

Pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Read these sentences.

- Did *I* not tell *you* to be punctual, Shaun?
- *We* should always speak the truth.
- Why are *you* crying? Are *you* afraid of *me*?
- Let *us* go out for a walk.
- Some men are not honest. *They* steal things.
- Open this box. *It* is locked.
- *I, you, he* and *she*, will do *it* together.

The pronouns in the above sentences stand for the names of persons or things. Such pronouns are called personal pronouns.

A pronoun referring to the person *speaking*, is said to be of the first person; as, *I, me, we, us*.

A pronoun referring to the person *spoken to*, is said to be of the second person; as, *thou, you*.

A pronoun referring to the person or thing *spoken of*, is said to be of the third person; as, *he, him, she, her, it, they, them*.

Exercise 1

Circle the personal pronouns in the following sentences.

- Rama plays well, doesn't he?
- Have you finished the work?

Have you finished the work?

Yes madam, I have.



- (c) Yes madam, I have.
- (d) They have not finished yet.
- (e) Tell them to hurry up.
- (f) He had played a good game.
- (g) Did it rain here yesterday?
- (h) She is very good and clever.
- (i) We were away from home last week.
- (j) How do you do?
- (k) Is that a mango? No, it is an apple.

PRONOUNS: SINGULAR OR PLURAL

I am a girl.

I am a girl.

You are a boy.

We are girls.

You are boys.

He is a boy.

She is a girl.

They are children.

It is a chair.

These are chairs.



We are girls.



They are children.

He is a boy.



Look at the table below. Note the change of pronouns with person and number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I/me	we/us
Second	you	you
Third	he/she/it him/her	they/them

Now read the following conversation and note the highlighted words. These are personal pronouns. Note their use in singular and plural numbers.

FATHER: Come here, Jia, Ron and Farhan. Did you go out this evening?

ALL: Yes, father. We went out this evening.

FATHER: Did you go together?

RON: No, we did not go together. Rahul came to see me here. He was going to play cricket, and I went with him.

FATHER: Where did you go, Jia?

JIA: Farhan and I went for a walk to the seashore. We enjoyed.

FARHAN: Cousins Dan and Pia were sitting there on a bench. They called us. So we went and sat by them.

FATHER: How did you pass your time?

FARHAN: I will tell you. Pia had a doll with her. It was nicely dressed. She gave it to Jia and Jia played with it. Dan had a ball and we both played with it.

Exercise 2

Rewrite the following sentences, using pronouns where possible.

- (a) The girl sang sweetly and people liked the girl. People clapped in applause.

The girl sang sweetly and people liked her. They clapped in applause.

- (b) I looked for the chocolates, but could not find the chocolates.

I looked for the chocolates, but could not find them.

- (c) The dog barked at Rashi, but did not bite Rashi.

The dog barked at Rashi, but did not bite her.

- (d) I have six mangoes. The mangoes are all ripe.

I have six mangoes. They are all ripe.

- (e) Esha saw Arav. Esha called out to Arav. Esha and Arav went together.

Esha saw Arav. She called out to him. They went together.

- (f) Zubin said, 'Zubin did not know the man.'

Zubin said, 'I did not know the man.'

- (g) Raghu met Ali. Raghu and Ali greeted each other.

Raghu met Ali. They greeted each other.

- (h) I met Arhan and Cyrus. I took a walk with Arhan and Cyrus.

I met Arhan and Cyrus. I took a walk with them.



Verbs

Read the sentences below.

- Vikas reads a lot of books.
- The moon shines at night.
- We played tennis yesterday.

Now answer these questions.

What does Vikas do? He reads ...

What does the moon do? It shines ...

What did we do? We played ...

The highlighted words are verbs.



Definition

A verb is mainly a doing word. It says what somebody or something does.

Words like be (am/is/are/was/were) and have (have/has/had) are also called verbs.

- I am tired.
- The mangoes are ripe.
- Arun is ill.
- I have a CD player.
- The flat has five rooms.

A verb also says what somebody or something *is* or *has*.

Exercise 1



Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

- I met a little girl.
- The boy stood on the burning deck.
- Cocks crow in the morning.
- Cats see in the dark.
- The boy fell in the water.
- The girl sings sweetly.
- The picture hangs on the wall.
- We like cricket better than football.
- The foolish crow tried to sing.
- The old woman lives all alone.

Exercise 2

sets
has
swam
moves
like
won
waters
took
use
flew

Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the box alongside.

- He has a large family.
- A tortoise moves slowly.
- The sun sets in the west.
- Children usually like ice creams.
- We swam in the river.
- I took some photos with my new camera.
- She waters the plants every day.
- We use a pen for writing.
- The kite flew high.
- India won the match.

Group Work

Give students a time limit to act out a certain actions (verbs). To get more practice within context, tell the guessers they have to use the phrase 'Are you (...)ing?' or 'Do you (...)?'.

Tenses

Read the following sentences.

- He **watches** television every day.
- He **is watching** television now.
- He **watched** television yesterday.
- He **will watch** television tomorrow.

The same verb (**watch**) is used in all these sentences. But we find different forms of the verb in the sentences. The form **watches** and **is watching** show the *present time*. The form **watched** shows the *past time*. The form **will watch** shows the *future time*.

Verb forms like those stated above that show time—present, past or future are called **tenses**.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Note the form of verbs in this tense.

I	work.
We	
You	
They	

He	works.
She	
It	

Simple present tense is used:

- (a) for things that happen again and again, as:
- I go for a walk every morning.
 - My uncle **phones** me daily.
 - Ravi often **plays** video games.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE



- (b) for things that are always true, as:
- The sun rises in the east.
 - Rain falls from the clouds.
- (c) for things that stay the same for a long time, as:
- I live in Mumbai.
 - She acts on TV.

Note the forms of verbs in this tense.

I	am	working.
We	are	
You		
They		
He	is	working.
She		
It		

We use present continuous tense to talk about things which are happening now.

- Look, it is raining.
- I am writing a letter.
- He is using the computer.
- They are playing cricket.
- Mr Sen is teaching the uses of tenses.

Exercise 1

Choose the correct verb form from the brackets to fill in each blank.

- (a) The stars shine at night. (shine/shines)
- (b) I play tennis every day. (plays/play)
- (c) Listen, the phone is ringing (rings/is ringing)
- (d) Oil floats on water. (floats/is floating)



- (e) I am leaving now. Goodbye. (leave/am leaving)
- (f) Look, the bus is coming. (comes/is coming)
- (g) It usually rains in August. (rains/is raining)
- (h) Peter goes to church on Sundays. (goes/is going)
- (i) They are watching a video at the moment. (watch/are watching)
- (j) Look at the steam. The tea is boiling. (boils/is boiling)

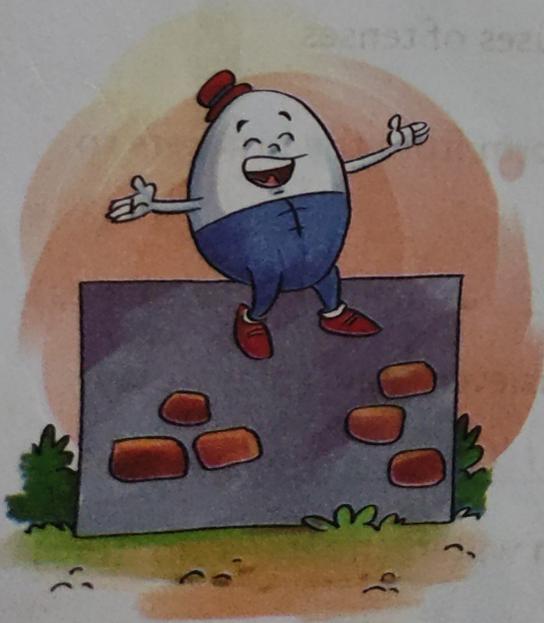
SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense has the same form with all subjects, as,

- I **worked**.
- He **worked**.
- You **worked**.
- They **worked**.

However the *be* verb changes with the subject. Note the table below.

I	was	We	were
He		You	
She		They	
It			



Simple past tense is used for an action completed at some time in the past. We talk or think about a definite time in the past (as, yesterday, last week, in 2002).

- Vijay **phoned** me last night.
- I **saw** Abdul an hour ago.
- It **was** very hot yesterday.
- I **bought** this camera in Chennai.
- We **visited** the Taj in 2001.
- Humpty Dumpty **sat** on a wall.

Exercise 2

borrow
watch
pass
eat
play
miss

Complete the sentences, using the verbs in the simple past tense. Choose words from the box alongside.

- (a) We watched a video last night.
(b) The boy ate an ice cream.
(c) I borrowed these books from the library last week.
(d) She passed the driving test three months ago.
(e) I missed the school bus yesterday.
(f) We played cricket last Sunday.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE



Exercise 3

Note the forms of verbs in this tense.

I shall/will work. We shall/will work.
He/She/It/They will work.

We use future tense to talk about the future.

- I shall/will **be** fourteen tomorrow.
- I think she will **come** to the party.
- It will **be** Diwali in a week.
- In future, robots will do the housework.

What will you do tomorrow? Write three sentences, using the simple future tense.

Example:

- I will read the newspaper.

I will write a paragraph

I will swim for an hour.

I will play cricket in the evening.

Exercise 4

Complete the given sentences, using the present continuous, simple present or simple past tense. One has been done for you.

(a) He is writing now.

He wrote a letter yesterday.

He often writes letters.

(b) The boy is eating a biscuit now.

He ate biscuits yesterday.

He eats biscuits every day.

(c) He is reading now.

He read yesterday.

He reads newspaper every day.

(d) He is using the computer now.

He used computer two hours ago.

He always uses computer

(e) He is watching TV at the moment.

He watched TV yesterday.

He often watches TV.

(f) Mr Sen is teaching English now.

He taught English yesterday.

He teaches English daily.

(g) It is raining now.

It rained last night.

It often rains in August.



Do, DOES

Singular	Plural
I do my lessons.	We do our lessons. You do your lessons.
He does his lessons.	They do their lessons.
The boy does his work well. The girl does her work well.	The boy and the girl do their work well.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with verbs that agree with the subject.

- (a) I go to school.
- (b) He goes to school.
- (c) We go to school.
- (d) They go to school.
- (e) She goes to school.
- (f) He is idle.
- (g) They are idle.
- (h) Some monkeys have long tails.
- (i) You are young.
- (j) He has nothing.
- (k) She did her lesson.
- (l) He is old.
- (m) The street is dusty.
- (n) The streets are dusty.
- (o) We eat curry and rice.
- (p) He eats curry and rice.
- (q) They eat curry and rice.



- (r) It is very hot today.
(s) He has a rupee in his pocket.
(t) _____ you a rupee in your pocket?

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs.

- (a) He is a clever boy.
(b) I am busy.
(c) They are quite tired.
(d) How are you?
(e) Ask Rama if he has a watch.
(f) Where are you going?
(g) I have a fine dog.
(h) My dog does not bite.
(i) Are you coming to school?
(j) The girl has a sweet voice.
(k) We have lessons in drawing every Tuesday.
(l) The train is due now.
(m) Is there any water in that pot?
(n) Sheep are timid animals.
(o) What a careless boy you are!
(p) We have ten fingers.
(q) The sky is above us.



Adverbs

Read these sentences.

1. The king replied *angrily*.
2. Rama goes to school *daily*.
3. The clown looked *up*.

In sentence 1, the word *angrily* is added to the verb *replied* to tell *how* the king replied.

In sentences 2, the word *daily* is added to the verb *goes* to tell *when* Rama goes to school.

In sentence 3, the word *up* is added to the verb *looked* to tell *where* the clown looked.

Each of these words which adds something to the meaning of a *verb* is called an **adverb**.

Exercise 1

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences, and write the verb with which each is used.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) We must eat our food <u>slowly</u> . | <u>eat</u> |
| (b) The woman spoke <u>loudly</u> . | <u>spoke</u> |
| (c) You have done your lesson <u>well</u> . | <u>done</u> |
| (d) The horse galloped <u>fast</u> . | <u>galloped</u> |
| (e) The play will begin <u>now</u> . | <u>begin</u> |
| (f) My uncle lives <u>here</u> . | <u>lives</u> |
| (g) Gopal is standing <u>there</u> . | <u>standing</u> |
| (h) We should <u>always</u> speak the truth. | <u>speak</u> |



TYPES OF ADVERBS

Adverbs of Manner	Adverbs of Place	Adverbs of Time	Adverbs of Frequency	Adverbs of Degree
answer the question 'how'	answer the question 'where'	answer the question 'when'	answer the question 'how often'	answer the question 'how much'

ADVERBS OF MANNER

An adverb of manner tells us *how* something is done or happens. Most adverbs of manner end in *-ly*.



Definition

Adverbs, which show the *manner* in which some action is done, are called **adverbs of manner**.

Read the following sentences.

- He writes **badly**.
- He spends his money **foolishly**.
- He hit the ball **hard**.

Exercise 2

In the following sentences, underline each word that adds something to the meaning of the verb, and answers the question 'How?'

- Eat slowly.
- Varun runs swiftly.
- The child cries loudly.
- The team plays well.
- The Sun shines brightly.
- The soldiers fight bravely.
- The horse galloped fast.
- The servant works willingly.
- Sana writes neatly.
- Fram hits hard.
- The boy dresses neatly.
- She speaks pleasantly.
- The child sleeps soundly.



ADVERBS OF TIME

See the table below and note the words in *italics*.

(a) Hari will return.	Hari will return <i>today</i> .
(b) He is going to Varanasi.	He is going to Varanasi <i>shortly</i> .
(c) I shall get a letter.	I shall get a letter <i>tomorrow</i> .



Definition

An adverb of time tells us when something is done or happens.

- When will Hari *return*?—Today.
The word 'today' tells when Hari will *return*; it thus adds something to the meaning of the verb.
- When is he *going* to Varanasi?
- When will I *get* a letter?

Exercise 3

In the following sentences, underline each word that adds something to the meaning of the verb, and answers the question 'When?'.

Come soon.



- Fram rises early.
- I go to school daily.
- The two brothers often fight.
- Come soon.
- The play will begin now.
- I shall come afterwards.
- I am late today.
- The servant is paid monthly.
- Lately he has become lazy.
- He arrived yesterday.
- Once I heard the cuckoo sing.
- They lived in Mumbai formerly.
- Abdul was doing his sums then.

ADVERBS OF PLACE

See the table below and note the words in *italics*.

(a) Rain falls.	Rain falls <i>everywhere</i> .
(b) I am going.	The kite went <i>up</i> .

- Where does rain *fall*?—Everywhere.
- The word 'everywhere' tells where the rain *falls*; it thus adds something to the meaning of the verb.
- Where did the kite go?—Up.

Exercise 4



Definition

An adverb of place tells us *where* something is done or happens.

In the following sentences, underline each word that adds something to the meaning of the verb, and answers the question 'Where?'.

- The peon is standing there.
- We sat inside.
- The sky is above.
- He looked up.
- The boy is standing outside.
- My uncle lives here.
- The earth is below.
- Do not go far.
- The servant has gone upstairs.
- Mother is coming downstairs.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something is done or happens.

Look at the table below.

Frequency	Adverbs	Examples
100%	always	You're always late.
90%	usually	We usually go to the cinema on Sunday.
70%	often	He often cooks pasta.
50%	sometimes	We sometimes order pizza for dinner.
10%	hardly ever/rarely	She hardly ever smiles.
0%	never	They are never at home when we call.



ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Compare the following.

(a) The cricket ground is hard.	The cricket ground is <i>very</i> hard.
(b) He speaks loudly.	He speaks <i>too</i> loudly.
(c) The cup is full.	The cup is <i>nearly</i> full.

- How *hard* is the cricket ground?—**Very** hard.

The word 'very' tells **how** hard the cricket ground is. (We see that the word 'very' adds something to the meaning of the adjective 'hard'.)

- How *loudly* does he speak?—**Too** loudly.

The word 'too' tells how loudly he speaks.

(We see that the word 'too' adds something to the meaning of the adverb 'loudly'.)

- How *full* is the cup?—**Nearly** full.

The word 'nearly' tells how much full the cup is.

(We see that the word 'nearly' adds something to the meaning of the adjective 'full'.)

Exercise 5

In the following sentences, underline each word that adds something to the meaning of an adjective or adverb.

Don't eat
too much.

- The children are very happy.
- You are quite right.
- He is slightly better.
- The old man is nearly blind.
- You walk too fast.
- Don't eat too much.
- She sings pretty well.
- Those mangoes are almost ripe.
- He is entirely wrong.
- He is rather afraid to speak.



- (k) He is much better today.
- (l) Do not walk so fast.
- (m) This watch is rather expensive.
- (n) I have exercised enough for the day.

A word that adds something to the meaning of an adjective or adverb is also called an adverb.

We have now learnt that—

- An adverb adds something to the meaning of a verb.
- Sometimes an adverb also adds something to the meaning of an *adjective* or another *adverb*.

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs.

- (a) The moon is always bright.
- (b) That man works hard.
- (c) It is raining heavily.
- (d) I hurt my knee badly.
- (e) Always obey your teacher.
- (f) Come in; don't wait outside.
- (g) Our soldiers fought bravely.
- (h) The snake was almost dead with cold.
- (i) The little lamb followed Mary everywhere.
- (j) Never put your fingers into your mouth.
- (k) This sum is very / too easy.
- (l) Do not speak too loudly.
- (m) He always tries to do his best.
- (n) The horse can gallop fast.



Prepositions

Read these sentences.

- Joe found his book *on* the table.
- Bitan parked her car *in* the garage.
- The dog ran *behind* the cat.
- The postman is *at* the door.

Each of the above sentences contains a word that shows the relation between the two nouns — book and table; car and garage; dog and cat; postman and door. Such words are called prepositions.



Definition

A preposition is a word placed before a noun expressing relation with another noun. This relation can be of place, time and position.

IN, AT, ON

At is used with noon, night, midnight, and with the time of day.

- *at* noon/midday/night/midnight
- *at* six o'clock
- *at* 9:45

In is used with other parts of the day, months, years and seasons.

- *in* 2005
- *in* the morning/forenoon/afternoon/evening
- *in* April/the summer

On is used with days.

- *on* Monday
- *on* 10th July

Exercise 1

Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

- (a) Father is not at home.
- (b) He has eaten nothing since yesterday.
- (c) What is that in your hand?
- (d) He was among the crowd.
- (e) I gave ten rupees for it.
- (f) Let us walk along the shore.
- (g) I don't know anything about it.
- (h) The policeman is on duty.
- (i) The moon goes round the sun.
- (j) Let us go for a walk.
- (k) They live across the river.
- (l) The room is 20 feet by 16.
- (m) He sat beside me at dinner.
- (n) I am afraid of your dog.
- (o) The boy fell off the bicycle.
- (p) The house is on fire.
- (q) He is tall for his age.
- (r) I met him on the way by chance.



Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the words given alongside.

between

above

under



There is a doll in the cupboard. It's between a clock and a radio. There is a kite under the doll. There is a bottle above the clock. The radio is under a ball. There is a book between the bottle and the ball. It is above the doll.

Exercise 3

Look at this picture and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.



- The children are playing beside the tree.
- There is a bicycle behind the children.
- There are three apples on the table.
- There is a dog under the table.
- Some birds are flying in the sky.

Conjunctions

Read these sentences.

- Rama has gone, *and* Arjun has come.
- Do your work *or* I shall punish you.
- I called him *but* he did not hear me.

The words *and*, *or*, *but* are used to *join* one sentence to another. They are called **conjunctions**. (Latin *con.*; together, and *junctus*; joined)

Sometimes, a conjunction merely joins words; as, Two *and* two make four.



Definition

A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together.

Here are some more examples of conjunction. Note their use.

- I did not come, *because* you did not call me.
- Give me water to drink, *else* I shall die of thirst.
- You will get the prize, *if* you deserve it.
- Do not go, *before* I come.
- I hear *that* your brother is in London.
- I will stay *until* you return.
- Will you wait *till* I return?
- He deserved to succeed, *for* he worked hard.
- He asked *whether* he might have a holiday.
- I can't sleep *because* it is very hot.



Exercise

- He was sorry *after* he had done it.
- *Unless* you tell me the truth, I shall punish you.
- He finished first, *though* he began late.
- *Since* you say so, I must believe it.
- The bag was heavy, *therefore* I could not carry it.
- As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
- *When* I was younger, I thought so.
- They are poor, *yet* cheerful.
- I missed the train, *although* I walked fast.
- The earth is larger *than* the moon.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate conjunction.

- (a) He is old but strong.
- (b) The train was derailed, yet no one was hurt.
- (c) Work hard, or you will fail.
- (d) Two and three make five.
- (e) You will get the prize if you work hard.
- (f) Cats can climb trees, but dogs cannot.
- (g) Wait here till I come back.
- (h) Be just, and fear not.
- (i) He was punished because he was guilty.
- (j) There is no doubt that the earth is round.
- (k) Will you kindly wait till I return?
- (l) I spoke to him, but he did not answer.
- (m) Catch me if you can.





- (n) We saw the lightning before we heard the thunder.
- (o) I will go away if you do not want me.
- (p) The tortoise beat the hare although the hare was the swifter of the two.
- (q) I shall be surprised if you fail.
- (r) The grasshopper would not have starved in winter if it had not been lazy all the summer.
- (s) He has succeeded better than he hoped.
- (t) We can travel by land or by water.
- (u) He has read much though he is young.
- (v) I am sorry if you are offended.

Pair Work

Form a pair with your friend and join the following pairs of sentences together by means of a suitable conjunction.

- (a) He is rich. He is not happy.
- (b) You must be quiet. You must leave the room.
- (c) He forgave him. He was sorry.
- (d) He put in his thumb. He pulled out a plum.
- (e) Siya works hard. Meera is idle.
- (f) He was afraid of being late. He ran.
- (g) I stumbled. I was going downstairs.
- (h) Sachin made twelve runs. He was caught at the wicket.
- (i) He did not succeed. He worked hard.
- (j) I lost the prize. I tried my best.
- (k) We are not going out. It is raining.
- (l) I honour him. He is a brave man.