

Word	Parts of speech	Synonyms
6. cool	noun	refreshment
7. dare	verb	initiate
8. benefit	verb	challenge
9. smell	verb	service
10. reason	verb	stiff
11. hair	noun	purpose
12. lie	verb	stop
13. mature	noun	untruth
14. injure	verb	rest
15. talk	verb	character
16. dark	noun	harm
17. calm	verb	speech
18. leave	noun	speak
		gloomy
		sad
		quiet
		composed
		holiday

Learn as you read.
Some words and their synonyms are given below.

Word	Synonym
admit	confess
advantage	benefit
annual	yearly
astonish	surprise
awkward	clumsy
aromatic	fragrant
arise	occur
attractive	appealing
away	absent
awful	terrible
almost	nearly

Word	Synonym
admire	praise
bendy	flexible
blameless	innocent
branch	department
busy	engaged
certain	definite
chiefly	mainly
clever	intelligent
concord	harmony
contemporary	modern
dedicated	committed

Give the synonyms of the following words.
1. ...
5. ...

Word	Synonyms
Amalgam	blend
emerge	appear
especially	particularly
diff (person)	difficult
energetic	vigorous
confronting	confrontation
earnest	serious
feedback	response
ignite	ignite
infectious	contagious
outgoing	friendly
nameless	anonymous
practic	practical
propose	propose

Word	Synonym
disgrace	shame
eager	keen
especially	particularly
dull (person)	stupid
enormous	huge
<u>everlasting</u>	eternal
famous	renowned
foolish	silly
<u>fortunate</u>	lucky
<u>merciless</u>	cruel
missing	lost
nameless	anonymous
<u>praise</u>	compliment
<u>prompt</u>	immediate

Word	Synonym
<u>overseas</u>	abroad
<u>reliable</u>	dependable
<u>rude</u>	insolent
<u>strong</u>	powerful
<u>timid</u>	cowardly
proud	haughty
polite	courteous
mistake	error
enemy	foe
daring	bold
fast	rapid
dangerous	risky
bad	spoiled
defend	protect

A. Give the *synonyms* of the words in the box and make sentences of your own with the new word.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. awful | 2. polite | 3. clever | 4. enormous |
| 5. old | 6. famous | 7. praise | 8. rude. |

B. Fill in the blanks with verbs from the box which have a similar meaning as the underlined verb in each sentence.

arrested disallowed engaged cried

- The police caught the thief after a long chase.
- Mr Rao is busy in some assignment.
- The Principal has banned junk food in the school canteen.
- The poor girl on the roadside wept bitterly.

C. Solve the following puzzle by filling in the *synonyms* of the given words.

across

- especially
- dangerous



ANTONYMS

Antonyms are words that express a meaning opposite to the meaning of another word.

Learn as you read.

Some words and their antonyms are given below.

Word	Antonym
accept	refuse
appoint	dismiss
arrive	depart
antique	modern
attack	defend
abundant	scarce
dangerous	safe
discourage	encourage
deep	shallow
dwarf	giant
evil	good
famous	unknown
fertile	barren
former	latter
friendship	enmity
genuine	fake
guilty	innocent
generous	stingy
grin	frown
harsh	mild
hope	despair
idle	busy
imaginary	real
illegal	lawful, legal

Word	Antonym
beg	offer
believe	doubt
bright	dull
beautiful	ugly
comedy	tragedy
cheerful	gloomy
junior	senior
knowledge	ignorance
lend	borrow
merciful	cruel
natural	artificial
nourish	starve
often	seldom
private	public
proud	humble
praise	blame
reward	punishment
smile	frown
stationary	movable
swift	slow
victory	defeat
wealth	poverty
worthless	valuable
lost	found

Antonyms can also be formed by using prefixes like un-, in-, im-, il-, ir- and dis-.

- By using the prefix 'in-':

Word	Antonym
correct	incorrect
valid	invalid
visible	invisible
active	inactive

- By using the prefix 'un-':

Word	Antonym
seen	unseen
like	unlike
used	unused
do	undo

• By using the prefix 'im-':

Word	Antonym
pure	impure
balance	imbalance
proper	improper
patient	impatient

• By using the prefix 'il-':

Word	Antonym
legal	illegal
literate	illiterate
legible	illegible
liberal	illiberal

• By using the prefix 'ir-':

Word	Antonym
regular	irregular
relevant	irrelevant
rational	irrational
religious	irreligious

• By using the prefix 'dis-':

Word	Antonym
advantage	disadvantage
arm	disarm
appear	disappear
engage	disengage

D. Give *antonyms* of the following words and make sentences of your own. (Any 6)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. arrive | 2. attack | 3. believe | 4. cheerful | 5. dwarf |
| 6. evil | 7. friendship | 8. generous | 9. illegal | 10. junior |

E. Fill in the blanks with *antonyms* of the underlined *verbs* in these sentences. Choose *antonyms* from the box.

barren dislike accepted found selling

- Nidhi gave Rama a box of cookies and she it with a smile.
- Mr Grover makes a living by purchasing second-hand books and them.
- I dishonest people but I like those who are truthful.
- Father has lost his wallet and has not it anywhere.
- The farmer worked on the fertile land. It was earlier

Make *antonyms* by using prefixes *in-*, *ir-*, or *un-*, *im-* and *dis-*.

sane secure regularity aware incentive partial pious

VALUE CORNER

Truth and lies are the antonyms of each other. What would you like to be – a truthful child or a liar? Why?

HOMOPHONES

HOMOPHONES

The words **hair** and **hare** have similar sounds. The words **bare** and **bear** also have similar sounds. But they have different spellings and different meanings. **The words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings are called homophones.**

Given below is a list of some homophones and their meanings with examples.

1. air (noun) – invisible gas surrounding the earth
heir (noun) – a person who inherits
Examples : (a) Warm **air** is lighter than cold air.
(b) Rahul is the legal **heir** to his father's property.
2. blew (verb) – when the wind causes something to move
blue (noun) – a colour
Examples : (a) A strong wind **blew** away my hat.
(b) The sky is **blue** in colour.
3. sea (noun) – the salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds continents and islands by using your eyes
see (verb) – to become aware of something/somebody by using your eyes
Examples : (a) Writers often **allude** to the dictionary.
(b) The robbers continue to **elude** the police.
4. complement (verb) – to complete
compliment (noun) – a remark that expresses praise or admiration.
Examples : (a) The shoes **complement** her dress.
(b) Her **compliment** boosted my confidence.
5. desert (noun) – an area of land with very little water and plants
dessert (noun) – sweet food eaten at the end of a meal
Examples : (a) Sahara **desert** is in Africa.
(b) The **dessert** was much better than the meal.
6. suite (noun) – rooms in a hotel
sweet (adjective) – containing sugar
Examples : (a) They booked a private **suite** for the occasion.
(b) The pudding is very **sweet**.
7. principal (noun) – chief
principle (noun) – a fundamental truth
Examples : (a) The **principal** applicant has to sign on the form.
(b) Falling of an apple from a tree, is based on the **principle** of gravity.

8. council (noun) - assembly
counsel (noun) - advice

Examples : (a) His father is a member of the 'Parents' **council**.
(b) I thanked my mother for her sound **counsel**.

9. peace (noun) - no violence, calm
piece (noun) - an amount of something

Examples : (a) The family lives together in **peace**.
(b) She wrote the number on a **piece** of paper.

10. hail (verb) - to come from a particular place
hale (adjective) - healthy

Examples : (a) Two of my classmates **hail** from Germany.
(b) She was **hale** and hearty till yesterday.

11. lessen (verb) - to reduce

lesson (noun) - learning, outcome from an experience

Examples : (a) **Lessen** the length of the rope.

(b) We learnt a **lesson** from the crisis.

12. oar (noun) - of a boat

ore (noun) - mineral

Examples : (a) The **oar** was brown in colour.

(b) Jharkhand is rich in iron **ore**.

13. pore (noun) - a very small hole

pour (verb) - to put

Examples : (a) There are many a **pore** on the surface of a leaf.

(b) **Pour** some more milk into the jug.

14. site (noun) - a place

sight (noun) - the ability to see

Examples : (a) The engineer inspected the **site** of the school.

(b) My mother has a very good **sight**.

15. straight (adverb) - direct

strait (noun)

- a narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans

Examples : (a) This road leads **straight** to the highway.

(b) Can you locate the Palk **Strait** on this map?

16. yoke (noun) - a wooden bar

yolk (noun) - the yellow of an egg

Examples : (a) The oxen were put under the **yoke**.

(b) Egg yolk is rich in protein.

17. soot (noun) - thick sediments of smoke collected on any surface
 suit (noun) - a set of clothes

Examples : (a) **Soot** is used to make shoe polish.
 (b) He was wearing a nice **suit** in the party.

18. hangar (noun) - building in which aircraft are kept
 hanger (noun) - on which clothes are hung

Examples : (a) A **hangar** covers a huge area.
 (b) A clothes are hung on the **hanger**.

19. fair (adjective) - light complexion
 fare (noun) - money charged for a journey

Examples : (a) She is **fair**-complexioned and looks attractive.
 (b) What is the one way **fare** of Rajdhani Express from New Delhi to Jaipur?

20. boar (noun) - a wild pig
 bore (noun) - a person who is very boring

Examples : (a) I saw a **boar** yesterday.
 (b) My friend is a big **bore**.

21. aisle (noun) - passage in a church or aircraft
 isle (noun) - an island

Examples : (a) I requested for an **aisle** seat in the aircraft.
 (b) The **isle** was destroyed by the tsunami.

22. knight (noun) - a man who has been given a special honour by the king or queen of Britain.

night (noun) - hours of darkness

Examples : (a) He was conferred the title of **knight**.
 (b) It was **night** when the robbers attacked Mr Rao's house.

Select the right word and fill in the blanks.

- This is against my principle (principal, principle)
- Please pour some water in the jug. (pour, pore)
- Give me the biggest piece of the cake. (peace, piece)
- She was asked to pour some water in the glass. (pore, pour)
- I loved the dessert she made. (desert, dessert)
- Pass me a hanger from the cupboard. (hangar, hanger)
- The groom was wearing a black suit (soot, suit)
- Walk straight and take a left turn from the next crossing. (straight, strait)
- She requested for an aisle seat in the aircraft. (aisle, isle)
- Mother taught me how to knead flour. (knead, need)

(b) Snigdha generally eats porridge every morning.
 adverb verb



ind

Sometimes, adverbs are used after the first part of the verb.

Examples : (a) They were hardly practising the play.
 first part of the verb adverb other part of the verb

(b) I was nearly tired by afternoon.
 first part of the verb adverb other part of the verb

If a sentence has both adverb of manner and adverb of time, then adverb of manner will come first in that particular sentence.

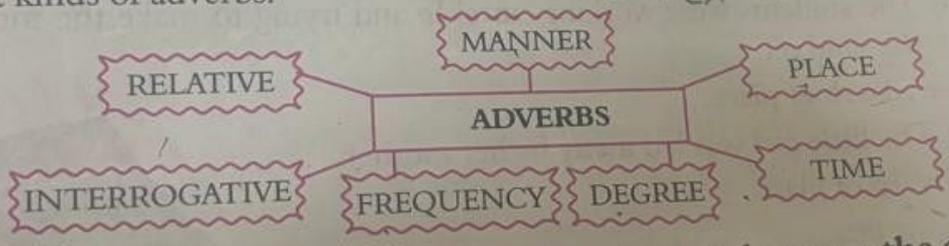
B. Read the following sentences and add adverbs in the correct places.

1. Geeta has to complete her assignment. (still) ✓
2. The winters in Nainital are very cold. (generally) ✓
3. We should reach. (early) ✓
4. The bus conductor told the old man to buy a ticket. (politely) ✓
5. Uncle John helps anyone. (never) ✓
6. Could you close the door? (kindly) ✓
7. She should reply back. (soon) ✓
8. The man laughed once at the clown. (only) ✓



KINDS OF ADVERBS

There are different kinds of adverbs.



1. Adverbs of manner tell us how the action takes place and answer the question 'how'.
 (b) The soldier fought bravely.

Examples : (a) The girl walked fast.

In the above sentences, **fast** and **bravely** tell us the manner in which the girl walked and the soldier fought. Such words are called adverbs of manner. Many adverbs of manner are derived from adjectives and end in '-ly' or '-ily'.



For words ending in -e, we add -ly or -y generally after dropping -e.

Examples: gentle (adjective) → gently (adverb) polite (adjective) → politely (adverb)

For words ending in -y, we add -ily after dropping -y.

Examples: noisy (adjective) → noisily (adverb) heavy (adjective) → heavily (adverb)

For words ending in -l, we add -ly.

Examples: general (adjective) → generally (adverb) casual (adjective) → casually (adverb)

R Change the following adjectives into adverbs by adding '-ly' or '-ily'.

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
greedy	greedily	sleepy	sleepily
sudden	suddenly	gentle	gently
happy	happily	sad	sadly
graceful	gracefully	confident	confidently
simple	simply	easy	easily

These adverbs are usually placed after the direct object in a sentence if there is one. Otherwise, they are placed after the verb. Words concerned with character and intelligence such as foolishly, intelligently when placed before the verb indicate that the action was foolish or intelligent.

D Add suitable adverbs to the following sentences at the right places.

- My cousin ^{willingly} gave me her earphones. (bravely, willingly)
- Neera spoke to her mother ^{directly} about the detailed plan to go for a movie. (directly, noisily)
- The children ^{attentively} listened to the teacher because they found the poem interesting. (politely, attentively)
- The devotees ^{silently} prayed for the well-being of all. (silently, generally)
- The palace appeared to stand ^{magnificently} against the backdrop of the high mountains. (gratefully, magnificently)

2. Adverbs of place tell us the place of action and answer the question 'where'.

Examples: (a) Gagan has gone **out**.
 (b) Flowers were blooming **everywhere** in the spring season.

The adverbs **out** and **everywhere** indicate the place of action. They are adverbs of place. They are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

Examples: (a) The students were working **outside** and trying to make the model of a volcano in the sand pit.

Here, **outside** is the adverb of place.

(b) The little girl was led **away** by her mother.

Here, **away** is the adverb of place.

E. Underline the adverbs of place in the following sentences.

- The child could not be found anywhere.
- The candidate walked in for the interview.
- The boy sat inside the hut as it was raining.
- My mother kept the diary somewhere and forgot.
- I was sitting here before I went for a bath.



Most common adverbs of place also function as prepositions, e.g. across, along, around, behind, down and by.

Adverbs of place ending in 'wards' or 'ways' express movement in a particular direction like: backwards, northwards, downwards, inward, outward, westward and sideways.

Example :

The plane plunged downwards after it developed a technical snag.

3.

Adverbs of time indicate the time of an action or sometimes, the duration of an action and answer the question 'when'.

Examples :

(a) They returned yesterday.

(b) You must have gone for a walk early.

(c) They will reach later.

Here the words - **yesterday, early, later** are **adverbs of time**. They are placed either at the beginning or at the very end of a clause or a sentence.

Adverbs of time are 'ago', 'today', 'yet', 'tomorrow', 'now', 'then', 'recently', 'afterwards', 'soon', 'till', 'nowadays' and 'late'.

Sometimes a group of words (phrases) like 'at once', 'till now', 'by now' also work as adverbs. These are adverb phrases of time.

F

Fill in the blanks with adverbs of time given in the box.

yet

at once

soon

now

tomorrow

1. Neerja may reply soon as the matter is urgent.
2. Tina has not finished the food yet though her mother repeatedly reminded her to do so.
3. The movie got over now
4. The weightlifter held the falling boulder at once to save the child playing nearby.
5. Her birthday will be celebrated tomorrow and all the friends have been invited.

Note: If a sentence has both adverb of manner and adverb of time then adverb of manner will come first in the sentence.

4. **Adverbs of degree** tells us the intensity of an action and modify an adjective, a verb or another adverb. They are placed before the adjective or adverb and answer the question 'how much'.

Examples :

(a) She **nearly** fell from the cliff.

(b) All the players of the Manchester United were **fully** prepared to do their best in the upcoming football match.

The words **nearly, fully** are **adverbs of degree**. They tell us more about the verbs 'fell' and 'prepared'.

A few more examples are given here.

Examples :

(a) The girl spoke **quite** well and won a prize.

(b) Vineeta **almost** finished the project on time.

Some adverbs of degree are 'enough', 'hardly', 'nearly', 'only', 'quite', 'extremely', 'entirely', 'fairly', 'very' and 'too'.

5. **Adverbs of frequency** indicate how often or how frequently an action takes place and answer the question 'how often'.

Examples :

(a) She **seldom** pays us a visit.

(b) Nalin **often** plays badminton with his grandfather.

(c) I **always** brush my teeth at night before I go to bed.

They are usually placed before the main verb or after the helping verb.



PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR CORRECT USES

Read the sentences given below.

(a) The books are **on** the table. (b) The dog is sitting **under** the table. (c) Orange juice is kept **in** the jug.

In the above sentences, **on**, **under**, **in** are prepositions. They indicate the relation between the books, the dog and orange juice with another noun in each sentence.

A preposition is a word often placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with some other word in the sentence.

Examples :

(a) The king ruled **over** a vast kingdom.

(c) He is happy **with** Rohit's performance.

(b) The students are **in** the auditorium.

(d) The calendar is **on** the wall.

In the above examples, **over**, **in**, **with** and **on** are prepositions.

A. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. This exercise will not take much of your time.

2. The child is sitting on the chair.

3. Qutub Minar is in Delhi.

4. My mother is at home.

5. The bag is kept in the cupboard.

6. The bag is kept between the two chairs.

OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

The noun or pronoun before which a preposition is placed is called the object of the preposition.

Example : (a) in (the) garden
preposition object

(b) from him
preposition object

In phrase (a), **(the) garden** is the object of the preposition **in**. In phrase (b), **him** is the object of the preposition **from**.

B. Underline the prepositions and circle their objects in the given sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. We stay near the airport.

2. Don't lean against the cupboard.

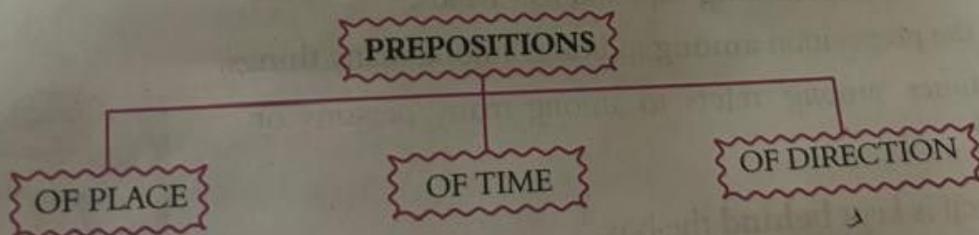
3. The cat jumped into the well.

4. The amusement park is in Mumbai.

5. The bus will stop at Kolhapur.

6. The car was parked near the shop.

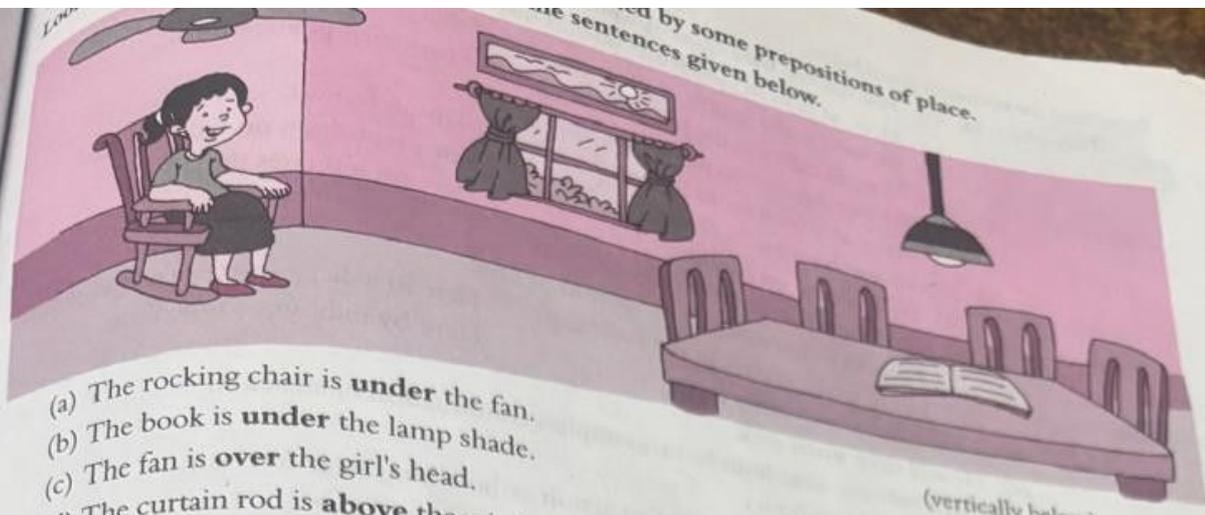
TYPES OF PREPOSITIONS



Prepositions of Place

Prepositions that give us information about the place, location or position of a noun or pronoun in relation to something else are called prepositions of place.

...ed by some prepositions of place.
... sentences given below.



- (a) The rocking chair is **under** the fan.
- (b) The book is **under** the lamp shade.
- (c) The fan is **over** the girl's head.
- (d) The curtain rod is **above** the window.
- (e) The painting is **above** the window.
- (f) The window is **below** the painting.
- (g) The chair is **beside** the table.

- (vertically below)
- (vertically below)
- (vertically above)
- (at a higher level)
- (at a higher level)
- (at a lower level)
- (at the side of the table)

Use of 'Beside' and 'Besides'

Beside can be used to indicate the position or location of somebody/something next to somebody/something.

- Examples :**
- (a) The girl stood **beside** her mother. (indicates at the side of)
 - (b) The mall is **beside** the office complex.

Besides can be used to indicate different things :

- (c) **Besides** the teacher, everyone was tired. (apart from the teacher)
- (d) I ate a pizza **besides** pasta and garlic bread.
(means in addition to pasta and garlic bread I ate a pizza)

C Underline only the prepositions of place in the following passage.

Humayun's tomb is in Delhi. Vani went there one morning. She got down at Nizamuddin Railway Station and asked for directions. Somebody told her that it was near a park. Someone told her that it was beside the by-lane, whereas somebody told that it was between a park and a busy road. She was completely confused. Later, she found her way to the tomb.

Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of time indicate time or duration.

Here are some examples of prepositions of time - at, on, in, by, until, for, during, between, within, since, after and before.

- Examples :**
- (a) I reached the school **at** 7 am.
 - (b) She is sleeping **since** morning.

In the above sentences, 'at' and 'since' are prepositions of time, **at** indicates the exact time whereas **since** indicates from when onwards.

Now, read the sentences given below.

- Examples :** (a) (i) Rita reached the airport **at** 9 pm.
Here, **at** indicates particular time of the day.
(ii) We went to the temple **at** the beginning of this year.
Here, **at** indicates the beginning of a year, a particular point of time.
(iii) We met our cousins **at** Diwali.
Here, **at** is used for indicating the time for Diwali festival.

- (b) (i) He was born **on** 25 December 2000. The preposition **on** indicates date.
(ii) He was born **on** Monday. Here **on** indicates the day.

- (c) (i) Men hunted animals **in** ancient times.
Here, **in** indicates the entire period of time.
(ii) I went to the market **in** the morning. Here **in** indicates part of a period of time.
(d) I will finish my work **by** 8 pm. Here **by** indicates a time limit.

- (e) He will sleep **until** dark.
Until indicates time limit but also implies continuation of an action.

- (f) Rita slept **for** two hours.
Here, **for** indicates the length of an action or how long an action lasts.

- (g) (i) I went on an adventure trip **during** the vacation.
Here **during** indicates known period of time.

- (ii) I was alert **during** the match.
Here **during** indicates duration of an action.

- (h) I was at my friend's house **between** 8 pm and 9 pm.
Between indicates duration between two points of time.

- (i) I will complete my project **within** a week.
Here **within** indicates before the end of a certain period.



D. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of time.

Rohan played (for, about) two hours in the evening. He was tired
in) the time the match was over. He reached home (in, at) 7 pm. Then he studied
..... (between, in) 8 pm and 9 pm. He had to complete his assignment
(within, during) two days. He worked on the project (by, until) he completed it.

Prepositions of Direction

Prepositions of direction give us information about the direction or movement of persons and things.

Some prepositions of direction are : to, into, towards, along, onto, through, across, over, down and up.

- Examples :** (a) John jumped **over** the fence. (b) Suman ran **down** the corridor.

The prepositions over, down indicate direction and movement of John and Suman.

Other examples are given here.

- Examples :** (a) I am going **to** office now.
(**to** indicates direction)
(b) He walked **into** the room.
(**into** indicates direction or destination)



22/1/20

CONJUNCTIONS

THE CONJUNCTION

A **conjunction** is a word that joins together sentences, words or group of words in a sentence. Sometimes, conjunctions are also used to connect independent words or groups of words.

- Examples :
- (a) I like both papaya **and** watermelon.
 - (b) You can drink juice **but** avoid tea for a few days.
 - (c) The girl is honest **but** the boy is dishonest.

In these sentences, the words **and**, **but** are conjunctions.

Read the following sentences carefully. The conjunctions have been printed in bold.

1. Her toys are new **but** the jigsaw puzzle set is old.
2. We can enjoy a long walk in the park **as** the weather is fine.
3. The girl was crying **because** she lost her pencil box.
4. He is always helpful; **therefore** everybody is fond of him.
5. You cannot submit the project **unless** you have completed it.
6. Be careful **otherwise** you will hurt yourself.
7. She will go by bus **or** the metro.
8. The children laughed fondly **for** they found the clown's behaviour funny.

English Portfolio Activity
Compose a poem of your own using 5 pairs of homophones and give it a creative title.



KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions

These include : *and, but, or, not, neither, for, yet, still* and *so*.

Correlative Conjunctions

These include : *both.. and, not only..but, either..or* and *neither..nor*.

Subordinating Conjunctions

These include : *because, therefore, while, although, though, whereas, when, until, unless, before, after* and *if*.

KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

The conjunctions that join sentences are classified into three types :

1. **Coordinating conjunctions join two simple sentences together.** These include words like **and, but, or, nor, neither, for, yet** and **still**.

- Examples :
- (a) He is lazy **but** smart.
 - (b) Vaibhav is well **but** Nisha is sick.
 - (c) Run to the railway station **or** you will be late.

Using 'and' to join sentences.

We use 'and' to add one statement to another.

- Examples :** (a) The boy is a good singer. The boy is a good dancer.
The boy is a good singer **and** dancer
(b) He likes to eat burgers. He likes to drink tea.
He likes to eat burgers **and** drink tea.

Using 'but' to join sentences

When there is a contrast between two statements, we join them by using **but**.

- Examples :** (a) He is slow. He is careful.
He is slow **but** careful.

- (b) The dish is delicious. The dish is hot.
The dish is delicious **but** hot.

Using 'or', 'otherwise' to join sentences

We use the conjunction **or** and **otherwise** to express choice.

- Examples :** (a) Water the plants everyday. They will die.
Water the plants everyday **or** they will die.

- (b) Do not make noise. The teacher will scold you all.

Do not make noise, **otherwise** the teacher will scold you all.

2. **Correlative conjunctions include both, and, not only... but... also, either... or, as. Correlative conjunctions join words, groups of words or sentences. They join similar facts or statements. They are used in pairs.**

Examples : (a) Priyank is a good worker **as well as** a good human being.

- (b) They went to the hills **and** admired the beauty of nature.

- (c) Naina is **not only** very proud **but also** very rude.

3. **Subordinating conjunctions connect words, phrases or clauses to another sentence. These include words like because, therefore, while, although, as soon as, though, whereas, when, until, unless, before, that, after and if.**

Examples : (a) Surbhi is smiling **because** she is happy.

- (b) I missed the bus **although** I walked fast.

- (c) I met an old friend **as** I walked along the beach.

Using conjunctions 'therefore', 'because', 'as' to join sentences

When one of the sentences says something and the other gives a reason for it, we use 'because', 'therefore', 'as' to join such sentences.

Examples : (a) He is successful. He is contented.

He is successful, **therefore** he is contented.

- (b) She will not attend the party. She is sick.

She will not attend the party **because** she is sick.

- (c) The girl is smiling. She is happy.

The girl is smiling **as** she is happy

- (d) She is distributing sweets. It's her birthday.

She is distributing sweets **as** it's her birthday.

Using conjunctions 'still', 'although', 'though' to join sentences

The above conjunctions are also used to express contrast.

Examples : (a) Their house is well - decorated. It is not comfortable.

Their house is well - decorated, **still** it is not comfortable.



- (b) **Although** their house is well - decorated, it is not comfortable.
- (c) **Though** their house is well - decorated, it is not comfortable.

Using conjunctions that suggest conditions—'if', 'unless'
 These conjunctions suggest condition.

- Examples :** (a) He has to apply for the loan. He cannot get it sanctioned.
Unless he applies for the loan, he cannot get it sanctioned.
- (b) The match finished early. I would reach home on time.
If the match finished early, I would reach home on time.

The word **if** may be used for different purposes as a conjunction.

Read the examples given below.

- (a) **If** you observe closely, you will notice the fine embroidery on the fabric.
 Here, **if** indicates that the action is likely to occur.
- (b) **If** this difficult project was completed earlier, I would have taken a short break.
 Here, **if** indicates a situation which is not likely to occur.
- (c) **If** I had worked harder, I would have won the competition.
 (In this sentence, **if** indicates an action that is impossible to happen.)

A. Join these sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets and rewrite them.

1. I walked slowly, It was dark. (because) *because*
2. Mrs Gupta is at home, Mr Gupta is at home. (both-and) *both and*
3. Mrs Baron is strict, She is kind and loving. (but) *but*
4. I will wear the raincoat, It is raining. (since) *since*
5. Ria maybe sleeping, She maybe cooking. (or) *or*
6. The people were working in the office, They heard a scream. (when) *when*
7. Mamta was feeling upset, I met her yesterday. (when) *when*
8. Nita is a good basketball player, She loves to play baseball also. (but) *but*
9. Purnima wants to stay in the house, She wants to go for a walk. (or) *or*
10. Deep wanted to wish Saurabh, It was his birthday. (because) *because*

B. Underline the conjunctions in these sentences.

My mother will allow me to go for a movie if I finish my homework today.
 I should repair the regulator or replace it.

Direct / Quoted Speech**Indirect / Reported Speech**

Simple Present Tense He said, "I work five days a week."

Simple Past Tense He said he worked five days a week.

Present Continuous Tense He said, "I'm learning German."

Past Continuous Tense
He said he was learning German.

Present Perfect Tense He said, "I have taken the pills."

Past Perfect Tense
He said he had taken the pills.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense
He said, "I have been writing a letter."

Past Perfect Continuous Tense
He said he had been writing a letter.

Simple Past Tense He said, "I went to London last year."

Simple Past Tense / Past Perfect
He said he went to London last year.
He said he had gone to London last year.

Past Continuous Tense He said, "I was having dinner."

Past Perfect Continuous Tense
He said he had been having dinner.

Past Perfect Tense
He said, "I had written 10 pages when she came."

Past Perfect Tense
He said he had written 10 pages when she came.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense
He said, "I had been sitting for three hours when she came back."

Past Perfect Continuous Tense
He said he had been sitting for three hours when she came back.

Active Voice and Passive Voice in Tenses

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Tenses	Voice	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Simple	<i>Active</i>	She plays chess.	She played chess.	She will play chess.
	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Chess is played by her.</i>	<i>Chess was played by her.</i>	<i>Chess will be played by her.</i>
Continuous	<i>Active</i>	She is playing chess.	She was playing chess.	She will be playing chess.
	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Chess is being played by her.</i>	<i>Chess was being played by her.</i>	No Passive Voice
Perfect	<i>Active</i>	She has played chess.	She had played chess.	She will have played chess
	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Chess has been played by her</i>	<i>Chess had been played by her.</i>	<i>Chess will have been played by her.</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>Active</i>	She has been playing chess.	She had been playing chess.	She will have been playing chess.
	<i>Passive</i>	No Passive Voice	No Passive Voice	No Passive Voice

Modals in the Passive Voice

Modals: Can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might <i>must, have to, ought to, etc.,</i>	<i>Active</i>	She can play chess.	She could play chess.	She might play chess.
	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Chess can be played by her.</i>	<i>Chess could be played by her.</i>	<i>Chess might be played by her.</i>
	<i>Active</i>	She may play chess.	She might play chess.	She has to play chess.
	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Chess may be played by her.</i>	<i>Chess might be played by her.</i>	<i>Chess has to be played by her.</i>





TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech

Reported Speech

Present Simple She always wears a coat.	➔	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.	
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	➔	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.	
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	➔	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.	
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	➔	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.	
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	➔	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.	
CAN I can speak English.	➔	COULD She said (that) she could speak English.	
MAY I may invite them to dinner.	➔	MIGHT She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.	
MUST I must go to the bank and get some money.	➔	HAD TO She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.	
HAVE TO I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	➔	HAD TO She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	

Reported Speech

Direct Speech → Indirect Speech

Certain words and expressions change according to the meaning of the sentence.

Present Simple → Past Simple (Present Simple)

now → *then*

Present Continuous → Past Continuous

today → *that day*

Present Perfect → Past Perfect

tonight → *that night*

Present Perfect Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous

here → *there*

Past Simple → Past Perfect

come → *go*

Past Continuous → Past Perfect

last week → *the week before*

Continuous

next week → *the week after*

Future Simple → would + bare infinitive

ago → *before*

yesterday → *the day before*

tomorrow → *the next day*