

(Question Bank)
General English - Second Semester

Dear F Y B A and F Y B Com students,

A warm welcome to the "General English" Question Bank for the second semester. It is sincere our desire to make this question-bank useful to you by providing ample number of relevant questions on all the grammar topics covered by the four units in the course.

You can download the questions in your PC and do the exercises at home on your own. But we encourage you to bring a print-out of the exercises to the classroom for discussion and practice.

We shall be happy to receive feedback from all the F Y B A and F Y B Com students of Bhavan's Sheth R A College of Arts and Commerce. Please feel free to contact the concerned professors with your suggestions and help us make the question-bank as student-friendly as possible.

Note: (a) No questions are provided in this question-bank regarding - dialogue writing, essays, framing news articles (accident, launch, visit). These will be discussed separately in the classroom.

(b) The question-bank is followed by a dozen pages of self-study material for a better understanding of some of the prescribed grammar topics.

General English- Second Semester

List of topics as prescribed by the Gujarat University

Unit 1 - Tenses, Modals and semi-modals

Unit 2 - Articles, Prepositions, Adjectives, Adverbs

Unit 3 - Linking Verbs, Sentence tags, Dialogue writing

Unit 4 - Essays, Framing News articles (accident, launch, visit)

Unit 1 - (a) Tenses

Fill on the blanks with proper forms of 'be', 'have', 'do'

1. Oil and water ----- not mix.
2. Each of the students ----- done his homework.
3. What ----- your teacher teach you last week?
4. ----- you seen the Taj Mahal?
5. He ----- working hard these days.
6. Gold ----- not rust.
7. ----- he repairing his computer now?
8. My parents ----- not like the Hindi movies.
9. ----- you know English?

10. One boy from Gujarat ----- recently cleared the I. A. S. examination.
11. Why ----- you sitting here?
12. Roopali ----- done her M B A from the Gujarat University.
13. ----- children like sweets?
14. ----- you like mangoes?
15. ----- you heard the name of Sultan Qutubuddin Shah?
16. ----- not talk nonsense. (Do/ Does)
17. ----- she submit her resignation yesterday?
16. Animals ----- not lay eggs.
17. ----- he been there, he would have got violent.
18. ----- not ask him to work against his will.
19. We ----- had no information about the late departure of the train.
20. ----- he play cards?
21. ----- you coming to watch the movie?
22. I ----- not recognize Amitabh in the movie "Paa."
23. Why ----- the child crying?
24. Iron ----- not float on water.
25. We ----- had enough fun before the teacher came.
26. ----- not call him now.
27. Who ----- completed his work?
28. Rakesh ----- playing when I went to his home.

Fill in the blanks with the **correct forms of the verbs** given in brackets:

1. Our teacher ----- on the blackboard in every lecture. (to write)
2. Miss Ramona ----- to the Reliance Mall on Sundays. (to go)
3. Rahul ----- English fluently. (to speak)
4. Mr. Singh ----- in a factory. (to work)
5. When it ----- raining, the match will start again. (to stop)
6. Take an umbrella with you. It ----- . (to rain)
7. Hurry up! The bus ----- . (to come)
8. Please keep quiet. The baby ----- . (to sleep)
9. These days Birju ----- a course at the Ahmedabad Management Association. (to do)
10. The baby ----- because it is hungry. (to cry)
11. Dr. Kalam ----- already ----- from his job. (to retire)
12. Let's climb the stairs. The lift ----- working. (to stop)
13. She ----- in this school since 1998. (to work)
14. ----- you ever ----- the Taj Mahal? (to visit)
15. Katty ----- recently ----- an NRI. (to marry)
16. I ----- that movie twice. (to see)
17. What ----- the children ----- in the garden now? (to do)
18. The sun ----- us light and energy. (to give)
19. Silence! The students ----- their papers now. (to write)
20. Sonia always ----- late to college. (to come)
21. Do you ----- me? (to follow)
22. He ----- for a walk every evening. (to go)
23. Mayank completed his studies in 2008. He ----- for a job for about two years. (to look)
24. Every year he ----- to Kashmir during the summer vacation. (to go)
25. Praful ----- already ----- his homework. (to write)

26. Listen, Lata ----- a Gujarati song now. (to sing)
27. I ----- T V everyday. (to watch)
28. Deepika ----- a car last week. (to buy)
29. Nehru ----- the first Prime Minister of India. (to be)
30. My uncle ----- me a beautiful gift on my last birthday. (to send)
31. Alexander Bell ----- telephone in 1876. (to invent)
32. I ----- his letter a week ago. (to receive)
33. The Professor ----- the same mistake five times during the lecture. (to make)
34. The government ----- a red alert soon after the terrorist attack. (to declare)
35. Where ----- they ----- for the picnic? (to go)
36. When I saw him, Deepak ----- in the garden. (to work)
37. Aditya ----- the match when we reached his house. (to watch)
38. While she ----- the road, she met with an accident. (to cross)
39. Yesterday at 5.00 pm the boys ----- cricket. (to play)
40. Saurin ----- when his friend phoned him. (to read)
41. The match ----- before we reached the stadium. (to begin)
42. I ----- the paper before the bell rang. (to finish)
43. The train ----- before we reached the station. (to leave)
44. The sun ----- before the farmers returned home. (to set)
45. Mr. Sharma ----- not ----- the document properly before he signed it. (to read)
46. Praveen Kumar ----- the Man of the Match in the final test. (to become)
47. Sarita ----- a movie when I went to her house. (to watch)
48. India ----- free in 1947. (to become)
49. The patient ----- before the doctor came. (to die)
50. He hurt himself while he ----- hockey. (to play)
51. The engineer ----- the site last year. (to visit)
52. Mahatma Gandhi ----- in 1948. (to die)
53. Manju ----- her homework during the vacation. (to finish)
54. I ----- twenty next Monday. (to be)
55. Please wait. I ----- back in five minutes. (to come)
56. I will not attend the meeting. (Use "be + going to" in place of "will")
57. They will start the journey tomorrow. (Use "be + going to" in place of "will")
58. Before the end of February 2012, the Professor ----- the syllabus. (to complete)
59. I ----- the USA by 2013. (to visit)
60. Walmart ----- 1000 retail stores across the country in the next ten years. (to start)
61. I never _____ unpleasant words. (to utter)
62. Do not disturb me. I _____. (to read)
63. The Prime Minister _____ for the SAARC meeting next Friday. (to leave)
64. The sun _____ in the east. (to rise)
65. Yesterday we _____ a good film. (to see)
66. She _____ here since 1997. (to live)
67. Paresh _____ to Ahmedabad next week. (to return)
68. What are you doing there? I _____ my lost wallet. (to look for)
69. The speaker _____ already _____ his speech before we reached the hall. (to start)
70. See, how wonderfully the birds _____ in a file formation. (to fly)
71. Prayer _____ the peace of mind. (to bring)
72. The lights went off while I _____ the piano. (to play)
73. We must control the population explosion otherwise we _____ scarcity of food. (to face)
74. The doctor _____ his fees before he treated the patient. (to collect)

75. He who pays the piper _____ the tune. (to command)
76. Jawaharlal Nehru _____ children. (to love)
77. When _____ we _____ you again? (to see)
78. The girl who _____ after the bus is a college student. (to run)
79. They _____ Agra last summer. (to visit)
80. If you work hard, you _____ good marks. (to get)
81. Keep quiet. The students _____. (to read)
82. Yesterday at this time we _____ by taxi. (to travel)
83. A patient who _____ medicines regularly _____ soon. (to take, to get well)
84. He _____ not _____ his homework yet. (to do)
85. Drishti usually _____ at 5.00 a.m. (to get up)
86. Look, smoke _____ out of that house. (to come)
87. She _____ to the market yesterday. (to go)
88. When my friends came, I _____ breakfast. (to take)
89. After the examinations, we ----- a long vacation. (to have)
90. Shreya _____ here since 8.00 a.m. (to wait)
91. My parents _____ Canada last year. (to visit)
92. _____ you ever _____ traffic rules so far? (to break)
93. Do not speak loudly. The child _____. (to sleep)
94. Rajaji usually ----- for a walk in the morning. (to go)
95. In the last match Rahul ----- a fine catch. (to take)
96. Juhi ----- this book ten times. (to read)
97. ----- you ever ----- Mumbai? (to visit)
98. Self-help ----- the best help. (to be)
99. We ----- not ----- a TV set at home. (to have)
100. Sunder is happy. He ----- a good job. (to get)
101. Mina ----- in the office the whole day. (to work)
102. He recognized me only after I ----- to him. (to speak)
103. Silence. The students ----- their papers now. (to write)

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104. Somebody ----- to see you an hour ago. (to come)
105. Madhavi ----- home before Madhav came to see her. (to leave)
106. I ----- often ----- Haridwar. (to visit)
107. Krupa ----- 18 years by the end of March 2012. (to complete)
108. I ----- the heat and dust of the mega city since 2005. (to endure)
109. Fortune ----- the brave. (to favour)
110. While the heroine ----- (to sing), the hero ----- (to dance).
111. When Krishna called Kadambari, she ----- out. (to go)
112. If you work regularly, you ----- your project by the middle of the year. (to complete)
113. The bus ----- before I reached the ST station. (to leave)
114. She ----- next week. (to marry)
115. The Principal said, "Tomorrow ----- a holiday." (to be)
116. ----- you ever ----- to England? (to go)
117. The sun ----- in the west. (to set)
118. Mr. Shah ----- us English grammar in school. (to teach)
119. Take an umbrella with you. It ----- . (to rain)
120. Scientists ----- not ----- a cure for cancer yet. (to find)

- 121.I ----- a new pair of clothes yesterday. (to buy)
 122. She ----- TV when the bell rang. (to watch)
 123. We ----- Kashmir in the coming vacation. (to visit)

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124. My parents ----- in Bhavnagar. (to live)
 125. Chetan Bhagat ----- many best-sellers. (to write)
 126. Ketan and Sujal ----- for the bus now. (to wait)
 127. I ----- him yesterday. (to meet)
 128. The kids ----- in the garden when it began to rain. (to play)
 129. I am sure he ----- back tomorrow. (to come)
 130. The store ----- out of provisions by the time I reached there. (to run)
 131. ----- anyone ----- distinction from this batch last year? (to achieve)
 132. The movie ----- before we reached the theatre. (to commence)
 133. Who ----- my cheese yesterday? (to move)
 134. Who ----- this plane during the last air-show? (to fly)
 135. She ----- in Detroit before she joined NID. (to be)
 136. Give him what he ----- . (to want)
 137. He ----- absent on most Thursdays. (to remain)
 138. They ----- flowers on the stage last night. (to sprinkle)
 139. She ----- in her school uniform today. (to be)
 140. ----- me that paper. (to give)
 141. We ----- to Mumbai tomorrow. (to go)
 142. Ritu and Nitu ----- a movie when their parents returned home. (to watch)
 143. The world ----- a great financial crisis these days. (to face)
 144. I ----- tennis everyday. (to play)
 145. She ----- her MBBS next year. (to complete)

Unit 1 - (b) Modals and semi-modals

(Modals)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate **auxiliaries**:

1. We ----- keep our city clean.
2. Sahina ----- play tennis at the age of ten.
3. I promise that I ----- always stand by you.
4. You ----- not shout in the streets at night.
5. ----- we move into the hall?
6. I think it ----- rain today.
7. Diabetics ----- control their intake of sugar.
8. What ----- you do if I gave you a million dollars?
9. You ----- pass GCET to get admission in a medical course.
10. I ----- watch lots of movies when I was in college.
11. ----- you live long!
12. You ----- to help him as he helped you in the past.
13. If you help me now, I ----- help you in future.

14. ----- Shilpa speak Tamil fluently?
15. ----- you like another cup of coffee?
16. You ----- obey my orders.
17. ----- God bless you!
18. If you work hard, you ----- get success.
19. You----- immediately inform the police about the theft.
20. I thought that he ----- come.
21. ----- you speak and write correct English?
22. Children ----- to respect their parents.
23. ----- you please ring me up tomorrow?
24. ----- I go home early today?
25. Visitors ----- not feed the animals.
26. ----- you mind closing that window?
27. R P Singh was so tired that he ----- hardly stand on his legs.
28. Applications ----- reach us latest by August 31, 2010.
29. You ----- see the doctor at once.
30. Devu ----- catch the next flight to Mumbai.
31. ----- you do me a favour, please?
32. I ----- try to do better next time. (will, would)
33. We ----- obey the laws. (shall, should)
34. I ----- to be an atheist but now I believe in God. (used, ought)
35. You ----- get up early tomorrow to catch the morning train.
36. If you are tired, you ----- take some rest.
37. He ----- not pass the exam if he does not work sincerely.
38. The authorities ----- ban smoking in public places.
39. He said the results ----- appear in the next day's newspapers. .
40. ----- you like to see the Taj Mahal at Agra this vacation?
41. ----- success attend you!

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42. It was so dark that we ----- see nothing on the road. (might, could)
43. ----- I come in please? (may, might)
44. You ----- report for duty tomorrow morning without fail. (must, should)
45. If you are sick, you ----- see the doctor at once. (should, might)
46. ----- you speak Sanskrit? (can, may)
47. ----- God bless you with a long life! (may, can)
48. ----- you switch on the television, please? (may, shall, will)
49. ----- I help you in this matter? (may, will)
50. Surbhi ----- have completed her painting last night. (ought, might, can)
51. One -----follow the traffic rules for one's safety. (must, might)
52. I think I ----- have cold. (shall, should)
53. ----- I have your attention, please? (shall, may, can)

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54. ----- I know your name please?
55. My sister ----- speak five languages.
56. I ----- swim across the Sabarmati when I was young.

(Semi-modals)

Fill in the following blanks with appropriate semi- modal auxiliary verbs <<used to, ought to, need, needn't, dare, had better, have (got) to, and be able to>>. Use suitable tense forms wherever applicable.

57. Dharampaji ----- live in a small village before he moved to Mumbai.
58. Only one candidate ----- to answer all the questions in the last exam.
59. He ----- not ask his wife for more pocket money.
60. We have got plenty of time. We ----- hurry.
61. I have never ----- to understand myself.
62. I ----- go now or I'll be late for work.
63. Gandhi didn't ----- go out in dark in his childhood.
64. Mr. Singleman ----- live alone before marriage.
65. Please approach her. She would ----- to help you.
66. We can get a rickshaw from here. We ----- walk all the way home.
67. You have a high temperature. You ----- see a doctor immediately.
68. I ----- watch lots of movies when I was in college.
69. There is a disturbance in the city. You ----- not leave home now.
70. It is cold. The children ----- wear their sweaters.
71. You ----- keep quiet now.
72. I ----- to speak fluent English when I was in London. But now I can't speak it well.
73. I understand everything. You ----- explain the matter further.
74. You ----- to save money for old age.
75. She has an exam after a week. She ----- read her books now.
76. He ----- watch TV a lot before he eyes grew weak.
77. Mohandas Gandhi ----- be a mediocre student in school.

Unit 2 - Articles, Prepositions, Adjectives, Adverbs

Articles

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

1. Himesh has got _____ new car.
2. My friend is _____ entrepreneur
3. Mr. Schumaker _____ European.
4. Greenland is _____ island in _____ Arctic Ocean.
5. Shreena is _____ M A from Sardar Patel University.
6. I first met Rubina _____ year ago.
7. Antra wants to become _____ actress.
8. Ms. Mayamati is _____ extremely powerful politician.
9. _____ books on the table are mine.
10. "Silence is _____ best friend of _____ poor."
11. Have you read _____ research report I gave you?
12. _____ British love and follow traditions.
13. _____ *Mahabharata* is _____ longest epic in the world.
14. The chief guest was late by _____ hour.

15. _____ earth revolves round _____ sun.
16. Can you play _____ harmonium?
17. Sanman eats _____ apple after lunch everyday.
18. Iron is _____ useful metal.
19. In _____ park I saw _____ one-eyed beggar.
20. Sunil Dutt was _____ honest politician.
21. It is raining. But I have not got _____ umbrella with me.
22. Oranges are _____ good source of vitamin C.
23. My brother is _____ M. Com student.
24. _____ bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
25. _____ apple _____ day keeps doctor away.
26. Madhuri married _____ NRI.
27. Only _____ infantry man knows the dangers of a war.
28. He bought _____ dozen of bananas.
29. We shall be leaving in _____ day or two.
30. Himesh has _____ great deal of musical talent.
31. Subhash Bose is _____ unsung hero of India's struggle for freedom.
32. Juhi is really _____ nice person.
33. I love life because I am _____ optimist.
34. _____ lungs are part of _____ respiratory system.
35. College time is _____ only golden period in the life of _____ educated Indian.
36. My father was _____ college teacher.
37. Yasser Arafat was _____ great Palestinian leader.
38. After the settlement between the Ambani brothers there was _____ boom in the stock market.
39. We must make serious efforts to conserve _____ environment.
40. Are you _____ good driver?
41. Naresh Kanodia is _____ Amitabh of Gujarati movies.
42. Ahmedabad was _____ Manchester of India.
43. Jacque Chirac is _____ President of France.
44. _____ sun sets in _____ West.
45. Honesty is _____ best policy.
46. Please give me _____ ten-rupee note.
47. December is _____ last month of the year.
48. Hunger and poverty are _____ most serious problems in the world.
49. We have _____ zoo in Ahmedabad.
50. _____ earth moves round _____ sun.
51. Benares is _____ holy city.
52. The guide knows _____ way.
53. Let us discuss _____ matter seriously.
54. _____ lion is _____ king of animals.
55. You can't access to the system unless you enter _____ password correctly.
56. _____ French defeated _____ Germans in the war.
57. Which is _____ longest river in the world?
58. The children found _____ egg in the nest.
59. I bought _____ horse, _____ ox, and _____ buffalo.
60. I know _____ little bit of French.
61. _____ General is _____ man of peace except in domestic matters.
62. Mt Abu is _____ hill station.

63. There was _____ ugly scar on _____ face of the prisoner.
64. I first met him _____ year ago.
65. Who is _____ Head Master of this school?
66. Which is _____ longest river in India?
67. _____ Ganga is _____ holy river.
68. What _____ idea!
69. Mr. Bajaj always sat on _____ last bench in the classroom.
70. Dr. Man Mohan Singh is _____ humble man.
71. The speaker narrated _____ interesting anecdote.
72. Ms. Satyawati wants to be _____ Prime Minister of India.
73. Jackie reads _____ English newspaper everyday.
74. Gold is _____ most precious metal.
75. Mr. Shah is _____ X-ray technician.
76. Mr. Clinton was a student of _____ University of Cambridge.
77. Where is _____ purse of money that I gave you?
78. "I have _____ dream." (Martin Luther King)
79. _____ world is _____ big family.
80. *The Patang* is _____ best restaurant in the city.
81. I bought _____ radio and _____ CD player, but _____ CD player didn't work.
82. A banker is _____ man who lends you _____ umbrella when _____ weather is fair, and takes it away from you when it rains.

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83. _____ sun shines brightly in _____ sky.
84. _____ Bible is _____ holy book of _____ Christians.
85. Rosaline is _____ M. Ed student.
86. English is _____ international language because people speak it all over _____ world.
87. Ash is _____ only actress with _____ M. A. degree in English.
88. *Dr. Zhivago* is _____ famous Russian novel.
89. Who will be _____ next Prime Minister of India?
90. There is _____ apple on the table. _____ apple is red.
91. _____ criminals must be punished.
92. Hiren has _____ ulcer on his left leg.
93. _____ Ganga flows from _____ Himalayas and meets _____ Bay of Bengal.
94. Can _____ ant kill _____ elephant?
95. Nitin is _____ tallest boy in the class.
96. _____ stitch in time saves nine.

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97. Sujata is _____ NCC cadet.
98. Suraj works in _____ factory.
99. _____ Japanese are traditional people.
100. Sri Lanka is _____ island.
101. He entered _____ one-way road.
102. None of _____ university players was invited.
103. Does he work for two hours _____ day seriously?
104. "The" is _____ article.

105. _____ Indian army does its best to defend the country.
106. His brother is _____ unique person.
107. They spend Rs. 400/- _____ day for food.
108. _____ oldest owl was _____ wisest among the birds.
109. _____ fire brigade rushed to the site immediately.
110. *Avtaar* is _____ extra-ordinary movie.
111. Sam Pitroda was _____ chief guest at Vishwa Gujarati Samaj Parishad in Ahmedabad.
112. A nurse is _____ useful member of the society.

Prepositions

Fill in the blanks with the suitable **prepositions**.

1. Mitu has been absent from the class ----- last Monday.
2. What is reason ----- this disturbance?
3. Mr. Rahul Gandhi travelled ----- Mumbai ----- local train.
4. We started our journey ----- daybreak.
5. The meeting is going to be held ----- Saturday ----- 9.00 a.m.
6. The father divided his property ----- his four sons.
7. The first battle of Panipat resulted ----- victory for Babur ----- 1526.
8. When the dog chased the thief, he jumped ----- the wall.
9. Isant Sharma is good ----- bowling but weak ----- batting.
10. Sudama lived ----- a hut ----- his wife and children.
11. We met him ----- crossroads.
12. I arrived ----- the station at six o'clock.
13. Soha is very good ----- languages.
14. It all depends ----- the weather.
15. I'd like some details ----- your management courses.
16. The mother divided the cake ----- three parts.
17. There will be some increase ----- prices.
18. I am very much interested ----- sports.
19. He was kind ----- the poor.
20. They are looking ----- a house on rent.
21. This is a matter ----- little importance.
22. Mahatma Gandhi was not afraid ----- death.
23. And then the speaker said nothing ----- a long time.
24. My grandfather has not yet recovered ----- his illness.
25. He cut the tree ----- an axe.
26. Helen talked ----- me ----- French.
27. You should look ----- your old parents.
28. How much did you pay ----- the books?
29. It is 10.10 a.m. ----- my watch.
30. I will call you ----- Monday.
31. Who is the old man ----- the picture?
32. Do not cry ----- spilt milk.
33. The thief begged ----- mercy.
34. I shall be back ----- about half an hour.
35. We are sorry ----- what we have done.

36. Who is responsible ----- the security of the VIP?
37. She was shy and never took part ----- any activity at school.
38. I woke up several times ----- the night.
39. Could you translate this letter ----- English ----- Gujarati?
40. Mitu is reading a novel ----- Dickens.
41. ----- my opinion you are wrong.
42. Please find the answer ----- page no 333.
43. The train leaves ----- 3.00 p.m.
44. Julie stayed in Mexico ----- six years.
45. There are many bridges ----- the river Sabarmati.
46. Shakespeare died ----- 1616.
47. He started going ----- school ----- the age of five.
48. When we were ----- London, we stayed ----- the Grand Hyatt Hotel.
49. What are you talking -----?
50. You will pay ----- your sins.
51. He is coming ----- plane.
52. The river flows ----- the bridge.
53. My brother lives ----- Canada.
54. I have not seen him ----- last Wednesday.
55. Nothing is impossible ----- a man who has made up his mind.
56. When you travel ----- bus, don't sit ----- the window. You will catch cold.
57. The boy broke the jug ----- fifty pieces.
58. I completely agree ----- you.
59. They accused the man ----- stealing a watch.
60. Are the students afraid ----- the Principal?
61. They never agreed ----- any of the suggestions made ----- us.
62. The officer was angry ----- the soldiers.
63. You must apologize ----- the Manager ----- your misbehaviour.
64. Sachin is good ----- cricket but bad ----- hockey.
65. If you believe ----- a person, he or she can do anything.
66. He is clever ----- spreading rumours.
67. I congratulate you ----- your great success.
68. I depend ----- no one.
69. Many fowls died ----- bird flu in China.
70. The old man died ----- injuries a week ----- the accident.
71. We were totally freed and had a long discussion ----- national politics.
72. The book is divided ----- three parts.
73. Young people often dream ----- becoming rich and famous instantly.
74. Could you explain the point ----- me ----- some detail?
75. Are you kind ----- the poor?
76. Look ----- the board.
77. The mother looks ----- the children very affectionately.
78. The young man is looking ----- a job.
79. The doctors operated ----- the old patient successfully.
80. Did you pay ----- the breakfast?
81. Be polite ----- elders.
82. Who is responsible ----- the accident?
83. What is he suffering -----?
84. Dale Carnegie's books have been translated ----- many languages.

85. He did not take part ----- any of the games on Sports Day.
86. The employees asked ----- an increase ----- wages.
87. I am tired ----- doing nothing.
88. The four friends quarrelled ----- themselves.
89. You must apply ----- the Branch Manager if you want a long leave.
90. The Principal did not listen ----- the students patiently.
91. A modest man does not boast ----- his merits.
92. He recommended me ----- Professor Ericson.
93. I insist ----- your full co-operation.
94. People resign themselves ----- their fate in old age.
95. Dravid was confident ----- winning the match.
96. Manav has a passion ----- maths.
97. We will start ----- six o'clock ----- the morning.
98. The frog fell ----- the river.
99. The man put the letter ----- his pocket.
100. Amal has been ill ----- the first week of October.
101. We have studied English ----- the fifth standard.
102. The bird is ----- the cage.
103. You are senior ----- me in age and experience.
104. The Himalayas remain covered ----- snow throughout the year.
105. Do not write anything ----- the wall.
106. The fan is ----- our head.
107. The candidate was late ----- an hour.
108. Place the dust-bin ----- the table. (of, under, by)
109. The Principal wants to speak ----- to you.
110. The umpire put a black hat ----- his head.
111. Millions of people die ----- starvation in Africa every year.
112. Sachin Pilot died ----- a plane crash.
113. The soldier dies ----- his country.
114. Mr. Pandey lives ----- Naranpura ----- Ahmedabad city.
115. Who is the man ----- blue suit?

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116. Are you familiar ----- the subject?
117. The battle resulted ----- a victory for them.
118. I have been waiting here ----- a long time.
119. Smit is very poor ----- Sanskrit and English.

(87 - 92: above, of, to, into, beyond, against)

120. He was taken ----- custody for his crime.
121. Ravindra is far ----- me in Information Technology skills.
122. The people rebelled ----- the government on the issue of terrorism.
123. The beauty of the Taj is ----- description.
124. She is hard ----- hearing.
125. The dog is faithful ----- its master.

(93 - 97: of, with, to, in, for, into)

126. Birbal is famous ----- his witty remarks.
127. The girl burst ----- tears.
128. He is ignorant ----- what he pretends to know.
129. One star differs ----- another in glory.
130. Write your exercises ----- ink, not ----- pen.

(98 - 102: by, of, at, with, on)

131. He sat ----- a sofa.
132. Look ----- the picture.
133. I will go to Delhi ----- car.
134. I saw Raman ----- a ball.
135. The book is full ----- mistakes.

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(137 - 141: of, on, by, at, for)

136. My mother bought a lovely dress ----- me.
137. The meeting will start ----- 11.30 a.m.
138. She is fond ----- classical music.
139. The killer was shot dead ----- the police.
140. Look, that house is ----- fire.

(March 2010)

141. ----- what basis did you assume so?
142. ----- all means, you must reach the office at 8.00 o'clock.
143. Do not look at the sun ----- a solar eclipse.
144. Run fast, the train is ----- to leave.
145. He fixed a stamp ----- the envelope.
146. The letter was written ----- ink.
147. He likes to write ----- ink.
148. ----- which key did you open the lock?
149. They rushed ----- the building very soon.
150. Have you heard the name ----- Sultan Qutubuddin Shah?
151. Once ----- a time, Nalanda was a famous centre of learning all over the world.
152. The bus comes ----- Lahore and goes ----- Peshawar.
153. ----- chance, we met at Mumbai last week.
154. Aamir Khan believes ----- quality work.
155. The gangster died ----- cardiac arrest.

Adjectives

1. Exercise:

Choose the right word from the list given below and complete the sentence
[kind, clever, lazy, dull, sincere, funny, quarrelsome, obedient, naughty]

1. Vipul is a ----- student.(he studies hard and finishes his homework)
2. Ajay is a -----student.(he always stands first in his class)
3. Abhishek is a ----- boy.(he always fights and agrues with his friends)
4. Abdul is a ----- person.(he watches TV all day and does not do his work)
5. Kajal is a ----- person.(she is friendly and ready to help everyone around her)
6. Dipak is a ----- boy.(he is slow to learn and understands things)
7. Rosy is a ----- person.(she gets nervous in other people's presence)
8. Viral is a ----- child.(he often creates trouble for his parents)
9. Dev is an ----- boy.(he always does what he is told)
10. Akshay is a -----person.(he makes people laugh by telling jokes)

2. Exercise:

Match the Adjectives in column A with their opposite in column B.

A	B
Kind	Interesting
Clever	Quarrelsome
Happy	Stupid
Friendly	Unhappy
Boring	Unkind

3. Exercise:

Put a suitable adjective before each of the following nouns.

----- car	----- book	----- train	----- house	----
- boy				
----- river	----- day	----- tree	----- headache	----- dinner
----- lion	----- dog	----- book	----- table	----
- sky				

4. Exercise:

Pick out the adjectives in the following sentences.

- 1) They live in a big red house.
- 2) Look at the old black car.
- 3) This plant has a small yellow flower.
- 4) These small apples have sweet taste.
- 5) In New York they have warm weather in summer and cold weather in winter.

5. Exercise:

Complete these sentences with appropriate adjectives from the box.

[nasty, cold, new, big, sweet, black, favourite, hot, interesting, small]

- 1) The man bought a -----car.
- 2) The teacher gave us an -----lesson.

- 3) Henry has broken his-----knife.
- 4) An Elephant is a -----animal, and a mouse is a ----- one.
- 5) Do you like -----apples?
- 6) In my country we have ----- weather in summer and ----- weather in winter.
- 7) Have you seen a -----cow?
- 8) Mr. Brown is not a -----man.

6. Exercise:

Underline Adjectives.

- 1) The ship sustained heavy damage.
- 2) I have called several times.
- 3) Every dog has his day.
- 4) Several persons were present at that time
- 5) He is a man of few words.
- 6) What time is it?
- 7) Which pen do you prefer?
- 8) He comes here every day.

7. Exercise :

Make adjectives from the following Nouns

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
boy	boyish
fool	-----
care	-----
play	-----
hope	-----
shame	-----
gold	-----
storm	-----
gift	-----

8. Exercise:

Complete the following table:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.Short		
2.	Longer	
3.		warmest
4.cheap		
5.	Dirtier	
6.lucky		
7.		tastiest
8. funny		
9.		tallest

10.	Thinner	
11.fat		
12.		hottest
13.charming		
14.	more diligent	
15.		most precious

9. Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with *each, every, either* or *neither*, whichever is correct.

I borrowed two books from the library. I have read ----- of them. ----- book is interesting. You can take ----- of them. Read it and return it to me. Any student of my class can borrow ----- of the two books on Monday. Some students borrow two books but read ----- of them.

10. Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with *some, any, much* or *many*.

- 1) There is ----- noise in the neighbouring class.
- 2) Can you spare me ----- of these books for a few days?
- 3) I have read ----- religious books.
- 4) Please pour ----- oil in the lamp.
- 5) Will you please lend me ----- money?
- 6) Have you taken ----- medicine?

Adverbs

1. Exercise :

Underline the Adverb in the following sentences.

1. These children sat in the hall quietly.
2. He has almost wasted his money.
3. There is no water in the canal.
4. How do you go to your school?
5. I shall certainly attend your feast.
6. Yes, you may go out.
7. They work very rapidly.
8. I know the time when we will go.
9. His mother was much pleased with him.
10. Please wait for the principal there.

2. Exercise:

Rewrite the following sentences by using one of the Adverbs from the following list in their proper place.

[hard, fairly, very, never, first, in, then, just, yet, rather, hardly]

1. I like the story much.
2. He can speak a sentence in English.
3. He tells lies.
4. During examinations he works hard.
5. The train has arrived.
6. I have a bad cold.
7. Your son has done well in English.
8. She went and returned with some food for the beggar.
9. Hasn't the teacher marked our papers?
10. I brush my teeth and I wash my face.

3. Exercise :

Fill in the blanks with the right words:

1. I was ----- impressed by her childlike innocence (high, highly)
2. This statement doesn't seem to be----- . (true, truly)
3. As he came ----- , I noticed there were tears in his eyes.(near, nearly)
4. He looked at me ----- (anger, angrily)
5. The medicine tasted very ----- (bitter, bitterly)
6. She is a talented artist. I expect her to rise very ----- (high, highly)
7. From home, he went ----- to his office.(direct, directly)
8. He seemed to be very ----- (angry, angrily)
9. These flowers smell ----- (sweet, sweetly)
10. ----- speaking, I don't believe what you say. (frank, frankly)

4. Exercise:

Complete these sentences with **hardly + any/ anybody/ anything/ anywhere/ ever**:

Example: There are -----vacant chairs in the room.

There are *hardly any* vacant chairs in the room.

1. Floods have badly affected rail traffic ----- train is on time.
2. It kept raining throughout our stay at Shimla. We could go -----.
3. I'm quite interested in plays, but I ----- watch a movie.
4. We found the hotel almost empty. There was ----- staying there.
5. I don't think I will continue with my new job. There's ----- to do.

5. Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with **so, such** or **such a/an**.

1. I have never seen ----- lovely dresses.
2. Prices have gone ----- high, haven't they?
3. She told ----- pathetic story.
4. I must leave immediately. I've got ----- late.
5. We've never eaten ----- delicious food.

Unit 3 - (a) Linking Verbs

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the following linking verbs: turn, come, grow, fall, get, become, and remain. (You may have to use some of the verbs more than one time.)

1. Children _____ sick after the lunch.
2. Life _____ more difficult each day.
3. She _____ mad after the marriage.
4. Rabindranath Tagore _____ famous after he won the Nobel Prize.
5. The patient felt a great pain but _____ calm.
6. Your words have _____ true.
7. Sachin _____ tired after the match.
8. Shashi has _____ fat in his old age.
9. She _____ pale after she heard the news.
10. Gandhi _____ calm in difficult situations.
11. Two children are missing. The principal has _____ greatly worried.
12. The traffic light _____ green and the vehicles began to move.
13. George Washing _____ the first President of the USA.
14. We _____ tired after sometime.
15. Many people _____ ill during the monsoon season.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the following linking verbs: be, appear, feel, look, remain, seem, smell, taste, and sound. (You may have to use some of the verbs more than one time.)

1. Your suggestion _____ wise.
2. The dog _____ hungry.
3. Gandhi _____ the father of the nation.
4. Keep smiling. Don't _____ sad and gloomy in presence of others.
5. This _____ to be a good opportunity.
6. The pizza _____ too hot and spicy.
7. Smit _____ unhappy yesterday.
8. The soup _____ good.
9. The music _____ harsh to my ears.
10. Sugar _____ sweet.
11. Perfumes _____ pleasant.
12. The old man _____ awkward at the party of young people.
13. My name _____ Anthony Gonsalves.
14. The boy _____ disappointed because he failed in the exam.
15. Your story _____ strange.

Unit 3 - (b) Question tags

Add a suitable **question tag** to the following statements:

1. I am very lazy.
2. I am not fond of reading.
3. I am never late.

4. Kartavya is mischievous.
5. It is a hot day.
6. There is a problem.
7. Birbal was famous for his wit.
8. We were not aware of it.
9. They weren't ready.
10. He had a bad cold. (2010)

11. Ramona or **her brother** speaks English fluently.
12. Dilsaad comes to college regularly.
13. She never smiles.
14. I like coffee.
15. We look smart.
16. Everyone loves money.
17. Nothing matters.
18. He is working hard.
19. Hemu is coming today.
20. Priyanka and Harman have not come.
21. Summer has not started yet.
22. She has completed her homework.
23. Monisha has not come today.
24. Jack and Jill went up the hill.
25. They did not attend the party.
26. Ishant Sharma bowled well in the last match.
27. Nobody invited her.
28. Bholoo will go to school.
29. It'll be alright.
30. I shall visit the British Library today.
31. Mona will read the book.
32. He will not reach in time.

33. Please stop talking.
34. Keep quiet.
35. Do sit down.
36. Don't shout.
37. Don't forget me.

38. Nothing can happen now.
39. None can count the stars.
40. She wouldn't like to join us.
41. One must follow the traffic rules.
42. Let's play cricket.
43. Let's have a party.

Self-study Notes (grammar topics)

(a) Self-study notes on Tenses

Forms of BE/ DO/ HAVE

Time	BE	DO	HAVE
Present	I (am) He/She/ It (is) We/ You/ They (are)	I/ We/ You/ They (do) He/She/ It (does)	I/ We/ You/ They (have) He/ She/ It (has)
Past	I/ He/She/ It (was) We/ You/ They (were)	I/ We/ You/ They/ He/She/ It (did)	I/ We/ You/ They/ He/ She/ It (had)
Future	I/ We/ You/ They/ He/She/ It (will be)	I/ We/ You/ They/ He/She/ It (will do)	I/ We/ You/ They/ He/She/ It (will have)

As auxiliary verbs BE and HAVE help in forming the Continuous tenses and the Perfect tenses respectively in English.

Auxiliaries	Tenses	Examples
to BE	Present Continuous Tense Past Continuous Tense Present Perfect Continuous Tense	I am writing on the board. Children were playing hide and seek. We have been waiting for the bus.
to HAVE	Present Perfect Tense Past Perfect Tense Future Perfect Tense	He has invited all his friends. I had finished my work before recess. Bebo will have married Nawab by 2013.

As an auxiliary verb DO helps us in forming questions and negative sentences in the Simple Present tense and the Simple Past tense.

	Negative sentences	Questions
To DO	I don't know what you say. Anna Hazare does not care for name or fame. Gandhi did not fear death. She didn't apply for the job.	Do you love yourself? Does she attend all the lectures? Do they like Hindi movies? Did you receive his SMS?

A table of tenses

Simple Tenses	Continuous Tenses (to BE: is, am are; was, were)	Perfect Tenses (to HAVE: have, has; had)	Perfect Continuous Tenses (to HAVE) + (to BE)
Simple Present • bare infinitive: with or without - 's' or 'es' I play hockey. Sachin plays cricket. • use of 'to DO' (do or does) for negatives and questions I don't play cricket. Sachin doesn't play hockey. Do you play games?	<u>Present Continuous Tense</u> Dhanno is going out for a walk. I am reading a book. We are learning English.	<u>Present Perfect Tense</u> Have you read this book? Katty has visited the US many times.	<u>Present Perfect Continuous Tense</u> I have been waiting for the bus for two hours. Sonu has been singing Hindi songs since morning.
<u>Simple Past</u>	<u>Past Continuous Tense</u>	<u>Past Perfect Tense</u>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> past tense form of the verb <p>Sachin played cricket.</p>	<p>Tom was running after Jerry.</p>	<p>The hero had killed the villain when the police came.</p>	<p>X X X</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of 'to DO' (did) for negatives and questions <p>Did Sachin play hockey? I did not like the movie.</p>	<p>I was writing a letter...</p> <p>You were working in your office ...</p>		
<p><u>Simple Future</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'will' or 'shall' with infinitive form of the main verb <p>I will play hockey. We shall overcome.</p>	<p>X X X</p>	<p><u>Future Perfect Tense</u></p> <p>Katty will have married an NRI by the end of the year.</p>	<p>X X X</p>

More notes on tenses

1. The Simple Present Tense (2011- 12)

Form:

- the *base* form of the verb
- '-s' or '-es' is added to the verb if the subject is in third person singular (he/ she/ it).

Examples:

I hate love stories.
 Imran hates love stories.
 This boy comes to the class everyday.
 These boys come to the class regularly.
 Katrina knows English and French.
 Sonia Gandhi speaks English, Hindi, and Italian.
 Sachin and Mahendra play cricket.
 Sania Mirza plays tennis.
 "They always talk who never think." - Matthew Prior

Use words like <<**always, never, often, everyday, usually, on Sundays**>> to indicate time.

(1) For daily events, regular actions, habits, preferences, choices etc

I (to reach) college at 7.00 a.m.
 Meenu (to get up) late on Sundays.
 We (to watch) TV regularly.
 He (to like) strong coffee.

(2) Universal statements, scientific facts, and proverbs

Water (to boil) at 100 degree centigrade.
 Fortune (to favour) the brave.
 Two and two (to make) four.
 Patience always (to pay).
 Hard work (to have) no alternative.

(3) Questions in the Simple Present Tense (do, does)

---- you love me?
---- Meetu speak English?
Where ---- Anthony live?
How ---- you come to college - by bus or on foot?
---- you like horror movies?

(4) Negatives in the Simple Present Tense (don't, doesn't)

I ---- not like sweets.
Lalu ---- not know English.
We ---- not have a car.
Raj Thakkar ---- not live in Patna.

2. The Present Continuous Tense

Form: the present tense form of "to BE" (is/ am/ are) + the present participle of the main verb (Verb + ing).

Examples:

I am writing on the board.
We are not wasting our time.
He is talking to his friend.
Are you writing a letter to your friend?
Who is shouting?
The boys are shouting in the campus.
The birds are flying in the sky.

Use words like <<**now, at this moment, these days**>> to indicate time.

(1) for an action taking place at the moment of speaking

I (to stand) before you.
We (to discuss) tenses in English.
Listen, Himesh (to sing).
Look! the dog (to run) after the man.

Note: Verbs referring to mental or emotional states are not generally used with the present continuous tense: <<agree, believe, doubt, hate, know, like, remember, understand, want, etc.>>

3. The Present Perfect Tense

Form: the present tense form of "to HAVE" (have/ has) + the past participle of the main verb.

Examples:

We have waited for the bus for an hour.
I have never told a lie in my life. (This is the only lie I am telling now.)
Amitabh has worked in hundreds of Hindi movies.
How long have you lived in Ahmedabad?

Have I ever tried to understand myself?

Use words like <<just, never, always, not yet, since 1947, since childhood, since morning, for centuries, for ten hours, for a long time >> to indicate time.

(1) for an action that took place in recent or distant past but which has some connection with the present

I am free now. I ----- just (to finish) my work.
We ----- not yet (to get) their reply.
They ----- not (to return) home since last Sunday.
Manu ----- absent from the class for a month.

4. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Form: the present tense form of "to HAVE" (have/ has) + the perfect form of "to BE" (been) + the present participle of the main verb (Verb + ing).

Examples:

Sachin and Mahendra have been batting for an hour.
Meetu has been studying in this college for two years.
I have been learning the English language since 1980.

(1) for an action that started in the past but is still going on in the present or has just finished

I (to live) in Ahmedabad since 1996.
We (to work) since morning.
Stop making that noise. You (to disturb) me for the last half an hour.

5. The Simple Past Tense

Form: the past tense form of the verb (played, went etc).

Examples:

Ahmed Shah ruled Gujarat from 1410 to 1441.
Sultan Kutb-ud-din built the Kankaria Lake in 1451.
No one killed Jessica.
We had a nice time at Goa.
I tried to contact the Manager on the phone but he was not available.

Words and phrases like <<in 1947, yesterday, last night, a week ago>> are used to indicate time.

(1) for an action that took place in remote or immediate past

Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing (to climb) the Mt Everest in 1953.
The train (to reach) the station just in time.
India (to win) the World Cup after 25 years.
Bheema (to eat) all the food and left nothing for his brothers.
Last Sunday Meenu (to go) to Big Bazar and (to buy) a small packet of pins.

(2) Questions in the Simple Past Tense (did)

----- you (to do) your homework?
Why ----- she not ----- (to attend) your wedding party?
----- the police ----- (to help) them or not?
Why ----- Pappu ----- (to fail) four times in the exam?

(3) Negatives in the Simple Present Tense (didn't)

He did not understand the message properly.
We ----- n't ----- (to have) time to wait for the bust and so we took a ricksaw.
I ----- not ----- (to like) the food at the restaurant, so I did not touch anything.
Many students ----- not ----- (to reach) the exam hall in time.

6. The Past Continuous Tense

Form: the past tense form of "to BE" (was/ were) + the present participle of the main verb (Verb + ing).

Examples:

Rani was cooking when Raja came home from work.
Yesterday at 12.30 pm I was waiting for the BRTS bus.
The students were shouting slogans when the Principal came.
It was raining heavily when Tulsi Das came out of his house.

(1) for an action that was in progress at a certain point of time in the past

I (to sleep) when the phone rang.
We (to go) to school when the accident took place.
It (to rain) in the morning.
What ----- you (to do) at 7.30 a.m. yesterday?

7. The Past Perfect Tense

Form: the past tense form of "to HAVE" (had) + the past participle of the main verb.

Examples:

Lincoln had lost many elections when he became the President of the USA.
Surabhi and Surali had studied together for three years before they went to Australia.
My friends had gone back from the party when I reached there.
Gautam Buddha had left his house when his wife woke up.

(1) for an action that had taken place before another action or some specified time in the past

The thieves (to run) away before the police came.
By 8.00 p.m., we ----- already (to return) home.
Tagore (to die) before India became free.

8. The Simple Future Tense

Form: "will/ shall" + "the bare infinitive" (will play, will help etc.)

Examples:

I will marry when I want.
Don't worry. we'll help you.
We shall overcome one day
Everyone will get a guaranteed gift.
A will will find a way.
They will start the journey tomorrow.

We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender. (from a speech by **Sir Winston Churchill** during World War II)

(1) for an action that will take place or is likely to take place sometime in future

Everyone in this class (to speak) fluent English before the Diwali vacation.
If you are kind to others, God (to be) kind to you.
It is 7.00 a.m. The match (to start) at 9.00 a.m.
Don't go away. We (to be) back in five minutes.
What ----- they (to do) after the college?

(2) "**be + going to**" structure is used for planned event in future or prediction about future on the basis of evidence in the present

Examples:

India is going to win the match.
We ----- (to stay) in the city for one week.
It ----- (to rain) today.
----- you ----- (to visit) your parents during the vacation?
----- Hema ----- (to attend) the meeting?

(3) The Present Continuous Tense is fixed arrangements or plans in future

Examples:

What are you doing this evening?
The Prime Minister (to visit) Russia by the end of the month.
I (to take) a day off next week.
We (to go) to Kashmir for the vacation.
A new multiplex theatre (to open) shortly in our area.

9. The Future Perfect Tense

Form: "will/ shall" + "have" + the past participle of the main verb.

Examples:

I shall have become a world famous teacher of English by 2020.
Priyanka and Harman will have bought a bungalow on the moon by 2050.

(1) for an action that will have taken place before some specified time in future

Baba Ramdev ----- (to become) the Prime Minister of India by 2014.
India ----- (to pay) all its debts by 2020.

(b) Self-study notes on Modal auxiliaries

- <<can, could, may, will, shall, would, should, and must>> are modal auxiliary verbs.
- Modal verbs help in expressing a variety of ideas - ability, possibility, permission, polite requests, obligation, necessity or emphatic advice, wishes, suggestions and offers, prohibition etc.
- They cannot be used in the sentence without the main verb.
- In statements, modal verbs are followed by the bare infinitive of the main verb. For example, I can speak English.
- Modal verbs are placed at the beginning of questions (interrogative sentences). For example, Would you help me, please?
- In negative sentences, "not" (or "never" etc) is placed between the modal verb and the main verb. For example, The doctors could not save the child's life.

Forms of Modal Auxiliary Verbs

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
can	could
may	might
will	would
shall	should
must	-----

Important Uses of Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal Auxiliary Verbs	The idea/s they express
Can	Ability in the present, request, permission
Could	ability in the past, polite request
May	permission, possibility, wishes
Might	rarely used in modern English
Will/ Shall	for future tense
Would	polite request, offers
Should	obligation, advisability (weaker than "must")
Must	obligation, necessity or emphatic advice, deduction

Important uses of modal auxiliaries:

(1) Expressing ability (can, could)

- An idea can change your life.
- Pappu can't dance.

- Can you fly like a bird?
- Akbar was an illiterate man. He could not read or write.
- Mr. Narsimha Rao could speak fourteen languages.

(2) Expressing possibility (may, could)

- I'm not sure but she may come tomorrow.
- You may receive the news in a week or two.
- It may or may not rain today.
- Reading could be a good way to learn English.

(3) Asking for or giving permission (may, can, could)

- You may speak now. (formal)
- May I leave early today?
- You can go now. (less formal, less polite)
- Can I smoke here?
- Can I ask you a question?
- Could I interrupt you for a moment? (more polite than 'can')

(4) Making polite requests (may, can, could, will, would)

- May I have a word with you? (formal)
- May I borrow your car for a day?
- Can I park my car here? (simple and direct request)
- Could you close the window please? (more polite than 'can' and 'would')
- Could you keep quiet please?
- Would you sit down please? (less polite than 'could')
- Would you speak a little aloud please?

(5) Expressing obligation (should, must)

- Young people should drive carefully. (weaker than 'must')
- You shouldn't say things like that in public.
- Students must remain present in the classroom. (stronger than 'should')
- You must take care of your health.

(6) Expressing necessity or strong advice (must)

- The Indian team must practise hard to improve performance.
- You must see a doctor at once.
- I must stop smoking.
- Must you go now?

(7) Expressing prohibition (must not)

- Staff must not smoke when on duty.
- People must not doubt the sincerity of our leader.
- Visitors must not park vehicles here.

(8) Making wishes (may)

- May God bless you!
- May the New Year bring you prosperity!
- May peace be upon him!

(9) making an offer of service (Shall I ...?) and for making a suggestion (Shall we ...?)

- Shall I open the window? (an offer)
- Shall I carry the bag inside?
- Shall we go for swimming? (a suggestion)
- Shall we have another cup of coffee?

(11) making an offer (Would you like ...?)

- Would you like some help?
- What would you like for breakfast?

(c) Self-study notes on Semi-Modals

- << **used to, ought to, need (needn't), dare, had better, have (got) to, and be able to**>> are semi- modal auxiliary verbs.
- Semi-modal auxiliaries express ideas like modal auxiliary verbs.
- They can be used with modal auxiliary verbs.
- Most semi-modal verbs do not follow the rules of concord (subject-verb agreement).

Semi-modals	The idea/s they express
Used to	habits or situations in the past which no longer exist
Ought to	advice, moral or social obligation or responsibility
Need	necessity or compulsion (generally used with negative sentences and questions)
Dare	fearlessness or boldness
Had better	for giving strong advice or telling people what to do
Have (got) to	for talking about obligation from "outside"
Be able to	has the same meaning as "can" (but is used where can is grammatically not possible)

(1) Expressing habitual actions or situations in the past which no longer exist (**used to**)

- Gandhi **used to** offer prayers every morning.
- Uncle Chips **used to** smoke before he had cancer.
- Once upon a time there **used to** be many gangsters in Mumbai.
- I **did not use to** attend all the lectures in college. (negative)
- **Did you use to** listen to music in your childhood? (question)

Note: **"Used to"** has only past form. It has no present tense form.

(2) Expressing advice, moral or social obligation or responsibility (**ought to**)

- We ought to pay income tax honestly.
- Ought I to remain present in the meeting?
- You ought not to be careless about your health.
- People ought not to give or take bribe.

Note: **"Ought to"** has almost the same meaning as **"should."**

(3) Expressing necessity or compulsion (**need**). **"Needn't"** expresses lack of compulsion or necessity.

- You needn't go to England to study English.
- Bright students needn't pay fees in our school.
- Need I repeat the whole story before the committee?
- Need she come here personally?
- Seats are easily available and so we needn't book the tickets in advance.

Note: **"Need"** is used only in questions or negative sentences and has no past tense form.

(4) Expressing fearlessness or courage to do something (**dare**)

- Dare he disobey my commands?
- Dare you say this to the Principal?
- How dare you attend the class without the textbook?
- He daren't make the mischief again.
- I daren't absent from work without the head's permission.

Note: (1) **"Dare"** is used only in negative and interrogative sentences (questions). It can refer to past, present, and future time without change in its form. **"Dare"** is rarely used in modern English.

(2) **I dare say** - means "I think it is probable." Example, **I dare say it'll rain.**

(5) Expressing strong advice or telling people what to do (**had better**)

- You had better read the conditions before signing the agreement.
- I had better stop smoking.
- We had better pay soon the dues to the Municipal Corporation.

(6) Expressing "external" obligation (for which the speaker is not responsible) (**have got to**)

- Sorry, I have got to leave now.
- She has got to submit her report by next week.

Note: **"have got to"** has the same meaning as **"must"** but indicates that something or someone other than the speaker decides what is necessary.

(7) Expressing ability or possibility in the same sense as **"can"** (**be able to**)

- Some people are able to walk on their hands.
- One day the scientists will be able to find a cure for AIDS.
- What have you been able to understand so far?

(d) Self-study notes on Linking verbs

Linking verbs do not show action. They do not tell us what the subject does or did but what the subject is/ was or becomes or became.

Linking verbs take a noun or an adjective (phrase) as a complement. In a sentence with a linking verb, the complement refers back to the subject and gives some information about it.

(1)	<u>Lata</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>a famous singer.</u>
	Subject	Linking verb	complement
(2)	<u>You</u>	<u>look</u>	<u>smart.</u>
	Subject	Linking verb	complement
(3)	<u>The child</u>	<u>grew</u>	<u>hungry.</u>
	Subject	Linking verb	complement

There are two types of linking verbs:

(1) those that describe a state (be, appear, feel, look, remain, seem, smell, taste, sound etc.)

(2) those that describe a process of change (become, come, get, go, grow, turn, fall etc.)

The most common linking verb is "to be" (is/ am/ are/ was/ were).

(1) Linking verbs that describe the state:

(be, appear, feel, look, remain, seem, smell, taste, sound etc.)

I am a student.

Nothing is impossible.

All that glitters is not gold.

The earth is round.

All is well.

We are Indians.

Devanand was an actor.

The beggar was old and blind.

The movie was good.

The soldiers were hungry.

Pandavas were brothers.

You appear sad today.

The teacher appeared funny yesterday.

The baby appeared to be asleep.

I feel happy.
The patient felt better.
Falgun feels fine.
Silk feels smooth.

He looks handsome today.
The man looks reliable.
The new heroine looked dull.

The minister remained silent.
Gandhi remained non-violent.

Nothing seems impossible.
Sanjubaba seemed an honest man.
The roses smell fragrant.

The cake tasted sweet.
The milk tastes sour.

The story sounds incredible.
Your plans sound ambitious.
Your excuses sound funny.

(2) Linking verbs that describe a process of change:

(become, come, get, go, grow, turn, fall etc.)

The child became hungry.
My brother became an engineer.
Gandhi became a famous man.
The patient has become healthy and strong now.

The astrologer's predictions came true.
My warnings came true.

Amitabh has got old.
The teacher got angry.
The policeman got suspicious.
The ponds are getting dry.

Pandit Sukhlal went blind.
Many children go missing every year.
Everything goes wrong here.

The old man grows impatient.
The boy has grown tall.
It grew dark.

The leaves turn yellow in autumn.
The old man turned blind.
The movement turned violent.

Anna fell ill after a long journey.
The minister falls asleep in every meeting.

(e) Self-study notes on Question tags

Tips Question Tags

- (1) The question tag is always in form of a question.
- (2) Find out an auxiliary or verb in the given statement.
- (3) See whether the statement is positive or negative.
- (4) Use a pronoun in place of the subject given in the statement.
- (5) If the statement is positive, the question tag would be negative and if the statement is negative, the question tag would be positive.
- (6) Use contracted form of auxiliary for negation.
- (7) Remember the following contractions forms:

"am not" = "aren't"

"will not" = "shall not"

"won't" = "shan't"