

Active
**GRAMMAR &
TRANSLATION**

Teacher's Resource Book

**Class
8**

Active Grammar & Translation-8

Section-I : Grammar

1. The Sentence (वाक्य)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (c) a sentence, 2. (b) Imperative sentence, 3. (a) mark of exclamation, 4. (a) Shivam does not write a letter, 5. (c) Desire or will.
- II. Write the kinds of the following sentences in the given space :
1. Interrogative Sentence, 2. Optative Sentence, 3. Negative Sentence, 4. Affirmative Sentence, 5. Exclamatory Sentence, 6. Exclamatory Sentence, 7. Affirmative Sentence, 8. Imperative Sentence, 9. Interrogative Sentence, 10. Imperative Sentence.
- III. Say, whether the following sentences are assertive, interrogative, imperative or exclamatory :
1. Exclamatory Sentence, 2. Imperative Sentence, 3. Exclamatory Sentence, 4. Imperative Sentence, 5. Negative Sentence, 6. Imperative Sentence, 7. Affirmative Sentence, 8. Optative Sentence, 9. Interrogative Sentence, 10. Imperative Sentence.

2. Parts of a Sentence (वाक्य के भाग)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (a) subject, 2. (a) predicate, 3. (b) Edison, 4. (a) stood on the burning deck, 5. (d) He.
- II. Pick out the subjects from the following sentences and fill in the given table :

S.No.	SUBJECT			Adjectival Phrase
	Qualifier		Head Word (Noun)	
	Determiner	Adjective		
1.	Those	Very naughty	boys	is good for health
2.	Some	brave	boys	
3.	Walking	good	health	
4.	My		grandmother	

5.	A	white	elephant	running in the jungle
6.	That	white	cow	is very old
7.	My	elder	brother	has failed
8.	My	elder	sister	has passed

III. Pick out the predicate from the given exercise and fill in the following table :

S. No.	PREDICATE				Adverbials / Adj. Phrase
	Verb	Complement	Indirect Object	Direct Object	
1.	standing	are	boys	naughty	morning
2.		were	boys	rewarded	
3.	walking	is	health		
4.	told		story	grandmother	
5.	running	was	elephant	jungle	
6.		is	old	cow	
7.	failed	has	brother		
8.	passed	has	sister		

IV. Pick out the subject and predicate from the following sentences :

Subject	Predicate
1. He	gave her a book.
2. He	named his son Virat.
3. The sun	rises in the east.
4. My elder brother	made a car.
5. It	is raining heavily.

3.

Articles : A, An, The

(उपपद)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (d) Three, 2. (b) Definite Article, 3. (c) the, 4. (a) The, 5. (b) an.

II. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the :

1. The, a, 2. An, 3. an, 4. an, 5. an, 6. an, 7. The, 8. an, 9. The, the, 10. an, 11. the, 12. a, 13. a, an, 14. The, a, 15. the, the, 16. The, 17. The, the, 18. an, 19. the, 20. The, a.

(I) Kinds of Noun

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (c) material Noun, 2. (d) Boy, 3. (c) abstract noun, 4. (b) class, 5. (d) Cleanliness.

II. Underlined the nouns in the following sentences and write their kinds :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. You have great <u>strength</u> . | 1. Abstract Noun |
| 2. <u>Stars</u> shine in the <u>night</u> . | 1. Common Noun 2. Common Noun |
| 3. I know your <u>wisdom</u> . | 1. Abstract Noun |
| 4. The <u>Taj</u> is in <u>Agra</u> . | 1. Proper Noun 2. Proper Noun |
| 5. The <u>crowd</u> was big. | 1. Collective Noun |
| 6. <u>Milk</u> is <u>sweet</u> . | 1. Proper Noun 2. Abstract Noun |
| 7. I live in <u>Delhi</u> . | 1. Proper Noun 2. Proper Noun |
| 8. The <u>teacher</u> is taking a <u>class</u> . | 1. Common Noun 2. Collective Noun |
| 9. My <u>shoes</u> are old. | 1. Collective Noun |
| 10. <u>Shivam</u> loves <u>children</u> . | 1. Proper Noun 2. Collective Noun |

III. Write 'C' for countable and 'U' for uncountable nouns :

Sea U, ink U, leaf C, paper C, soap C, car C, bravery U, water bottle C, milk U, sugar U, book C, finger C, man C, jug C, jam U.

(II) Number of Noun

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (b) one thing, 2. (b) plural, 3. (a) Dozen, 4. (d) books, 5. (b) singular.

II. Write the plural form of the following nouns :

ladies, ponies, toys, desks, matches, Negroes, potatoes, hoofs, trousers, children, mice, teeth, leaves, tomatoes, photos, studios, stories, keys, rays, bushes, inches, gates, benches, kites.

III. Circle the correct form of the nouns given in the brackets :

1. means, 2. news, 3. goods, 4. headquarters, 5. film, 6. hair, 7. iron, 8. a pair of binoculars, 9. advice, 10. spices.

(III) Gender of Noun

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs)

1. (c) Pen, 2. (a) common gender, 3. (c) milkwoman, 4. (d) Collective Noun, 5. (c) Common Gender.

II. Write the gender of given nouns :

1. Feminine, 2. Feminine, 3. Feminine, 4. Masculine, 5. Feminine,
6. Common, 7. Feminine, 8. Masculine, 9. Common, 10. Masculine,
11. Masculine, 12. Masculine, 13. Neuter, 14. Masculine, 15. Feminine,
16. Masculine, 17. Masculine, 18. Masculine, 19. Feminine,
20. Masculine.

III. Rewrite the masculine gender into feminine and vice-versa. Make other necessary changes as well :

The girl walked towards the market. She entered a pet shop. She asked the owner, "Madam, do you sell ducks?" The owner showed her a few. Then girl also wanted to buy a filly. However the shop only sold small animals. The girl then decided to visit her uncle who had a large farm. He owned a cow, two mares and had even got a buck recently. He was a noted author and had married a professor. He was also an advisor to a viscountess who had settled in Almora many years ago. The lady was loved by all. Her uncle trusted her implicitly and made her the executor of his will.

5.

The Pronoun

(सर्वनाम)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (a) pronoun, 2. (d) three; 3. (d) Reflexive pronoun 4. (b) Which

II. Underline the pronouns in the following sentences and write their kinds :

1. himself : Reflexive pronoun
2. She (Personal Pronoun/Third Person); herself; Reflexive Pronoun
3. your; Personal Pronoun (Second Person)
4. This; Personal Pronoun (Third Person)
5. you; Personal Pronoun (Second Person)
6. me; I; Personal Pronoun (First Person)
7. Who; Personal Pronoun (Third Person)
8. They; Personal Pronoun (Third Person)
9. He; Personal Pronoun (Third Person); me; Personal Pronoun (First Person)
10. I; Personal Pronoun (First Person); your; Personal Pronoun (Second Person)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (c) a demonstrative adjective, 2. (d) adjectives, 3. (a) adjective of number, 4. (c) numerical adjective, 5. (d) adjective of quality.

II. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and write their kinds :

1. fifth : Adjective of Number
2. eight : Adjective of Number
3. sweet : Adjective of Quality
4. what : Interrogative Adjective
5. brave : Adjective of Quality
6. tasty : Adjective of Quality
7. these : Demonstrative Adjective
rotten : Adjective of Quality
8. hard-working : Adjective of Quality
9. each : Distributive Adjective
10. whose : Interrogative Adjective

III. Answer the following questions :

1. जो शब्द किसी Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें Adjective (विशेषण) कहते हैं।
2. Adjective सात प्रकार के होते हैं—
 - (i) Adjective of Quality (गुणवाचक विशेषण)
 - (ii) Adjective of Quantity (परिमाणवाचक विशेषण)
 - (iii) Adjective of Number (संख्यावाचक विशेषण)
 - (iv) Demonstrative Adjective (संकेतवाचक विशेषण)
 - (v) Distributive Adjective (विभागसूचक विशेषण)
 - (vi) Interrogative Adjective (प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण)
 - (vii) Proper Adjective (व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण)
1. **Interrogative Adjective** : जो प्रश्नवाचक शब्द किसी Noun से तुरंत पहले आते हैं और उसके विषय में प्रश्न करते हैं, उन्हें Interrogative Adjective कहते हैं। **उदाहरण**—Which, What.
2. **Proper Adjective** : कुछ शब्द किसी Proper Noun से बनते हैं तथा किसी Noun से पहले प्रयोग होकर उसकी विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें Proper Noun कहते हैं। **उदाहरण**—French, Labanese.

7.

Degrees of Comparison

(तुलनात्मक अवस्थाएँ)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (d) three, 2. (d) Fat, 3. (a) Beautiful.

II. Write the comparative and Superlative form of the given positive forms :

Comparative	Superlative
1. more	most
2. wiser	wisest
3. better	best
4. poorer	poorest
5. more careful	most careful
6. heavier	heaviest
7. softer	softest
8. easier	easiest
9. whiter	whitest
10. earlier	earliest
11. smaller	smallest
12. cleverer; more clever	cleverest; most clever
13. happier	happiest
14. prettier	prettiest
15. younger	youngest
16. more powerful	most powerful
17. kinder	kindest
18. deeper	deepest
19. sweeter	sweetest
20. taller	tallest

III. What is the degree of adjectives in each of the following sentences?

Write against each sentence P for positive, C for comparative and S for Superlative as the case may be :

1. noblest-S, 2. clever-P, 3. slow-P, 4. more beautiful-C,
5. youngest-S, 6. great-P, 7. deepest-S, 8. mightier-C, 9. worst-C.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of the adjective given in the brackets in each case :

1. best, 2. taller, 3. cleverest, 4. more useful, 5. most beautiful, 6. wisest,
7. biggest.

8. Correct Use of Some Adjectives

(कुछ विशेषणों का सही प्रयोग)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (b) Much, 2. (b) A little/A few, 3. (a) one family.
- II. Fill in the blanks with correct adjectives given in the brackets :
1. Few, 2. All, 3. elder, 4. every, 5. a little, 6. any, 7. Many, 8. each, 9. much, 10. some.

9. The Verb 'To be'

(Linking Verb)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (b) Is, 2. (c) complement.
- II. Fill in the blanks with linking verbs or complements :
1. are, 2. are, 3. cunning, 4. playing, 5. is, 6. is, 7. are, 8. are, 9. am, 10. beautiful, 11. sweet, 12. blooming, 13. barking, 14. is, 15. were.
- III. What are complements and write their kinds with suitable examples:
Complement : जो शब्द किसी वाक्य में Verb के बाद प्रयुक्त होकर Verb के अर्थ को पूरा करे, उन्हें Complement या पूरक कहते हैं।
Compliment तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—
1. **Noun Complement** : उदाहरण—speaker, lawyer.
2. **Adjective Complement** : उदाहरण—strong, coward.
3. **Adverb Complement** : उदाहरण—here, there.

10. Auxiliary Verb

(Helping Verb)

Exercise

- I. Fill in the blanks with primary auxiliary verbs :
1. has, 2. have, 3. is, 4. did, 5. are, 6. can, 7. does, 8. has, 9. is, 10. have.

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (a) helping verbs, 2. (a) simple future tense, 3. (c) duty, 4. (a) Ought to.
- II. Fill in the blanks with auxiliary verbs given in the brackets :
1. can, 2. ought to, 3. will, 4. should, 5. shall, 6. may, 7. might, 8. Could, 9. shall, 10. might.

11. The Verb : Transitive and Intransitive

(क्रिया : सकर्मक और अकर्मक)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (a) a transitive verb, 2. (c) two, 3. (a) How do you feel after work?
- II. Pick out the verbs from the following sentences. Write 'T' for transitive and 'I' for intransitive verbs. If they have objects, then write them also :
1. Transitive; Object-glass, 2. Transitive; Object-some questions, 3. Transitive; Object-room, 4. Intransitive, 5. Intransitive, 6. Intransitive, 7. Intransitive, 8. Intransitive, 9. Transitive; Object-room, 10. Intransitive, 11. Transitive; Object-sky, 12. Transitive; Object-story.
- III. Answer the following questions :
1. अंतर
Intransitive Verb में अर्थ पूरा करने के लिए Object की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। Transitive Verb में Predicate के अर्थ को पूरा करने के लिए Object की आवश्यकता होती है।
2. Object दो प्रकार के होते हैं—
- (i) **Direct Object (अप्रत्यक्ष कर्म)**—यह सदैव कोई सजीव प्राणी होता है तथा Verb से किसको का प्रश्न करने पर प्राप्त होता है। उदाहरण—bird, us.
- (ii) **Direct Object (प्रत्यक्ष कर्म)**—यह सदैव कोई निर्जीव वस्तु होती है तथा Verb से क्या का प्रश्न करने पर प्राप्त होता है। उदाहरण—apple, milk.

12. The Verb : Tenses and Forms

Exercise

- I. What is the difference between continuous and perfect continuous tenses? Explain with examples.
Difference

Continuous Tense	Present Perfect Continuous Tense
It is a tense which says an action that is going on in short happening now.	It shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time.
Ex. I am doing this.	Ex. He has been reading a book for one hour.

II. Forms of tense are : present, past and future. Use the adverbs in correct tenses :

1. Present Tense : **today, this time, now;**
2. Past Tense : **last night, yesterday,**
3. Future Tense : **tomorrow, coming Sunday**

III. Write the tenses for the following formulas :

1. Past Indefinite tense (Negative)
2. Past Perfect tense (Interrogative)
3. Past Perfect Continuous Tense (Affirmative)
4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Interrogative)
5. Present Indefinite Tense (Negative)

IV. Change the following sentences into given tenses :

1. She does not tell a lie.
2. I shall have been playing.
3. Where was he going yesterday?
4. He is swimming in the river daily.
5. They will have been cycling since morning.
6. He had been sleeping for one hour.
7. He has been walking daily in the morning.
8. I had written a book.
9. I did not play before you came.
10. They shall buy a car.

V. Change the following sentences as per given instructions :

1. Is he sleeping for one hour?
2. Will father have read the newspaper?
3. The patient had not died before the doctor came.
4. They were making a noise.
5. I did not send him a telegram.
6. They do not go to Delhi daily.
7. Will Reshma be singing a song?
8. He has stolen your watch.
9. He will teach you English.
10. He reads his book loudly.

13.

The Verb **(Active/Passive Voice)**

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (b) present perfect continuous tense, 2. (c) You must write a letter,
3. (c) had been painted, 4. (c) is eaten, 5. (a) The plants were being watered by us.

II. Change the following sentences into active voice :

1. Have you played a match?
2. She is singing a song.
3. Did he steal your purse?
4. He drinks milk.
5. We are washing clothes.
6. I closed the room.
7. He cuts an apple.
8. I am seeing a picture.
9. Has he sent a letter?
10. They shall help me.

III. Change the following sentences into passive voice :

1. Will these letters have been posted by you before 15th April?
2. English is taught to us by the teacher in IV period.
3. Will this work have been done by him?
4. The cow had been milked by me before father came.
5. Have this picture been shown to you by us?
6. Toys will have been made by the children.
7. Many dacoits were arrested by the police.
8. A football match shall be played by us tomorrow.
9. Is a song sung by these girls?
10. The milk was being boiled by us.

14.

The Adverb
(क्रिया-विशेषण)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (c) a noun, 2. (c) affirmation, 3. (d) He is very poor.

II. Pick out the adverbs and write in the given space :

1. Adverb of Negation — not
2. Adverb of Degree — most
3. Adverb of Manner — soundly
4. Adverb of Manner — nicely
5. Adverb of Degree — very
6. Adverb of Time — late
7. Adverb of Degree — very
8. Adverb of Manner — slowly
9. Adverb of Manner — neatly
10. Adverb of Time — early

15.

The Preposition
(पूर्वसर्ग प्रत्यय)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)

1. (d) a preposition, 2. (b) between, 3. (d) beside, 4. (b) since.

- II. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions given in the brackets :**
1. along, 2. without, 3. between, 4. beside, 5. among, 6. for, 7. in, 8. since, 9. with, 10. across.
- III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions given below :**
1. before, 2. by, 3. into, 4. among, 5. at, 6. on, 7. in, 8. to, 9. with, 10. in.

16. The Conjunction and Its Use (Complex/Compound)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)**
1. (c) sentences, 2. (c) so, 3. (c) as long as.
- II. Fill in the blanks with coordinating or subordinating conjunctions :**
1. that, 2. or, 3. before, 4. and, 5. before, 6. so, 7. and, 8. but, 9. and, 10. otherwise, 11. because, 12. an, 13. till, 14. As soon as, 15. so that.
- III. Change the following simple sentences according to the instructions. Take help from examples :**
1. You gave me a book which I liked.
2. We had bought the tickets before the train arrived.
3. The bell rang so we went to the classroom at once.
4. I can see that you are in difficulty.
5. I was ill therefore I could not go to school.
6. You can go by bus or train.
7. The sun set therefore the farmers returned home.
8. I did not buy the basket because it was very small.
9. He is poor yet he is happy.
10. This is the boy who stood first in the class.

17. The Interjection (विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)**
1. (a) an interjection, 2. (d) An exclamation mark, 3. (d) joy, 4. (b) Fie!
- II. Fill in the blanks with suitable interjections :**
1. Alas!, 2. Fie!, 3. Ha! Ha!, 4. Alas!, 5. Hello!, 6. Oh!, 7. Hurrah!, 8. Ha! Ha!

18.

The Infinitive

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (c) to, 2. (a) to meet.
- II. Fill in the blanks with infinitives of given verbs :
1. to dance, 2. to read, 3. to run, 4. to buy, 5. to play, 6. to purchase, 7. To walk, 8. To travel, 9. to give, 10. to help.

19.

The Gerund

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (d) ing, 2. (c) broken.
- II. Fill in the blanks with gerund of given verbs :
1. Running, 2. playing, 3. smoking, 4. telling a lie, 5. drinking, 6. seeing, 7. hearing, 8. eating, 9. dancing, 10. writing.

20.

Narration

(Direct/Indirect Speech)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
1. (d) All of the above, 2. (d) yesterday, 3. (a) Present and Future tense.
- II. Change the sentences into indirect speech :
1. My father said that he would give me a fifty rupee note.
2. The milkman says that he brings milk daily.
3. He told you that you might come into his room.
4. The child will say that he was very hungry.
5. The teacher said that he was an obedient boy.
6. Vijay told his father that he never sent him to school alone.
7. She told me that she would give me her book.
8. Our captain told us that we would play the match that day.
9. My father told me that he would teach me English.
10. You told me that I was his best friend.
- III. Change the sentences into indirect speech :
1. Sohan requested me to lend him my book for that day.
2. The shopkeeper said that, that pen costs five rupees.
3. My teacher said that he could not help me.
4. He would tell me that he could stay with me for two days.
5. The teacher said that the sun always rises in the east.
6. My friend said to Shreya that she had failed.

7. The boys said that it was a holiday that day.
8. The mother said that she was cooking food at that time.
9. The old man wished that might he live long!"
10. The poor man says that he should always remain poor.

21. Punctuation and Capital Letters

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (MCQs)
 1. (d) All of these, 2. (a) full stop, 3. (a) full stop, 4. (b) Mark of Interrogation.
- II. Use punctuation marks and capital letters in the following sentences:
 1. Shreya, Rama and Preeti are sisters.
 2. Mr. Verma is an I.A.S. officer.
 3. Is your name Hitesh?
 4. The Ganges is a holy river.
 5. It is said that two and two make four.
 6. Sohan, please come here.
 7. The man replied, "God is great."
 8. I was born on March 23, 2000.
 9. Sunday will be a holiday.
 10. My father reads the Indian Express in the Municipal Library Hall.

Section II : Elementary Knowledge

1.

Synonyms (पर्यायवाची शब्द)

Exercise

Write Synonyms of the following words :

शब्द	पर्यायवाची शब्द	शब्द	पर्यायवाची शब्द
Journey	Travel	Regular	Punctual
Doubt	Distrust	Hope	Expect
Admire	Praise	Joy	Happiness
Oral	Verbal	Couple	Pair
True	Correct	Character	Personality
Famous	Well Known	Grateful	Thankful
Build	Construct	Worthy	Noble
Battle	War		

2.

Antonyms (Opposite Words)

(विलोम शब्द)

Exercise

Write the opposite words of the following words :

शब्द	विलोम शब्द	शब्द	विलोम शब्द
Oral	Written	Possible	Impossible
Forget	Remember	Able	Unable
Maximum	Minimum	Literate	Illiterate
Ancient	Modern	Presence	Absence
Belief	Doubt	Soft	Hard
Correct	Wrong	Superior	Inferior
Dry	Wet	Win	Lose

3.

Homophones

(समान उच्चारण वाले शब्द)

Exercise

Write the meanings of the following words and differentiate between them :

- Deer-हिरन,
Dear-प्रिय,
- Idle-सुस्त,
Ideal-आदर्श,
- Prize-इनाम,
Price-मूल्य
- Fair-सुंदर, मेला
Fare-किराया,
- Stationery-कागज, पेंसिल आदि।
Stationary-स्थिर
- Birth-जन्म,
Berth-सोने की सीट,
- Floor-फर्श,
Flour-आटा,
- Cast-फेंकना,
Caste-जाति
- Cattle-पशु,
Kettle-केतली।

4.

One Word Substitution

(अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द)

Exercise

Write one word for the following group of words :

- Island, 2. Export, 3. Compounder, 4. Colleague, 5. Kidnap, 6. Patriot, 7. Orphan, 8. Dictionary.

5.

Idioms & Phrases (मुहावरे और लोकोवित्याँ)

Exercise

Write the Hindi meanings of the following idioms and phrases :

1. हर कीमत पर,
2. आसान कार्य,
3. उत्तेजित करना,
4. बात घुमा-फिराकर कहना,
5. मूसलाधार।

6.

Important Proverbs (महत्त्वपूर्ण कहावतें)

Exercise

I. Write the following proverbs in English :

1. A figure in cyphers.
2. A drop in the ocean.
3. Might is right.
4. Many a little makes a mickle.
5. Killing two birds with one stone.
6. Pure gold does not fear the flame.
7. As you sow, so shall you reap.
8. Barking dogs seldom bite.

II. Write the following proverbs in Hindi :

1. बीती ताहि बिसार दे आगे की सुधि लेय
2. नीम हकीम खतरे जान
3. मेरे मन कछु और है, कर्ता के मन कछु और
4. चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका
5. तेते पाँव पसारिए जेती लाँबी सौर
6. बंदर क्या जाने अदरक का स्वाद
7. नौ नगद न तेरह उधार
8. उपदेश करने से स्वयं करना भला

7.

Word Formation

Exercise

I. Make new words by adding correct. Prefixes to the following words :

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Fool-Befool, | Honest-Dishonest, | Inspector-Sub-inspector, |
| Colour-Tricolour, | Legal-Illegal, | Write-Rewrite, |
| Necessary-Unnecessary, | | Joy- Enjoy. |

II. Make new words by adding correct suffix to the following words :

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Read-Reader, | Honest-Honesty, | meNation-National, |
| Free-Freedom, | Loyal-Loyalty, | Light-Lighter, |
| Punish-Punishment, | Use-Useful, | Grow-Growth, |
| Honour-Honourable, | Help-Helpless, | Child-Childish. |

III. Make nouns from the following words :

Read-Reader, Teach-Teacher, Write-Writer,
Enter-Entry, Educate-Education, Learn-Learning,
Please-Pleasure, Propose-Proposal, Wise-Wisdom,
Obey-Obedience

IV. Make adjectives from the following words :

Freedom-Free, Loyalty-Loyal, Nation-National,
Vacancy-Vacant, Care-Careless, India-Indian,
Ease-Easy, Person-Personal, Faith-Faithful,
Danger-Dangerous.

V. Make verbs from the following words :

Leader-Lead, Invitation-Invite, Discovery-Discover,
Learning-Learn, Growth-Grow, Bath-Bathe,
Beauty-Beautiful, Light-Lighten, Translation-Translate,
Government-Govern.

VI. Match List A with List B and make compound words :

Long-jump, Snow-white, Ready-made,
Tea-stall, Black-board, Dining-table,
Steam-engine, Rain-fall, Post-man,
Air-craft, Pass-port, News-paper.

Section-III : Translation

1.

Use of Linking Verb

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. You are my friend.
2. Why is your father angry?
3. He is an intelligent person.
4. Are you on leave?
5. I am your helper.
6. His shoes are not black.
7. Is my knife not sharp?
8. All the vegetables are fresh.
9. My mother is in kitchen.
10. Today the weather is not good.

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Ashoka was a great emperor.
2. Where were you at night?
3. The gardener was not in the garden.
4. The boys were out of the class.
5. Why was Naman not in the school?
6. Was Lata a nice girl?

7. That boy was very good.
8. Why was the tea not hot?
9. His sister was very beautiful.
10. When was Shreya ill?

Test Paper

I. Translate the following sentences into English :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Was Ankur your friend? | 2. Where are the girls now? |
| 3. This pen is not black. | 4. They were not weak. |
| 5. Were you in the field? | 6. Savita is a beautiful girl. |
| 7. Was Madhu a nice girl? | 8. Why is Neeraj not in the school? |
| 9. Sunil is a good player. | 10. You are not my friend. |

II. Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. वह क्यों नाराज है? | 2. क्या अशोक महान् सम्राट् था? |
| 3. मैं दफ्तर में था। | 4. क्या सूर्य गर्म था? |
| 5. भिखारी भूखा था। | 6. उसका भाई गरीब है। |
| 7. दीपू हमारा नौकर था। | 8. मेरा स्वास्थ्य आज ठीक नहीं है। |
| 9. तुम्हारा कोट काला था। | 10. क्या मैच रोचक था? |

2.

Use of Has, Have, Had

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. The cow had no horns. | 2. All the boys had books. |
| 3. He did not have a gold chain. | 4. Do you have any spare table? |
| 5. He has a garland. | 6. I have no knife. |
| 7. He has two coats. | 8. Did he have a small comb? |
| 9. I had no work. | 10. Do you not have television? |
| 11. I had a handkerchief. | 12. Does he have a scooter? |
| 13. Did they not have ten rupee note? | |
| 14. Did the crow have a piece of bread? | |
| 15. We did not have two pistols. | |

Test Paper

I. Translate the following sentences into English :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Does Ram have no daughter? | 2. Ramzan did not have any house. |
| 3. The clerk had two pens. | 4. The postman had some letters. |
| 5. You have a radio. | 6. The children had toys. |
| 7. Does he have any friend? | 8. Did Geeta have a saree? |
| 9. He does not have a watch. | 10. I had two hens. |

II. Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. हमारे पास धन नहीं है। | 2. बच्चे के पास खिलौना है। |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. किसान के पास ट्रैक्टर है। | 4. मेरे पास दो सूट हैं। |
| 5. क्या तुम्हारे पास घोड़ा है? | 6. उनके पास स्कूटर नहीं था। |
| 7. उसके पास दो पुस्तकें हैं। | 8. रीता की कोई बहन नहीं है। |
| 9. क्या उनके पास कलम नहीं थी? | 10. लोमड़ी के पास कुछ अंगूर थे। |

3. Use of Introductory Subject (It, There)

Exercise

I. Translate the following sentences into English :

1. It is my book.
2. It is five o' clock in the evening now.
3. Why was the peon not in the office?
4. It has turned night.
5. Is the weather not good today?
6. There is no pond in our village.
7. It is not my birthday today.
8. Were there no fish in the pond?
9. Is there no water in the glass?
10. Are there no mangoes in the basket?

Test Paper

I. Translate the following sentences into English :

1. There is no boy in the class today.
2. There is a ten rupee note in my pocket.
3. It was very cold yesterday.
4. There was a pen in my hand.
5. There were a large number of mosquitoes in the village.
6. Is it morning now?
7. There was a cat on the roof.
8. It will be raining tonight.
9. Is it was holiday in the school today?
10. There is a watch on the table.

II. Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. क्या अभी बारह बजे हैं? | 2. जनवरी में बहुत सर्दी थी। |
| 3. एक माह में तीस दिन होते हैं। | 4. क्या प्याले में कुछ चाय है? |
| 5. आज सोमवार है। | 6. पेड़ों पर आम नहीं थे। |
| 7. कल मेरा जन्मदिन है। | 8. क्या आज बहुत गर्मी है? |
| 9. मेरी कक्षा में दस लड़के थे। | 10. क्या आकाश में बादल हैं? |

4.

Imperative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Please stay with me.
2. Do not walk on the grass.
3. Beware of pickpockets.
4. Do not waste your time.
5. Show pity on animals.
6. Do not write on the wall.

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Let us go now.
2. Let the child drink milk.
3. Let him write the letter.
4. Come, let us start the game.
5. Let me take rest.
6. Come, let us sing a song.

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. अब खेलना बंद करो।
2. नौकर को अंदर बुलाओ।
3. आओ कठिन परिश्रम करो।
4. बच्चे को सोने दो।
5. मुझे मेरा काम करने दो।
6. सबेरे उठो।
7. अपना समय नष्ट मत करो।
8. सूर्य के प्रकाश में मत खेलो।
9. कृपया मुझे अपना कलम दिखाओ।
10. उन्हें पढ़ने दो।

5.

Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Sheela is singing a song.
2. My doll is dancing.
3. You are eating a mango.
4. The peon is ringing the bell.
5. My friend is coming from Delhi.
6. The stars are shining in the sky.
7. I am worshipping God.
8. The sun is rising in the east.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. The teacher is not teaching Hindi.
2. The hunters are not killing the deer.
3. I am not reading the book.
4. The horses are not running fast.
5. The doctor is not examining the patients.
6. They are not distributing sweets to the children.
7. The mother is not loving the child.
8. The stars are not shining in the sky.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Why are the birds flying in the air?
2. Are you watering the plants?
3. Where is the weaver weaving the cloth?
4. Is the sun setting in the west?
5. Where are the saints going in the car?
6. Why are the boys not playing the match?

Test Paper

Translate the following less sentences into Hindi :

1. लता खाना नहीं पका रही है।
2. तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो?
3. सुशील हँस रहा है।
4. क्या मनु सो रहा है?
5. पक्षी आकाश में उड़ रहे हैं।
6. तुम्हें कौन पढ़ा रहा है?
7. क्या अब वर्षा नहीं हो रही है?
8. मैं एक पत्र लिख रहा हूँ।
9. हम नहा नहीं रहे हैं।
10. वह क्यों रो रही है?

6.

Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. The servant was opening the window.
2. I was closing the door.
3. The stars were twinkling in the sky.
4. The girls were singing a song.
5. The mother was boiling milk.
6. Sheela was making food.
7. I was walking in the ground.
8. You were collecting money.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. The clerk was not selling tickets.
2. The mother was not giving milk to the child.
3. He was not colouring the clothes.
4. The labourers were not cutting the tree.
5. I was not writing a letter to him.
6. The boys were not eating sweets.
7. The sun was not rising in the sky.
8. It was not raining yesterday.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Was the cow grazing in the field?
2. Where were they watching the circus?
3. Were you writing a letter to him?
4. Was the postman bringing a letter?
5. Were you shivering with cold?
6. When was the servant cleaning the rooms?

Test Paper

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. क्या तुम गा नहीं रहे थे?
2. रमेश हँस नहीं रहा था।
3. श्रेया कहाँ नृत्य कर रही थी?
4. हम स्कूल जा रहे थे।
5. अध्यापक मुझे पीट रहा था।
6. क्या वे एक योजना बना रहे थे?
7. मेरा मित्र नहीं आ रहा था।
8. वह कहाँ खेल रहा था?

7.

Future Continuous Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. I shall be going to the temple.
2. We shall be flying kite.
3. Our friends shall be calling us.
4. The boys will be making noise.
5. The animals will be grazing in the field.
6. Murli will be killing the bird.
7. He will be helping you.
8. It will be raining in the evening.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Mother will not be bathing.
2. They shall not be telling lie.
3. The soldier will not be firing.
4. They shall not be eating fruits.

5. We shall not be telling the truth.
6. The child will not be tearing the book.
7. The monkeys will not be jumping on the roof.
8. You will not be staying there.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Where will they be playing the match?
2. Shall I be waiting for you?
3. Will he be singing a song?
4. Where will Govind be studying?
5. Will he be always telling the truth?
6. Where will the girls be dancing?
7. When will the gardener be watering the plants?
8. Will you be travelling by bus?

Test Paper

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. माता जी बुनाई नहीं कर रही होंगी।
2. वह हमारा स्वागत कर रहा होगा।
3. क्या हम गीता पढ़ रहे होंगे?
4. दीपक कहाँ खेल रहा होगा?
5. सुमन सो नहीं रही होगी।
6. हम घर बना रहे होंगे।
7. बच्चा रो रहा होगा।
8. क्या मैं गाना सुन रहा होऊँगा?

8.

Present Indefinite Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. The patients pay fee to the doctor.
2. The stars twinkle at night.
3. The old people stay awake at night.
4. Children sleep in the day.
5. Mother walks in the evening.

6. Father walks in the morning.
7. We drink coffee in the morning.
8. He drinks milk at night.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. We do not play cricket.
2. The boys do not run on the road.
3. Your friends do not live here.
4. My cow does not give milk.
5. His grandmother does not tell stories.
6. He does not know my name.
7. Children do not tell lies.
8. We do not eat sour fruits.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Why do you not read Gita?
2. Do they not waste time?
3. Does Rita sing a sweet song?
4. Why do the stars not twinkle in the day?
5. Why do the boys run on the road?
6. When does she sing a song?
7. Do the birds fly at night?
8. Does the lion come to the city?

Test Paper

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. तुम मुझे क्यों तंग करते हो?
2. तुम्हारे पिता जी क्या करते हैं?
3. मधु सदा दिन में सोती है।
4. वह रात में देर तक कार्य करता है।
5. मैं मिठाई नहीं खाता हूँ।
6. क्या बच्चा खिलौने से खेलता है?
7. वह प्रतिदिन एक पक्षी मारता है।
8. वह बाजार कब जाता है?
9. क्या तुम गाना नहीं गाते हो?
10. क्या तुम अपने विद्यालय नहीं जाते हो?

Affirmative Sentences**Exercise****Translate the following sentences into English :**

1. We read English in the summer vacations.
2. He replied to my question.
3. I distributed caps to the poor.
4. The police fired at the crowd.
5. We borrowed the money.
6. The little children told a lie.
7. I taught him English.
8. The boys stood up on the bench.

Negative Sentences**Exercise****Translate the following sentences into English :**

1. He never forgot his mistake.
2. You did not write any essay.
3. I never drank fruit juice.
4. Rashmi did not talk to her sister.
5. The boys did not see the football match.
6. You did not write a letter to me.
7. He never walked.

Interrogative Sentences**Exercise****Translate the following sentences into English :**

1. Did you never abuse anyone?
2. How did the ship strike the rock?
3. Did you forget your coat?
4. Where did the policeman catch the thief?
5. Did you never go to Agra?
6. Why did you bathe in cold water?
7. Whom did Hari show his picture?

Test Paper**Translate the following sentences into Hindi :**

1. उन्होंने मैच नहीं खेला।
2. वह यहाँ क्यों आई?
3. दूधिया दूध लाया।
4. मैंने यह प्रश्न स्वयं हल किया।

5. हमने झगड़ा नहीं किया।
6. मछुआरे ने मछली पकड़ी।
7. वह चार बजे उठा।
8. क्या सतीश ने पुस्तक खरीदी?

10.

Future Indefinite Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. I shall go to walk everyday.
2. He will read a good book.
3. Your friend will go to the station.
4. The teacher will love us.
5. Father will give me a lot of money.
6. I shall give you a book.
7. Usha will sing a sweet song.
8. I will honour the soldiers.
9. He will send an application for leave.
10. The children will eat sweet grapes.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Mohini will not play with the doll.
2. Sohan will never abuse me.
3. This dog will not bark now.
4. We will never sleep in the day.
5. I shall not go to office today.
6. We shall not teach anyone.
7. Ravi will not read the book.
8. The child will not sit on the floor.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. What will he give you today?
2. Why will the guard not whistle?
3. Will you have hot tea?
4. Who will pluck flowers in the garden?
5. Will he go to the market today?
6. When shall Sheela sing a song?
7. Will the children not play the game?
8. When will they help you?

Test Paper

I. Change the following sentences according to instructions given in the brackets :

1. He will teach you English.
2. He did not learn the lesson.
3. My father takes medicines.
4. She helps the poor.
5. The fisherman did not catch a fish.
6. Will the servant wash our clothes?

II. Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. आज यहाँ कौन आएगा?
2. रेखा एक मित्र से मिलेगी।
3. वह एक मधुर गीत गाएगी।
4. क्या नौकर मेज साफ करेगा?
5. वह कभी झगड़ा नहीं करेगी।
6. तुम कब सोने जाओगे?
7. क्या वह मुझे निमंत्रित करेगा?
8. क्या हम यह धारावाहिक देखेंगे?
9. क्या आज वर्षा होगी?
10. मैं प्रत्येक की सहायता करूँगा।

11.

Present Perfect Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. He has finished his work.
2. The patient has taken medicine.
3. The doctor has examined the patient.
4. The monkeys have torn the clothes.
5. The guests have gone.
6. We have drunk milk.
7. He has written the letter.
8. The sun has risen.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Mother has not gone to the market.
2. I have solved this question.
3. The girls have not sung a song.

4. I have never seen Delhi.
5. The farmers have not ploughed the fields.
6. I have never told a lie.
7. The boys have never read a novel.
8. The teacher has not beaten the boys.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Why have you pardoned these boys?
2. When have you sent the servant outside?
3. Have you forgotten me?
4. When have you had bath?
5. Have you seen Mumbai?
6. Why has he not taken tea?
7. How has he won the match?
8. Have they succeeded in examination?

Test Paper

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. तुमने ताज कब देखा है?
2. निर्मला ने आराम किया है।
3. मंत्री ने इस शहर का भ्रमण नहीं किया।
4. उसने कहानी नहीं सुनाई है।
5. मैंने एक पत्र लिखा है।
6. शमा ने दूध क्यों नहीं उबाला है?
7. नौकर बाजार नहीं गया है।
8. मनोज ने अपना स्कूटर धोया है।

12.

Past Perfect Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. I had slept before you came.
2. The players had reached the ground after the sun rose.
3. The thief had run away after the police came.
4. You had done the work before going to the market.
5. We had reached home before the sun rose.
6. The lion had run away before the hunter arrived.
7. We had had the meal before it became night.
8. The patient died after the doctor arrived.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. He had not passed the English examination till now.
2. He had not reached there till 3 o'clock.
3. We had not reached the school before the bell rang.
4. The teacher had not punished him before the principal came.
5. I had never seen the zoo.
6. The rain had not started before you came.
7. You had not got up after the sun rose.
8. The match had not finished till four o'clock.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Had the hunter not shot an arrow after the lion came?
2. Had the dogs barked after the thieves ran away?
3. Had you written a letter after the postman came?
4. Why had you not drunk the milk before sleeping?
5. Where had he gone before you came?
6. Had father come home before I came?
7. Had someone rung the bell before the peon came?
8. Had the travellers begun their journey before the sun rose?

Test Paper

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. तुम्हारे आने से पहले माता जी नहीं सोई थीं।
2. जून से पहले मैं अमेरिका पहुँच गया था।
3. क्या शिकारी के आने से पहले हिरन भाग गया था?
4. क्या मेरे पहुँचने से पहले रेलगाड़ी नहीं चली थी?
5. दुकानदारों ने 7 बजे से पहले दुकानें बंद कर दी थीं।
6. क्या पुलिस के आने से पहले ही भिखारी भाग गए थे?
7. वह पहले से ही मधुर गीत सुन चुकी थी।
8. सूर्यास्त से पहले खिलाड़ी वापस नहीं लौटे थे।
9. क्या वर्षा होने से पहले वह अपना कार्य पूरा कर चुकी थी?
10. क्या पिक्चर प्रारंभ होने से पहले तुम सिनेमा घर पहुँच गए थे?

13.

Future Perfect Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. She will have sung a song.

2. She will have gone home before I come.
3. The thieves will have run away before the police arrives.
4. The patient will have died before the doctor comes.
5. He will have reached home by evening.
6. I shall have seen the cricket match.
7. I shall have brushed the teeth before sleeping.
8. I shall have learned the lesson before it becomes dark.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Shivam will not have completed his work.
2. Mother will not have cooked food.
3. We shall not have reached the school before the bell rings.
4. You will not have cleaned the room before the servant comes.
5. We shall not have revised our lesson by tomorrow.
6. I shall not have written a letter before the postman comes.
7. I shall not have reached America before June.
8. The match will not have finished before 5 o'clock.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Will he have awoken before the sun rises?
2. Shall I have reached home by eight o'clock?
3. Will Sarla have gone before Madhu comes?
4. Will the girls have sung a song before the function begins?
5. Will the thief have run away before the policeman comes?
6. Will the thirsty man have died before getting water?
7. Will the train have started before we reach the station?
8. Will you have finished the game before I come?

Test Paper

I. Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. क्या वह आज अपना काम पूरा नहीं कर चुकेगा?
2. मेरे यहाँ आने से पहले ही वह यह समाचार सुन चुके होंगे।
3. तुमसे मिलने से पूर्व वह कहाँ जा चुका होगा?
4. रविवार से पहले तुम्हारा मित्र यहाँ नहीं आएगा।
5. मेरे तुम्हारे पास पहुँचने से पहले तुम क्या करोगे?
6. मेरे स्कूल जाने से पहले माता जी भोजन पका चुकी होंगी।
7. 8 बजे से पहले वह दूध नहीं पी चुका होगा।
8. क्या शाम से पहले वे अपना पाठ याद कर चुके होंगे?

II. Change the following sentences according to the instructions given in the brackets :

1. It will not have started raining before he reaches home.
2. The thief had run away before the police came.
3. The farmer will have ploughed the field before it rains.
4. The patient had not died before the doctor came.
5. Manu had awoken before the sun rose.
6. He will not have drunk milk before he sleeps.
7. The servant has gone to the market.
8. Shalu will have learnt her lesson before 2 o'clock.

14. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. I have been cycling for two hours.
2. You have been bathing for twenty minutes.
3. I have been writing a letter for thirty minutes.
4. The boys have been playing football for one hour.
5. The dogs have been barking for an hour.
6. We have been studying since 4 o'clock.
7. It has been raining since morning.
8. She has been singing a song for one hour.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Mother had not been reading the Ramayana for one month.
2. The gardener has not been watering the plants for two days.
3. The tailor has not been sewing the clothes since seven o'clock.
4. Mother has not been making breakfast since morning.
5. This patient has not been taking medicine since 10 days.
6. He has not been waiting for me since morning.
7. You have not been working hard for two months.
8. I have not been going to school for one month.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Has Suresh not been depositing his fee since two months?
2. Why has Madhu not been going to Delhi since ten days?
3. Has Mohini been washing clothes for half an hour?
4. Has it been raining for three days?

5. Why has this child been weeping since yesterday?
6. Have you been learning this lesson since morning?
7. Where has he been playing for two hours?
8. Have you been living in this house for one year?

Test Paper

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. तीन दिन से बारिश हो रही है।
2. तुम दो महीने से कहाँ जा रहे हो?
3. तुम दो दिन से कौन-सी पुस्तक नहीं ला रहे हो?
4. चित्रकार सुबह से चित्र बना रहा है।
5. क्या तुम यहाँ तीन घंटे से काम कर रहे हो?
6. क्या बच्चा कल से सो नहीं रहा है?
7. मैं काफी समय से तुम्हारा इंतजार नहीं कर रहा हूँ।
8. यह बच्चा सुबह से नहीं रो रहा है।

15.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. He had been criticizing me for many days.
2. They had been playing cricket for a long time.
3. Father had been talking for an hour.
4. Farmers had been reaping crops since one week.
5. The boys had been making noise for one hour.
6. This servant had been serving me for one year.
7. Suman had been learning the lesson since morning.
8. You had been teaching me since January.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. I had not been feeling difficulty for two days.
2. The cow had not been eating grass for many days.
3. I had not been waiting for my friend since two o'clock.
4. Farmers had not been ploughing their fields for ten days.
5. The patient had not been taking medicine for two days.
6. The postman had not been bringing letters for many days.
7. The old man had not been going for a walk for many days.
8. Mother had not been cleaning the utensils for half an hour.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Had the police been running after the thief for one hour?
2. Had you been going to temple for one month?
3. Why had this child been sleeping since two o'clock?
4. Where had the players been playing since 4 o'clock?
5. Had Hari been writing an essay for one hour?
6. What had Ram been doing since morning?
7. Had the players been playing the match for two hours?
8. Why had Mohan not been going home for one month?

Test Paper

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. मरीज दो दिन से कौन-सी दवा ले रहा था?
2. एक घंटे से किसी ने भी दरवाजा नहीं खटखटाया था।
3. यहाँ कौन 8 बजे से नृत्य कर रहा था?
4. मैं एक घंटे से पत्र लिख रहा था।
5. क्या कल से बारिश हो रही थी?
6. आलोक आधे घंटे से नहा रहा था।
7. क्या वह एक घंटे से सो रही थी?
8. मरीज एक सप्ताह से कोई उपचार नहीं ले रहा था।
9. तुम कई दिन से कोई काम नहीं कर रहे थे।
10. क्या मधु चार दिन से बुखार से पीड़ित थी?

16. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. The gardener will have been plucking mangoes for an hour.
2. They shall have been winning the prize for two years.
3. I shall have been praying to God since sunrise.
4. My sister will have been bathing for ten minutes.
5. The children will have been laughing for a long time.
6. The lion will have been roaring for one hour.
7. The little child will have been drawing picture for ten minutes.
8. The birds will have been flying in the sky since evening.

Negative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Rekha will not have been sleeping since two nights.
2. The beggars will not have been begging for many years.

3. The milkman will not have been giving us milk since one month.
4. Father will not have been reading newspaper for an hour.
5. Ashok will not have been reading the book since morning.
6. They will not have been playing for two hours.
7. The boys will not have been making noise since a long time.
8. Baby will not have been playing with the doll for half an hour.

Interrogative Sentences

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Where will the child have been sleeping since morning?
2. Will the gardener have been watering the plants since 5 o'clock?
3. What will the teacher have been teaching him since 10 o'clock?
4. Where will you have been watching TV since 7 o'clock?
5. Shall I have been playing for two hours?
6. Will she have not been waiting for us since a long time?
7. Where will the watchman have been watching since 10 o'clock?
8. Shall I have been playing for two hours?

Test Paper

I. Change the following sentences according to the instructions given in the brackets :

1. My sister will not have been knitting the sweater for one hour.
2. Had he not been working hard since January?
3. You will have been playing for two hours.
4. The children will have been playing since evening
5. Purnima has not been reading since morning.
6. The child has been weeping for two hours.
7. He had not been helping you for a long time.
8. Your brother will not have been weeping for ten minutes.
9. Have I been suffering from fever for two days?
10. Had this teacher been teaching English for two months.

II. Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. दिसम्बर से अध्यापक तुम्हें कहाँ पढ़ा रहे होंगे?
2. वे पाँच बजे से फिल्म देख रहे होंगे।
3. यह धोबी अक्टूबर से हमारे कपड़े नहीं धो रहा होगा।
4. क्या तुम दो घंटे से सो रहे होंगे?
5. डॉक्टर एक महीने से मेरा इलाज कर रहा होगा।
6. तुम दस दिनों के लिए दिल्ली जा रहे होंगे।
7. लंबे समय से तुम्हारी सहायता कौन कर रहा होगा?
8. क्या बच्चा सुबह से सो रहा होगा?
9. अध्यापक 25 मार्च से नहीं आ रहा होगा।
10. बीना एक माह से यहाँ रह रही होगी।

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. The clothes are washed by soap.
2. Was Sarla not rewarded?
3. The food was eaten before the sun set.
4. Mohan has been selected as captain.
5. The boy was being beaten.
6. Was this lesson taught by the teacher?
7. The deer had been killed by the hunters.
8. The thieves are caught by the police.

Test Paper

I. Translate the following sentences into English :

1. We shall have been welcoming the guests for many hours.
2. Have the peaches been eaten?
3. When will the gardener water the plants?
4. The children had flown the kite before I came.
5. Are you being sent to Delhi today?
6. The chairs will not have been bought.
7. You shall not be pardoned now.
8. Was the child sleeping since 2 o'clock?
9. The medicine had been given to patient before the doctor came.
10. Which medicine is given to the patient every day?

II. Change the following sentences according to the instructions given in the brackets :

1. A song was sung by Sheela.
2. A letter shall be sent to him by me.
3. The children had destroyed the plants.
4. Had the medicine been taken by you?
5. Was a present given to you by him?
6. Coffee is being prepared by Shreya.
7. The milk is given to us by the cow.
8. I have washed the clothes.
9. Are you learning these lessons?
10. His teacher beats him.

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. If you work hard, you will pass.

2. If you had gone to Agra, you would have definitely seen the Taj Mahal.
3. If I had been king, I would have done away with all the taxes.
4. If you walk fast, you will catch the train.
5. If tomorrow is a holiday, we will play the match.
6. If he had gone to the market, he would have bought this book.
7. Work hard, if you want to be rich.
8. If you go to the market, get some sweets surely.
9. If you had followed my advice, you would have been an officer.
10. If you come to me, I would surely help you.

Test Paper

Translate the following sentences into Hindi :

1. यदि तुम अपने माता-पिता की आज्ञा का पालन करोगे तो खुश रहोगे।
2. यदि वह प्रथम आता तो उसे ईनाम मिलता।
3. यदि कोई अपना समय नष्ट करेगा तो वह पछताएगा।
4. यदि तुम्हारा नौकर झूठ बोलता है तो उसे दण्डित करो।
5. यदि तुम उसके विरुद्ध मुकदमा दर्ज करोगे तो वह माफी की माँग करेगा।
6. यदि तुम कठिन परिश्रम नहीं करोगे तो पास नहीं होगे।
7. यदि वह तुम्हें अपशब्द बोलता है तो खामोश रहो।
8. यदि वह मुझे ₹ 500 देते तो मैं इस घोड़े को बेच देता।
9. यदि तुमने मेरी सहायता की होती तो मैं पास हो जाता।
10. यदि वह प्रतिदिन व्यायाम करता है तो वह कभी बीमार नहीं होगा।

19.

Sequence of Tense

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English :

1. I love you more than her.
2. I met a leader who was very honest.
3. Many people saw that the thief was running.
4. I know that the sun is hot.
5. My grandmother said that she will tell a story everyday.
6. I heard that the dog is barking.
7. I knew that father would love me.
8. The teacher said that he will not teach today.
9. All know that the sun rises in the east.
10. He said that he goes to Shimla every year.

20.

Passage for Translation

I. Translate the following into English :

1. The weather in spring season is very nice. It is neither too hot nor too cold. Birds chirp, a large number of flowers blossom and light breeze blows. All are very happy in this season.

2. A rich man had a very nice dog. One day, he went to the city. He had a bag of money with him. The dog too went with him. The man became tired. He slept under the tree. The dog guarded his bag.
3. Gandhiji was a great man. He loved his country a lot. He wanted to see India free. He was lean and thin. He was a true friend of the masses. People called him 'Bapu'.
4. I am a student of class eight. I want to become a good citizen. India is the best country in the world. Different types of people live here but we all are Indians. We all should be united.

II. Translate the following into Hindi :

1. पृथ्वी विशाल और सुंदर है। इस पर बड़े पर्वत व नदियाँ हैं। पर्वतों की तली में मैदान हैं। इस पर अनाज के खेत व पेड़-पौधे हैं। कुछ मैदान इन के बिना है।
2. अब गर्मी है। आज बहुत गर्म है। कल रात व दिन दोनों गर्म थे। गर्मी के पश्चात् वर्षा आती है। उसके पश्चात् मौसम ठंडा हो जाता है। उसके बाद सर्दी में बहुत ठंड हो जाती है।
3. एक खुशनुमा सवेरे, मैं अपने विद्यालय गया। मेरे सिर पर मेरी टोपी थी। मेरे कंधों पर किताबों का बस्ता लटका था। मैंने सफेद जूते पहने थे। मेरे हाथ में एक फूल था। यह मैंने अपने प्राध्यापक को दे दिया। वह बहुत खुश हुए।

Section-IV : Composition

2. Controlled Composition

Do it yourself

3. Picture Composition

A Visit to A Fair

Look at the given picture and write a paragraph on the fair.

Answer the following questions to take help for sentence formation :



1. It is the picture of a fair.
2. In it, we see a toy shop, a joy ride, a ballon-seller and six children.
3. The children are enjoying the fair.
4. There are nine children, two shopkeeper, a ballon-seller and a buyer.
5. Some are buying things while the others are selling them.
6. Four children are buying ballons, two are buying toys while three children are riding toy horses at the joyride.
7. A large crowd of children is standing at the balloon-seller's. They are buying ballons. Three children are at the joyride while two children are at the toyshop.
8. The balloon-seller is a middle-aged man who has nine balloons tied onto a pole while he is holding one balloon in his hand. The joyride is a round-about with toy horses on. It the children are sitting on them.
9. The children are dressed in fine clothes while the people are dressed in their working clothes.
10. I like the scene very much.

Paragraph

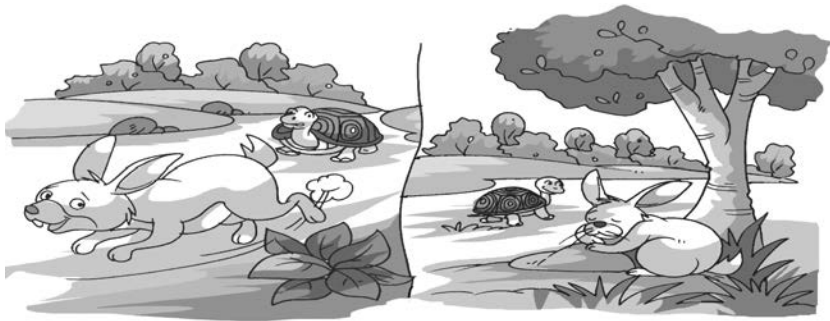
It is the picture of a fair. In it, we see a toy shop, a joyride, a ballon-seller and six children. The children are enjoying the fair. There are nine children, two shopkeeper, a ballon-seller and a buyer. Some are buying things while the others are selling them. Four children are buying ballons, two are buying toys while three children are riding toy horses at the joyride. A large crowd of children is standing at the balloon-seller's. They are buying ballons. Three children are at the joyride while two children are at the toyshop. The balloon-seller is a middle-aged man who has nine balloon tied onto a pole while he is holding one balloon in his hand. The joyride is a round-about with toy horses on it. The children are sitting on them. The children are dressed in fine clothes while the people are dressed in their working clothes. I like the scene very much.

4.

Story Completion

I. Fill in the blanks and complete the story :

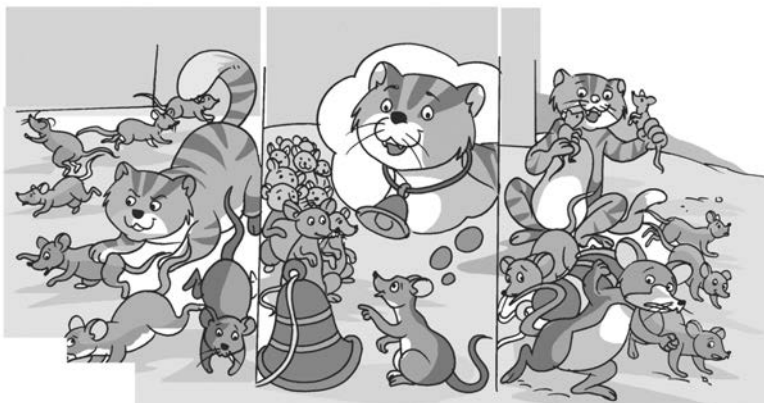
1. The Hare and The Tortoise



Once a **hare** and a **tortoise** were walking along the road to their village. The hare walked **faster** than the **tortoise**. The tortoise was very **slow**. The hare was very **fast**. He asked the tortoise to run a **race** with him. He said, "Dear tortoise, let's run a race."

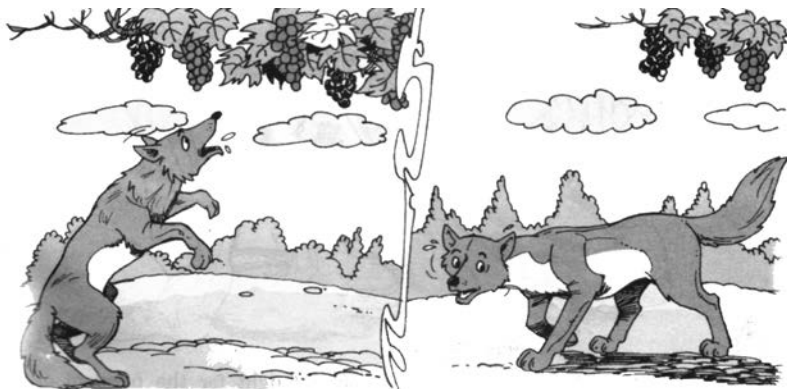
The tortoise agreed. The race started. On the way, the hare got tired and **went to sleep**. But the tortoise did not stop and went on. Thus, the tortoise won the **race**.

2. Belling the Cat



There were many **mice** in a house. They were very **worried**. A cat killed so many of them everyday. At last, they had a **meeting**. One young mouse said, "Let's tie a **bell** round the cat's **neck**. When the cat comes, we shall **hear** the bell and we can run away." "All the mice shouted, "Good". But an old mouse asked, "**who** will bell the cat?"

3.



A fox **was** very hungry. **He** ran here and there in search of food but could not find anything. At last, he saw a bunch of grapes but the branch on which it was hanging was very high. The fox jumped up to get to the grapes but was not able to reach them. he tried many times but failed everytime. He was thoroughly disappointed so he left saying, "The Grapes are sour."

4.



Once there was a handsome stag. He was grazing in a forest. After some time, he felt thirsty. Looking for water, he reached a pond, filled with fresh

water. Putting his mouth down to water, he quenches his thirst. When he saw his reflection in water, he saw the reflection of his beautiful antlers, he admired them. But when he saw his thin legs, he begin to curse them. At the same time, a group of hounds (wild dogs) began chasing him. The stag fled from the spot, in order to save himself. While running through the bushes in order to hide himself, his antlers got stuck in the branches. He tried very hard to free himself but could not. Meanwhile, the swarm of hounds reached him, pulled him down and killed him. At this time, wisdom dawned late on him that though his thin legs could have saved him, he was dying because of his beautiful antlers.

Hindi Translation :

किसी समय एक सुंदर बारहसिंगा था। वह एक जंगल में घास चर रहा था। कुछ समय पश्चात् उसे प्यास लगी। जल को ढूँढते हुए वह ताजे जल से भरे एक तालाब पर पहुँचा। पानी पर अपने मुँह को झुकाए हुए उसने अपनी प्यास बुझाई। जब उसने पानी में अपनी परछाई देखी तो अपने सुंदर सींगों की परछाई भी देखी। मगर जब उसने अपने पतले पैर देखे तो वह उन्हें कोसने लगा। उसी समय, जंगली कुत्तों का एक झुंड उसके पीछे भागने लगा। स्वयं को बचाने के लिए बारहसिंगा उस स्थान से तेजी से भागा। छुपने के लिए झाड़ियों के बीच से भागते समय उसके सींग झाड़ियों में फँस गए। उसने स्वयं को बचाने के लिए बहुत कोशिश की। मगर तब तक कुत्तों का झुंड उस तक पहुँच गया, उसे खींच कर गिराया व मार डाला। उस समय, उसे बुद्धि आई कि हालांकि उसके पतले पैर उसे बचा सकते थे, वह अपने सुंदर सींगों के कारण मर रहा था।

5.



Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. He had been defeated by the king of England and driven away from his kingdom. Though he often fought for the freedom of his country but did not succeed. Dejected, he was sitting in a cave, thinking of various ways of freeing his country. All of sudden, he saw a spider drop down from the ceiling. It tried to get back to its web but slipped back to the floor. Though it failed, it did not lose heart. It went on trying and got back to its web in the ninth attempt. This way, the spider inspired Bruce to try once again. He collected his army, attacked the English and succeeded in freeing his kingdom.

Translation in Hindi

रॉबर्ट ब्रूस स्कॉटलैंड के राजा थे। उन्हें इंग्लैंड के राजा द्वारा हराने के पश्चात् उनके राज्य से भगा दिया गया था। हालांकि उन्होंने अपने राज्य को आजाद कराने की बहुत कोशिश की मगर वे सफल न हुए। वह एक गुफा में उदास बैठे अपने राज्य को आजाद कराने के विभिन्न उपाय सोच रहे थे। अचानक ही उन्होंने छत से एक मकड़ी को नीचे गिरते देखा। उसने अपने जाल पर वापस पहुँचने की कोशिश की मगर फिसल कर फर्श पर आ गिरी। हालांकि वह असफल रही मगर उसने हिम्मत नहीं हारी। वह कोशिश करती गई और नवें प्रयास में जाल तक पहुँच ही गई। इस प्रकार, मकड़ी ने ब्रूस को फिर से कोशिश करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। उसने अपनी फौज फिर से एकत्रित की, अंग्रेजों पर हमला किया व अपने राज्य को आजाद कराने में सफलता पाई।

5.

Letter Writing

Do it yourself.

6.

Essays

A Great Leader

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14th November 1889 at Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. His father was Motilal Nehru while Swaroprani Thussu was his mother. He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge in 1910 with an honours degree in Natural Science. Later, he was trained in Law at the Inner Temple, London. He married Kamla Kaul Nehru on 8th February 1916.

He was an eminent leader of the Indian Independence struggle. He joined Annie Besant's Home Rule League in 1916. He became the Congress President in the year 1929, hoisted India tricolor and called for complete independence from the British rule.

He remained loyal to Gandhi even after the latter called off the non-cooperation movement. He wrote 'Discovery of India' during his imprisonment in 1942-46, the book showcases the rich cultural heritage of India.

He became the first Prime Minister of India; from 15th August 1947 till 27th May 1964. His birth anniversary is celebrated as Children's Day in India. He died on 27th May 1964 due to cardiac arrest. His resting place is called as 'Shanti Van' and it situated near 'Raj Ghat', in New Delhi.

My House

The home is the place where we live with our family. It is the sweetest place in the world. Our house provides us a safe haven from heat, cold, rain, wild animals and thieves. When there is joy, we share it with other members of our home. Everybody loves our home. For this reason, an English poet has written, "Home, home, sweet home, There is no place like home."

My house is a middle sized. It has several rooms; a drawing room where we sit and talk with our family members, friends and watch television. We also welcome and entertain our guests here. We have our meals in the dining room. We store and cook food in the kitchen. We take bath and brush our teeth in the bathroom. We study and do our homework in the study room. Extra things are stored and kept in the store room. We rest and sleep in the bedroom. Our house also has a lawn where we sit and relax and also, play in our leisure hours. I really love my house.

7.

Comprehension

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions put thereon :

Exercise

Passage 1

Answer the following questions :

1. Florence Nightingale was born at Florence in Italy on 15th May 1820. She was named Florence after the city where she was born.
2. She wanted to be a nurse.
3. She visited every bed in the hospital to see that no patient was neglected and all were as comfortable as possible.
4. Every night, she would take her lamp and move from bed to bed. That is why the world remembers her as 'Lady with the Lamp',

Passage 2

Answer the following questions :

1. Ashoka ruled over India two thousand years ago.
2. Ashoka wanted to conquer Kalinga, so he went to war with it.
3. Killing of thousands of people in the war changed Ashoka's heart.
4. Ashoka became a follower of Lord Buddha and gave up even hunting. He took a vow not to fight any more. He won the hearts of people through love and affection.

Passage 3

Answer the following questions :

1. When both the warriors saw each other, both of them felt great love for each other.
2. Sohrab asked the Rustam, “Are you Rustam? Please tell me if you are that great warrior?”
3. When Rustam shouted his own name, Sohrab’s spear and shield fell from his hands.
4. When Sohrab showed Rustam the seal on his arm, he convinced Rustam that he had killed his own son.