

## Grammar

### Test 1: Types of Articles (pp. 39-40)

1. Answer: c

Explanation: A, an and the are called articles in English grammar. An is used before a vowel or silent h. The word 'this' can be a pronoun (Eg: This is my seat.); or a determiner (Eg: This cake is the tastiest one.)

2. Answer: a

Explanation: A is used before a consonant or a vowel sounding like a consonant. For example, A man, a unit, a useful thing, a one rupee- note.

3. Answer: b

Explanation: A, an and the are adjectives. They are called demonstrative adjectives. A and an are indefinite articles and the is called a definite article.

4. Answer: a

Explanation: Articles are classified into two types. They are indefinite and definite articles. Indefinite articles are a and an. Definite article includes only the. The correct statement is : A child must respect his parents.

5. Answer: b

Explanation: A and an are called the indefinite articles because they leave indefinite the person or thing spoken of. Thus, a boy means any boy. The is a definite article.

6. Answer: b

Explanation: The is called a definite article because it speaks of some particular person or thing. Example : He is the boy who teased me. A and an are indefinite articles.

7. Answer: b

Explanation: The definite article the is used when a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class. For example, The cow is a mammal.

8. Answer: c

Explanation: Here we will use the definite article the. The is used before musical instruments as in the above question. The is also used before the names of certain books. Example, The Mahabharat.

9. Answer: a

Explanation: The correct statement would be 'How gentle a person Mr. Bhatia is!'. We use a or an before a single countable noun.

10. Answer: b

Explanation: The statement will be – Neha has left for the United States of America. Usually, countries aren't preceded by any article, but the nations that are a union or which are united states, are preceded by the definite article 'the'. Eg: The United States of America, The People's Republic of China

## **Test 2: Omission and Repetition of Articles (pp. 41-42)**

1. Answer: a

Explanation: Articles are usually omitted before proper nouns. For example, Shakespeare had a comprehensive soul. An article used before a proper noun makes it a common noun.

2. Answer: c

Explanation: Before the names of certain books, the definite article the is used. For example, The Mahabharat . Before languages, names of materials and relations, articles are omitted.

3. Answer: b

Explanation: little is used chiefly with better or more in formal english. For example, His second composition was little (= not much) better than his first.

4. Answer: a

Explanation: When we define or classify someone or something we use a/an + singular count noun. In the above question, the noun starts with a vowel, so we use an.

5. Answer: b

Explanation: When we mention someone or something for the first time, we use a/ an not the. When we mention the same person or thing again, we use the. For example: I saw a dog on the street today. The dog looked hungry.

6. Answer: b

Explanation: The correct statement is : Family is a unit of society. We use a or an as per the sound of the vowel and not the actual vowel. Here the vowel u is pronounced as yoo.

7. Answer: b

Explanation: Usually, if the first letter of the word is a consonant, it is preceded by the article a. However, there are some exceptions. The word honest is one such exception. Its first letter is a consonant, but the first syllable of the word is a vowel-like sound. Hence, it should be preceded by an.

8. Answer: c

Explanation: The word little has different usages as an adverb. It can be used as with verbs (Eg: The sun came out a little during the day.), with unfavourable adjectives (Eg: His looked a little worse today compared to yesterday.), and so on. However, when dealing with magnitudes and quantities, the word little can only be used if the quantity can't be counted or assigned a proper value.

9. Answer: b

Explanation: We use the before names of things that are unique like the sun, the sky, the sea, etc. We also use the when we emphasise to a specific direction.

10. Answer: b

Explanation: The is always used an adverb with comparative. Here as the sentence is comparative, we use the in both the places.

### **Test 3: Types of Tenses (pp. 43-45)**

1. Answer: b

Explanation: A tense shows the time of action and its degree of completeness. It is broadly classified into three types: present, past and future tense.

2. Answer: c

Explanation: A particular tense can further be divided into four types. They are: simple, continuous, perfect, perfect continuous.

3. Answer: a

Explanation: The perfect form (in present, past or future) denotes an action which has been completed, and is in a perfect state. For example: I have loved, I had loved, I shall have loved.

4. Answer: c

Explanation: The perfect continuous tense combines the meanings of the both the perfect and continuous tense. For example: I have been writing, I had been writing, I shall have been writing. I was loving is past continuous tense, I had written is past perfect tense, and I shall be writing is future continuous tense.

5. Answer: b

Explanation: The present perfect tense denotes an action which has been completed, and is in a perfect state in the present form. For example, I have written a letter, I have loved, I have been to Chennai. Simple present tense would be: I write letters. Present continuous tense would be: I am writing a letter. Present perfect continuous tense would be: I have been writing a letter.

6. Answer: a

Explanation: The correct statement is: We are writing a letter. In the present continuous form the event denotes an action that is still continuing or is yet not completed. It can be in singular or plural form.

7. Answer: b

Explanation: The past continuous tense is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past. The time of the action may or may not be indicated. For example: We were watching television all day.

8. Answer: b

Explanation: The past perfect tense describes an action completed before a certain moment in the past. For example, I had completed homework when my uncle arrived.

9. Answer: b

Explanation: The simple present tense is used in exclamatory sentences, to express what is actually taking place in the present. For example: There she goes!

10. Answer: b

Explanation: The correct statement is: I have been a student for over three years now. To refer to something which began in the past and which has continued upto now, we used the present perfect tense.

#### **Test 4: The Use of Tenses (pp. 45-47)**

1. Answer: b

Explanation: The simple present tense is used to express habitual actions. For example: I bathe every morning. It is also used to express general truths.

2. Answer: c

Explanation: Simple present tense is used to indicate a future event where the context tells us the future time. So the statement belongs to Simple present tense. In vivid narrative, it is also used as substitute for simple past.

3. Answer: b

Explanation: The correct statement is: He swore that he had not stolen the bag. The simple past tense of most irregular verbs is not formed with -d or -ed.

4. Answer: c

Explanation: The statement: A letter is being written by me, belongs to the present continuous tense in passive form. In active form, the statement would be: I am writing a letter.

5. Answer: b

Explanation: The statement belongs to future continuous tense. The future continuous tense represents an action going on at some time in the future. For example: When I reach class, the students will be studying.

6. Answer: b

Explanation: The statement will be: I met Ruchi in Nagpur yesterday. I had seen

her a week before. The past perfect tense describes an action completed before a certain moment in the past.

7. Answer: a

Explanation: The correct statement is: He said I owed him money. When the main verb is past, the verb in the reporting clause is also past.

8. Answer: d

Explanation: The present perfect continuous tense is used for an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing. For example, I have been writing a book for five hours (and am still writing). An easy way to spot any form of continuous tense would be to observe whether the verb in the sentence ends with the suffix –ing.

9. Answer: a

Explanation: Verbs of perception, appearance, emotion, thinking possession are not used in the continuous form. The correct statement is: I love it and not I am loving it.

10. Answer: b

Explanation: When the verbs in the principal clause is in the past tense, shall and will change to should and would in the subordinates clause. Similarly may changes to might, can to could. The correct statement is: He said that he would come tomorrow.

### **Test 5: Verb and its Agreement with Subject (pp.48-49)**

1. Answer: b

Explanation: The verb takes the same number as its subject. It must agree with its subject in number and person. If the subject is of singular number, third person, the verb must also be of the singular number, third person.

2. Answer: a

Explanation: The statement is true. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular. Example: My friend, philosopher and guide is

here. If different persons are referred,; My friend, the philosopher and the guide are here.

3. Answer: b

Explanation: The correct statement is: The quality of books was poor. The subject is 'the quality of books' and not 'books'. The phrase 'quality of books' is in singular form, so it should not take a plural verb.

4. Answer: b

Explanation: The statement is false. If singular subjects are preceded by every and each, the verb is singular. For example: Every child and parent brings his own food.

5. Answer: b

Explanation: The statement is: Neither he nor I was present. Two or more singular subjects connected by or, nor, either, neither take the verbs in singular.

6. Answer: a

Explanation: The correct statement is: Your best bet is free tickets. The subject is, 'your best bet, not 'free tickets'. Hence it should take a singular verb.

7. Answer: b

Explanation: The correct statement is: The fire caused much damage. In this scenario, the word 'damages' can't be used as it denoted the money paid to make good or loss for a 'damage'. The word 'damage' is used in this situation, and it isn't a word that can be preceded by 'many', as it isn't a countable quantity which can be represented by a definite number. So, it should be preceded by 'much'.

8. Answer: a

Explanation: The statement is: The ship has set sail. A collective noun takes a singular verb when the collection is thought of as a whole and a plural verb when the individuals of which it is composed of are thought of.

9. Answer: a

Explanation: The correct statement is: Bread and butter is my favourite breakfast. Bread and butter are two different nouns, but they come together to form a single entity, that is, a single breakfast dish. So, the phrase 'bread and butter' should have a singular verb like is/was attached to it.

10. Answer: b

Explanation: The correct statement is: None of the students was happy with the teacher. None usually means no one and so takes a singular verb.

### **Test 6: Forms of Infinitives (pp. 50-51)**

1. Answer: a

Explanation: The infinitive can broadly be classified into two types : Bare infinitive and split infinitive. There are certain verbs and expression where to is not used. These are called the bare infinitive.

2. Answer: d

Explanation: The phrase 'to be done' belongs to present infinitive passive. Example for perfect infinitive passive is 'to have been done' and for perfect infinitive is 'to have done'.

3. Answer: a

Explanation: The statement is true. Normally, no words are used between to and the verb. The only exception is the split infinitive. The other type is bare infinitive.

4. Answer: b

Explanation: The correct statement is: Because he had failed, the school may cancel his admission. When we refer to something that happened or was expected to happen before now, we use a perfect infinitive, not a present infinitive.

5. Answer: d

Explanation: The infinitive can also be used after certain nouns. These nouns include ability, ambition, demand, desire, effort, failure, promise, refusal, scheme, wish.

6. Answer: a

Explanation: The statement is true. The infinitive can also be used with too/enough after certain adjective and adverbs. For example: The spoon was too hot to touch.

7. Answer: b

Explanation: The correct statement is: He made me move my motorcycle. Other examples of bare infinitive are: I could read it tomorrow, Live and let live.

8. Answer: d

Explanation: But and except take the bare infinitive when they follow do+ anything/ nothing/ everything. For example, Aahna does nothing but smile.

9. Answer: d

Explanation: The form of a continuous infinitive is to be + present participle. For example, My mother must be wondering what is wrong with me. Initial infinitive phrases are placed at the beginning of a sentence.

10. Answer: b

Explanation: The perfect infinitive continuous has the form of to + have been + present participle. For example, Pinki seems to have been studying in a haphazard fashion.