



# Purnima International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

## GRAMMAR GEAR

### CHAPTER 13 PRONOUNS

#### A. Complete these sentences with the correct **possessive form** of the pronoun given in brackets.

1. Jayanthi is still doing her homework. I have finished it (I)
2. I like that jacket. Is it yours (you)?
3. This is the house where we all live. This house is ours (we).
4. Those mango trees over there belong to the Chawlas. Who said they are ours (we)? Those trees are theirs (they).
5. I did not have my textbook in class, so Anu gave me hers (she).
6. This little puppy is mine (I), not theirs (they)
7. This trolley isn't ours (we); we accidentally picked his (he).
8. This tomcat is theirs (they).

#### B. Replace the underlined words with **possessive pronouns** to avoid repetition.

1. This is my pet tomcat, not your pet tomcat.  
Ans: This is my pet tomcat, not yours.
2. We did not carry our lunch, so they shared their lunch with us.  
Ans: We did not carry our lunch, so they shared theirs with us.
3. Your pen writes more smoothly than my pen.  
Ans: Your pen writes more smoothly than mine.
4. These toys are my pet's. This bowl is also my pet's.  
Ans: These toys are my pet's. This bowl is also its.
5. My knowledge of computers is not as good as your knowledge of computers.  
Ans: My knowledge of computers is not as good as yours
6. These are my paints. Where are your paints?  
Ans: These are my paints. Where are yours?
7. Will our drawings be as good as her drawings?  
Ans: Will our drawings be as good as hers
8. If there is no space in your garage, you can use our garage.  
Ans: If there is no space in your garage, you can use ours.

**C. Complete these sentences with suitable interrogative pronouns.**

1. This is our project. Which is yours?
2. What is your name?
3. Whose binoculars are these?
4. To whom did you give the letter?
5. What would you like to have-ice cream or milk?
6. Which of these tools were made here?
7. Which of you is Rohan's brother?
8. You said your cousin lives abroad, who is that there?

**D. Complete the sentences with suitable interrogative or possessive pronouns.**

1. Whose bag is this?
2. You write with your pencil and let me write with mine.
3. Which is your house the red one or the yellow one?
4. We love their family. They love ours.
5. Theirs is a social and friendly family.

**E. Sanchit wants to open an account in a bank. Here is a conversation between him and the bank manager Ms Roy. Fill in the blanks with the correct interrogative and possessive pronouns.**

Ms Roy: What is your name?

Sanchit: My name is Sanchit.

Ms Roy: Alright, Sanchit. I am putting my signature here. Can you put yours here?

Sanchit: Shall I put mine on this dotted line?

Ms Roy: Yes, thank you. Which locality do you live in?

Sanchit: I live in South Delhi with my family. Ours joint family.

Ms Roy: Who all live with you?

Sanchit: My parents, my grandparents and my uncle live with me.

Ms Roy: Whose account is already registered with us? Is it your father's or your uncle's?

Sanchit: My father has an account here. His is a joint account with my mother.

Ms Roy: One last question. What time can you come tomorrow? I will have all of your papers ready.

Sanchit: I can come anytime. I will be free tomorrow. How about you? Will you be on duty?

Ms Roy: Yes, I will be in office. Please come at 3 p.m. Thank you for choosing our bank.

## CHAPTER 14 - CONJUNCTION

### **A. Join the two sentences using **for**.**

1. Charan is going early today. He has a lot of work to complete.

**Ans.** Charan is going early today for he has a lot of work to complete.

2. I offered him some water. He has very thirsty.

**Ans.** I offered him some water for he was very thirsty.

3. My father gets up early. He has to finish all his work before he leaves home.

**Ans.** My father gets up early for he has to finish all his work before he leaves home.

4. I want to study Science. I wish to become scientist.

**Ans.** I want to study science for I wish to become a scientist.

5. We request all the parents to be present this Friday. We have an important announcement to make.

**Ans.** We request all the parents to be present this Friday for we have an important announcement to make.

### **B. Join the two sentences using **and**.**

1. Deepam followed his study routine. He passed with distinction marks.

**Ans.** Deepam followed his study routine and passed with distinction marks.

2. Kuldeep served us a delicious lunch. Neha took us to cinema.

**Ans.** Kuldeep served us a delicious lunch and Neha took us to the cinema.

3. The boy took us round the exhibition. He gave us a lot of information.

**Ans.** The boy took us around the exhibition and gave us a lot of information.

4. She baked me a cake. He brought me a gift.

**Ans.** She baked me a cake and he brought me a gift.

5. I wake up early. I practice some sums.

**Ans.** I wake up early and I practice some sums.

### **C. Join these sentences using **nor**.**

1. He did not arrive early. He did not feel sorry about it.

**Ans.** He did not arrive early nor did he feel sorry about it.

2. The guest did not have his own vehicle. He did not have money to go by public transport.

**Ans.** The guest did not have his own vehicle nor did he have the money to go by public transport.

3. Rajesh is not intelligent. He is not hard working.

**Ans.** Rajesh is not intelligent nor is he hard-working.

4. My sister cannot do things on her own. She is not friendly.

**Ans.** My sister cannot do things on her own nor is she friendly.

5. Joan does not go to bed early. She does not get up early.

**Ans.** Joan does not go to bed early nor does she get up early.

**D. Join the two sentences with **but**.**

1. I did not tell the truth. I will tell you.

**Ans.** I did not tell him the truth but I will tell you.

2. It is difficult. We will do it.

**Ans.** It is difficult but we will do it.

3. She does not like going to parties but she came to my birthday party.

**Ans.** She does not like going to parties. She came to my birthday party

4. Some people do not like History. I love the subject.

**Ans.** Some people do not like History but I love the subject.

5. Deepali cannot read yet. She likes to see the pictures in her books.

**Ans.** Deepali cannot read yet but she likes to see the pictures in her books.

**E. Join the two sentences with **or**.**

1. You can go home with me. You can stay in the room.

**Ans.** You can go home with me or you can stay in the room

2. You can write a poem. You can draw this picture.

**Ans.** You can write a poem or you can draw this picture

3. Students can answer four questions in section A. They can answer two questions from section B.

**Ans.** Students can answer four questions in section A or they can answer two questions from section B.

4. Guests can have Indian food here. They can have Chinese food over there.

**Ans.** Guests can have Indian food over here or they can have Chinese food over there.

5. You can go to school by bus. You can walk the distance if you can.

**Ans.** You can go to school by bus or you can walk the distance if you can.

**F. Join the two sentences with **yet**.**

1. He is not rich. He is happy

**Ans.** He is not rich yet he is happy.

2. He is not wealthy. He gives to charity.

**Ans.** He is not wealthy yet he gives to charity.

3. I am soft-spoken. I can be firm.

**Ans.** I am soft-spoken yet I can be firm.

4. Rekha is always busy. She is prompt in her work.

**Ans.** Rekha is always busy yet she is prompt in her work.

5. My father is unwell today. He is going to office.

**Ans.** My father is unwell today yet he is going to office.

**G. Join the two sentences with so.**

1. I got completely drenched in the rain. I ran home to change my clothes.

**Ans.** I got completely drenched in the rain so I ran home to change my clothes.

2. She is insincere. No one trusts her.

**Ans.** She is insincere so no one trusts her.

3. Dhiren ate a lot study regularly. He is unable to write the test.

**Ans.** Dhiren ate a lot of spicy food yesterday so he has a stomach ache today.

4. He did not study regularly. He is unable to write the test.

**Ans.** He did not study regularly so he is unable to write the test.

5. These tourists read a number of books. They have a lot of information about our country.

**Ans.** These tourists read a lot of books so they have a lot of information about our country.

## CHAPTER 15 – PREPOSITIONS OF TIME, OF POSITION, OF DIRECTION

### **A. Fill in the blanks with at, on or in.**

1. **At** night
2. **In** the morning
3. **On** New Year's Day
4. **On** Tuesday
5. **In** summer
6. **At** the weekend
7. **On** Sunday afternoon
8. **At** half past two
9. **In** the nineteenth
10. **At** the end of the programme

### **B. The prepositions of time have been used incorrectly in these sentences. Highlight their incorrect use and replace them with suitable prepositions of time.**

1. Our school reopens in 5 June.

**Ans.** Our school reopens on 2 June.

2. The train will leave at ten minutes.

**Ans.** The train will leave in ten minutes.

3. We have no rains here at summer.

**Ans.** We have no rains here in summer.

4. The Director is not here in the moments.

**Ans.** The Director is not here at the moment.

5. We all go shopping on the weekend.

**Ans.** We all go shopping on the weekend

6. This institution was established on 1865.

**Ans.** This institution was established in 1865.

7. I have English and Science in Monday mornings.

**Ans.** I have English and Science on Monday mornings.

8. The Children are ready. Can we start the programme on five minutes?

**Ans.** The Children are ready. Can we start the programme in five minutes?

9. I am bored. I want to go on a holiday in Christmas time.

**Ans.** I am bored. I want to go on a holiday at Christmas time.

10. My friends are meeting me at the evening.

**Ans.** My friends are meeting me in the evening.

**C. Answer these questions using prepositions of position.**

1. Is the clock **above** or **below** the blackboard?  
**Ans.** The clock is above the blackboard.
2. Are the pictures of cartoon characters **above** or **under** the blackboard?  
**Ans.** The pictures are under the blackboard.
3. Is the teddy bear **underneath** or **on top of** the cupboard?  
**Ans.** The teddy bear is underneath the cupboard.
4. Who is standing **in front** of the cupboard – the tall boy or the short boy?  
**Ans.** The short boy is standing in front of the cupboard.
5. Is the tall boy peeping **over** the shoulders of the short boy?  
**Ans.** No, the short boy is peeping over the shoulders of the tall boy.

**D. Complete these sentences with suitable prepositions of direction. Use the prepositions given in the box. You may use them more than once.**

across	into	down	towards	up
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In order to reach my house, you must follow these directions.

Walk up the small hill. If you look across the hill, you will see a small lake. Don't jump into the lake! You can walk across the lake using the bridge. There is a rose garden. Walk down it. You will find my house right in front of it.

Once you walk into my house, you will find a flight of steps leading into a basement. In the basement, look across the big hall. You will notice a statue placed on a pedestal. Climb down the two steps to the pedestal and pick up the statue carefully. Then, walk towards the exit.

I will meet you outside on the lawn!

## CHAPTER 16 PUNCTUATION

### **A. Punctuate these sentences placing quotation marks correctly.**

1. Rawat said, please lend me your grammar textbook.

**Ans.** Rawat said, "Please lend me your grammar textbook."

2. Mom, I have an extra class, so I may be late today, said Anil.

**Ans.** "Mom, I have an extra class, so I may be late today," said Anil.

3. The teacher said to the children, always come to school in clean, ironed uniform.

**Ans.** The teacher said to the children, "Always come to school in clean, ironed uniform."

4. The doctor asked the little patient, is your stomach still rumbling?

**Ans.** The doctor asked the little patient, "Is your stomach still rumbling?"

5. Arun, it may rain today; so, you should carry an umbrella, said his father.

**Ans.** "Arun, it may rain today; so, you should carry an umbrella," said his father.

6. What a marvelous country this is! exclaimed the tourist.

**Ans.** "What a marvelous country this is!" exclaimed the tourist.

7. The whole class stood up, clapped, and said, what a great performance that was!

**Ans.** The whole class stood up, clapped, and said, "What a great performance that was!"

8. Go and sit down. Complete this work before the bell rings, said the instructor.

**Ans.** "Go and sit down. Complete this work before the bell rings," said the instructor.

9. What are you doing? Riya asked her father.

**Ans.** "What are you doing?" Riya asked her father.

10. When you meet someone for the first time, you say, hello, how do you do?

**Ans.** When you meet someone for the first time, you say, "Hello, how do you do?"



**B. Mr. Philips is teaching Mathematics to his students. Punctuate the dialogues.**

1. mr philips said take out your notebooks children

**Ans.** Mr Philips said, "Take out your notebooks, children."

2. have you done the homework i gave you

**Ans.** "Have you done the homework I gave you?"

3. rima said to mr philips sir i have a question

**Ans.** Rima said to Mr Philips, "Sir, I have a question."

4. yes rima what is it asked mr philips

**Ans.** "Yes, Rima. What is it?" asked Mr. Philips.

5. can you explain the concept of division once again

**Ans.** "Can you explain the concept of division once again?"

6. of course, why not i am happy that you asked said mr philips

**Ans.** "Of course. Why not? I am happy that you asked," said Mr. Philips.

## CHAPTER 17 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

### **A. Underline the subject in each sentence. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.**

1. The girls dance (dances / dance) in the rain.
2. Derry goes (go/ goes) out to play in the park.
3. The player plays (plays / play) football well.
4. A hen lays (lay / lays) eggs.
5. Amit and Aly ride (rides / ride) a bike

### **B. Choose the correct options from the brackets.**

1. Fish and chips is (is/are) enjoyed by many.
2. Rice and corn are (is/are) expensive today.
3. Slow and steady wins (win/wins) the race.
4. Truth and honesty have (have/has) to be imbibed.
5. Age and experience make (make / makes) a person wiser.
6. In those days, bread and butter were (were / was) not commonly sold in markets.
7. This screaming and shouting is (are/ is) not going to be tolerated.
8. Eggs and sandwich are (is/are) my favourite food.
9. Crown and glory tempt (tempts/tempt) a king.
10. Twenty years is (are / is) a long time for a reunion of friends.

### **C. Fill in the blanks with the correct option.**

1. One of those socks is (are/ is) lighter than the other.
2. Somebody in the book club always forgets (forget / forgets) to get the book.
3. Neither Cherry nor Sasha writes (writes/ write) neatly.
4. Either Nida or my brothers have (has/have) eaten the chocolate from the fridge.
5. Each story comes (come / comes) with a moral.
6. Neither my parents nor I am (are / am) at home today.

**D. Look at these sentences. There is an error in each sentence. Underline the error and write the correct sentences in your notebook.**

1. Neither Aman nor Abdul **are** coming for the concert.

Ans: Neither Aman nor Abdul is coming for the concert.

2. Politics **are** quite an interesting field of study.

Ans: Politics is quite an interesting field of study.

3. Economics and Physics **is** subjects that interest, Raju.

Ans: Economics and Physics are subjects that interest, Raju.

4. Five thousand dollars **are** a lot of money for me.

Ans: Five thousand dollars is a lot of money for me.

5. The scissors **is** really sharp.

Ans: The scissors are really sharp.

6. Neither Raman nor his friends **is** invited to the party.

Ans: Neither Raman nor his friends are invited to the party.

7. Either the nurse or the compounder **have** to take care of the patient.

Ans: Either the nurse or the compounder has to take care of the patient.

8. Rickets **are** a disease of the bones.

Ans: Rickets is a disease of the bones.

**E. Choose the correct options from the verbs in brackets.**

1. One of the musicians in the orchestra (are/**is**) my friend.

2. Everyone (**likes**/like) the cakes I bake.

3. Neither of those hats (**suit**/suits) you.

4. She (**knocks**/knock) on the door loudly.

5. Birds of a feather (flocks/**flock**) together.

6. The boys and girls (**take**/takes) a bus to school.

7. Six hundred miles (are/**is**) a long distance from home.

8. His clothes (**get**/gets) dirty as he works in the factory.

## CHAPTER 18 KINDS OF SENTENCES

### **A. Change these positive sentences into negative.**

1. I am hungry.

Ans. I am not hungry.

2. Sheetal will sing in the morning assembly.

Ans. Sheetal will not sing in the morning assembly

3. They knew the multiplication tables.

Ans. They did not know the multiplication tables.

4. The boy can draw very well.

Ans. The boy cannot draw really well.

5. She may know the way.

Ans. She may not know the way.

### **B. Complete these sentences to from questions to the answers.**

1. Graham Bell invented the telephone.

What did Graham Bell invent?

2. Yes, Birbal was an advisor in the court of the king.

Was Birbal an advisor in the court of the king?

3. Yes. The word 'masterpiece' means 'extraordinary work'

Does the word 'masterpiece' mean 'amazing work'?

4. Leonardo da Vinci painted the famous Mona Lisa.

Who painted the famous Mona Lisa?

5. The flights are delayed because of the fog.

Why are the flights delayed?

6. Joe and Julie opened a studio together.

Did Joe and Julie open a studio together?

### **C. Changes these declarative sentences into imperative sentences. The first one has been done for you.**

1. You must drive carefully.

Drive carefully.

2. You should not talk.

Don't talk.

3. You must not tell lies.  
Don't tell lies.
4. Can you finish your homework?  
Finish your homework.
5. Can you shut the door gently?  
Shut the door gently.
6. You must not get drenched in the rain.  
Don't get drenched in the rain.
7. All of you must switch off your mobile phones.  
Switch off your mobile phones.
8. You must not park your car in front of our gate.  
Don't Park your car in front of our gate.

**D. Change these exclamatory sentences into declarative sentences. Use the clues given in brackets. The first one has been done for you.**

1. How lucky.  
You are very lucky.
2. What a pity! (Being: it...)  
It is a pity.
3. What a victory! (Being: it...)  
It is a victory.
4. How silly of me to make this mistake again and again.  
It is silly of me to make this mistake again and again.
5. Wow! This dress looks grand. (remove the interjection)  
This dress looks grand.

**A. Say whether these sentences are declarative (D), interrogative (INT), imperative (IMP) or exclamatory (E).**

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|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. I like chocolate milkshake.     | <u>    D    </u> |
| 2. What do you do in the evenings? | <u>   INT   </u> |
| 3. Do not swim in this pool.       | <u>   IMP   </u> |
| 4. Pavan is the new manager.       | <u>    D    </u> |
| 5. Has she eaten?                  | <u>   INT   </u> |
| 6. How forgetful of you!           | <u>    E    </u> |
| 7. Stop spreading these rumours.   | <u>   IMP   </u> |
| 8. Please be quiet.                | <u>   IMP   </u> |
| 9. Yay! Our team won the match.    | <u>   IMP   </u> |
| 10. Helen was a beautiful queen.   | <u>    D    </u> |



