

Text: Glimpses of Life- An Anthology of Short Stories (Lesson:3-7)

Unit 1:	Long Question : ½	15 Marks
Unit: 2	Short Questions: 5/7	20 Marks
Unit 3	Vocabulary (Text based)	07 Marks
	Use of Idioms and Phrases in meaningful sentences	
Unit 4	Grammar	18 Marks
	-Change the Voice	
	- Modal Auxiliaries	
	-Adjectives / Adverbs (Fill in the Blanks)	
Unit 4	Letter Writing	10 Marks
	Personal	-Complimentary -Request -Regret -Invitation

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modals are auxiliary(supporting) verbs that add to the meaning of the main verb by suggesting *possibility, necessity, permission, obligation, prohibition, or ability*. That is why they have so many shades of meaning in a sentence.

Some common modals in English are: (*be*) *able to, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to*.

સહાયક ક્રિયાપદ : સંભાવના, શક્યતા, જરૂરીયાત, ક્ષમતા, મંજૂરી, પરવાનગી, ઉપકાર વગેરે વિવિધ અર્થ દર્શાવવા માટે મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદ સાથે જોડાતા ક્રિયાપદ ને સહાયક ક્રિયાપદ કહે છે.

Positive	Meaning	Negative & Contraction
(BE) ABLE TO	ability ક્ષમતા દર્શક She is able to dance.	NOT ABLE
CAN	<u>expresses ability ક્ષમતા</u> e.g. I can do anything you can! <u>asking or giving permission (informal usage) પરવાનગી માંગવા</u> e.g. Can I have a new car Dad? <u>Offer પ્રસ્તાવ મુકવો</u> e.g. Can I do anything for you? <u>request, instruction વિનંતી/સુચન</u> e.g. Can you show me how to work this? (Do you know how . . .) <u>capabilityક્ષમતા</u> e.g. Barney can be a real tiger on the tennis court. <u>comment...observation of capability કોઈ વિષે નું અવલોકન રજૂ કરવા</u>	CAN NOT, CANNOT, CAN'T e.g. I can't do this lesson! e.g. No you can't. e.g. Can't I do anything for you? <u>when something seems impossible</u> e.g. Paul can't be that old! (I can't believe he is 97.)

	e.g. Sarah can be very persistent at times.	
COULD	<p>ability in the past ભૂતકાળની ક્ષમતા e.g. Jim could do the hokey pokey when he was ten years old.</p> <p>possibility or uncertainty સંભાવના/અચોક્કસતા e.g. Could Korea win the next World Cup?</p> <p>request (more polite than can, but still informal usage) વિનમ્ર વિનંતી e.g. Could you please turn down the radio?</p> <p>suggestion સૂચન e.g. They could go to the skating rink tomorrow.</p> <p>asking or giving permission પરવાનગી e.g. Could I borrow five dollars?</p> <p>with comparative adjectives to show possibility or impossibility તુલના e.g. Shelly could swim better than David.</p>	<p>COULD NOT, COULDN'T e.g. We couldn't get to the airport on time.</p> <p>e.g. Couldn't Korea win the next World Cup? (Isn't it possible that Korea...?)</p> <p>unwillingness/inability e.g. Angela couldn't scold the dog when he looked so pitiful. e.g. Jon couldn't sing as well as Jana.</p>
MAY	<p>requests permission સૂચન/વિનંતી e.g. May I take you to lunch today?</p> <p>indicates possibility સંભાવના e.g. It may rain today, or it may not.</p>	<p>*MAY NOT (denying permission) e.g. You may not borrow my cellular 'phone.</p> <p>*MAY NOT (negative possibility) e.g. They said they were going to the fair, but with the rain, they may not (go).</p>
MIGHT	<p>indicates possibility or uncertainty સંભાવના/અચોક્કસતા e.g. I might go tomorrow, if the weather is nice.</p> <p>unreal or unlikely situation અસામાન્ય પરિસ્થિતિ e.g. If I win the lottery, I might buy a yacht.</p>	<p>MIGHT NOT, MIGHTN'T e.g. Perry might not like your wearing his new shirt.</p>
SHOULD	<p>obligation, duty, necessity ફરજ/જરૂરીયાત e.g. She should clean the house today.</p> <p>Expectation: અપેક્ષા e.g. The concert tonight should be fantastic.</p> <p>advice, opinion: સલાહ/મત રજૂ કરવા e.g. Alma should take a nap before trying to teach six hours non-stop.</p>	<p>SHOULD NOT, SHOULDN'T (direct order or strong advice) e.g. You should not do any hard physical work after having surgery.</p>

	<p><u>something wrong or unexpected:</u> અનપેક્ષિત e.g. She said he should wash the dog, not watch the dog!</p>	
MUST	<p><u>something that's mandatory... obligation:</u> ફરજિયાત/અતિઆવશ્યક e.g. Duane must practice the guitar more. <u>when you are sure of a truth :</u> નિશ્ચિતતા e.g. Carl must be home by now. (I'm sure he is home). <u>Necessity:</u> જરૂરીયાત e.g. I must fill the gas tank before starting the trip. <u>order, strong suggestion:</u> આદેશ/તીવ્ર સુચન e.g. Marcia, you must pick up some groceries or you will get no supper.</p>	<p><u>MUST NOT, MUSTN'T prohibited/forbidden</u> e.g. You must not chew with your mouth open. e.g. We mustn't drive on that street, because it's closed for repair.</p>
OUGHT TO	<p><u>obligation or duty :</u> ફરજ e.g. Everyone ought to obey traffic laws. <u>expectation :</u> અપેક્ષા e.g. Betty likes Elton John, so she ought to love this new CD. <u>Recommendation:</u> સુચન e.g. We ought to read the instructions before we try to assemble bookcase.</p>	<p><u>OUGHT NOT TO**, OUGHTN'T TO criticism</u> e.g. Susanne ought not to hide the dirty dishes in the oven when her mother-in-law visits. e.g. They oughtn't to have lied to him.</p>
USED TO/USE TO When combined with 'did', 'used to' becomes 'use to'. "Did" shows the past tense instead.	<p><u>something that customarily took place in the past, but no longer take:</u> ભૂતકાળ માં જે નિયમિત બનતું હતું પણ હવે નહિ e.g. They used to go camping every summer. <u>Accustomed to or familiar with something</u> થી પરિચિત કે સભાન હોવું e.g. Don't change now. I am used to you as you are.</p>	<p><u>USED NOT TO/DIDN'T USE TO</u> e.g. He didn't use to jog, but he does it every day now. <u>NOT USED TO----not adjusted to, or not adapted to</u> e.g. I'm not used to the new work hours</p>
WOULD WOULD LIKE	<p><u>request :</u> વિનંતી e.g. Marcus, would you get me a glass of water? <u>offer/invitation:</u> પ્રસ્તાવ/આમંત્રણ e.g. Would you like some tea? <u>after be, followed by adjectives doubtful,</u></p>	<p><u>WOULD NOT, WOULDN'T certainty (an implied conditional sentence)</u> e.g. Whitney wouldn't say that. (I know Whitney's personality, and she's not capable of saying that.)</p>

unlikely--a tentative action: संभव कार्य

e.g. It's unlikely that he would be on time for anything.

annoying habit, typical behaviour:

विचित्र/चीस चढवे तेवी ठेव :

e.g. Jim would ask a hard question, wouldn't he?

Will and Shall

Will can be used with a first person subject (*I, we*) and *shall* can be used with a second or third person subject (*you, he, she, it, they*) to show determination or promise or obligation, depending on the context.

- I *will finish* the job. (determination)
- You *shall finish* the job. (commanding)
- You *shall have* my ring when I die. (promise)
- You *will have* my ring when I die. (prediction—simple future)

Some other modals

don't have to, don't need to: When you aren't obligated to do something / अतिआवश्यक न होवुं

- Brad *doesn't have to learn* English, because it's not a required course in school.
- I *don't need to go* anywhere today.

had better: Giving strong advice (almost a mild threat in some cases) / तीव्र सलाह आपवा

- He *had better finish* his project before the deadline.

have (got) to: This shows a necessity, not a personal one, but for a situation. (usually *have to* is better to use than *must*) आवश्यकता दर्शाववा माटे

- I *have got to finish* my chores.
- I *have to finish* my chores.
- I *must finish* my chores.
- Raymond *will have to fix* the roof before the rainy season begins.

need to: This means a requirement or necessity. जरूरीयात/आवश्यकता

- I *need* you to help me. (normal verb)
- We *need to leave* at once. (It is necessary that we leave.)
- *Need she call* every hour? (in a question---Is it necessary that...?)

Exercise:

1. You seem to be having trouble there. _____ I help you?
 Would Will Shall
2. I don't have enough money to buy lunch. _____ you lend me a couple of dollars?
 May Could Shall
3. That ice is dangerously thin now. You _____ go ice-skating today.
 mustn't might not would mind not to
4. It's way past my bedtime and I'm really tired. I _____ go to bed.
 should must could
5. He _____ have committed this crime. He wasn't even in the city that night.
 might shouldn't couldn't
6. Jay is over two hours late already, He _____ missed the bus again.
 should have must have will have
7. I'm really quite lost. _____ showing me how to get out of here?
 Would you mind Would you be Must you be
8. That bus is usually on time. It _____ to be here any time now.
 might has ought
9. I read about your plane's near disaster. You _____ terrified!
 might have been must have been shall have been
10. It's the law. They _____ have a blood test before they get married.
 might could have to
11. Professor Patel, we've finished our work for today. _____ we leave now, please?
 May Can Must

1. I wish you ----- talk so loudly. a) shouldn't b) wouldn't c) must not d) can't
2. I told him that I ----- be sorry if things turned out that way.
a) would b) should c) could d) can
3. ----- you like to go sight-seeing? a) could b) should c) would d) shall
4. They ----- rather see a circus than a movie. a) should b) would c) might d) need
5. He wishes she ----- give him an answer soon. a) would b) should c) might d) shall
6. I wish you ----- keep to the subject instead of digressing like this.
a) should b) would c) ought to d) need
7. You ----- be more punctual. a) should b) shall c) would d) will
8. He can go if he wants, but you ----- .a) needn't b) mustn't c) won't d) wouldn't
9. You ----- have been made to do such a thing. a) could b) must c) would d) need
10. They----- have paid the fine without grumbling. a) shall b) should c) can d) may

Use the verbs can, may, must in positive or negative forms.

1. Excuse me! _____ you speak French?

2. Alan isn't coming tonight. He _____ come tomorrow, I hope.
3. There's a lot of work to do in the house. You _____ help me!
4. You _____ call him anymore. I have already called him.

5. She is over there. _____ you see her?
6. _____ I borrow your pen, please?
7. Teachers _____ beat children. It's forbidden.
8. I can hear some voices. Someone _____ be in the house.
9. We _____ eat sweets! We are on a diet.
10. You _____ buy it on Sunday if you want. The shops are open.
11. You _____ drive me to the station. I can walk.
12. We want to be the best. We _____ practice!

Complete the following sentences using the modals on the list below:

can / not

must / not

should / not

ought to

have to / don't have to

has to / doesn't have to

1. If someone falls down, you give sugar or piper mint.
2. You use this ticket any time. You use it today.
3. If you want a table for ten, you phone the restaurant.
4. You wash lettuce before making a salad.
5. We take a taxi. We don't have enough money.
6. In my country, students wear uniforms at school.
7. People brush their teeth after every meal.
8. Suresh gave me a letter to post. I forget it.
9. You anything before asking your father.
10. We walk on the grass in the park.
11. If you don't describe the thief well, nobody identify him.
12. You call the doctor if your flu goes on for longer than a week.
13. You wear those red socks, they do not match your grey suit.
14. Our mother is awfully lonely now. We spend more time with her.
15. Little children go to bed late.
16. You borrow people's things without asking them first.
17. You fill in an application form if you want to go to university.
18. In England, you be over eighteen if you want to have a driving licence.
19. If you have heart trouble you smoke.
20. You drive on the right in Turkey.
21. I study English because I have passed the English course.
22. You be so noisy when people are trying to sleep.
23. You wear a coat when the weather is cold.
24. You drive a car if you don't have a driving licence.
25. You smoke inside the hospital.
26. If you haven't got a passport, you go to the UK.
27. You take an aspirin if you have got a terrible headache.
28. You keep dangerous chemicals in a safe place.
29. The little boy doesn't have a fever, so he take medicine.
30. You have failed the test again. You be ashamed of yourself.

31. We forget that the children of today who are the world leaders of tomorrow.
32. Children play with sharp knives.
33. A person be rich in order to lead a happy life.
34. The student is feeling well, he see a doctor now.
35. If you want to be a doctor, you go to medical school for many years.

Exercise: I. Complete the following sentences with correct modal (or semi-modal) auxiliaries taken from the list given below. Notice that in some cases more than one modal may be used.

(can, would, may, could, should, had better, must, have to, can't, couldn't, mustn't, don't have to)

1. I forgot to close the door. _____ you mind closing it for me?
2. To stay alive, people _____ breathe oxygen.
3. I need a wheelbarrow. _____ I borrow yours?
4. Fish _____ talk.
5. It's cold in here. _____ you mind if I closed the window?
6. Soldiers _____ disobey a superior officer.
7. Bakul has lost a lot of weight lately. He _____ go see a doctor.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE TENSES CHART

SIMPLE PRESENT and SIMPLE PAST The active object becomes the passive subject. am/is/are + past participle was/were + past participle	
Active: Simple Present The movie <u>fascinates</u> me. The movie <u>bores</u> me. The movie <u>surprises</u> them.	Passive: Simple Present I <u>am fascinated</u> by the movie. I <u>am bored</u> by the movie. They <u>are surprised</u> by the movie.
Active: Simple Past The movie <u>bored</u> me. The movie <u>fascinated</u> Keshav. The movie <u>surprised</u> them.	Passive: Simple Past I <u>was bored</u> by the movie. Keshav <u>was fascinated</u> by the movie. They <u>were surprised</u> by the movie.

PRESENT and PAST CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) Passive form: am/is/are + being + past participle was/were + being + past participle	
Active: Present Continuous I <u>am helping</u> Shyam. Jaya <u>is helping</u> Sona & Mona.	Passive: Present Continuous Shyam <u>is being helped</u> by me. Sona & Mona <u>are being helped</u> by Jaya.

Active: Past Continuous

I was cleaning the bathroom.
They were cleaning the bedroom.
Surili was cleaning the kitchen and patio.

Passive: Past Continuous

The bathroom was being cleaned by me.
The bedroom was being cleaned by them.
The kitchen and patio were being cleaned by Surili.

PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT and FUTURE PERFECT

Passive form:

have/has been + past participle

had been + past participle

Active: Present Perfect

I have mailed the gift.
Ketan has mailed the gifts.

Passive: Present Perfect

The gift has been mailed by me.
The gifts have been mailed by Ketan.

Active: Past Perfect

Steven Spielberg had directed the movie.
Mahesh Bhatt had directed the film.

Passive: Past Perfect

The movie had been directed by Steven Spielberg.
The film had been directed by Mahesh Bhatt.

Active: Future Perfect

John will have finished the project next month.
They will have finished the projects before then.

Passive: Future Perfect

The project will have been finished by next month.
The projects will have been finished before then.

FUTURE TENSES

Passive forms: will + be + past participle

is/are going to be + past participle

Active: Future with WILL

I will send the gift.
Joy will mail the gifts.

Passive: Future with WILL

The gift will be sent by me.
The gifts will be mailed by Joy.

Active: Future with GOING TO

I am going to make the cake.
Suman is going to make two cakes.

Passive: Future with GOING TO

The cake is going to be made by me.
Two cakes are going to be made by Suman.

PRESENT / FUTURE MODALS

The passive form follows this pattern:

modal + be + past participle

Active: WILL / WON'T (WILL NOT)

Sharad will invite Tejas to the party.
Sharad won't invite Jay to the party.
(Sharad will not invite Joy to the party.)

Passive: WILL / WON'T (WILL NOT)

Tejas will be invited to the party by Sharad.
Jay won't be invited to the party by Sharad.
(Joy will not be invited to the party by Sharad.)

<p>Active: CAN / CAN'T (CAN NOT) Mohan <u>can foretell</u> the future. Taral <u>can't foretell</u> the future. (Tejas <u>can not foretell</u> the future.)</p>	<p>Passive: CAN / CAN'T (CAN NOT) The future <u>can be foretold</u> by Mohan. The future <u>can't be foretold</u> by Taral. (The future <u>can not be foretold</u> by Tejas.)</p>
<p>Active: MAY / MAY NOT Her company <u>may give</u> Katya a new office. The lazy students <u>may not do</u> the homework. MIGHT / MIGHT NOT Her company <u>might give</u> Katya a new office. The lazy students <u>might not do</u> the homework.</p>	<p>Passive: MAY / MAY NOT Katya <u>may be given</u> a new office by her company. The homework <u>may not be done</u> by the lazy students. MIGHT / MIGHT NOT Katya <u>might be given</u> a new office by her company. The homework <u>might not be done</u> by the lazy student.</p>
<p>Active: SHOULD / SHOULDN'T Students <u>should memorize</u> English verbs. Children <u>shouldn't smoke</u> cigarettes.</p>	<p>Passive: SHOULD / SHOULDN'T English verbs <u>should be memorized</u> by students. Cigarettes <u>shouldn't be smoked</u> by children.</p>
<p>Active: OUGHT TO Students <u>ought to learn</u> English verbs. (negative <i>ought to</i> is rarely used)</p>	<p>Passive: OUGHT TO English verbs <u>ought to be memorized</u> by students.</p>
<p>Active: HAD BETTER / HAD BETTER NOT Students <u>had better practice</u> English every day. Children <u>had better not drink</u> pepsi.</p>	<p>Passive: HAD BETTER / HAD BETTER NOT English <u>had better be practiced</u> every day by students Pepsi <u>had better not be drunk</u> by children.</p>
<p>Active: MUST / MUST NOT Tourists <u>must apply</u> for a passport to travel abroad. Customers <u>must not use</u> that door.</p>	<p>Passive: MUST / MUST NOT A passport to travel abroad <u>must be applied</u> for. That door <u>must not be used</u> by customers.</p>
<p>Active: HAS TO / HAVE TO She <u>has to practice</u> English every day. Saroj <u>has to wash</u> the dishes every day. DOESN'T HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TO Maria <u>doesn't have to clean</u> her bedroom every day. The children <u>don't have to clean</u> their bedrooms every day.</p>	<p>Passive: HAS TO / HAVE TO English <u>has to be practiced</u> every day. The dishes <u>has to be washed</u> by Saroj every day. DOESN'T HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TO Her bedroom <u>doesn't have to be cleaned</u> every day. Their bedrooms <u>don't have to be cleaned</u> every day.</p>
<p>Active: BE SUPPOSED TO I <u>am supposed to type</u> the composition. I <u>am not supposed to copy</u> the stories in the book. Karan <u>is supposed to clean</u> the living room. She <u>isn't supposed to eat</u> candy and gum. They <u>are supposed to make</u> dinner for the family. They <u>aren't supposed to make</u> dessert.</p>	<p>Passive: BE SUPPOSED TO The composition <u>is supposed to be typed</u> by me. The stories in the book <u>are not supposed to be copied</u>. The living room <u>is supposed to be cleaned</u> by Karan. Candy and gum <u>aren't supposed to be eaten</u> by her. Dinner for the family <u>is supposed to be made</u> by them. Dessert <u>isn't supposed to be made</u> by them.</p>

PAST MODALS

The past passive form follows this pattern:
 modal + have been + past participle

Active: SHOULD HAVE / SHOULDN'T HAVE

The students should have learned the verbs.
The children shouldn't have broken the window.

Passive: SHOULD HAVE / SHOULDN'T HAVE

The verbs should have been learned by the students.
The window shouldn't have been broken by the children.

Active: OUGHT TO

Students ought to have learned the verbs.
(negative *ought to* is rarely used)

Passive: OUGHT TO

The verbs ought to have been learned by the students.

Active: BE SUPPOSED TO (past time)

I was supposed to type the composition.
I wasn't supposed to copy the story in the book.
Janet was supposed to clean the living room.
She wasn't supposed to eat candy and gum.
Frank and Jane were supposed to make dinner.
They weren't supposed to make dessert.

Passive: BE SUPPOSED TO (past time)

The composition was supposed to be typed by me.
The story in the book wasn't supposed to be copied.
The living room was supposed to be cleaned by Janet.
Candy and gum weren't supposed to be eaten by her.
Dinner was supposed to be made by them.
Dessert wasn't supposed to be made by them.

Active: MAY / MAY NOT

That firm may have offered Katya a new job.
The students may not have written the paper.

Passive: MAY / MAY NOT

Katya may have been offered a new job by that firm.
The paper may not have been written by the students.

MIGHT / MIGHT NOT

That firm might have offered Katya a new job.
The students might not have written the paper.

MIGHT / MIGHT NOT

Katya might have been offered a new job by that firm.
The paper might not have been written by the students.

Exercise: Change the voice:

They make these cars in Japan.

You must not drop litter in the street.

Someone smashed our window last night.

They have already mended the TV set.

People will need public transport.

They are decorating the wall.

You should not replace the roof.

People are spending less money this year.

Ford offered Bill a job.

My partner will send you the fax.

My parents give me some pocket money.

The mayor promised new flats to people.

The teacher will show slides to students.

The bank will lend them enough money.

The manager gave them a discount.

I can answer the question.

She would carry the box.

You should open the window.

We might play cards.

You ought to wash the car.

He must fill in the form.

They need not buy bread.

He could not read the sentence.

Will the teacher test our English?

Could Jenny lock the door?

A new chance will be given to me.

Bad news was told by her.

Millions of books are bought for students each year.

His place will be offered to Akaash.

This information must be sent to Anil.

Such a present had been given to my mom.

The garden was sold to the Patels.

A letter has been shown to his parents.

Higher wages will be promised to workers.

This book is lent to readers very often.

1. We are taught grammar by Ms Joshi.
2. He was praised by the teacher.
3. The injured were taken to the hospital by the firemen.
4. The town was destroyed by an earthquake.
5. The teacher was pleased with the boy's work.
6. The building was damaged by the fire.
7. By whom were you taught French?
8. You will be given a ticket by the manager.
9. The streets were thronged with spectators.
10. We will be blamed by everyone.
11. The trees were blown down by the wind.
12. The thieves were caught by the police.
13. The letter was posted by Alok.
14. We were received by the hostess.

15. The snake was killed with a stick.
16. The minister was welcomed by the people.
17. He was found guilty of murder.
18. This house was built by John Mathews in 1991.

Adjective or adverb in English

Fill in the words in brackets as adjective or adverb like in the example.

Example: Peter works _____ (*slow*).

Answer: Peter works *slowly*/ *slow*.

- 1) He _____ reads a book. (*quick*)
- 2) Mona is a _____ girl. (*pretty*)
- 3) The class is _____ loud today. (*terrible*)
- 4) Manoj is a _____ singer. (*good*)
- 5) You can _____ open this tin. (*easy*)
- 6) It's a _____ day today. (*terrible*)
- 7) She sings the song _____. (*good*)
- 8) He is a _____ driver. (*careful*)
- 9) He drives the car _____. (*careful*)
- 10) The dog barks _____. (*loud*)
- 1) The bus driver was _____ injured. (*serious*)
- 2) Ketan is _____ clever. (*extreme*)
- 3) This hamburger tastes _____. (*awful*)
- 4) Be _____ with this glass of milk. It's hot. (*careful*)
- 5) Rajesh looks _____. What's the matter with him? (*sad*)
- 6) Kiran is _____ upset about losing his keys. (*terrible*)
- 7) This steak smells _____. (*good*)
- 8) Our basketball team played _____ last Friday. (*bad*)
- 9) Don't speak so _____. I can't understand you. (*fast*)
- 10) Manisha _____ opened her present. (*slow*)

1. Akaash did not want to wake his girlfriend, so he left _____.
a. quiet b. quietly
2. I can't understand him. He doesn't speak very _____.
a. clearly b. clear
3. We had a _____ time in Mexico City.
a. greatly b. great
4. I understood the question, but I couldn't answer very _____.
a. quickly b. quick
5. I don't have _____ a time making friends.
a. hardly b. hard
6. Bimal arrived at the airport _____, and ended up missing his flight.
a. late b. lately
7. Ever since he met Kesha, he has looked very _____.
a. happily b. happy
8. I can hear the _____ rain falling on the roof.
a. loudly b. loud
9. She is a very kind and _____ person.
a. gentle b. gently
1. My car broke down yesterday. I hope the mechanic can fix it. _____ (*quick/quickly*).
2. Madhuri is a _____ (*good/well*) dancer. She dances very _____ (*good/well*).
3. He's an _____ (*honestly/honest*) man. He never lies.
4. He broke the news to her _____ (*gentle/gently*).
5. My cat is very _____ (*quickly/quick*).
6. I make new friends very _____ (*easily/easy*).
7. Why do you drive so _____ (*quickly/quick*)?
8. In the United States, food is not as _____ (*expensively/expensive*) as in Europe.
9. I was _____ (*complete/completely*) confused by his question.
10. She always wears _____ (*brightly/bright*) clothes.
1. You have to be more _____. (*careful/carefully*)
2. We have to walk more _____. We're late! (*quick/quickly*)
3. I did this _____. (*willing/willingly*)
4. He was _____ to help me. (*willing/willingly*)
5. They speak English very _____. (*well/good*)
6. You did your homework very _____. (*well/good*) woe
7. My grandfather is very _____. (*wise/wisely*)
8. He speaks very _____. (*clever/cleverly*)
9. Our neighborhood is very _____. (*quiet/quietly*)
10. What a _____ movie! (*great/greatly*)
1. He speaks French pretty _____. (*bad/badly*)
2. The movie we saw was pretty _____. (*bad/badly*)
3. Our cat was lying around _____. (*lazy/lazily*)
4. Roshan is a very _____ person. (*lazy/lazily*)
5. Her room was _____. (*bright/brightly*)
6. Her room was _____ decorated. (*beautiful/beautifully*)
7. I love your apartment! It's so _____. (*colorful/colorfully*)
8. He keeps his room _____. (*clean/cleanly*)
9. Our neighbors are always _____. (*helpful/helpfully*)
10. You can _____ get there from here. (*easy/easily*)

1. He is a _____ boy. (clever)
2. He is tired because he has worked _____. (hard)
3. He isn't tired because he has _____ worked. (hard)
4. She is a _____ girl. (quiet)
5. She went to bed _____. (quiet)
6. He is not a good student but he writes _____. (good)
7. You should speak more _____. (soft)
8. The children behaved _____. (bad)
9. The brave men fought _____. (brave)
10. They lived together _____. (happy)
11. She looks _____. (pretty)
12. That milk tastes _____. (sour)
13. I don't know _____ where they live. (exact)
14. She turned _____. (pale)
15. This brown fur feels _____. (soft)
1. These children are _____ at English. (good)
2. Your brother _____ works at all. (hard)
3. Anshu _____ had an accident last Sunday. (near)
4. Have you been to the cinema _____. (late)
5. Nayana always dresses _____. (beautiful)
6. Yes, it was raining _____ for two hours. (heavy)
7. He has painted it _____. (nice)
8. What a _____ worker he is! (quick)
9. He is always very _____. (polite)
10. He is often _____. (nervous)
11. Arush _____ went back to the hotel. (quick)
12. They saw a _____ butterfly on a rose. (beautiful)
13. When the teacher heard about the missing book he said _____: "You should be more careful."
(angry)
14. When he told him the truth, he was _____. (quiet)
15. "This wound looks _____", the doctor said. (bad)
1. Pinki opened the box _____. (careful)
2. Payal turned the book upside down _____. (quick)
3. It is raining _____. (heavy)
4. She dresses _____. (beautiful)
5. Dipali looked at my lunch _____. (hungry)
6. Please, drive _____. (careful)
7. He didn't sleep _____. (good)
8. We didn't hurry. So we walked _____. (slow)
9. New York is a _____ city. (big)
10. He won the race because he drove _____. (good)
11. It was _____ for me to come. (impossible)
12. Nandini jumped up _____. (happy)
13. She worked all the day. She feels _____. (tired)
14. She dresses _____. (pretty)
15. She came home _____. (ate)

1. The boys played so _____ that they won the tournament. (good)
2. He was so busy with his new computer that he _____ had time to help his mother. (hard)
3. "Go and have a rest. You shouldn't work so _____." (hard)
4. From the top of the mountain he could see _____ across the countryside. (far)
5. What a _____ picture! (beautiful)
6. Priyam fought _____ and they won the battle. (good)
7. "I love you", Komal said in a _____ voice. (soft)
8. The maid shut the door _____. (quiet)
9. They could hear a _____ cry. (terrible)
10. Suddenly he woke up because the phone rang _____. (loud)
11. Nayan opened the door _____. (careful)
12. I like driving _____. (fast)
13. She spoke to me very _____. (soft)
14. Parul lay in bed _____. (quiet)
15. He tasted the various kinds of tea _____. (careful)

1. He didn't have an accident because he's an _____ driver. (excellent)
2. Dipal is good at sports. He always runs _____. (fast)
3. His father is a manager. He works very _____. (hard)
4. He won a prize. He is very _____. (happy)
5. She felt _____. So she stayed at home. (ill)
6. The weather was _____. It was cold all the time. (bad)
7. The exercise wasn't difficult. So we did it _____. (easy)
8. The soup is great. It tastes _____. (wonderful)
9. He always greets _____. (happy)
10. Today she skates _____. (good)
11. The party was _____. (wonderful)
12. The house seems to be so _____ without you. (empty)
13. Coke and chips taste _____. (fantastic)
14. She drives _____. (careful)
15. She is a nice girl. She always answers _____. (polite)

1. I am _____ tired. (terrible)
2. The man drove too _____. (fast)
3. She sings _____. (good)
4. Mr Kumar wrote the letter _____. (quick)
5. The _____ film was over at 10 o'clock. (boring)
6. We ran to school _____ yesterday. (quick)
7. I have learned very _____ to pass the exam. (hard)
8. Five cars were _____ damaged. (heavy)
9. Please read the instructions _____. (careful)
10. The bus driver was _____. (angry)
11. His answer came _____. (surprising)
12. Toral looked at my dinner _____. (hungry)
13. Nobody is _____. (perfect)
14. We played some _____ games. (exciting)
15. They talked to him _____. (friendly)
1. She always works _____. (careful)
2. Anu often behaves _____ in school. (bad)

3. He is often very_____. (nervous)
4. He works very_____. (good)
5. This steak tastes_____. (great)
6. She looked at me_____. (angry)
7. She looks_____. (pretty)
8. They skate_____. (good)
9. He was very_____ that he won the race. (happy)
10. That sounds_____. (great)
11. The doctor felt his leg_____. (gentle)
12. There was a_____ storm yesterday night . (heavy)
13. I like roses. They smell_____. (good)
14. Their son is_____. (silly)
15. The cat's fur fel_____ and_____. (soft / warm)
1. This lady has a_____ voice (loud).
2. Nikhil always speaks_____ (loud).
3. Nimesh waits_____ in the doctor's waiting room (patient).
4. Dad was quite_____ yesterday (sleepy).
5. Dipesh picked up the phone and spoke_____ (quiet).
6. Piyush works_____ (careful).
7. Rohan is often_____ (happy).
8. Nupur walked around_____ (nervous).
9. That man is a_____ person (nervous).
10. Suketu and Ketav work_____ (slow).
11. Jigar runs to school_____ (fast).
12. Timir runs home_____ (quick).
13. His story sounds_____ (strange).
14. Pulkit is a policeman. He has a_____ job (dangerous).
15. The dog is always_____ (hungry).
1. The boys play tennis_____ (good).
2. They are_____ tennis players (good).
3. Foram sings_____ (good).
4. Suman speaks French_____ (perfect).
5. This pullover was_____ (expensive).
6. She looked for the purse_____ (careful).
7. Girish walked home_____ (sad).
8. Father spoke_____ (angry).
9. She doesn't like sports. So she_____ does any sports (hard).
10. He is never_____ (late).
11. She phoned me once a week. But_____ she didn't (late).
12. They did their homework_____ (bad).
13. I must work_____ (hard).
14. I don't like her pictures. She paints_____ (terrible).
15. She likes the dress. It looks_____ (modern).
1. Uma is shy, so she cannot make friends_____ (easy)
2. The dog looked_____, so we gave him some food. (hungry)
3. There was long applause because she sang_____. (beautiful)

Semester: III
Foundation English
Glimpses of Life
Match the words:

Lesson:3 :The gift of the Magi

- Magi : wise men
- Parsimony : miserliness
- Vestibule : lobby, entrance hall
- Janitor : caretaker
- Cascade : small waterfall
- Ransack : search thoroughly
- Meretricious : showy and false
- Ecstatic : full of joy
- Dandy : an excellent thing

Lesson: 4 : The Child

- Reprehensible: deserving blame
- Irritably : angrily
- Contemplative: thoughtful
- Intriguing : fascinating / unusual
- Sheer : complete / thorough
- Zeal : great enthusiasm
- Aloof : keep away
- Feign : pretend
- Impish : mischievous
- Bashful : shy and self- conscious

Lesson: 6 : I Prepare to go to Coimbatore

- Frail : delicate
- Munificence : generosity / lavishness
- Admonish : to scold mildly
- Snigger : to laugh

Lesson: 7 : A Slip of the Tongue

- Wretch : unfortunate / pitiable person
- Astonishment : great surprise
- Accomplish : succeed in doing
- Sage : very wise man
- Placate : pacify
- Considerable : large

Make Meaningful Sentences:

- Slip of the tongue: જીભનું લપસી જવું: Because of my slip of the tongue my friend broke up with me.

- **In due course:** કુદરતી રીતે: After fifteen, girls become mature in due course.
- **Eat one's fill:** સંતુષ્ટ થાય ત્યાં સુધી ખાવું : Instead of over-eating, one should eat one's fill.
- **Playing for time:** બીજા તૈયાર થાય ત્યાં સુધી મોડું કરવું: During festivals, women are always playing for time.
- **In league with:** ની સાથે મળીને છાનું છપનું યોજના બનાવવી: Students are always in league with friends against their foes.
- **Old haunts:** વારંવાર પહેલા મુલાકાતની જગ્યાઓ: Closed houses are always the old haunts of children.
- **Inflict oneself on somebody:** પોતાની જાતને બીજા પર થોપવું: The elders always inflict themselves on children.
- **Beggar description:** અવર્ણીય: To talk of Aishwariya Ray's eyes is a beggar description.
- **A mammoth task:** અતિ વિષમ કાર્ય: To pass UPSC is a mammoth task.
- **Like a singed cat:** દાઝેલી બિલાડીની જેમ ભાગવું: Looking at a ghost at night they ran like a singed cat.
- **Mendicancy squad:** ભીખારીઓની ટોળી: During election the politicians look like a mendicancy squad.
- **On the sly:** છાનું માનું : My family planned out my birthday party on the sly.

- **Fond of** : ગમતું હોવું : Children are fond of chocolates very much.
- **Self-reliance** : આત્મ નિર્ભર: Gandhiji believed in self-reliance.
- **To see off** : મુકવા જવું/આવવું: It is sad to see off our guests.
- **Well-wishers** : શુભેચ્છક : True friends are our well-wishers.
- **To take care of** : ની સંભાળ રાખવી: Mother takes care of the child very well.
- **Confide in** : આત્મવિશ્વાસથી કહેવું: One must confide in one's truth.
- **Used to** : ની આદત હોવી : Children are used to lie.
- **To muster up** : ભેગું કરવું : Mother always musters up kid's rags.
- **Like a singed cat:** દાઝેલી બિલાડીની જેમ કુદવું : Seeing a snake, I jumped like a singed cat.
- **Coax a ring** : ધીરજથી ઘંટ વગાડવો : The child tried to coax a ring in the temple.