

Chapter

7

Verb

What is a Verb?

A verb is a word that is used to tell something about a person or a thing as follows—

- (a) What a person or a thing does (Active)
 - (i) She teaches in our school.
 - (ii) He often visited his village.
- (b) What is done to a person or a thing. (Passive)
 - (i) He was punished.
 - (ii) Shikha was taught a lesson.
- (c) What a person or a thing is ('Be' as a regular/ordinary verb)
 - (i) She is a pretty village girl.
 - (ii) My brother is a Chemist.

There are two classes of verbs—

- (A) The auxiliary verbs
- (B) The ordinary/regular verbs

(A) The auxiliary verbs are of two types—

I. Primary auxiliaries

- (i) To be — is, are, am, was, were, been, being.
- (ii) To have — has, have, had.
- (iii) To do — do, does, did.

II. Modal auxiliaries—will, must, should, may etc.

(B) The ordinary verbs
to work, to play, to write.

The Use of 'To Be'

(1) As an auxiliary verb.

- (i) She is writing a letter. (Active)
- (ii) Arjun was called back. (Passive)

(2) As an ordinary/regular verb.

- (i) She is a doctor.
- (ii) She was present.

(For further details look up the chapter on Voice.)

Kinds of Verbs

1. Finite verb
2. Non-finite verbs

1. **Finite verbs**—Finite verb has a subject of its own and is limited by the person and the number of the subject. *For example—*

- (i) She is **playing** Tennis.
- (ii) They were **watching** television.

(a) **Transitive verbs**—Transit means 'to move'. The action of transitive verbs passes over to the object. *For example—*

- (i) She **writes** a letter.
- (ii) She **teaches** me.

(b) **Intransitive verbs**—The action of the intransitive verbs does not pass over to the object. It goes back to the subject. *For example—*

- (i) She **cried** a lot.
- (ii) She **came** on time.

Note : Transitive verbs alone can be used in passive voice.

2. **Non-finite verbs**—Non-finite verbs are not limited by the person and the number of any subject. They are used without mentioning any subject.

Non-finite verbs are of three kinds.

- (a) Infinitive
- (b) Gerund
- (c) Participle

For example —

- (i) She comes here **to study**.
- (ii) We saw them **waiting** for the bus.
- (iii) She likes **reciting** poems.

Rules of Verbs

Rule I

When two or more subjects are joined by—'as well as, like, unlike, besides, in addition to, with, together with, along with, and not, rather than, no less than, except, nothing but, more (men) than one', the verb is used according to the first subject. *For example—*

- (i) The director as well as the dancers were honoured by the public.

(Use 'was' in place of 'were')

- (ii) The mother, and not her children have been arrested for committing theft.

(Use 'has' in place of 'have')

- (iii) More men than one were absent yesterday.

(Correct)

- (iv) Nothing but truth is immortal.

(Correct)

- (v) My mother no less than my father is strict.

(Correct)

Rule II

When two or more subjects are connected by '**not only-but also, neither-nor, either-or, none-but**' the verb is according to the nearest subject. *For example—*

- (i) Neither the students nor their guide were found present in the common room.
(Use 'was' in place of 'were').
- (ii) None but the leaders of our country is responsible for this state of affairs.
(Use 'are' in place of 'is')
- (iii) One or two books are needed. (Correct)
- (iv) I or he is to be rewarded. (Correct)
- (v) Am I or he to be rewarded? (Correct)

Rule III

(a) '**Neither, either, none, anyone, each, every**' used as pronoun or adjective should be followed by third person singular verbs. *For example—*

- (i) Neither of the two boys have done it. (Use 'has' in place of 'have')
- (ii) Each of the students are obedient. (Use 'is' in place of 'are')
- (iii) Either of us has done his work. (Correct)
- (iv) Every boy and every girl has been invited. (Correct)

(b) When **None** is used with countable nouns both singular and plural verbs are correct. But with uncountable noun singular verb is correct.

- (i) None of the boys has/have done home work. (Correct)
- (ii) None of the work is completed. (Correct)

(c) When 'each' is used after subject the verb is plural. *For example—*

- (i) We each have taken our bags.
- (ii) They each are honest.

Rule IV

When plural nouns explain specific '**amount, sum, distance, quantity, time, period**' as a whole the verb should be singular. *For example—*

- (i) Four miles are not a long distance. (Use 'is' in place of 'are')
- (ii) Two hundred rupees were a large amount fifty years ago.
(Use 'was' in place of 'were').
- (iii) Two hundred rupees were lost. (Correct)

Rule V

The expression '**many a/an, more than one**' should be followed by a singular noun and singular verb. *For example—*

- (i) Many accidents have recently taken place. (Correct)
- (ii) Many an accidents have recently taken place.
(The correct usage is 'many an accident has')
- (iii) More than one man was absent. (Correct)
- (iv) More men than one were burnt. (Correct. Refer to Rule I)

Rule VI

In a compound sentence both auxiliary verbs and principal verbs should be mentioned separately if they differ in number, form or voice. In such cases one verb cannot act for both the clauses. For example—

- (i) He has not and will not marry in near future. (Place married after has not)
 (ii) She is intelligent but her sisters ~~is~~. (Place are after sisters)
 (iii) He surrendered before the court and was ~~is~~ on trial. (Place was before and)
 (iv) She disappeared last month and found dead near a well last night.
 (v) She is intelligent but her sister ~~is~~. (Place was after but)
 (vi) I did not and will not go there. (Correct)

Rule VII

The inverted form of the verb is used in the following cases—

- (A) When the sentence is introduced by adverb.
 (B) When the verb is meant to express a wish or prayer.

For example—

- (i) So quickly ~~did~~ she finish her work that we were surprised. (Correct)
 (ii) May you succeed in life. (Correct)
 (iii) Hardly scarcely ~~had~~ I reached the airport when the plane arrived. (Correct)
 (iv) No sooner ~~did~~ she arrive than she started laughing. (Correct)

Rule VIII

The verb in the following cases is used in singular form.

- (A) When two singular nouns refer to the same person denoted by one article.
 (B) In certain phrases or idiomatic pair of words suggesting the same meaning, though not synonyms. For example—

- (i) The Collector and District Magistrate are on a visit to the Tehsil today. (Use 'is' in place of 'are')
 (ii) What is the aim and object of his costly plan? (Correct)
 (iii) The sum and substance of the passage is given below. (Correct)
 (iv) Bread and butter are sold here. (Correct)
 (v) Bread and butter is difficult to earn. (Correct)
 (vi) Two and Two is/are four. (makes four) (Correct)
 (vii) No student and no teacher was present. (Correct)
 (viii) Three fives are fifteen. (Correct)
 (ix) Five times ten is fifty. (Correct)
 (x) Slow and steady wins the race. (Correct)
 (xi) Time and tide wait for none. (Correct)

- (a) When the sentence begins with 'It' the verb is according to the subject 'It'.
 (b) In the case of a sentence beginning with 'there' and Interrogative pronoun, the verb is according to the predicate/complement.
 However verb should not be used according to complement in other than these cases. For example—
- (i) It is the stars that guide our destiny. (Correct)
 - (ii) It is I who am helping you. (Correct)
 - (iii) There was a boy in the classroom. (Correct)
 - (iv) There were a boy and a teacher in the classroom. (Correct)
 - (v) There lives a boy who is my best friend. (Correct)
 - (vi) What evidence are these acts? (Correct)
 - (vii) What have the boys thought about this plan? (Correct)

Rule X

- (A) A singular or a plural verb with the nouns in the following cases is used according to the sense which they convey.
- (a) Number
 - (b) Means, wages
 - (c) Variety, plenty, rest, deal of, a lot of (lots of), a heap of, Two thirds of, most of, some of, a half of, per cent of.

(a) Number

1. A large number of boys were absent on account of bad weather. (Correct)
2. The number of admissions have gradually fallen off. (Use 'has')

(b) Means, Wages

3. She could not continue her study because her means were poor. (Correct)
4. A fair means is always preferable to the foul one. (Correct)
5. Means are more important than the ends. (Correct)
6. The wages in India are quite meagre. (Correct)
7. "Wages of sin is death", says the Bible. (Correct)

(c) Variety, Plenty etc.

8. A variety of books on the subject are available in the market. (Correct)
9. A variety of food is available in this hotel. (Correct)
10. Plenty of milk is available in this part of the country. (Correct)
11. Plenty of books were donated to the library by him. (Correct)
12. The rest of the lesson has been completed. (Correct)
13. The rest of the students have left for their homes. (Correct)
14. A lot of (lots of) guests were attended upon by the host. (Correct)
15. A lot of work is yet to be done. (Correct)
16. A great deal of labour is required to complete the job. (Correct)
17. A good deal of boys have joined our club. (Correct)
18. Two thirds of the actors are unsuccessful. (Correct)
19. Two thirds of the book is easy to read. (Correct)
20. The seventy per cent of the students are hard working. (Correct)
21. The seventy per cent of our population is poor. (Correct)

Note :

- (a) But with 'percentage' in the subject the verb is singular. *For example—*

The percentage of successful candidates is very high.

- (b) A singular verb is used with collective nouns when they denote unity/a group

"A set of books, A pair of spectacles, a bouquet of flowers, a kind of.

A series of events, A gang of robbers" etc. *For example—*

- (i) A pair of spectacles is broken.

(Correct)

- (ii) A series of matches is likely to be played next month.

(Correct)

Rule XI : Unreal Past/Subjunctive Mood

A wish, a regret, unlikely condition and contrary to fact statements are expressed in subjunctive mood.

- (A) In subjunctive mood (present situation) we may use 'was/were', though 'were' is more correct form. (Simple past plural)

- (a) To **express regret/wish for a present situation.** (at the time of speaking)

- (i) I wish I had a house of my own now = I am sorry I don't have a house.

- (ii) I wish I were rich now = I am sorry I am not rich.

I wish = would that, I would, If only.

- (b) To **express unlikely condition.** *For example—*

- (i) If I had a house, I would not hire yours.

- (ii) If I were a teacher, I would help you.

- (c) **'As if/as though'**

The subjunctive can be used in a clause beginning with 'as if/as though' to express a statement contrary to the fact. *For example—*

She behaves as if she were the landlady.

- (B) After **'It is high time'** *For example—*

It is high time you did something now.

(In the sense of 'should')

- (C) After **'would rather/had rather' + Clause**

These phrases are followed by a clause in a subjunctive mood. Otherwise direct infinitive is used. *For example—*

- (i) I would rather you helped my brother.

- (ii) I had rather you stayed with me.

(Say 'would stay')

- (iii) I would rather go to Mumbai.

(Direct Infinitive)

- (D) In subjunctive mood referring to Past situation use Past Perfect Tense. *For example—*

- (i) I wish I had had a gun then.

(Past situation)

- (ii) I wish I had a gun now.

(Present situation)

- (iii) I wish I had not met her last year.

(Regret for a past situation)

Rule XII

The use of causative verbs. (Make, Get, Have Cause)—

- (i) I made my friend write a letter.
- (ii) My friend was made to write a letter.
- (iii) He got his house painted by expert painters.
- (iv) He had a house demolished.

Note : In sentence (i) the causative verb 'make' is followed by direct infinitive 'write'. In sentence (ii) 'make' is followed by 'to write' because it is in passive voice.

But we can say '**They caused him to leave India**'.
[Refer to Rule II (b) on Non-finite verbs.]

Rule XIII

When negative ideas are introduced in a noun clause with the following verbs in principal clause, it is advisable to make principal clause in negative.
'imagine, think, believe, suppose'.

Note—This rule doesn't apply to 'I hope'. *For example*—

- (i) I don't think he will pass. (Correct)
I think he will not pass. (Incorrect)
- (ii) I don't suppose she will pass. (Correct)
I suppose she will not pass. (Incorrect)

Rule XIV

The position of verb in the clause beginning with 'As' and 'Than', when the subject is hidden. *For example*—

- (i) The guests came on time **as were hoped**. [say, (it) was hoped]
- (ii) The guests came more in number **than was expected**. [say, (they) were expected]
- (iii) There were more mangoes **than were expected**. [say, (it) was expected]
- (iv) There were more servants **than was required**. [say, (they) were required]

Rule XV**Verbs Often Confused**

The Base Form (Present)	Past	Past Participle (PP)
1. Swing	Swung	Swung
2. Wring	Wrung	Wrung
3. Sting	Stung	Stung
4. Find	Found	Found
5. Found	Founded	Founded
6. Fall	Fell	Fallen
7. Fell	Felled	Felled
8. Befall	Befell	Befallen

The Base Form (Present)	Past	Past Participle (PP)
9 Fly	Flew	Flown
10 Blow	Blew	Blown
11 Flow	Flowed	Flowed
12 Strike	Struck	Struck
13 Stick	Stuck	Stuck
14 See	Saw	Seen
15 Saw	Sawed	Sawed/Sawn
16 Flee	Fled	Fled
17 Affect	Affected	Affected
18 Effect	Effected	Effected
19 Rent	Rent	Rent
20 Rent	Rented	Rented
21 Awake	Awoke	Awoke/Awaken
22 Wake	Woke	Woken
23 Lie	Lied	Lied
24 Lie	Lay	Lain
25 Lay	Laid	Laid
26 Hang	Hanged	Hanged
27 Hang	Hung	Hung
28 Cast	Cast	Cast
29 Telecast	Telecast	Telecast
30 Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
31 Cost	Cost	Cost
32 Lose	Lost	Lost
33 Rise	Rose	Risen
34 Raise	Raised	Raised
35 Arise	Arose	Arisen
36 Rouse	Roused	Roused
37 Bind	Bound	Bound
38 Bound	Bounded	Bounded
39 Practise	Practised	Practised
40 Advise	Advised	Advised
41 Devise	Devised	Devised
42 Prophesy	Prophesied	Prophesied
43 Grind	Ground	Ground
44 Ground	Gounded	Gounded
45 Bear	Bore	Borne
46 Bear	Bore	Born
47 Wind	Wound	Wound
48 Wound	Wounded	Wounded
49 Forego	Forewent	Foregone
50 Forgo	Forwent	Forgone

Work Book Exercise (A)

Directions : Spot the error, if any, in the following sentences—

1. None but cowards is afraid of fighting.
2. Many a bride have been burnt and killed for dowry.
3. Each of these players have been warned not to repeat the silly mistake.
4. Lime and soda is a digestive drink.
5. The mother as well as her children were brought to the police station for interrogation.
6. His benevolence and kindness are admired by his firends.
7. She never has and never will allow her only son to join Army.
8. Three parts of the lesson are yet to be completed.
9. She is intelligent but her sister dull.
10. Intelligence, as well as knowledge of the subject are required to grasp the meaning of the book.
11. Twenty officers have been dismissed and thirty left on their own.
12. Every word and every line in the poems of Wordsworth sings about the blessings of nature.
13. So honestly he worked that he was rewarded by the chairman of the company.
14. Riches, and not character bring you respect these days.
15. The sum and substance of the passage is beyond my understanding.
16. None but those with honest record needs to come to me for help.
17. Four miles are not a long distance for a young person like you.
18. No sooner he was brought here than he began to feel uneasy.
19. Not only will he go there but also he will stay.
20. He, like the other members of his family were left shelterless as a result of flood in the town.
21. The river was overflown and the villagers fled.
22. She lay the cup on the table in the morning.
23. Neither does he study nor works.
24. It is high time you start earning.
25. The match will be telecasted today.
26. She had written revised and spoke what I suggested to her.
27. My wages in this office is not adequte for me.
28. Where have you been an hour ago?
29. What the poor eat and how they survive is not considered by us.
30. A set of books have been presented on my birthday.

Work Book Exercise (B)

Directions : Spot the error, if any, in the following sentences—

1. In old age neither of his two sons are prepared to come to his help.
2. I don't think ten thousand rupees are a large sum for the work you are going to undertake.
3. It were the students who wanted the teacher to declare holiday.
4. So fast did he drive motor car that even the best driver could not overtake him.

5. Preparation of the new Nursing Homes coming up to the Urban areas need a lot of improvement.
6. Never I have come across a man who is foolish to such an extent.
7. He will be likely to take part in the wedding ceremony of his brother provided he is granted leave.
8. Two thirds of the members are needed to pass the resolutions for the impeachment of the President.
9. During freedom struggle many a patriot were fired with patriotism and sacrificed everything for the sake of the motherland.
10. There are a dozen of history books lying in the shelf of my personal library and you can use them whenever you like.
11. The number of amendments to our constitution have been very large since independence.
12. Just outside the village is a Parshayat House with dedicated workers working here.
13. Just to the North of India is the Himalayas that were once impregnable.
14. Who does go there now-a-days?
15. Our source of information was the spies captured during the raid.
16. I had been to Delhi last month to visit my ailing father.
17. Either she or you is to blame for the mismanagement of the domestic affairs.
18. It were the children that caused a lot of problems to their parents during long railway journey.
19. He will be likely to leave for the States last year to visit his wife.
20. The soldiers along with the commander was court-martialled for defying the orders of Army High-command.
21. The rest of the students is still working in the classroom.
22. No one in this world can be able to do work continuously for ten hours.
23. Not seldom he comes late to the school.
24. "You may live long", the mother said.
25. The period of twenty-five years have passed and still he is without a job.
26. Where have you been yesterday?
27. My father has been to America several times last year.

Work Book Exercise (C)

(Based on verbs often confused)

Directions : Choose the most suitable alternative to make the sentence logical in sense. The alternatives are marked as (a), (b), (c) below the sentence.

1. The police.....into action on receiving telephone call yesterday.
(a) swang (b) swung (c) swing
2. Being a philanthropist he.....this institution.
(a) founded (b) was founded (c) found
3. No one is allowed to.....the trees in the forest.
(a) fall (b) fell (c) fallen
4. When calamity.....the family, he faced it boldly.
(a) fell (b) fall (c) befell

5. I think she.....the clock this week.
(a) wounded (b) wind (c) wound
6. The bridge.....up by the terrorists only last week.
(a) blowed (b) was blowed (c) was blown
7. During rainy season this stream was.....
(a) overflowed (b) overflow (c) overflown
8. When he was.....with stone he did not retaliate.
(a) strike (b) striked (c) struck
9. The wood cutter.....the log of the wood to make a cot.
(a) saw (b) sew (c) sawed
10. When the robbers had put all the money in the bag they.....
(a) fled (b) fleed (c) flee
11. When the village was attacked, loud cries.....the air.
(a) rended (b) rented (c) rent
12. She always.....illness, when she is asked to study.
(a) affects (b) effects (c) effected
13. Indian Government is planning to.....many changes in the constitution.
(a) affect (b) effect (c) effected
14. Hard work is bound to.....your health.
(a) effect (b) affect (c) effected
15. Corruption has tremendous.....on our political system.
(a) effect (b) affect (c) affected
16. Inflationary trends in the market have.....the prices adversely.
(a) effected (b) affected (c) infected
17. The poor woman.....the kettle on the fire and went outside.
(a) lain (b) lay (c) laid
18. These lawns.....with velvet grass.
(a) are laid (b) are lain (c) were lain
19. The mother asked me.....the table for the guests.
(a) to lie (b) to lay (c) laid
20. She has.....in the bed for two hours.
(a) laid (b) lain (c) lay
21. She.....the child on the bed to keep him warm.
(a) lain (b) lay (c) laid
22. My mother asked me to.....down and take rest for sometime.
(a) lie (b) laid (c) lay
23. Bhagat Singh.....his life for his motherland.
(a) lie down (b) lay down (c) laid down
24. The executioner.....him till he died. •
(a) hanged (b) hung (c) hang
25. As soon as we arrived in the dormitory we.....our pullovers.
(a) hang (b) hanged (c) hung
26. Colour T.V.....me Rs. 10,000 last year.
(a) costed (b) cost (c) has costed

27. Nobody could have.....future correctly.
 (a) forecast (b) forcast (c) forecasted
28. Remember.....your temper even when provoked.
 (a) not to loose (b) not to lose (c) not to loss
29. The traders suddenly.....the prices of crude oil last year.
 (a) rose (b) raised (c) rise
30. He.....suddenly and knocked him down.
 (a) arose (b) raised (c) rose
31. Difficulty after difficulty.....in his way to success.
 (a) arose (b) rose (c) roused
32. When the villagers were attacked, they were.....to violent acts.
 (a) raised (b) roused (c) rose
33. When the villagers were attacked, they were.....to violence.
 (a) raised (b) roused (c) rose
34., our freedom is in danger.
 (a) arise (b) rise (c) raise
35. The noise in the bedroom.....me up.
 (a) awoke (b) awake (c) woke
36. When he.....to reality, all had been lost.
 (a) woke (b) awake (c) awoke
37. One is.....in duty to help the ageing parents.
 (a) bound (b) bounded (c) binding
38. India is.....in the North by the mountains.
 (a) bound (b) bounded (c) binding
39. You may ask someone where the ship is.....for.
 (a) bound (b) bounded (c) binding
40. After she had.....dancing, she went to bed.
 (a) practiced (b) practised (c) practice
41. The astrologer made a.....about the success of her son.
 (a) prophecy (b) prophesy (c) prophesied
42. The teacher.....us to attend to his lecture.
 (a) adviced (b) advise (c) advised
43. The wheat cannot be.....fine.
 (a) grind (b) ground (c) grounded
44. Our ship was.....in shallow water.
 (a) grind (b) ground (c) grounded
45. All aircrafts at the Palam airport were.....because of fog yesterday.
 (a) grind (b) ground (c) grounded
46. The dead body was.....on the shoulders of her friends.
 (a) born (b) borne (c) bear
47. Shethe clothes and hung them.
 (a) wring (b) wrang (c) wrung

Revision Exercises

(Based on Functions, Voice, Modals, Non-finites and Clauses)

Directions : Fill in the proper form of verbs given in the brackets.

Exercise (A)

1. I don't think we (meet) two years ago.
2. Well, I (see) you once at a party, but we (introduce) then.
3. His health (improve) since he (go) to Switzerland.
4. A man (knock) down here by bus yesterday.
5. I (write) six letters since 8 a.m.
6. His father (die) five years ago and he (live) alone since.
7. You should (behave) properly with your elders.
8. If you (buy) a car last year, it (cost) you much less.
9. I wish I (be) at the party tomorrow.
10. After the soldiers (slay) they were buried.
11. Why can't he (hold) guilty, if all the evidence is against him.
12. I (work) hard lately to achieve higher grade.
13. The news (broadcast) in the 9 p.m. bulletin yesterday.
14. I (know) him for a very long time.
15. He (kneel) before the deity when I visited the temple.
16. I am sorry, I should (buy) motor car last year.
17. I am not sure she may (divorce) Pratap soon.
18. It is time you started (earn) now.
19. When you meet him, you (please), I am sure.
20. He (walk) very quickly when I (meet) him yesterday.
21. I (have) a small house to live in these days.
22. He (know) her for a long time before he finally (get) married to her.
23. Many more tourists (arrive) by the time the week is over.
24. You must see me after you (take) lunch.
25. He (be) 20 now, next year he (be) an adult.
26. The milkman (be) here yesterday when we (be) out.
27. The milkman (give) milk to our neighbour at the moment.
28. The Red Fort (stand) beside the Yamuna in Delhi.
29. Milton (write) much of his great poetry after he (become) blind.
30. His house (face) the East and is spacious.

Exercise (B)

1. I have not heard from him, he may (divorce) his wife last year.
2. Buses usually (run) along this street, but today they (not run) because the road is under repairs.
3. It still (rain) but it (stop) soon.
4. I already (study) your proposals but regret I cannot accept them.
5. We (play) Tennis yesterday, if it (not rain).
6. If I (have) a typewriter I would have typed this letter myself.
7. He (arrive) after I (finish) my last letter to you.
8. While he (examine) the papers, he found that one paper (disappear) from the room.
9. In 1954, after she (work) in the hospital for two years, she (compel) to give up the job.
10. I (work) at my present job since the day a son (bear) to my sister.
11. I can't say where Sheena (be) lately.
12. If I (have) a typewriter now, I (type) this letter in no time.
13. If you (be) able to solve this problem you (reward) generously by the Chief tomorrow.
14. If I (be) God, I (eliminate) all sufferings.
15. Ram's career (ruin) if he (not succeed) in the examination last year.
16. I wish, I (know) the answer yesterday.
17. She (treat) me so well when I was a boy that to this day I (forget) her kindness.
18. The light (burn) the whole night, I must (forget) to switch it off.
19. I am sure he hardly need (spend) money.
20. Ancient India must (enjoy) spiritual grace.
21. He started saving money lest he (starve) in old age.
22. He came in looking as if he (see) a ghost.
23. My friend often comes here with a view to (meet) his parents.
24. The Taj (stand) here for centuries.
25. Ashok began writing his autobiography but he (die) before it (complete).
26. Since Babu cannot swim, I am sure he would have been drowned if he (fall) overboard.
27. He (write) this book for eleven months by next July.
28. The milkman (be) absent since last Sunday.
29. While I was writing the letter I (hear) a knock on the door.
30. You must tell me where you (be) since you (leave) this place last month.

Exercise (C)

1. The police (look) for the robber for a long time but they (fail) to find him so far.
2. One day, while his mother (stay) at her brother's house she (turn) out of the house.
3. Last year my friend (reject) by the committee, because he (complete) education yet.
4. I believe he knows English well but he acts as if he (not know).
5. If I (meet) you earlier, I (send) you invitation to the play yesterday.
6. My friend usually (have) lunch at one, but today he already (have) it.
7. By the end of this month she (spend) the whole money she has.
8. He (be) in Delhi for ten years when I (transfer) there.
9. Promise that you (help) him if he (do) his job well.
10. She is rather young now, but if she (be) older, she (have) more sense.
11. She will be arriving quite late. So by the time she (come) the play (begin).
12. I (convince) now that his political views (be) worth listening to.
13. If I (have) the courage, I would have answered him back.
14. I wish he (speak) louder, I can't hear what he (say) at present.
15. I wish he (recite) louder, it was a touching poem.
16. He was honest and so he (respect) by his colleagues.
17. Yesterday, Raman (wait) for his guests for the last two hours but they (arrive).
18. You committed a mistake, you could (try) your luck.
19. He just (go) out for a walk, he will return late.
20. Rita (cry) the whole night when her dog (lose).
21. No book (lie) on the table when the principal entered the classroom.
22. She (be) to Mumbai lately with her father for treatment.
23. If you get through the examination, I (be) very happy.
24. She left Jaipur so that she (join) her parents at Mumbai.
25. They had to agree to the request lest the boss (annoy) with them.
26. He (wait) for a long time until she arrived.
27. He married her long after her father (die).
28. Before she arrived her children (go) on picnic.
29. No sooner my friend (phone) me than I left for his residence.
30. Hardly I (step) out when it started raining.

Exercise (D)

1. Never I (dream) that he would treat me shabbily.
2. Sometime I wonder if she (live) peacefully with her husband these days.
3. How come, you (not succeed) last year.
4. Never mind, it (be) the stars that act on our destiny.
5. I (complete) my work yet when he arrived.
6. There is a lot of money for you if you (work) hard.
7. He (be) in bed for the last ten days when his wife visited him.
8. It (know) to all that she (demote) soon.
9. How long you (be) in this job?
10. The dinner (be) ready before we arrived.
11. My brother made me (promise) for providing shelter to his children.
12. I prefer (swim) to (fish).
13. Don't resent (obey) the advice of your well meaning friends.
14. They advised me to give up (try) to set up business of my own son.
15. You had better (stop) there and (see) what you can do to help her.
16. I don't remember (post) the letter but I think I must (do) it.
17. I agreed (accompany) them to picture though they (annoy) with me.
18. Don't avoid (write) to your parents regularly.
19. I was let (play) the match when I had completed my home work.
20. She denied (do) anything with the affairs of her neighbours.
21. They were made (write) an essay on the economic condition of the country.
22. They are used to (interfere) in the affairs of their neighbours.
23. They enjoy (play) video games and are not interested (study) their books.
24. At last he succeeded (get) a good job in his home town.
25. I look forward to (visit) my village next month.
26. We left for Delhi after the function (be) over.
27. Leave this place otherwise you (turn) out soon.
28. They (frighten) last night when they heard uproar in the street.
29. Please see that the patient (not disturb).
30. When the book (lose), she was disturbed.

Review Exercise

Directions : Some of the following sentences are grammatically incorrect and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark that part. If there is no error mark that part as your answer.

1. If you had seen yesterday's cricket I am sure you would have enjoyed
a b c
seeing our team bat No error
d e
2. I enquired of him why he is so negligent in his studies. No error
a b c d e
3. As the meeting was about to end he insisted to ask several questions. No error
a b c d e
4. The ship was loaded with cotton. No error
a b c d e
5. When he will come I will make sure I meet him. No error
a b c d e
6. Due to inflation the prices of essential items are arising. No error
a b c d e
7. I began relating several details connecting with the accident unmindful of
a b c
boring the audience. No error
d e
8. Weather permitted there will be a garden party at Government House
a b c
tomorrow. No error
d e
9. The traveller being weary he sat by woodside to rest. No error
a b c d e
10. It is high time that we leave this place. No error
a b c d e
11. He did not and could not have understood the full facts of the case. No error
a b c d e

12. Neither Roha nor Kabir have done his lesson. No error
 a b c d e
13. I am opposed to the plan of action not because it is ill conceived but that
 a b c
 it seems impracticable. No error
 d e
14. He as well as you is tired of this long and troublesome affair. No error
 a b c d e
15. There are many important details to attend to before this book gets printed.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
16. Along the northern frontier of India is seen the Himalayas
 a b c
 mighty in their splendour. No error
 d e
17. The recommendations of the committee that the age should be lowered down
 a b
 immediately was not accepted. No error
 c d e
18. He is overworked and that seems to have seriously effected his health.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
19. Each of the students whom I have chosen to take part in the discussion
 a b
 have indicated that he will be happy to do so. No error
 c d e
20. Honestly speaking I like him not because he is handsome and charming but
 a b
 that he is exceedingly kind. No error
 c d e
21. The father with the son were mysteriously missing from the house. No error
 a b c d e
22. It is in 1929 when we first flew to the United States. No error
 a b c d e

23. Our country need a number of self sacrificing and devoted political leaders.
a b c d
No error
e
24. The constant shouting of slogans do not solve the problems
a b c
of the country. No error
d e
25. Crossing the road a car knocked him down. No error
a b c d e
26. We erect monuments in the memory of the great lest
a b
their achievements might be forgotten. No error
c d e
27. The alarmed report of an earthquake frightened everyone in that
a b c
disaster prone village. No error
d e
28. He used rather harsh words in denouncing her but he must have had
a b c
some very strong reasons to do so. No error
d e
29. Instead of his busy and hard life, he still retains freshness and robustness.
a b c d
No error
e
30. The issues are complex and has been obscured by other factors. No error
a b c d e
31. He is working hard with a view to compete with Mohan. No error
a b c d e
32. Since he has not yet attained the age of eighteen, he had no right to
a b c
vote in the present election. No error
d e
33. He was so tired that he fell asleep on the bed fully dressed. No error
a b c d e

34. Is there further reasons you can give me for your failure to do
 a b c d
 as you promised? No error
 e
35. If anyone of the guests choose to leave before the ceremony is over
 a b c
lead him to exit quickly. No error
 d e
36. While proceeding on leave he had orally committed that he will resume
 a b c d
after two days. No error
 e
37. I am disappointed in not having saw any place while I was in Delhi
 a b c
on vacation. No error
 d e
38. Now-a-days he along with his friends go for a ride every evening. No error
 a b c d e
39. They treated us not even to cocktails but also to dinner. No error
 a b c d e
40. What India needs today are more scientists technicians and planners.
 a b c d
No error
 e
41. Him not agreeing to accept the proposals outlined by the committee
 a b c
is baffling. No error
 d e
42. If you had work hard you would have certainly got the scholarship. No error
 a b c d e
43. No sooner did the thief saw the policeman than he ran away. No error
 a b c d e
44. Until I do not inform my teacher I shall not go out of the school. No error
 a b c d e
45. Neither the size nor the colour of the gloves were right. No error
 a b c d e

46. Bangladesh has come into existence thirty-six years ago. No error
a b c d e
47. If it was possible to get near where one of these eruptions took place, we
a b c
could have a grand sight. No error
d e
48. By the time the plane had arrived I nearly had despaired of being able
a b c d
to board it. No error
e
49. Neither your earnest pleadings nor your profuse tears have made me to change
a b c d
my decision. No error
e
50. The gentleman together with his wife and children were drowned. No error
a b c d e
51. Sometimes the ministers behave as if they are ministers for all time. No error
a b c d e
52. Entering the crowded store I saw two vaguely familiar faces. No error
a b c d e
53. The Director knowing of my interest in linguistics asked me that
a b c
I would like to attend the national seminar. No error
d e
54. Hardly had I left the house than it began to rain. No error
a b c d e
55. Turning to the right the town hall at once catches your eye. No error
a b c d e
56. The request of the student union president that fee be lowered were
a b c d
immediately supported by vast majority. No error
e
57. Most of us are not aware that eating some varieties of mushrooms result
a b c d
in death. No error
e

58. After Napoleon had lost the battle of Waterloo in 1815, he had been exiled
a b c
to the Island of St. Helena. No error
d e
59. We always complain that prices are too high and that we were not getting
a b c
our money's worth. No error
d e
60. Please rest for a while and when you rest I'll take you round the garden
a b c
to show you our new roses. No error
d e
61. Imagine a town which lacks not only phased growth but is burdened
a b c
with unauthorised colonies. No error
d e
62. The manager asked Sunil if he was free to go on tour immediately. No error
a b c d e
63. Sixty years have passed since India became free. No error
a b c d e
64. It is easy distinguishing this pen from that. No error
a b c d e
65. When asked a question he rose his hand to catch the teacher's attention.
a b c d
No error
e
66. The reason for the train being late
a b c
was because the train was involved in an accident. No error
d e
67. He never has and never will play at cards. No error
a b c d e
68. Boys study in order that they could earn their livelihood. No error
a b c d e
69. Would you please request him not to tore open the envelope
a b c
without my consent? No error
d e

70. Consider his young age the achievement of the player is really admirable and appreciable. No error
a b c
d e
71. Your statement that you find this bag in the street will not be trusted. No error
a b c d e
72. To be elated in the moments of success or to be disconsolate in the moments of failure are a sign of immaturity. No error
a b c
d e
73. The man who was killed he was my cousin. No error
a b c d e
74. I think everyone of these men are incompetent. No error
a b c d e
75. He was reading very hard for six months still he failed. No error
a b c d e
76. Please believe that money and peace of mind does not go hand in hand. No error
a b c d
e
77. He who possess good qualities is bound to impress others. No error
a b c d e
78. Mother asked me where was I going in such a hurry. No error
a b c d e
79. Despite of his repeated requests the thieves beat him mercilessly. No error
a b c d
e
80. People like Mahesh looks always cheerful not because of the peace of mind but merely because of successful gestures. No error
a b c
d e
81. She had been a nurse for three years and then she wants to study medicine. No error
a b c d
e

82. It is undeniably true that many amongst us felt that the whole building is
vibrating. No error
83. Everyone of those who came here are foolish and cannot be relied upon.
No error
84. If I fail in this examination I shall give the next examination. No error
85. He hanged his head in shame when he came to know of his son's mischief.
No error
86. The reason why he was late was because he had been caught in rain. No error
87. They are going to start early in order that they will not be late. No error
88. Each of the boys whom I had invited to dinner have indicated that
he would be happy to come. No error
89. They have been very close friends until they quarrelled. No error
90. The number of students appearing at the written examination
increases every year. No error
91. When he comes to see us he usually will bring something with him. No error
92. I did not want her to have spent all her money at the fair yesterday. No error
93. When at last we got to the theatre the much publicised play
was already begun. No error

94. I am sorry I did not know you have left your coat here when you came to see me last Thursday. No error
a b c d e
95. Had he told me earlier I may have lent him money to save him from disgrace. No error
a b c d e
96. On a rainy day like this I prefer to be at home to going out meeting friends. No error
a b c d e
97. It is time you decide on your next course of action. No error
a b c d e
98. I was surprised at not having seen her even though she was standing in front of me. No error
a b c d e
99. I did not practise music since I was twenty-four. No error
a b c d e
100. The Superintendent of police has announced that those who are found guilty of breach of peace or of taking the law into their hands they will be taken to task. No error
a b c d e
101. It is not difficult to believe that a man who has lived in this city for a long time he will never feel at home anywhere else in the world. No error
a b c d e
102. Being a destitute I admitted him to an old people's home. No error
a b c d e
103. Due to me being a newcomer I was unable to get a house suitable for my wife and me. No error
a b c d e
104. In spite of the doctor's stern warning he continued taking sugar in his tea. No error
a b c d e

105. Never set a bad example; always remember that good and bad behaviour
a b c
is inculcated by example. No error
d e
106. Being a very hot day all of us sat at home and watched
a b c
television and enjoyed ourselves the whole day. No error
d e
107. Had the function not been postponed because of the strike
a b c
she may have been able to participate. No error
d e
108. He ultimately decided to willingly and cheerfully
a b
accept the responsibility entrusted to him. No error
c d e
109. Being the only people there their presence was most important. No error
a b c d e
110. There is no objection to him joining the feast if he is willing
a b c
to share the expenses. No error
d e
111. She saw that there was nothing else she could do because the room was as
a b c
clean as it had never been before. No error
d e
112. When the teachers are on strike and a notice to this effect
a b
is pasted on the college gate there is no sense to go there. No error
c d e
113. Not one of the hundreds of striking workers were allowed to go
a b c
near the factory. No error
d e
114. More widely popular than the hunting of deer or fox
a b c
were the pursuit of the hare. No error
d e

ANSWERS

UNIT-II

4. Kinds of Sentences and Clauses

Work Book Exercise (A)

Object to a Transitive Verb

1. I say that she is intelligent.
2. I said that he was intelligent.
3. I cannot say if/whether she will go.
4. She refused that she would not go.
5. I don't know what she is doing these days.
6. I know what you like.
7. I wonder what she is doing.
8. I doubt whether/if she will marry him.
9. I am certain that she will marry him.
10. The police suspected that he was a culprit.
11. She confessed/admitted that she had stolen my money.
12. She denied that she had met him.

The case in apposition to A noun or a Pronoun

1. She never believed in his statement that he would get her a job.
2. No one heard the news that the Prime Minister had resigned.
3. It is true that she will succeed.
4. It is not known how she arrived.

The Subject of a Verb

1. What are you doing is not desirable.
2. Whether he will come is not certain.
3. How she disappeared is a mystery.
4. That he is honest is known to us.

Object of Infinitive, Participle and Preposition

1. I was pleased by what she did for us.
2. Listen to what your parents advise.
3. Everybody was pleased to note that she looked cheerful at the party.
4. Good students ought to realise that hard work is key to success.
5. She kept on asking where I was going.

Complement of a Verb

1. The hope is that his son will return.
2. The fact is that he is honest.

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. I know the man who came here.
2. This is my pen which I gave you.
3. I don't know any man that is present here.
4. He is such a man as will never cheat you.
5. I have met all the boys that have been admitted to the hostel.
6. This is the best book that I have ever read.
7. I have invited Mohan whose father is a famous doctor.
8. I have invited Mohan whom all of us admire.
9. He is the man whose leg is defective.
10. It is the table the leg of which is broken.
11. I know the time when he arrived.
12. This is the reason why he will not stand by you.
13. It is I who am helping them.
14. He is one of those boys who are wasting their time.
15. This is only one of her novels that is popular.
16. This book is the same as I presented to her last year.
17. She bought the same pearls that I had recommended to her.
18. He settled in the town where he was born.
19. Who am I that should come to her help?
20. Let us help only those that are really needy.

Work Book Exercise (C)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. write | 2. ask | 3. reached |
| 4. enters | 5. have taken | 6. had written |
| 7. had come | 8. had come | 9. had taken |
| 10. have taken | 11. had taken | 12. left |
| 13. has been suffering | 14. has been | 15. was raining |
| 16. leave | 17. are | 18. will have arrived |
| 19. had arrived | 20. go | 21. work |
| 22. rains | 23. work | 24. knew |
| 25. had | 26. were | 27. were |
| 28. would treat | 29. had known | 30. had had |
| 31. may stand | 32. might stand | 33. should fall |
| 34. worked | 35. did not pass | 36. will pass |
| 37. was punished | 38. were | 39. told |
| 40. she | 41. me | 42. I |
| 43. mine | 44. that of Sohan | 45. I. |

Revision Exercises

(Based on Noun, Adjective and Adverb Clause)

Exercise (A)

1. 'would' in place of 'will'
3. 'if/whether' in place of 'that'
5. Place 'in the room' before 'we'
7. Say 'why he was not staying there'
9. 'that' in place of 'which'
11. Drop 'it'
13. 'had' in place of 'has'
15. 'the nib of which' in place of 'whose nib'
17. Delete 'and'.
19. 'if' in place of 'that'
21. 'that' in place of 'which'
23. Drop 'that'
25. Correct
27. 'what life is' in place of 'what is life'
29. 'that' before 'if' is correct.
31. 'are' for 'is'
33. 'as' in place of 'that'
35. Correct
2. No error.
4. 'was' in place of 'am'
6. 'if' in place of 'that'
8. 'as' in place of 'who'
10. 'those' in place of 'them'
12. 'that' in place of 'what'
14. 'why' in place of 'that'
16. 'whom' in place of 'who'
18. 'had seen' in place of 'saw'
20. Drop 'as to'
22. Drop 'he'
24. 'was' in place of 'is'
26. Say 'if he could give'
28. 'whom' in place of 'who'
30. Place 'adjective clause' after 'my friend'
32. Remove 'that'
34. Remove 'anything' or use 'that' in place of 'what'

Exercise (B)

1. Drop 'will'
3. 'had seen' in place of 'saw'
5. 'if she had had' in place of 'if she had'
7. 'although' in place of 'because'
9. 'were' in place of 'are'
11. 'had typed' in place of 'typed'
13. Drop 'does not'
15. Drop 'so'
17. Drop 'still'
19. 'so that' in place of 'because'
21. 'had decided' in place of 'decided'
23. Drop 'supposing'
25. Drop 'do not' after 'you'
27. 'knew' in place of 'know'
29. 'so' in place of 'too'
2. 'do not' in place of 'will not'
4. 'should' in place of 'shall'
6. 'as' in place of 'like'
8. 'should' in place of 'will'
10. 'have completed' in place of 'complete'
12. 'came' in place of 'has come'
14. 'have gone' in place of 'go'
16. 'has been' in place of 'is'
18. 'and' in place of 'but'
20. No error
22. 'as' in place of 'like'
24. 'while' in place of 'when'
26. 'unless' in place of 'until'
28. Say 'have taken rest'
30. 'has been' in place of 'is'

Exercise (C)

1. 'that' in place of 'what' or remove 'something'
2. 'she is doing' in place of 'is she doing'
3. 'cars' in place of 'car'
4. 'if' in place of 'that'
5. 'and' in place of 'which'
6. Drop 'not'
7. 'were' in place of 'was'
8. 'as' in place of 'who'
9. 'were' in place of 'is'
10. Correct
11. 'shall have' in place of 'shall'
12. 'the fruit of which' in place of 'whose fruit'
13. Drop 'still'
14. 'marries' in place of 'will marry'
15. Drop 'that' and 'will' after 'result':
16. 'have completed' in place of 'complete'
17. 'may' in place of 'will'
18. Insert 'have' after 'years' and remove 'has'
19. 'wears' in place of 'will wear'
20. 'have completed' in place of 'complete'
21. 'may' in place of 'will'
22. 'could have caught' in place of 'could catch'
23. 'would' in place of 'will'
24. 'had stolen' in place of 'stole'
25. Remove 'therefore'
26. 'what' in place of 'which'
27. 'have taken' in place of 'take'
28. 'leaders' in place of 'leader'
29. Insert 'that of' after 'than'
30. Insert 'had' after 'had'
31. 'why' in place of 'that'
32. 'is' in place of 'are'
33. Say 'are' for 'is'
34. Place 'will' after 'he' & remove 'that'
35. Place 'that' before 'when'

5. Clause Analysis

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. that she is intelligent..... Noun Clause' object to the verb 'say'.
2. if she will go..... Noun Clause' object to the verb 'say'.
3. whether she would go..... Noun Clause' object to the verb 'know'.
4. that she will marry him..... Noun Clause' in apposition to 'it'.
5. what she is doing..... Noun Clause' object to the verb 'know'.
6. what you want me to do..... Noun Clause' object to the verb 'do'.
7. what he says..... Noun Clause' subject of the verb 'is'.
8. what she did for us..... Noun Clause' object to the preposition 'by'.
9. that he would get her a job..... Noun Clause' case in apposition to the 'statement'.
10. that she looked cheerful at the party..... Noun Clause' object to infinitive 'to note'.
11. (It is not known)..... Noun Clause' subject to verb.
12. that he is a cheat..... Noun Clause' complement of 'is'.
13. that she will succeed..... Noun Clause' subject of the verb 'is'.
14. that he will pass..... Noun Clause' object to certain.
15. what I say..... Noun Clause' object to the preposition 'to'.

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. who came here..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'man'.
2. which I gave you..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'pen'.
3. that is present here..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'any man'.
4. as will never cheat you..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'such a man'.
5. that have been admitted to the hostel..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'all the boys'.
6. that I have ever read..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'the best book'.
7. whose father is a famous doctor..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'Mohan'.
8. (Whom) all of us admire..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'Ashok'.
9. the leg of which is broken..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'the table'.
10. (That) he gave..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'the news'.
11. when he arrived..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'time'.
12. why he will not stand by you..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'reason'.
13. who are helping them..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the pronoun 'I'.
14. where he was born..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the noun 'town'.
15. that are really needy..... Adjective Clause' qualifying the pronoun 'those'.

Work Book Exercise (C)

1. when you write the book..... Adverb Clause' of time, modifying the verb 'help'.
2. before we took our dinner..... Adverb Clause' of time, modifying the verb 'had come'.
3. after we had taken our dinner..... Adverb Clause' of time, modifying the verb 'came'.
4. since she arrived..... Adverb Clause' of time, modifying the verb 'suffering'.
5. until you leave this place..... Adverb Clause' of time, modifying the verb 'come'.
6. till I go..... Adverb Clause' of time, modifying the verb 'wait'.

7. so that he may stand first.....'Adverb Clause' of purpose, modifying the verb 'work hard'.
8. lest you should fall.....'Adverb Clause' of purpose, modifying the verb 'walk'.
9. that she could get first class.....'Adverb Clause' of result, modifying the verb 'worked'.
10. If you work hard.....'Adverb Clause' of condition, modifying the verb 'pass'.
11. Unless you work hard.....'Adverb Clause' of condition, modifying the verb 'not pass'.
12. Were I a doctor.....'Adverb Clause' of condition, modifying the verb 'treat'.
13. Although he worked hard.....'Adverb Clause' of contrast, modifying the verb 'pass'.
14. As he is intelligent.....'Adverb Clause' of reason, modifying the verb 'pass'.
15. as if she were rich.....'Adverb Clause' of manner, modifying the verb 'talks'.
16. as I told her.....'Adverb Clause' of manner, modifying the verb 'did'.
17. than she (is).....'Adverb Clause' of comparison, modifying the adjective 'wiser'.
18. than mine (is).....'Adverb Clause' of comparison, modifying the adjective 'cheaper'.
19. as he (is).....'Adverb Clause' of comparison, modifying the adjective 'good'.
20. than (I like) him.....'Adverb Clause' of comparison, modifying the verb 'like'.

□

6. Non-finite Verbs

Work Book Exercise (A)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Drop 'to' before 'solve' | 2. Drop 'to' before 'use' |
| 3. 'buying' in place of 'buy' | 4. 'writing' in place of 'write' |
| 5. 'visiting' in place of 'visit' | 6. 'to have been' in place of 'to be' |
| 7. 'to have discovered' in place of 'to discover' | 8. 'crying' in place of 'to cry' |
| 9. 'to enter' in place of 'enter' | 10. 'brother's' in place of 'brother' |
| 11. 'at achieving' in place of 'to achieve' | 12. 'of qualifying' in place of 'qualify' |
| 13. 'from attending' in place of 'to attend' | 14. Say 'to carry the bag carefully' |
| 15. 'to leave' in place of 'to have left' | 16. Drop 'to' before 'do' |
| 17. 'to move' in place of 'from moving' | 18. 'anybody's' in place of 'anybody' |
| 19. 'to have left' in place of 'to leave' | 20. Drop 'to' before 'abuse' |
| 21. Insert 'in' after 'live' | 22. 'visiting' in place of 'visit' |
| 23. 'from taking' in place of 'to take' | 24. Delete 'to' |
| 25. 'of being' in place of 'to be' | 26. Say 'how to swim' |
| 27. Drop 'to' before 'go' | 28. Say 'to blame' |

Work Book Exercise (B)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (b) | 37. (c) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (b) | | | | | |

Work Book Exercise (C)

1. While she was writing a letter.
2. Place 'it' before 'being'
3. Place 'she' before 'being' or she was punished by the teacher.
4. Place 'not' after 'would'
5. she was not punished by the teacher
6. While she was climbing
7. Place 'I' before 'having'
8. Although she is a miser.
9. 'When one takes' in place of 'While taking'
10. While I was cooking
11. Correct
12. Say 'he was taken to hospital'
13. As I did not follow
14. While he was standing
15. As he was tired.
16. Correct
17. Correct
18. Even after they had run.
19. 'and achieved target' for 'achieving'
20. Running along the road I saw a dead horse.

□

7. Verb

Work Book Exercise (A)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Use 'are' in place of 'is' | 2. 'has' in place of 'have' |
| 3. 'has' in place of 'have' | 4. No error |
| 5. 'was' in place of 'were' | 6. 'is' in place of 'are' |
| 7. Insert 'allowed' after 'has' | 8. No error |
| 9. No error | 10. 'is' in place of 'are' |
| 11. Insert 'have' before 'left' | 12. No error |
| 13. 'did he work' in place of 'he worked' | 14. No error |
| 15. No error | 16. 'need' in place of 'needs' |
| 17. 'is' in place of 'are' | 18. 'was he brought' in place of 'he was brought' |
| 19. 'will he stay' in place of 'he will stay' | 20. 'was' in place of 'were' |
| 21. 'overflowed' for 'overflown' | 22. 'laid' for 'lay' |
| 23. 'nor does he work' | 24. 'started' for 'start' |
| 25. 'telecast' for 'telecasted' | 26. Say 'spoken' for 'spoke' |
| 27. 'are' in place of 'is' | 28. Say 'were you' in place of 'have you been' |
| 29. Say 'are' for 'is' | 30. Say 'has been' for 'have been' |

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. 'is' in place of 'are'
3. 'was' in place of 'were'
5. 'needs' in place of 'need'
7. 'is' in place of 'will be'
9. 'was' in place of 'were'
11. 'has' in place of 'have'
13. 'are' in place of 'is'
15. No error
17. 'are' in place of 'is'
19. 'was' in place of 'will be'
21. 'are' in place of 'is'
23. 'does he come' in place of 'he comes'
25. 'has' in place of 'have'
27. Say 'went' for 'has been to'
2. 'is a large sum' in place of 'are a large sum'
4. No error
6. 'never have I' in place of 'never I have'
8. No error
10. 'is' in place of 'are'
12. No error
14. 'goes' for 'does go'
16. 'went' in place of 'had been'
18. 'was' in place of 'were'
20. 'were' in place of 'was'
22. 'is able to' in place of 'can be'
24. 'May you' in place of 'You may'
26. Say 'were you' for 'have you been'

Work Book Exercise (C)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (c) | 36. (c) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (c) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (c) | 46. (b) | 47. (c) | | | |

Revision Exercises

(Based on Functions, Voice, Modals, Non-finites and Clauses)

Exercise (A)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. met | 2. saw, were not introduced |
| 3. has improved, went | 4. was knocked |
| 5. have written | 6. died, has been living |
| 7. behave | 8. had bought, would have cost |
| 9. were | 10. had been slain |
| 11. be held | 12. have worked |
| 13. was broadcast | 14. have known |
| 15. was kneeling | 16. have bought |
| 17. divorce | 18. earning |
| 19. meet, will be pleased | 20. was walking, met him |
| 21. have | 22. had known, got |
| 23. will have arrived | 24. have taken |
| 25. is, will be | 26. was, were |
| 27. is giving | 28. stands |
| 29. wrote, had become | 30. faces |

Exercise (B)

1. may have divorced
3. is raining, will stop
5. would have played, had not rained
7. arrived, had finished
9. had worked, was compelled
11. has been
13. are, will be rewarded
15. would have been ruined, had not succeeded
17. treated, have not forgotten
19. spend
21. should starve
23. meeting
25. had died, was completed
27. will have written
29. heard
2. run, are not running
4. have studied
6. had had
8. was examining, had disappeared
10. have been working, was born
12. had, would type
14. were, would eliminate
16. had known
18. had been burning, must have forgotten
20. have enjoyed
22. had seen
24. has stood
26. had fallen
28. has been
30. have been, left

Exercise (C)

1. have been looking, have failed
3. was rejected, had not completed
5. had met, would have sent
7. will have spent
9. will help, does
11. comes, will have begun
13. had had
15. had recited
17. did not
19. has just gone
21. was lying
23. shall be
25. should be annoyed
27. had died
29. did my friend phone
2. was staying, was turned
4. did not know
6. has, has had
8. had been, was transferred
10. were, would have
12. am convinced, are
14. spoke, is saying
16. was respected
18. could have tried
20. had been crying, was lost
22. has been
24. might join
26. had been waiting/had waited
28. had gone
30. had I stepped

Exercise (D)

1. did I dream
3. did not succeed
5. had not completed
7. had been
9. have you been
11. promise
13. obeying
15. stop, see
17. to accompany, were annoyed
19. play
2. is living
4. is
6. work
8. is known, will be demoted
10. had been
12. swimming, fishing
14. trying
16. to have posted, have done
18. writing
20. to have done/having done

- 21. to write
- 23. playing, in studying
- 25. visiting
- 27. will be turned
- 29. is not disturbed

- 22. interfering
- 24. in getting
- 26. had been
- 28. were frightened
- 30. was lost

Review Exercise

1. (e) No error
3. (c) 'on asking' for 'to ask'
5. (a) Say 'comes' for 'will come'
7. (b) Say 'connected with'
9. (b) Drop 'he'
11. (a) Add 'understand' after 'did not'
13. (c) Say 'but because'
15. (c) to be attended
17. (d) Say 'were not'
19. (c) Say 'has'
21. (b) Say 'was'
23. (a) Say 'needs'
25. (a) Say 'While he was crossing'
27. (a) Say 'alarming'
29. (a) Say 'in spite of'
31. (c) Say 'a view to competing'
33. (d) Place 'fully dressed' after 'asleep'
35. (a) Use 'chooses'
37. (b) Say 'in not having seen'
39. (b) Say 'not only'
41. (a) Say 'his not agreeing'
43. (b) Say 'see'
45. (d) Say 'was'
47. (a) Say 'if it were possible'
49. (d) Delete 'to'
51. (c) Say 'as if they were'
53. (c) Say 'if'
55. (a) Say 'when you turn'
57. (d) Say 'results'
59. (c) Say 'are' for 'were'
61. (c) Say 'but also'
63. (e) No error
65. (b) Say 'raised'
67. (a) Add 'played' after 'has'
69. (c) Say 'to tear'
71. (b) Say 'found'
73. (c) Remove 'he'
2. (c) Use 'was very negligent'
4. (b) 'laden with' for 'loaded with'
6. (d) Say 'rising'
8. (a) Say 'Weather permitting'
10. (c) Say 'left'
12. (c) Use 'has'
14. (e) No error
16. (c) Say 'are seen'
18. (d) Use 'affected'
20. (c) Say 'because'
22. (a) Say 'it was'
24. (b) Say 'does not'
26. (d) Say 'should be'
28. (d) Say 'for doing so'
30. (c) Say 'have been'
32. (c) Say 'he has'
34. (a) Use 'Are' for 'Is'
36. (d) Use 'would' for 'will'
38. (b) Say 'goes'
40. (b) Say 'is'
42. (b) Say 'worked hard'
44. (a) Delete 'do not'
46. (a) Say 'came' for 'has come'
48. (b) Say 'arrived'
50. (c) Use 'was'
52. (e) No error
54. (c) Say 'when' for 'than'
56. (d) Say 'was'
58. (c) Say 'was exiled'
60. (b) Say 'when you have rested'
62. (e) No error
64. (b) Say 'to distinguish'
66. (d) Say 'was that the train was involved'
68. (b) Use may
70. (a) Say 'Considering his age'
72. (d) Say 'is a sign of'
74. (c) Say 'is' for 'are'

75. (a) Say 'had been reading'
77. (a) Say 'possesses'
79. (a) Say 'Despite' remove 'of'
81. (d) Say 'wanted'
83. (b) Say 'is' for 'are'
85. (a) Use 'hung' for 'hanged'
87. (d) Say 'may' for 'will'
89. (a) Say 'had been'
91. (c) Say 'brings' for 'will bring'
93. (d) Say 'had already begun'
95. (b) Say 'might have' would have
97. (b) Say 'you decided'
99. (a) Say 'have not practised'
101. (d) Omit 'he'
103. (a) Say 'my being'
105. (c) Say 'good or bad'
107. (d) Say 'might have'
109. (a) Add 'They' before 'being'
111. (e) No error
113. (c) Say 'was' for 'were'
76. (c) Say 'do not'
78. (c) Say 'I was going'
80. (b) Say 'look'
82. (d) Say 'was vibrating'
84. (c) Say 'take' for 'give'
86. (c) Say 'that' for 'because'
88. (c) Delete 'have'
90. (e) No error
92. (c) Say 'to spend' —
94. (b) Say 'had left'
96. (b) Say 'being' for 'to be'
98. (e) No error
100. (d) Delete 'they'
102. (a) Add 'he' before being destitute
104. (c) Say 'to take'
106. (a) Say 'It being'
108. (b) Say 'to accept willingly and cheerfully'
110. (b) Say 'his joining'
112. (d) Say 'no sense in going'
114. (d) Say 'was'

