - \_\_\_\_ everybody going to be there? (is / are /do)  
Q13 - \_\_\_\_ they live near you? (does / do / have /are)  
Q14 - I \_\_\_\_\_ finished it. (didn't / haven't / hasn't)  
Q15 - I \_\_\_\_ had time to do it yet. (didn't / haven't / hasn't)

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of be, have and do.**

- ..... you know where Mona lives?
- She ..... look rather beautiful.
- I ..... not see him last week.
- I will go to Mumbai after I ..... finished my work here.
- She ..... playing the piano when I entered the room.
- The boy ..... regained consciousness before the doctor came.
- ..... you ever been to Australia?
- That is what she ..... not seem to understand.
- ..... you take him for a fool?
- They ..... broken the terms of the agreement.

**Exercises:5 MCQs**

- I shall write another book after I ----- finished writing this book.  
a) had            b) did            c) have            d) will have
- She ----- the piano when I entered the room.  
a) played        b) had played        c) was playing        d) is playing
- The patient ----- before the doctor arrived.  
a) died            b) has died            c) was dying            d) had died
- you ever been to England?  
a) do            b) had            c) have            d) did
- That is what he ----- not seem to understand.  
a) do            b) does            c) did            d) has

**6. Fill in the blank with did, had, was or were.**

- The train \_\_\_\_ not arrive on time this morning.
- I \_\_\_\_ not mind at first.
- I \_\_\_\_ reading a very interesting book.
- I \_\_\_\_ not notice that the station was very quiet.
- I \_\_\_\_ been waiting at the station for an hour.

7. MCQ s

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher explain this properly? (Did / Was / Had)
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ the professor angry? (Did / Was / Had)
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ you spoken to him before he called you? (Had / Did / Were)
  4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ told me, I would have never found out. (didn't / weren't / hadn't)
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ they seeing each other? (Did / Had / Were)
  6. \_\_\_\_\_ they continue seeing each other? (Did / Had / Were )
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ you learn anything? (Hadn't / Didn't / Weren't)
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ he in my American History class? (Didn't / Wasn't / Hadn't)
  9. I realized that I \_\_\_\_\_ learned a thing anything. (didn't / wasn't / hadn't )
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister living in Paris for a while? (hadn't / Wasn't / Didn't )
- 
1. I will go to Mumbai after I ----- finished my work here. (have/has/had)
  2. She ----- playing the piano when I entered the room. (is/was/were)
  3. The boy ----- become unconscious before the doctor came. (has/have/had)
  4. ----- you ever been to Dwarka ? (has/have/had)
  5. That is what he ----- not seem to understand. (do/does/did)
  6. I ----- being shadowed. (was/have/do)
  7. They ----- being questioned. (have/had/were)
  8. You ----- being considered for the job. (have/are/do)
  9. She ----- knitting a sweater. (is/was/ Does/has/does)
  10. I ----- a bad head-ache. (have/am/do)

**Chapter : 3 TENSES** [Table of English Tenses](#)

Tense ક્ષણ	Affirmative/Negative/Question	Use	Signal Words
<b><u>Simple Present</u></b>	A: He/she/it speaks. વિધાનવાક્ય N: I/We/You/They do not speak. નકારવાક્ય Q: Does He/she/it speak? પ્રશ્ન વાક્ય	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>action in the present taking place once, never or several times</li> <li>facts</li> <li>actions taking place one after another</li> <li>action set by a timetable or schedule</li> </ul>	always, every ..., never, normally, frequently, generally, mostly, daily, often, seldom, sometimes, usually
<b><u>Present Continuous</u></b>	A: He/she/it is speaking. N: I am not speaking. Q: Are we/you/they speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal Truths</li> <li>action taking place only for a limited period of time</li> <li>action arranged for the future</li> </ul>	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
<b><u>Simple Past</u></b>	A: He spoke. N: He did not speak. Q: Did he speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>action in the past taking place once, never or several times</li> <li>actions taking place one after another</li> <li>action taking place in the middle of another action</li> <li>action going on at a certain time in the past</li> </ul>	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (If I talked, ...)
<b><u>Past Continuous</u></b>	A: He was speaking. N: He was not speaking. Q: Was he speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>actions taking place at the same time</li> <li>action in the past that is interrupted by another action</li> </ul>	when, while, as long as
<b><u>Present Perfect Simple</u></b>	A: He has spoken. N: He has not spoken. Q: Has he spoken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>putting emphasis on the result</li> <li>action that is still going on</li> <li>action that stopped recently</li> </ul>	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

**Present Perfect Progressive**

A: He has been speaking.  
N: He has not been speaking.  
Q: Has he been speaking?

- finished action that has an influence on the present
- action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking
- putting emphasis on the course or duration (not the result) all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
- action that recently stopped or is still going on
- finished action that influenced the present

**Past Perfect Simple**

A: He had spoken.  
N: He had not spoken.  
Q: Had he spoken?

- action taking place before a certain time in the past already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day
- sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive if sentence type III (If I had talked, ...)
- putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration)

**Past Perfect Progressive**

A: He had been speaking.  
N: He had not been speaking.  
Q: Had he been speaking?

- action taking place before a certain time in the past for, since, the whole day, all day
- sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple
- putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action

**Future I Simple**

A: He will speak.  
N: He will not speak.  
Q: Will he speak?

- action in the future that cannot be influenced in a year, next ..., tomorrow
- spontaneous decision If-Satz Typ I (If you ask her, she will help you.)
- assumption with regard to the future assumption: I think, probably, perhaps

**Future I Simple**

(going to)

A: He is going to speak.

N: He is not going to speak.

Q: Is he going to speak?

- decision made for the future in one year, next week, tomorrow
- conclusion with regard to the future

**1. Exercise:**

- 1) We \_\_\_\_\_ TV when it started to rain. (*to watch*)
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit you yesterday, but you \_\_\_\_\_ not at home. (*to want*) (*to be*)
- 3) Look! It \_\_\_\_\_, so we can't \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach. (*to rain*) (*to go*)
- 4) There are a lot of clouds! It \_\_\_\_\_ soon. (*to rain*)
- 5) The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the East. (*to rise*)
- 6) Since 2010 they \_\_\_\_\_ their son every year. (*to visit*)
- 7) While the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Sharma, his son \_\_\_\_\_ outside this morning. (*to examine*) (*to wait*)
- 8) I \_\_\_\_\_ for my girlfriend for two hours. (*to wait*)
- 9) After Raju \_\_\_\_\_ the film on TV, he decided to buy the book. (*to see*)
- 10) Wait a minute, I \_\_\_\_\_ this box for you. (*to carry*)

**Ex.2 Multiple Choice Questionse: MCQs**

1. Although the police \_\_\_\_\_ every precaution, the robber managed to escape.  
(A) take (B) takes (C) has taken (D) had taken
2. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ television every night unless they have homework.  
(A) watch (B) watches (C) watched (D) watching
3. Naren \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment to see the doctor. It is at 10.00 am. tomorrow.  
(A) make (B) makes (C) made (D) has made
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ when they are ready.  
(A) come (B) came (C) will come (D) have come
5. Kiran \_\_\_\_\_ watching horror films although she has nightmares afterwards.  
(A) like (B) likes (C) liked (D) will like
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ every afternoon for the past week. The weather forecast predicts rain for next week too.  
(A) is raining (B) was raining (C) has been raining (D) had been raining
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ the door before I realized that the keys were inside the house.  
(A) lock (B) locked (C) has locked (D) had locked
8. When Nandini \_\_\_\_\_ her first pay, she bought presents for her parents.  
(A) receive (B) received (C) has received (D) had received
9. It's lovely to wake up in the morning and \_\_\_\_\_ birds singing.  
(A) hear (B) hears (C) heard (D) hearing
10. Arun \_\_\_\_\_ Rs 100.00 for that bag.  
(A) pay (B) paid (C) pays (D) paying

**Tenses Exercise I MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb.

1. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the thief red-handed.  
a) Catch b) Caught c) Is caught d) Catching

2. Students at a number of schools \_\_\_\_\_ from their classes in protest against the high-handedness of the administrative staff.

- a) Stay away      b) Stayed away      c) Has stay away      d) Had stay away

3. The whole day yesterday the boys \_\_\_\_\_ to the cricket commentary.

- a) Listen      b) Will listen      c) Has listened      d) Listened

4. A bomb scare \_\_\_\_\_ a delay of the flight.

- a) Caused      b) Cause      c) Was caused      d) Had caused

5. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ animals, but he \_\_\_\_\_ several wild animals.

- a) Loved, would kill      b) Loved, killed      c) Loved, had killed      d) Love, kill

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ French from my friend who \_\_\_\_\_ in France.

- a) Learn, lives      b) Learnt, lives      c) Learn, lived      d) Had learnt, lives

8. Last year they \_\_\_\_\_ a high wall around the house.

- a) Build      b) Built      c) Was building      d) Had build

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ a number of detective novels when I was a child.

- a) Read      b) Was read      c) Had read      d) Have read

3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! Priyam (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. I hate living in village because it (rain, always) \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. I ----- them last week.      (visited/have visited/ had visited)

2. See that the patient ----- complete rest.      (is having/ will have/ has)

3. I ----- waiting for his reply for two weeks now.      (am/ have been/was)

4. My father ----- tomorrow.      (is arriving/ would arrive/ will have arrived)

5. The train ----- by the time we reach the station. (will leave/will have left/left)

6. Every morning I ----- the newspaper.      (read/ am reading/ will read)

7. I ----- to Bombay recently.      (had been/ went/have gone)

8. When I visited him, he ----- bed-ridden for two months.(had been/has been/was)

9. I will call you when the guests ----- . (arrive/ will arrive/ will have arrived)

10. They usually ----- to Switzerland on a holiday, but this year they ----- to France. (go, went / went, go / go, go / went, went)

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense forms of the verb.**

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ since morning.      (is raining/ was raining/ has been raining)

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ answer the letter tonight.      (will / will be/ had)

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ before he arrived.      (had finished/ would finish/ have finished)

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ little pride in his work.      (take / takes / was taking)

5. It is time we \_\_\_\_\_ . (left / had gone / will leave)  
6. I will write to her when I \_\_\_\_\_ time. (have / will have / had)  
7. He told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ his work. (finished / had finished / will finish)  
8. I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ till tomorrow. (stay / stayed / will stay)  
9. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ French. (speak / spoke / had spoken)  
10. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east. (rise / rises/ rose)

**Semester: I**

**Fantasy**

**Match the words:**

**Lesson:1 A Service of Love**

- **Genius** : great ability of mind/imagination
- **Capital** : sum of money
- **Chat** : pleasant talk
- **Delicate** : easily damaged
- **Wearily** : tired / bored

**Discussion I : 1,2,4,6,8,12,14,15**

**Lesson: 2 The Thief**

- **By fits and starts**: not regularly
- **Haul** : a large quantity
- **Isolation** : feeling of loneliness
- **Conspicuous** : easy to notice
- **Blissfully** : happily
- **Tranquil** : calm / peaceful

**Discussion I : 4,6,8,9,12,13,14**

**Lesson: 3 My Brother, My Brother**

- **Expedition** : an organized journey
- **Primeval** : very ancient
- **Thrilled** : throbbed / trembled
- **Glissade** : slope
- **Shikari** : hunter

**Discussion I : 1,2,4,8,10,12,14**

**Lesson:4 The Open Window**

- **Self-possessed**: calm / confident
- **Moor** : wild, hilly land
- **Romance** : fanciful story
- **Engulf** : swallow up
- **Treacherous** : deceptive
- **Marsh** : wet land
  - **Discussion I** : (a) 1,4 (b) 3,5,6 (c) 2.

**Lesson: 5 A Day's Wait**

- **Shivering** : shaking /trembling
- **Epidemic** : a widespread disease
- **Pirate** : sea robber
- **Bother** : worry
- **Lightheaded** : dizzy / delirious
- **Flushed** : become red
- **Take it easy** : don't worry
  - **Discussion I**: 1,2,3,5,8,12,13

**Make Meaningful Sentences:**

- Genius: જ્ઞાની/વિચ્છકશણ : Amitabh is a genius actor.
- Capital: પૈસો : Everyone wants capital gain in life.
- Chat: આનંદદાયક વાર્તાલાપ : Girls like to chat a lot.
- Delicate: ઋજુ : Children are very delicate ones.
- Wearily: કંટાળાજનક : Students work wearily during exams.
- Exploit: શોષણ : Children exploit their parents a lot.
- Isolation: એકલતાની લાગણી : Man cannot live in isolation
- Betrayed: વિશ્વાસઘાત : People are often betrayed by the nearer ones.
- Tranquil: શાંત : Gandhiji looked very tranquil.
- Clumsily: વિચિત્રતાપૂર્વક : Kids do things very clumsily.
- Thrilled: ઉત્તેજિત : I was thrilled seeing Amitabh in front of me.
- Primeval: પ્રાચીન : India is a primeval culture.
- Shivering: ધ્રુજવું : I was shivering seeing a ghost in front of me.
- Bother: થી ચિંતિત થવું : Students should not bother of exams.
- Lightheaded: મૂર્ખ : Illiterate people are lightheaded in science.
- Flushed: શરમાવું : In presence of outsiders, kids feel flushed.
- Take it easy: હળવાસથી લેવું : Don't be restless in exam. Take it easy.
- Self-possessed: આત્મવિશ્વાસુ : Modern girls are self-possessed.
- Moor: કેડિઓ : I love to wonder on moor of my village.
- Engulf: ગળી જવું : Old age engulfs the charm of youth.
- Treacherous: લુચ્યું : The politicians are treacherous.
- Prospect: શક્યતા : There is bright prospect of progress in science for girls.
- Specialty: વિશેષતા : Voice is Amitabh's specialty.
- Purgative: શુદ્ધિ કારક : To cry out is purgative of stress.