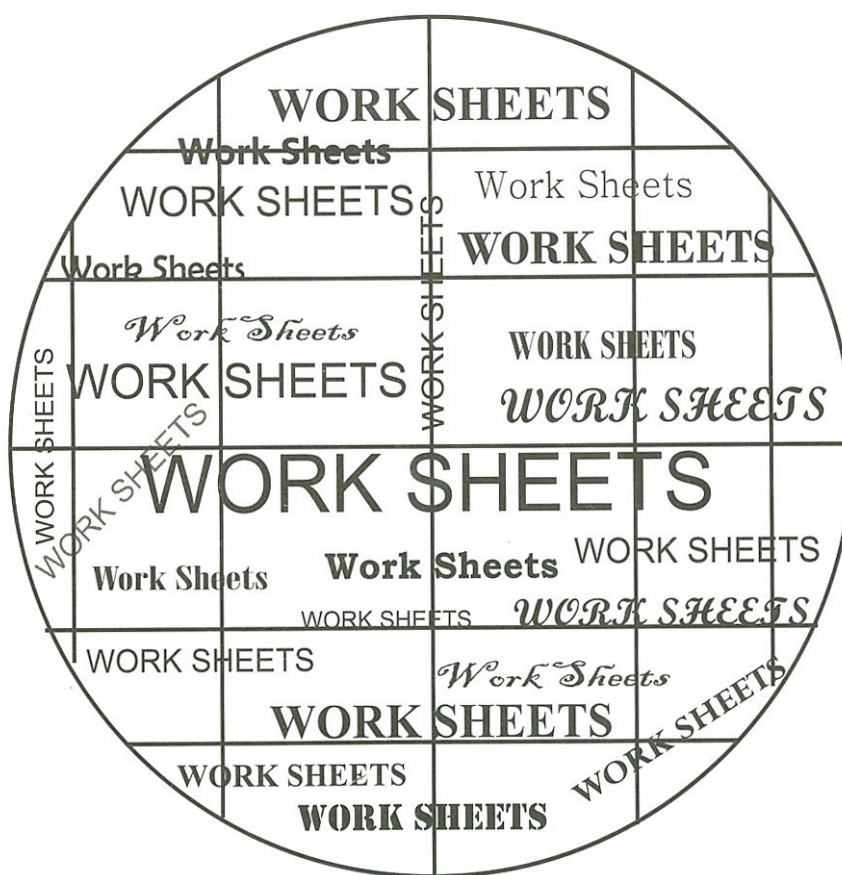


DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT of Delhi

**FOR STUDENTS IN REMEDIAL SESSIONS
OF
CLASS IX
(Practice Material)**



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English Worksheet

(Level-1)

Class-9

Worksheet 1 – Noun

What is a noun (संज्ञा)?

A noun is a word that names a **person**, a **place**, an **animal** or a **thing**.

Examples:

A person	A place	An animal	A thing / An <u>object</u> (वस्तु)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Man• Girl• Teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Room• Chandigarh• London	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dog• Elephant• Goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pencil• Book• Chair

Types of nouns:

<u>Common Noun</u> (जातिवाचक संज्ञा)	<u>Proper Noun</u> (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)
जिस संज्ञा में किसी प्रकार के व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं का बोध होता है, उसे <u>जातिवाचक संज्ञा</u> कहते हैं ।	जिस संज्ञा से किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध हो उसे <u>व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा</u> कहते हैं ।
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boy• Car• Tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ramesh• Maruti 800• Apple tree

1. Read the following passage and underline the nouns in it:

Roshni has a garden. It has many flowers like roses, sunflowers, tulips, etc. It also has a big tree. The big tree is in the centre of the garden. Roshni invites her friends to play in her garden. They love to play with her. Roshni and her friends water the flowers every day. On hot days, they all sit under the tree. Last week, she and her father planted the seeds of a new flower in the garden. Roshni takes good care of the new flower.

Roshni's garden is very beautiful and smells very nice. Everyone in the neighbourhood likes it.

Worksheet 2 – Singular and Plural Nouns

What are singular and plural nouns?

Singular Nouns (एकवचन)	Plural Nouns (बहुवचन)
Singular nouns are nouns that name one person, place, animal or thing.	Plural nouns are nouns that name more than one person, place, animal or thing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Doctor• Village• Cat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Doctors• Villages• Cats

Nouns को singular से plural करने के नियम:

1. अधिकतर, nouns को plural करने के लिए उनके end में 's' जोड़ा जाता है:

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bag• Tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bags• Trees

2. जो nouns 's', 'x', 'ch' या 'sh' में end होते हैं, उनका plural करने के लिए उनके end में 'es' जोड़ा जाता है:

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bus• Fox• Dish• Watch (घड़ी)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buses• Foxes• Dishes• Watches

3. जो nouns 'f' या 'fe' में end होते हैं, उनका plural करने के लिए 'f' की जगह 'v' लगाया जाता है और end में 'es' जोड़ा जाता है:

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wolf• Calf• Wife• Leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wolves• Calves• Wives• Leaves

Worksheet 2 – Singular and Plural Nouns

4. जो nouns 'y' में end होते हैं, उनका plural करने के लिए:

- अगर 'y' से पहले एक vowel (स्वर) आता है तो noun के end में 's' जोड़ा जाता है:

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none">DayToy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DaysToys

- अगर 'y' से पहले एक consonant (व्यंजन) आता है तो noun से 'y' हटाकर उसके end में 'ies' जोड़ा जाता है:

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none">BabyCity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BabiesCities

5. कुछ nouns को plural करने का कोई निश्चित rule नहीं होता:

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none">ManChildMouseGoose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MenChildrenMiceGeese

6. कुछ nouns के singular और plural forms की एक ही spelling होती है:

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none">SheepDeerFishAircraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SheepDeerFishAircraft

1. Write the plural form of the following nouns:

Examples:

- | | | | | | |
|------|--------|----------------|-----|------|--------------|
| i) | Person | <u>Persons</u> | ii) | Goat | <u>Goats</u> |
| iii) | Boy | <u>Boys</u> | iv) | Girl | <u>Girls</u> |
| v) | House | <u>Houses</u> | | | |

Worksheet 2 – Singular and Plural Nouns

Questions:

vi)	Table	_____	vii)	Wish	_____
viii)	Wife	_____	ix)	Teacher	_____
x)	Fox	_____	xi)	Shelf	_____
xii)	Knife	_____	xiii)	Foot	_____
xiv)	Tooth	_____	xv)	News	_____
xvi)	Man	_____	xvii)	Child	_____

2. Correct the following sentences:

Examples:

- i) I eat my lunches after playing football.
I eat my lunch after playing football.
- ii) I am looking in all the box to find my doll.
I am looking in all the boxes to find my doll.
- iii) Ashish gives two pencil to his brother.
Ashish gives two pencils to his brother.
- iv) I write many letter to the principal.
I write many letters to the principal.
- v) The dogs was barking at the people.
The dog was barking at the people.

Questions:

- vi) Jai sees three mouse run into a hole.
- vii) My two school friend are my neighbours.
- viii) There is an apples on the table.
- ix) The cupboard are very clean.
- x) The cat are drinking milk.
- xi) This children is a good student.
- xii) There are many fox in the zoo.
- xiii) There are only a few chair in the office.
- xiv) The student are studying for exams.
- xv) The headmaster is in the meeting with a teachers.

Worksheet 2 – Singular and Plural Nouns

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct noun:

Examples:

- i) The pens (pen / pens) are on the table.
- ii) The mountains (mountain / mountains) are big.
- iii) His father gets a new radio (radio / radios).
- iv) Mrs. Sharma gives gifts (gift / gifts) to all her students.
- v) The players (player / players) are ready for the race.

Questions:

- vi) The _____ (bird / birds) is sitting on the tree.
- vii) There are two _____ (pillow / pillows) on the bed.
- viii) My _____ (friend / friends) is sitting in the car.
- ix) This bag _____ (bag / bags) is beautiful.
- x) The _____ (man / men) are drinking tea.
- xi) My mother cuts vegetables with a _____ (knife / knives).
- xii) There are many _____ (bus / buses) on the road.
- xiii) Mr. Joshi and Mr. Khan came to the party with their _____ (wife / wives).
- xiv) I cut two _____ (cake / cakes) at my birthday party.
- xv) There are many green _____ (leaf/leaves) on the tree.

Worksheet 3 – Pronoun

What is a pronoun (सर्वनाम)?

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used so that we do not have to use the same nouns again and again (बार-बार).

Examples:

Without pronouns	With pronouns
<ul style="list-style-type: none">अक्षय नयी दिल्ली में रहता है। अक्षय 20 वर्ष का है। अक्षय कॉलेज में पढ़ता है। अक्षय को चित्रकारी पसंद है।	<ul style="list-style-type: none">अक्षय नयी दिल्ली में रहता है। वह 20 वर्ष का है। वह कॉलेज में पढ़ता है। उसे चित्रकारी पसंद है।
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Akshay lives in New Delhi. Akshay is 20 years old. Akshay studies in a college. Akshay likes to draw.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Akshay lives in New Delhi. He is 20 years old. He studies in a college. He likes to draw.

Types of pronouns

<ul style="list-style-type: none">I (मैं)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Me (मुझे / मेरे साथ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">My (मेरा / मेरे)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">We (हम)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Us (हमें / हमारे साथ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Our (हमारा / हमारे)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">You (तू, तुम, आप)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You (तुझे / तेरे साथ / तुम्हें / तुम्हारे साथ / आपके / आपके साथ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Your (तुम्हारा / तुम्हारे)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">He (लड़के के लिए)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Him (उसे / उसके साथ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">His (उसका / उसके / उसकी)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">She (लड़की के लिए)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Her (उसे / उसके साथ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Her (उसका / उसके / उसकी)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">It (वह वस्तु / वह जानवर / स्थान / फल एवं सब्जियाँ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It (उसे / उसके साथ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Its (उसका / उसके / उसकी (वस्तु / जानवर / स्थान / फल एवं सब्जियाँ))
<ul style="list-style-type: none">They (वे सब)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Them (उन्हें / उनके साथ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Their (उनका / उनके / उनकी)

Worksheet 3 – Pronoun

We में हम अपने आप को शामिल करते हैं।	They में हम अपने आप को शामिल नहीं करते हैं।
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manjeet, Pankaj and I are friends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manjeet and Pankaj are friends.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are friends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are friends.

Singular and Plural Pronouns:

Singular Pronouns		Plural Pronouns	
I	am	You We They	are
He She It	is		

1. Rewrite the paragraph by replacing the nouns with appropriate (उचित) pronouns:

Shekhar and Swati are neighbours (पड़ोसी). Yesterday, Shekhar and Swati went to the market. Shekhar wanted to buy a watch. The watch was very expensive (महँगी). Shekhar asked Swati to lend (उधार देना) Shekhar some money. Swati did not have enough money so Swati decided to go to an ATM and withdraw (निकालना) some money for Shekhar. Swati gave the money to Shekhar. Shekhar was very happy. Shekhar bought (खरीदी) the watch. Shekhar thanked Swati and told Swati that Shekhar would return (लौटाना) the money after one week.

Shekhar and Swati are neighbours. Yesterday, they went to the market. Shekhar wanted to buy a watch. The watch was very expensive. He asked Swati to lend him some money.

Worksheet 3 – Pronoun

2. Fill in the blanks with pronouns:

Examples:

- i) Every night, I eat dinner with my (I / my) family.
- ii) Mr Arora is 40 years old. He (He / She) teaches us Science.
- iii) Ashwini has a car. It (She / It) is white.
- iv) My brother every year celebrates Diwali with us (I / us). He (She / He) comes from hostel for that.
- v) When will the train reach the station? We (I / We) are getting late.

Questions:

- vi) Anjali's mother is from Mumbai. _____ (It / Its) is a big city.
- vii) Mira and Rohan are cousins. _____ (We / They) study in _____ (he / my) school.
- viii) I have a ball. _____ (It / Its) is green.
- ix) _____ (Them / Our) dog is 3 years old. _____ (Its / Him) name is Vicky.
- x) Anita is an intelligent girl. _____ (Her / She) studies in _____ (my / it) class.
- xi) Govinda is an actor. _____ (His / Him) movies are very funny.
- xii) I want to go to Kerala. _____ (It / Its) is a beautiful place.
- xiii) John is a good boy. _____ (He / She) obeys his teachers.
- xiv) Diya likes to play with _____ (his / her) brother.
- xv) Can _____ (you / your) give me the book?

Worksheet 4 – Adjective

What is an adjective (विशेषण)?

Adjective वह शब्द होता है जो nouns या pronouns की विशेषता बताए ।

Examples:

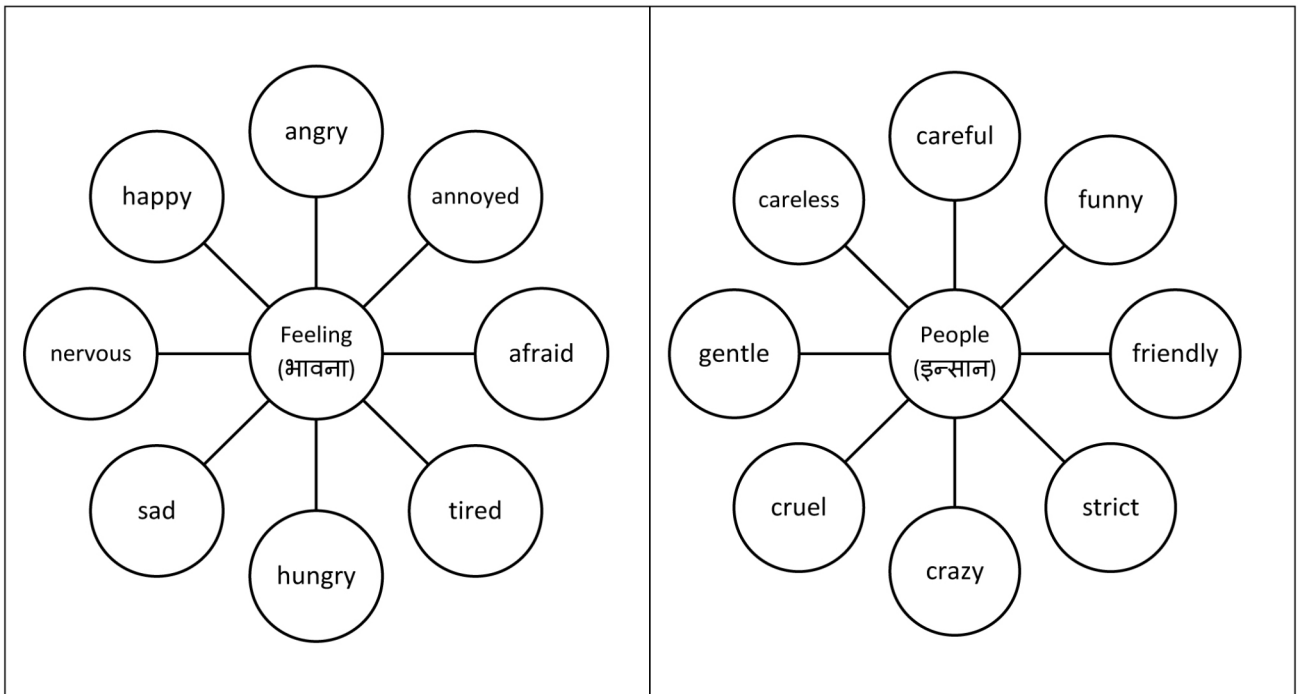
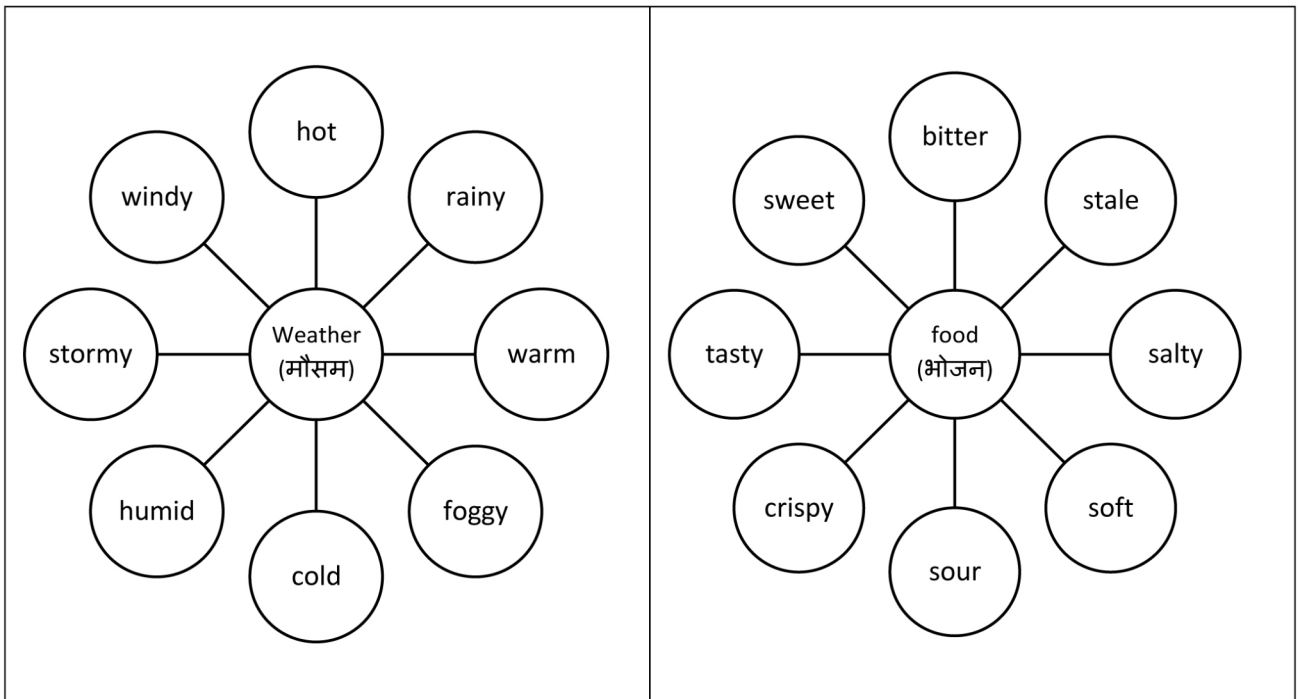
- It is a small pencil. यहाँ *pencil* noun है और *small* उसकी विशेषता है ।
- I am sad. यहाँ 'I' pronoun है और *sad* उसे क्या महसूस हो रहा है यह दर्शा रहा है ।

अक्सर इस्तेमाल होने वाले कुछ adjectives हैं:

• Good - अच्छा	• Large - बड़ा	• Clean - साफ
• New - नया	• Young - जवान	• Easy - आसान
• First - पहला	• Black - काला	• Special - खास
• Last - आखिरी	• Early - जल्दी	• Hot - गरम
• Long - लम्बा	• Little - छोटा	• Cold - ठंडा
• Great - महान / बड़ा	• Important - ज़रूरी	• Ready - तैयार
• Honest - ईमानदार	• Bad - बुरा	• Serious - गंभीर
• Own - खुद का	• Real - असली	• Sad - दुखी
• Other - दूसरा	• Best - सबसे अच्छा	• Happy - खुश
• Old - पुराना / बूढ़ा	• Left - बायाँ	• Dark - अँधेरा
• Right - सही / दायाँ	• Low - नीचा	• Light - रोशनी / हल्का
• Big - बड़ा	• Late - देर होना	• Heavy - भारी
• High - ऊँचा	• Hard - कठोर / सख्त	• Religious - धार्मिक
• Different - अलग	• Soft - मुलायम	• Main - मुख्य
• Small - छोटा	• Full - पूरा (भरा हुआ)	• Popular - मशहूर
• Thin - पतला	• Strong - मज़बूत	• Angry - नाराज़
• Fat - मोटा	• Dry - सूखा	• Poor - गरीब
• Round - गोल	• Sharp - नुकीला / तेज़	• Rich - अमीर
• Wet - गीला	• Tight - तंग	• Tired - थका हुआ
• Mad - पागल	• Difficult - कठिन	• Strange - अजीब

Worksheet 4 – Adjective

Adjectives का इस्तेमाल करके हम अलग-अलग स्थितियों का बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से उनकी विशेषताएँ बता सकते हैं। कुछ उदाहरण निम्नलिखित हैं:



Worksheet 4 – Adjective

1. Read the words in the following table carefully. Write each word under the appropriate column – 'Adjectives' or 'Nouns':

big	balloon	tea	tasty	early	red
grandmother	table	happy	sharp	cake	good
people	old	morning	girl	birthday	fun
round	friend	thin	many	hot	mad
book	thick	soft	pillow	pants	pencil

	Adjectives	Nouns
i)	big	balloon
ii)	hot	tea
iii)	tasty	cake
iv)	red	pants
v)	soft	pillow
vi)		
vii)		
viii)		
ix)		
x)		
xi)		
xii)		
xiii)		
xiv)		
xv)		

Worksheet 4 – Adjective

2. Underline the adjective in the following sentences:

Examples:

- i) I went to the store and bought a new shirt.
- ii) My father met a young boy in the metro.
- iii) Look outside; the sun is so bright.
- iv) Azaan lives next to me. His house is small.
- v) In school, Nisha is a quiet girl but at home she is loud.

Questions:

- vi) You should wear that blue sari for your birthday.
- vii) Rakesh ate a piece of pizza; it was tasty.
- viii) My naughty brother always hides my things in the house.
- ix) The table was cleaned nicely, it was smooth and shiny.
- x) Tanvi went to the garden and smelled the sweet flowers.
- xi) Smriti is a kind girl, always helping others with their homework.
- xii) He had many sweets with him and shared it with everyone.
- xiii) Siya is sad because she failed in her exams.
- xiv) Lions have sharp teeth.
- xv) This is a thick book.

Worksheet 5 – Revision

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate pronouns from the box:

It	we	he	my	they
She	them	their	your	his
Its	her	you	me	I

Examples:

- i) Rakesh sits at his shop after school.
- ii) Sita, Lokesh and Rahul are hungry. They eat chips.
- iii) Tanvi speaks to her mother. She tells her she will be late.

Questions:

- iv) _____ mother makes me drink milk in the morning.
- v) Dhruv and I have a holiday. _____ are going to Udaipur.
- vi) I study in a big school. _____ name is Laxman Public School.
- vii) The policeman stops the car on the road. _____ tells the driver to go slow.
- viii) I have a dog. _____ has a black tail.
- ix) Mohan gives the letter to _____.
- x) Did _____ go to school today?
- xi) Navya tells _____ father to read a story.
- xii) Tarun and Diya pack _____ bags before leaving.
- xiii) Is that _____ car?
- xiv) My friend and _____ play in the garden.
- xv) The group project is done by _____.

2. Replace the underlined word(s) with a pronoun:

Examples:

- i) Ishan and I go to school together.
We go to school together.
- ii) Every year my friends give me a card on my birthday.
Every year they give me a card on my birthday.
- iii) I make cards for my classmates.
I make cards for them.

Questions:

- iv) My mother buys a cake for me.
- v) Amar likes to read.
- vi) My school has a field next to it.
- vii) My father sits on my bed.

Worksheet 5 – Revision

- viii) Lola and Anu like to listen to music.
- ix) I went with Nisha to buy a book.
- x) I play football with my sister.
- xi) My mother makes *jalebi* for my neighbours.
- xii) This house belongs to my grandfather.
- xiii) Moti is my dog.
- xiv) Papa gets chocolates for me, Mira, Rajesh and Seema.
- xv) Sanna and I study in a government school.

3. Against each word, write if it is a common noun or a proper noun:

Examples:

- | | | |
|------|-----------|-------------|
| i) | New Delhi | Proper Noun |
| ii) | Dog | Common Noun |
| iii) | Tree | Common Noun |

Questions:

- iv) School
- v) Renuka
- vi) Mango Tree
- vii) House
- viii) Fan
- ix) Airtel
- x) Taj Mahal
- xi) Railway Station
- xii) River
- xiii) Children
- xiv) Mahesh
- xv) Post Office

4. Write each word from the box in the correct column:

Clock	Rohit	Rabbit	Book	Elephant	Leena	Jungle	Moti	School	Pen	Lion	Market	Agra
Office	Goat	Television	Temple	Aslam	India Gate	Cinema	Kitchen	Shoes	Tiger	Palampur		
Apple	Flowers	Cow	Raman	Rice	Bus Stand	Phone	Monkey	John	Park	Deer	Window	

Worksheet 5 – Revision

Name	Place	Animal	Thing
Rohit	Jungle	Rabbit	Clock

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct noun:

Examples:

- i) There are clothes (clothes / cloth) in cupboard.
- ii) The leaves (leaves / leaf) are green and big.
- iii) Himanshu cleans the black board with a duster (dusters / duster).

Questions:

- iv) The _____ (child / children) play in the park.
- v) Please polish both the _____ (shoe / shoes).
- vi) There is a _____ (men / man) in the room.
- vii) Sheena sells a _____ (knife / knives).
- viii) Old people have few _____ (tooth / teeth).
- ix) Keep the books on a _____ (shelf / shelves).
- x) I clean my both the _____ (foot / feet) every day.
- xi) The _____ (woman / women) are sitting on the bench.
- xii) Rama is cleaning all the _____ (windows / window).
- xiii) The _____ (bird / birds) are flying in the sky.
- xiv) The _____ (babies / baby) are crying.
- xv) My cow has two _____ (calf / calves).

Worksheet 5 – Revision

6. Correct the following sentences:

Examples:

- i) There are monkey on a tree.
There are monkeys on a tree.
- ii) The colour of my shoe are red.
The colour of my shoes are red.
- iii) These are my book.
These are my books.

Questions:

- iv) The child are studying in the school.
- v) Your tooth are very clean.
- vi) There are mouse in the kitchen.
- vii) There is a group of man in the village.
- viii) My feet is clean.
- ix) A boxes of pencil is with Rahul.
- x) Chandigarh, Pune and Hyderabad are clean city.
- xi) Many woman are watching the film.
- xii) Boys and girl are dancing in the party.
- xiii) Mira received many birthday wish yesterday.
- xiv) The calf are eating grass.
- xv) There are many dish to wash after dinner.

7. Answer the following questions. Use the adjective given in the bracket:

Examples:

- i) How was your exam? (difficult)
My exam was difficult.
- ii) Why is Sita not going to school? (sad)
Sita is not going to school because she is sad.
- iii) How are you feeling? (good)
I am feeling good.

Worksheet 5 – Revision

Questions:

iv) What is the colour of bananas? (yellow)

v) How does she look? (beautiful)

vi) How does he look? (old)

vii) How does the food taste? (delicious)

viii) What is the colour of Gauri's dress? (black)

ix) How is the weather outside? (hot)

x) Did you reach class on time? (late)

xi) When did he reach? (early)

xii) How did he feel after losing the match? (bad)

xiii) What did Mohan get for his birthday? (new)

xiv) How did he feel after running the race? (tired)

xv) What shape were the sweets? (round)

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

What is a **verb** (क्रिया)?

A verb is a word that shows an action (कार्य) or actions. हर sentence में verb जरूर होता है ।

Examples:

- **Bathe** – नहाना
- **Run** – दौड़ना

हर verb के अलग-अलग forms होते हैं । यह forms समय/काल के साथ बदलते हैं ।

What is a **tense** (काल)?

A **tense** is a form taken by a verb to show the time of an action. There are three types of tenses:

• Present Tense (वर्तमान काल)	• The present tense is used to talk about actions that happen on a <u>regular basis</u> (नियमित रूप से) or are <u>happening now</u> (अभी हो रहे हैं).
• Past Tense (भूत काल)	• The past tense is used to talk about actions that <u>have already happened</u> (जो पूरे हो चुके हैं).
• Future Tense (भविष्य काल)	• The future tense is used to talk about actions that <u>will happen in the future</u> (जो होने वाले हैं).

कुछ common verbs और उनके तीन forms हैं:

Present Form	Past Form	Past Participle
Ask (पूछना)	Asked	Asked
Go (जाना)	Went	Gone
Eat (खाना)	Ate	Eaten
Talk (बात करना)	Talked	Talked
Bathe (नहाना)	Bathed	Bathed
Cook (खाना पकाना)	Cooked	Cooked
Fall (गिरना)	Fell	Fallen
Sing (गाना)	Sang	Sung
Drink (पीना)	Drank	Drunk
Buy (खरीदना)	Bought	Bought

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

See (देखना)	Saw	Seen
Make (बनाना)	Made	Made
Think (सोचना)	Thought	Thought
Take (लेना)	Took	Taken
Come (आना)	Came	Come
Want (पाने की इच्छा रखना)	Wanted	Wanted
Find (खोजना)	Found	Found
Give (देना)	Gave	Given
Keep (रखना)	Kept	Kept
Cut (काटना)	Cut	Cut
Put (रखना / डालना / लगाना)	Put	Put
Say (बोलना)	Said	Said
Sleep (सोना)	Slept	Slept
Draw (चित्र बनाना)	Drew	Drawn
Call (पुकारना / फ़ोन करना)	Called	Called
Send (भेजना)	Sent	Sent
Dance (नाचना)	Danced	Danced
Pull (खींचना)	Pulled	Pulled
Push (धक्का देना)	Push	Pushed
Run (दौड़ना)	Ran	Run
Walk (चलना)	Walked	Walked
Receive (पाना)	Received	Received
Meet (मिलना)	Met	Met
Drive (गाड़ी चलाना)	Drove	Driven
Work (काम करना)	Worked	Worked
Try (कोशिश करना)	Tried	Tried
Count (गिनना)	Counted	Counted
Write (लिखना)	Wrote	Written
Read (पढ़ना)	Read	Read
Learn (सीखना)	Learnt	Learnt
Remember (याद रखना)	Remembered	Remembered
Listen (सुनना)	Listened	Listened

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

Laugh (हँसना)	Laughed	Laughed
Swim (तैरना)	Swam	Swum
Cry (रोना)	Cried	Cried
Shout (चिल्लाना)	Shouted	Shouted
Smile (मुस्कुराना)	Smiled	Smiled
Open (खोलना)	Opened	Opened
Close (बंद करना)	Closed	Closed
Sell (बेचना)	Sold	Sold
Wear (पहनना)	Wore	Worn
Beat (पीटना)	Beat	Beaten
Climb (चढ़ना)	Climbed	Climbed
Melt (पिघलना)	Melted	Melted
Freeze (जमना)	Froze	Frozen
Study (पढ़ाई करना)	Studied	Studied
Suffer (बर्दा करना)	Suffered	Suffered
Like (पसंद करना)	Liked	Liked
Forget (भूल जाना)	Forgot	Forgotten
Celebrate (कोई अवसर मनाना)	Celebrate	Celebrate
Wash (धोना)	Washed	Washed
Teach (पढ़ाना)	Taught	Taught
Work (काम करना)	Worked	Worked
Enter (प्रवेश करना / दाखिल होना)	Entered	Entered
Chew (चबाना)	Chewed	Chewed
Mix (मिलाना)	Mixed	Mixed
Fly (उड़ना)	Flew	Flown
Win (जीतना)	Won	Won
Lose (हारना)	Lost	Lost
Play (खेलना)	Played	Played
Clean (साफ करना)	Cleaned	Cleaned
Travel (यात्रा करना)	Travelled	Travelled
Carry (पकड़ना)	Carried	Carried

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

Lie (झूठ बोलना / लेटना)	Lay	Lain
Die (मरना)	Died	Died
Pick (उठाना)	Picked	Picked
Do (करना)	Did	Done
Sit (बैठना)	Sat	Sat
Stand (खड़ा होना)	Stood	Stood
Stop (रोकना)	Stopped	Stopped
Start (शुरू करना)	Started	Started
Drop (गिराना)	Dropped	Dropped
Paint (रंग करना)	Painted	Painted
Bring (लाना)	Brought	Brought

Present Tense

Present Tense talks about:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वह कार्य जो नियमित रूप से या रोज़ाना होते हैं 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I eat an apple every day. We go to the library every Sunday.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जो तथ्य हैं 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth is round. Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जो आदतें / पसंद हैं 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They like chocolates. I eat <u>vegetarian</u> (शाकाहारी) food.

Present Tense 3 प्रकार का होता है:

Present Simple Tense

<p>i) Present Simple Tense</p>	<p>यह tense उन कार्यों के बारे में बात करता है जो <u>नियमित रूप से</u> या <u>रोजाना</u> होते हैं ।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I drink tea in the morning. (मैं हर सवेरे चाय पीता हूँ / पीती हूँ) We celebrate Independence Day on 15th August. (हम हर वर्ष 15 अगस्त को स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाते हैं)
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Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

Present Simple Tense में noun / pronoun के साथ verbs कैसे add होते हैं, इनके मुख्य नियम हैं:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I (मैं) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यह singular pronoun है; इसके साथ singular verb आता है 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I close the door.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We (हम), You (तू / तुम / आप), They (वे) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यह plural pronouns हैं लेकिन इनके साथ singular verb आता है 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We close the door. You close the door. They close the door.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He (वह लड़का), She (वह लड़की), It (वह वस्तु / जानवर / फल / सब्जी), Any 1 noun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यह singular pronouns हैं लेकिन इनके साथ plural verb आता है 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He closes the door. She closes the door. It closes the door. Mohit closes the door.

Verbs को plural करने के नियम:

1. अधिकतर, verbs को plural करने के लिए उनके end में 's' जोड़ा जाता है:

Singular Verb	Plural Verb
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cook Eat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooks Eats

2. जो verbs 'o', 'x', 'ch' या 'sh' पर end होते हैं, उन्हें plural बनाने के लिए उनके end में 'es' जोड़ा जाता है:

Singular Verb	Plural Verb
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do Mix Teach Wash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does Mixes Teaches Washes

3. जो verbs 'y' के साथ end होते हैं, उनको plural बनाने के लिए:

- अगर 'y' से पहले एक vowel आता है तो verb के end में 's' जोड़ा जाता है:

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

Singular Verb	Plural Verb
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Play• Say	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plays• Says

- अगर 'य' से पहले एक consonant आता है तो verb से 'य' हटाकर उसके end में 'ies' जोड़ा जाता है:

Singular Verb	Plural Verb
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fly• Cry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flies• Cries

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb:

Examples:

- i) I like (like / likes) to read.
- ii) He goes (go / goes) to school.
- iii) They go (go / goes) to the market every Sunday.
- iv) Raman drinks (drink / drinks) milk at night.
- v) She swims (swim / swims) in the river.

Questions:

- vi) Asif _____ (carry / carries) his lunch with him.
- vii) Roopa _____ (want / wants) a new watch.
- viii) The milkman _____ (mix / mixes) water in the milk.
- ix) The post office _____ (open / opens) at 10 am.
- x) The principal _____ (wants / want) everyone to be on time.
- xi) Mr. Goyal always _____ (keeps / keep) a torch near his bed.
- xii) Shobha _____ (receive / receives) a letter every week from her father.
- xiii) The children _____ (go / goes) to the park to play.
- xiv) The players _____ (eat / eats) food at 2 pm.
- xv) Babies _____ (cry / cries) when they are hungry.

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct form of the verb:

Examples:

- i) He study many subjects at school.
He studies many subjects at school.
- ii) The students washes their clothes every day.
The students wash their clothes every day.
- iii) He clean the floor in the morning.
He cleans the floor in the morning.
- iv) Radha and I talks to each other.
Radha and I talk to each other.
- v) The bird fly in the sky.
The bird flies in the sky.

Questions:

- vi) The cat drink milk from the pan.
- vii) We sees many animals at zoo.
- viii) He sleep for two hours after lunch.
- ix) I works in a school.
- x) He dance on the stage.
- xi) He write with a black pen.
- xii) I likes to watch Hindi movies.
- xiii) Sheila play with her younger brother.
- xiv) He always wear a grey sweater.
- xv) My mother make tasty food.

Present Continuous Tense

ii)	Present Continuous Tense	यह tense उन कार्यों के बारे में बात करता है जो अभी हो रहे हैं ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am reading a book. (मैं किताब पढ़ रहा / रही हूँ)• We are going to the office. (हम office जा रहे हैं)
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Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

Present continuous tense में sentence बनाने के यह मुख्य नियम हैं:

1. Sentence की शुरुआत में आने वाले noun / pronoun के साथ इन शब्दों को जोड़ते हैं:

• I	• am	• You / We / They	• are
• He / She / It / Any 1 name	• is		

2. Sentence में आने वाले verb के साथ 'ing' जोड़ते हैं:

Talk + 'ing' = Talking

Go + ing = Going

Examples:

• I am eating a mango.	• We are washing the clothes. • You are cutting the cake. • They are cleaning the house.
• He is cooking the dinner.	
• She is doing her homework.	
• It is drinking milk.	

Verbs के साथ 'ing' जोड़ने के नियम:

1. अधिकतर, verbs के आखिर में 'ing' directly जोड़ा जाता है:

Verb	'ing' जोड़ कर
• Cook	• Cooking
• Eat	• Eating
• Play	• Playing

2. जो verbs 'e' पर end होते हैं उनमें 'ing' जोड़ने के लिए verb से 'e' हटाये और 'ing' जोड़ें:

Verb	'ing' जोड़ कर
• Take	• Taking
• Like	• Liking

3. जब किसी verbs के आखिर के 3 अक्षर एक consonant उसके बाद एक vowel और फिर एक दूसरा consonant होते हैं तो उनके आखिर के अक्षर को दो बार लिखे और 'ing' जोड़ें:

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

(Note: यह rule तब लागू होता है जब शब्द के उच्चारण में शब्द के दूसरे हिस्से में ज़ोर दिया जा रहा है |)

Verb	'ing' जोड़ कर
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop• Sit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stopping• Sitting

4. जब किसी verbs के आखिर के 3 अक्षर एक consonant उसके बाद एक vowel और फिर एक दूसरा consonant होते हैं तो उनमें directly 'ing' जोड़ें:

(Note: यह rule तब लागू होता है जब शब्द के उच्चारण में शब्द के पहले हिस्से में ज़ोर दिया जा रहा है |)

Verb	'ing' जोड़ कर
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open• Enter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening• Entering

5. जो verbs 'ie' पर end होते हैं, उनमें 'ing' जोड़ने के लिए verb से 'ie' हटायें और 'y' के साथ 'ing' जोड़ें:

Verb	'ing' जोड़ कर
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lie• Die	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lying• Dying

1. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verbs:

Examples:

- Gayatri is singing (sing) songs.
- Manish is writing (write) a book.
- Sana and I are going (go) to the market.
- I am painting (paint) a picture.
- We are eating (eat) ice creams.

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

Questions:

- vi) Raj is _____ (come) today.
- vii) I am _____ (chew) my food.
- viii) The ice is _____ (melt).
- ix) I am _____ (buy) this shirt.
- x) They are _____ (climb) on the tree.
- xi) She is _____ (laugh) at the joker.
- xii) The baby is _____ (smile) at me.
- xiii) Gaurav is _____ (clean) the kitchen.
- xiv) They are _____ (dance).
- xv) The boy is _____ (cry).

2. Change the following sentences from Present Simple Tense to Present Continuous Tense:

Examples:

	Present Simple Tense	Present Continuous Tense
i)	I eat bread for breakfast.	• I am eating bread for breakfast.
ii)	She drinks cold water.	• She is drinking cold water.
iii)	They write short stories.	• They are writing short stories.
iv)	He calls his mother.	• He is calling his mother.
v)	You teach Math.	• You are teaching Math.

Questions:

	Present Simple Tense	Present Continuous Tense
vi)	Radha draws a cat.	
vii)	Gaurav opens the bag.	
viii)	The cat sleeps on the table.	
ix)	The teacher closes the door.	
x)	She sends me a letter.	

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

xi)	Arjun sells newspapers.	
xii)	The dog climbs on the bed.	
xiii)	Harish and I paint the wall.	
xiv)	Kareena starts the car.	
xv)	She stands on one leg.	

Present Perfect Tense

iii) Present Perfect Tense	<p>यह tense उन कार्यों के बारे में बात करता है जो:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> हाल ही में समाप्त हो चुके हैं। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have read this book. (मैं यह किताब पढ़ चुका / चुकी हूँ) We have gone to the office. (हम office जा चुके हैं)
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Present perfect tense में sentence बनाने के यह मुख्य नियम हैं:

1. Sentence की शुरुआत में आने वाले noun / pronoun के साथ इन शब्दों को जोड़ते हैं:

• I	• have	• You / We / They	• have
• He / She / It / Any 1 name	• has		

2. Sentence में आने वाले verb का past participle form use किया जाता है:

Examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have eaten a mango. He has cooked the dinner. She has done her homework. It has drunk the milk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have washed the clothes. You have cut the cake. They have cleaned the house.
--	--

1. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect form of the verbs given in brackets:

Examples:

- i) I have read (read) this book three times.
- ii) He has bought (buy) a new pair of shoes.
- iii) They have found (find) the lost watch.

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

- iv) I have drunk (drink) three cups of coffee today.
v) She has put (put) the milk in the jug.

Questions:

- vi) She _____ (see) that movie.
vii) The students _____ (do) their homework today.
viii) I _____ (meet) him once before.
ix) My sister _____ (eat) my cakes.
x) We _____ (cut) our hair today.
xi) My husband _____ (forget) my birthday.
xii) Someone _____ (take) my pencil.
xiii) The train _____ (come) at the station.
xiv) I _____ (want) to watch this movie.
xv) The book _____ (fall) on the floor.

2. Change the following sentences from Present Continuous Tense to Present Perfect Tense:

Examples:

Present Continuous Tense	Present Perfect Tense
i) He is giving some money to me.	• He has given some money to me.
ii) I am driving my car to Jaipur.	• I have driven my car to Jaipur.
iii) Deepa is counting the books.	• Deepa has counted the books.
iv) The children are walking to school.	• The children have walked to school.
v) Rohan and Tina are doing their homework	• Rohan and Tina have done their homework.

Questions:

Present Continuous Tense	Present Perfect Tense
vi) The boy is bathing.	
vii) The ice cream is melting.	
viii) The birds are flying over the hills.	
ix) The men are laughing.	
x) Rita is drawing a picture.	
xi) Anil is studying in college.	
xii) He is pulling the rope.	

Worksheet 6 – Verb and Tense (Part 1)

xiii) The women are writing the letters.	
xiv) We are pushing the box.	
xv) He is swimming in the pool.	

Worksheet 7 – Verb and Tense (Part 2)

Past Tense

Past Tense talks about:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">जो कार्य भूतकाल में शुरू होकर already खत्म हो चुके हैं | <ul style="list-style-type: none">I ate an apple yesterday.We went to the library. |
|--|---|

Past Tense 3 प्रकार का होता है:

Past Simple Tense

i) Past Simple Tense	यह tense उन कार्यों के बारे में बात करता है जो <u>past</u> में शुरू होकर, <u>past</u> में ही खत्म हो जाते हैं।	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I drank tea in the morning. (सवेरे चाय पी थी; अब नहीं पी रहा / रही हूँ)We talked for 2 hours. (2 घंटों बात की; अब बात नहीं कर रहे हैं)
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Past Simple Tense में noun / pronoun के साथ verbs add करने का एक ही नियम होता है: हर noun / pronoun के साथ verb का past form add होता है।

<ul style="list-style-type: none">I pulled the door.He pulled the door.She pulled the door.It pulled the door.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You pulled the door.We pulled the door.They pulled the door.
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Verbs को past form में बदलने के नियम:

1. अधिकतर, verbs को past form में बदलने के लिए उसके end में 'ed' जोड़ा जाता है:

Present Form	Past Form
<ul style="list-style-type: none">CookPush	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CookedPushed

2. अगर verb के आखिर में 'e' आता है तो उसे past form में बदलने के लिए उसके end में 'd' जोड़ा जाता है:

Worksheet 7 – Verb and Tense (Part 2)

Present Form	Past Form
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Close• Dance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closed• Danced

3. जो verbs के आखिर में 'y' है और 'y' से पहले एक consonant है तो 'y' हटायें और 'ied' जोड़ें:

Present Form	Past Form
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Try• Cry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tried• Cried

4. कुछ verbs जब past form में बदलते हैं, तो उनकी spelling पूरी तरह से बदल जाती है | आपको ऐसे verbs के past forms याद करने पड़ेंगे |

Present Form	Past Form
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write• Swim• Stand• Say	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wrote• Swam• Stood• Said

5. कुछ verbs के present form और past form की spelling एक ही रहती है |

Present Form	Past Form
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Put• Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Put• Cut

1. Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs given in brackets:

Examples:

- i) I cleaned (clean) my room three days ago.
- ii) The apples fell from the tree (fall).
- iii) England lost (lose) the match to India.
- iv) Gayatri climbed (climb) the stairs.
- v) We played (play) football.

Questions:

- vi) I _____ (give) her a flower.
- vii) Madhu _____ (swim) very fast.

Worksheet 7 – Verb and Tense (Part 2)

- viii) We _____ (listen) to music.
ix) They _____ (receive) the package.
x) I _____ (send) them a package.
xi) My father _____ (work) in a factory.
xii) We _____ (count) the flowers.
xiii) Rohit _____ (remember) my name.
xiv) My mother _____ (smile) at me.
xv) She _____ (put) the letter in the post box.

2. Change the following passages into Past Simple Tense:

i) Going to the doctor:

Manish goes to a doctor. He tells the doctor that he has fever. The doctor asks Manish some questions. The doctor gives Manish some medicines. He takes the medicines. He becomes healthy again.

Manish went to a doctor. He told the doctor that he had fever. _____

ii) Danu the monkey:

Danu the monkey sits on a tree. A man stands under the tree. The man sells hats. He carries the hats with him. Danu sees the hats and takes them. The man shouts at Danu. Danu laughs at the man. Suddenly (अचानक), Danu and the hats fall from the tree. The man picks up the hat and goes away.

Danu the monkey sat on a tree. A man stood under the tree.

Worksheet 7 – Verb and Tense (Part 2)

Past Continuous Tense

ii)	Past Continuous Tense	यह tense उन कार्यों के बारे में बात करता है जो भूतकाल के किसी समय में शुरू हो कर, कुछ देर निरंतर चले और भूतकाल में ही समाप्त हो गए हैं।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was reading a book. (उस वक्त मैं किताब पढ़ रहा / रही था) We were going to the office. (उस वक्त हम office जा रहे थे)
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Past continuous tense में sentence बनाने के यह मुख्य नियम हैं:

1. Sentence की शुरुआत में आने वाले noun / pronoun के साथ इन शब्दों को जोड़ते हैं:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I / He / She / It / Any 1 name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You / We / They 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> were
--	---	---	--

2. Sentence में आने वाले verb के साथ 'ing' जोड़ते हैं:

Talk + 'ing' = Talking

Go + ing = Going

Examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was eating a mango. He was cooking the dinner. She was doing her homework. It was drinking milk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We were washing the clothes. You were cutting the cake. They were cleaning the house.
---	--

ऊपर लिखे sentences को पढ़कर आपने देखा होगा कि Past Continuous Tense में भी verbs के साथ 'ing' जोड़ा जाता है। यहाँ पर verbs के साथ 'ing' जोड़ने के वह ही नियम हैं जो Present Continuous Tense के साथ होते हैं।

1. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous form of the verbs given in brackets:

Examples:

- She was sleeping (sleep) on the sofa.
- The children were playing (play) in the park.
- We were studying for our English test.

Worksheet 7 – Verb and Tense (Part 2)

- iv) He was washing (wash) his clothes.
v) My brother was eating (eat) *biryani*.

Questions:

- vi) As I _____ (walk) down the road, I saw Rina.
vii) Raju _____ (sing) a Hindi song.
viii) My mother _____ (make) lunch.
ix) Romi _____ (dance) in the competition.
x) They _____ (listen) to music.
xi) She _____ (run) in the park.
xii) The teacher _____ (write) in the board.
xiii) The students _____ (draw) the pictures from textbooks.
xiv) She _____ (cut) vegetables for dinner.
xv) He _____ (talk) to his mother.

2. Change the following sentences from Present Simple Tense to Present Continuous Tense:

Examples:

Present Simple Tense	Present Continuous Tense
i) She gives twenty rupees to the shopkeeper.	• She is giving twenty rupees to the shopkeeper.
ii) I study at school.	• I was studying at school.
iii) They pull the rope.	• They were pulling the rope.
iv) He runs in the park.	• He was running in the park.
v) I work on my computer.	• I was working on my computer.

Questions:

Present Simple Tense	Present Continuous Tense
vi) Preeti smiles at her sister.	
vii) She washes the dishes with soap.	
viii) I wear a coat because it is cold.	
ix) The children play in the playground.	
x) They celebrate because she passed her	

Worksheet 7 – Verb and Tense (Part 2)

examinations.	
xi) They swim in the pool next to their house.	
xii) She goes for music classes after school.	
xiii) He beats his dog.	
xiv) He teaches English in Class V.	
xv) The carpenter paints the benches.	

Past Perfect Tense

iii) Past Perfect Tense	<p>यह tense उन कार्यों के बारे में बात करता है जो:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> भूतकाल में बहुत समय पहले ही समाप्त हो चुके थे। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I had read the book. (मैंने पहले ही किताब पढ़ ली थी) We had gone to the office. (हम पहले ही office जा चुके थे)
--------------------------------	---	---

Past perfect tense में sentence बनाने के यह मुख्य नियम हैं:

1. Sentence की शुरुआत में आने वाले noun / pronoun के साथ इन शब्दों को जोड़ते हैं:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I / He / She / It / Any 1 name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You / We / They 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> had
--	---	---	---

2. Sentence में आने वाले verb का past participle form use किया जाता है:

Examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I had eaten a mango. He had cooked the dinner. She had done her homework. It had drunk the milk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We had washed the clothes. You had cut the cake. They had cleaned the house.
---	--

Worksheet 7 – Verb and Tense (Part 2)

1. Match sentences in column A to sentences in column B to form meaningful sentences in the Past Perfect Tense:

Examples:

Column A	Column B
i) My brother ate all the <i>khichdi</i>	<u>that (जो)</u> I had learnt last month.
ii) I remembered the poem	that our mother had cooked.
iii) The children picked up the mangoes	<u>before (इससे पहले)</u> her parents had come back.
iv) Reema did her homework	before he had moved to Chennai.
v) Ramalingam studied Hindi	that had fallen from the tree.

Answers:

- i) My brother ate all the *khichdi* that our mother had prepared.
- ii) I remembered the poem that I had learnt last week.
- iii) The children picked the mangoes that had fallen from the tree.
- iv) Reema did her homework before her parents had come back.
- v) Ramalingam studied Hindi before he had moved to Chennai.

Questions:

Column A	Column B
i) She really liked him	before she had taken the test.
ii) Soumya studied a lot	<u>because (क्योंकि)</u> he had helped her.
iii) You saw the movie	because she had lost her admit card.
iv) Alia was very sad	because you had read the book.
v) When my mother called me	I had already gone to sleep.
vi) Raj bought a car	before they had moved together.
vii) They never met each other	that they had painted the entire room.
viii) The painters told us	before he had bought a house.
ix) You said that	Mukesh had eaten dinner.
x) When we came home,	you had gone to Pune <u>twice (दो बार)</u> .

Worksheet 7 – Verb and Tense (Part 2)

2. Meera and Rajeev meet after a month. Meera tells Rajeev about her trip to Nainital. Imagine that you are Meera. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect form of the verbs given in brackets to tell Rajeev about your trip.

Examples:

- i) I had gone (go) on a trip to Nainital with my family last month.
- ii) I had written (write) a leave application to my teacher before going on the trip.
- iii) We had taken (taken) all warm clothes for the trip.
- iv) My father had bought (buy) a new camera for the trip.
- v) We had taken (take) a taxi to go from New Delhi to Nainital.

Questions:

- vi) In Nainital, my family _____ (eat) different types of sweets.
- vii) There I met a friend who I _____ (see) five years ago.
- viii) From Nainital, we _____ (bring) gifts for our relatives and friends.
- ix) I remember the names of all the places that I _____ (see) there.
- x) My mother _____ (buy) some snacks from a shop.
- xi) When we _____ (sit) on the train, we ate those snacks.
- xii) My uncle _____ (come) to the station to take us home.
- xiii) I _____ (do) my unpacking the same night.
- xiv) My family _____ (go) to Nainital for the first time.
- xv) After the trip, we all thanked my father for the things he _____ (buy) for us.

Worksheet 8 – Revision

1. Use the appropriate form of each verb to complete the table:

Present Form	Past Form	Past Participle
Ask	<u>Asked</u>	<u>Asked</u>
Go	<u>Went</u>	<u>Gone</u>
Talk	<u>Talked</u>	<u>Talked</u>
Freeze		
	Sang	
		Seen
		Made
Find		
Cut		
Put		
	Drove	
	Brought	
Forget		
	Did	
Sit		
Write		

2. Use any twelve verbs from the following table to write a meaningful English sentence with each verb:

i) Play	ii) Sing	iii) Run	iv) Melt	v) Celebrate
vi) Swim	vii) See	viii) Say	ix) Dance	x) Climb
xi) Study	xii) Teach	xiii) Wear	xiv) Close	xv) Open

Worksheet 8 – Revision

3. **Identify (पहचानिए)** the tense of the of the following sentences:

Examples:

i)	I play ludo.	Present Simple Tense
ii)	He was working in the garden.	Past Continuous Tense
iii)	She had walked to school yesterday.	Past Perfect Tense

Questions:

iv)	She has sung in competitions a few times.	
v)	He is playing tennis in the court.	
vi)	Sonu was studying in the library.	
vii)	She watches a movie every day.	
viii)	Tina likes to listen to music.	
ix)	Zoya does her homework.	
x)	They have prepared dinner for us.	
xi)	They were playing for Team A.	
xii)	Rupa saw a monkey in the zoo.	
xiii)	My father is driving the car.	
xiv)	The farmer was working in the field.	
xv)	I had written the application to the principal.	

4. **Change the tense of the following sentences:**

Examples:

- i) He has eaten lunch. (Change to past simple tense)
He ate lunch.
- i) Diya is thinking about a new plan. (Change to past continuous tense)
Diya was thinking about a new plan.

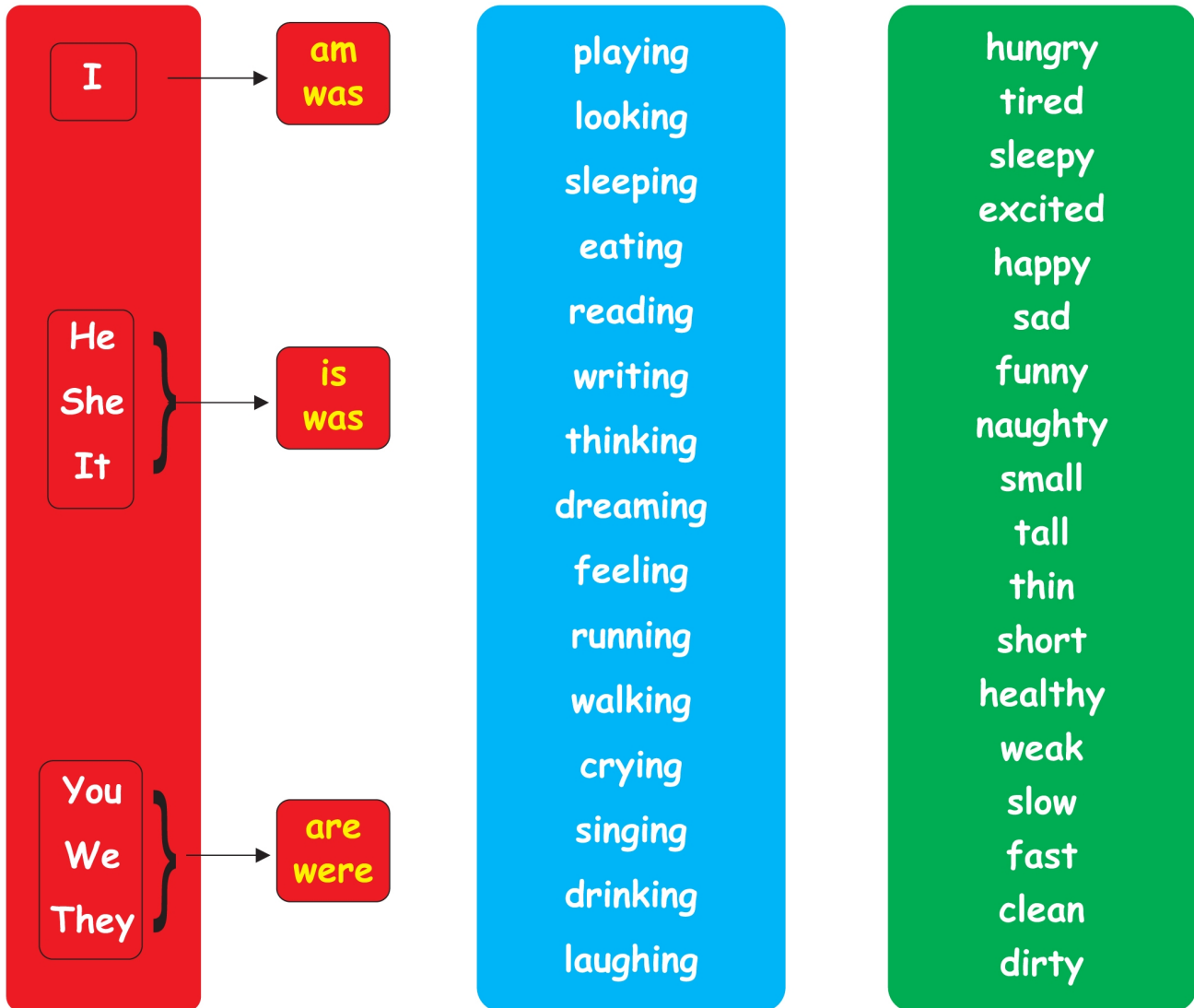
Worksheet 8 – Revision

- ii) Peter is doing his homework. (Change to present perfect tense)
Peter has done his homework.

Questions:

- iii) The students were listening to the teacher. (Change to past perfect tense)
- iv) The news reporter is writing a story. (Change to present perfect tense)
- v) Riyaz was washing the plates. (Change to present simple tense)
- vi) Deepa watches TV at night. (Change to past continuous tense)
- vii) Mother teaches Science at the nearby school. (Change to past simple tense)
- viii) I bought many toys from the fair. (Change to past perfect tense)
- ix) The tiger drank water from the river. (Change to present continuous tense)
- x) Rohit gave a new pen to his brother. (Change to past perfect tense)
- xi) I keep a water bottle with me in the examination hall. (Change to past simple tense)
- xii) Grandfather is walking in the park. (Change to past continuous tense)
- xiii) Malti is swimming across the river. (Change to present perfect tense)
- xiv) The ants climbed the wall. (Change to present continuous tense)
- xv) Shipra likes *barfi*. (Change to past simple tense)

SENTENCE BUILDING



■ WHO

■ DOING

■ ADJECTIVES

Sentence 1 : Red + Green

Sentence 2 : Red + Blue

English Manual for Std. 9

Dear Teachers,

Welcome to the Learning Enrichment Programme.

This manual will help you understand the following:

- i) What is the structure of the worksheets?
- ii) How have the worksheets been developed?
- iii) How should the worksheets be used with students?

Introduction:

The English worksheets are spread across four distinct levels:

Level	Worksheets	Comments
Level 1	• Worksheet 1 – 5	• Foundation (Grammar)
Level 2	• Worksheet 6 – 17	• Grammar
Level 3	• Worksheets 18 – 20	• Application of Levels 1 and 2 (Writing)
Level 4	• Worksheets 21 – 24	• Based on Summative Assessment 2

Worksheets 5, 8, 13, 16 and 20 have been developed as 'Revision Worksheets'. Each worksheet revises 2 – 3 related topics/concepts and has been placed after the topics it revises. Primarily, all worksheets have been developed in a 'self-study' format. Thus, each worksheet includes a concept, its explanation through simple examples and unsolved questions for students.

The syllabus prescribed for grade 9 students of DoE Schools forms the basis of these worksheets. Here it is important to note that not all topics have directly been taken from the syllabus. Level 1 includes worksheets on the following topics:

Worksheet 1 – Nouns

Worksheet 2 – Singular and Plural Nouns

Worksheet 3 – Pronouns

Worksheet 4 – Adjectives

While these topics are not included in the syllabus, they have been introduced since they provide the basis to understand the topics subsequently introduced in other levels. Such worksheets are likely to help students understand the fundamentals of the aforementioned topics before they can move to the worksheets at higher levels.

However, not every student may need to start at this level. If a student's level of reading and comprehension is relatively better than the rest, he/she can start at Worksheet 6.

English Manual for Std. 9

Worksheets 20 – 24 have been created as ‘mock’ assessment papers (based on Summative Assessment 2). These worksheets comprise unseen passages in increasing order of difficulty. Once students are comfortable with reading and comprehending and unseen piece of easier text, they can work on relatively complex passages with ease.

In the literature section in worksheets 23 and 24, questions from the following chapters have been included:

	Prose	Poetry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Fun They Had• The Sound of Music• The Little Girl• A Truly Beautiful Mind• The Snake and the Mirror• My Childhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rain on the Roof• The Lake Isle of Innisfree

You will come across the use of 2 languages (English + Hindi) in the worksheets. This bilingual approach has been used to help students with the comprehension of seemingly difficult words and topics.

How should the worksheets be used in the class?

- Before you distribute a copy of the worksheet to the students, ask them:
“What do you already know about the topic?”
Encourage students to answer in English language. You may write their responses on the board. Continue the discussion for about 10 minutes (this time may increase or decrease depending on the topic and students’ responses).
- Once the topic has been sufficiently discussed, give one copy of the worksheet (that has to be done on a given day) to each student asking them to silently read the topic and its explanation and the examples provided. Ensure that no student is solving the questions provided therein at this point.
- Organize a question-answer session to address any questions that students may have about the topic after reading the worksheet. Post this, students can begin writing answers to questions in the worksheet.
- The worksheets can be administered in groups too. Each group can consist of 4 – 5 students. The group members may discuss the worksheet’s topic and explanation and then proceed to solve it. Group leaders may be appointed to manage the groups. Teachers may act as facilitators.

English Manual for Std. 9

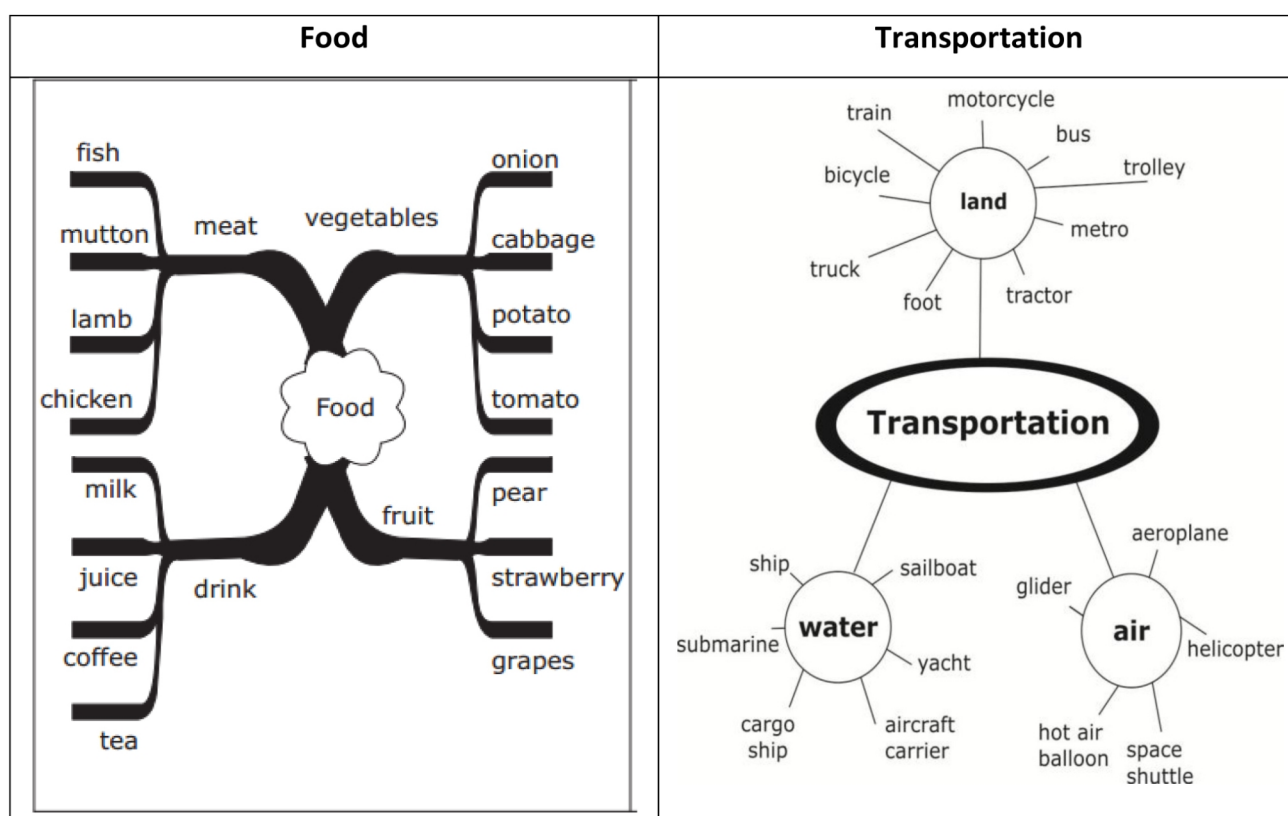
How can students' understanding of English be improved further?

- Use of dictionaries:

To enable students to read and write English correctly and use it more often while speaking, it is important to encourage them to use English dictionaries. While meanings of certain unfamiliar words have been given in the worksheets, if students come across other words in the worksheets that they do not understand, ask them to look for their meanings in the dictionaries.

- Building general vocabulary:

Every day, students must be introduced to a new word / theme (from their immediate environment) and asked to 'brainstorm' new words related to the chosen word / theme. This '**mind map**' can be displayed on the board like this:



This must be done with students on a daily / regular basis. Once students have had sufficient practice, call them to the board to draw these maps. Students must be instructed to give meaningful English words only. However, if they do not know the English of a particular word, they can say its Hindi or use a dictionary to find out its English name.

English Manual for Std. 9

Some common themes to create mind maps could be:

Themes	Categories		
○ Hospital	People – doctor, nurse	Machines	Services
○ Animals	कहाँ - कहाँ रहते हैं	क्या - क्या खाते हैं	किन कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है
○ Fair (मेला)	Things at a fair	What do you do at a fair	Adjectives related to fair
○ Railway Station	Things at a railway station	People at the railway station	Services
○ School	Things in a school	People in a school	What do you do in a school
○ Bank	Things at a bank	People at the bank	Services
○ Sports	Names of different sports	Things used to play sports	Well-Known sportspersons
○ Professions	Names of different professions		
○ Market	Things at a market	Services	Adjectives related to fair
○ Clothes	Clothes we wear on hot days	Clothes we wear on cold days	Clothes we can wear on all days
○ Television	Where do you find televisions	What are the uses of television	
○ Newspapers	English newspapers	Hindi newspapers	Uses of newspapers
○ TV Channels	News channels	Entertainment channels	Sports channels

- The 'Sentence Building' Game

Each student should have both versions of the Sentence Building Game – basic (worksheet 9) and advanced (worksheet 17). The game teaches the construction of simple sentences through the use of different colour schemes. Therefore it is essential that this game is printed in colour. The game can be played individually, in small groups or by the teacher with the whole class.

We hope that students find the worksheets useful and beneficial. We look forward to your suggestions for continuous improvement.

i

ⁱ You have been provided with an 'Answer Key' for all objective type questions in the worksheets.

Worksheet 10 – Prepositions

What are prepositions?

Prepositions are words that connect a noun or a pronoun to the rest of the sentence.
Prepositions usually answer the questions 'how' (कैसे), 'where' (कहाँ) or 'when' (कब).

Examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">The cat is in the house. (Where is the cat?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">John stays at the hotel. (Where does John stay?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">I went to Mumbai on Monday. (When did you go to Mumbai?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">After we have tea we can play a game. (When can we play a game?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">They go to school by bus. (How do they go to school?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I write with a pencil. (How do you write?)

The following is a list of commonly used prepositions:

Prepositions of Time

Preposition	Usage (प्रयोग)	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none">On	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Days of the week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On Monday
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Months / SeasonsTime of the dayYear	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In August / in winterIn the morningIn 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none">At	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For night / weekendनिश्चित समय के लिए	<ul style="list-style-type: none">At nightAt 4 o'clock
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Since	<ul style="list-style-type: none">From a certain point of time (past till now)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Since 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none">For	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Over a certain period of time (past till now)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For 2 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To / Till	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Marking the beginning and end of a period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">From Monday to / till Friday

Worksheet 10 – Prepositions

Prepositions of Place (Position and Direction)

Preposition	Usage (प्रयोग)	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Room, building, street, town, country Vehicle (car, taxi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the kitchen, In Agra In the book In the car, In a taxi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For events Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At a <i>mela</i>, At the party At the cinema, at school
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being on a surface For public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the table On the bus, on a train
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next to / Beside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Left or right of somebody or something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tina is standing next to / beside the car.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under / Below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नीचे 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bag is under / below the table.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher than something else, but not directly over it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A path above the lake
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> में / के ज़रिये / द्वारा 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive through the tunnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement to person or building Movement to a place or country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Go to the cinema Go to Nepal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flower from the garden
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement of a person/object from one place to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ball fell into the pond

Worksheet 10 – Prepositions

1. Choose the appropriate preposition from the box and fill in the blank in each sentence. Some prepositions have to be used more than once.

to before at on behind in front of in from between in on

Examples:

- i) I go to school every day.
- ii) Nasreen brushes her teeth before she goes to bed.
- iii) She sat on the sofa with her parents.
- iv) I watch TV at home.
- v) There is no water in the tap.

Questions:

- vi) Manoj leaves for tuition _____ 4 o'clock in the morning.
- vii) I put my glasses _____ the table.
- viii) There is a beautiful lotus _____ the pond.
- ix) I cannot see the television because you are standing _____ the screen.
- x) I drink a cup of coffee _____ breakfast.
- xi) There are potatoes, onions, tomatoes, and spices _____ the curry.
- xii) Yesterday, my son returned _____ Mumbai.
- xiii) The gate is _____ the house.
- xiv) Rahul's birthday is _____ September.
- xv) I like to watch the parade _____ Republic Day.

2. Choose the appropriate preposition from the brackets and fill in the blank in each sentence:

Worksheet 10 – Prepositions

Example:

- i) Pritam plays tennis on (in / on) Sunday.
- ii) The little boy stood between (between / on) his two sisters.
- iii) The dog was sitting beside (beside / in) grandfather.
- iv) This train leaves the station at (in / at) 2 pm every Monday.
- v) The cat ran into (into / to) the kitchen.

Questions:

- vi) The woman is looking _____ (in / at) her daughter.
- vii) I am tired _____ (of / with) waiting for Reena.
- viii) Last night I had dinner _____ (on / at) midnight.
- ix) We are going to meet my parents _____ (in / to) the restaurant.
- x) _____ (In / On) 1988, a great fire broke out in Kolkata.
- xi) She is holding a vase _____ (in / on) her hand.
- xii) I gifted my brother a pen _____ (in / on) his birthday.
- xiii) The thief jumped _____ (over / under) the wall.
- xiv) The cat was sleeping _____ (under / over) the bed.
- xv) Ram was standing _____ (on / behind) the door.
- xvi) Zoya takes care _____ (of / for) her little brother.
- xvii) Cricket is played _____ (to / with) a bat and a ball.
- xviii) The father was proud _____ (of / with) his daughter's achievements.
- xix) Let us go _____ (for/ to) a walk.
- xx) Priya walked _____ (between / into) the kitchen.
- xxi) The flowers are kept _____ (inside / beside) the sofa.
- xxii) I play cricket _____ (from / after) I finish my homework.
- xxiii) I stayed _____ (in / at) home the whole day.
- xxiv) There is a football match tomorrow _____ (in / at) the stadium.
- xxv) I spent all my pocket money _____ (on / in) food.

Worksheet 10 – Prepositions

3. Underline the preposition or prepositions in each sentence:

Examples:

- i) The market remains crowded on Friday and Saturday.
- ii) They played cricket for an hour.
- iii) I walk beside the river.
- iv) I went to visit the doctor at 4:00 pm.
- v) She has been living in this house since last year.

Questions:

- vi) Mary went to the cinema hall along with Meera.
- vii) I often drink black tea in the morning.
- viii) We went on a trip to Jaipur last year.
- ix) Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869.
- x) Rohan lived in Pune for four years.
- xi) What is the time by your watch?
- xii) There are a few banana trees in my garden.
- xiii) My mother serves lunch at 2:00 pm.
- xiv) John loves to travel by train.
- xv) He has an interview tomorrow in Delhi.

Worksheet 11 – Conjunctions

What are conjunctions?

Conjunctions are words that join two or more parts of a sentence.

Some commonly used conjunctions are:

and	or	but	although	so	as	than
if	because	until	nor	except	before	after

Conjunctions are of 2 types:

1. **Coordinating Conjunction:** Coordinating Conjunction दो या दो से अधिक पूर्ण वाक्यांशों (independent clauses) को जोड़ता है ।

Example:

- Birds fly and fish swim.

इस वाक्य में 'birds fly' और 'fish swim' दो independent clauses हैं जो 'and' से जुड़े हैं ।
इसीलिए 'and' एक coordinating conjunction है ।

The main coordinating conjunctions are: 'and', 'but', 'for', 'or', 'nor', 'also', 'either...or', 'neither...nor'

2. **Subordinating Conjunction:** A subordinating conjunction दो ऐसे वाक्यांशों को जोड़ता है जिसमें एक वाक्यांश दूसरे वाक्यांश पर निर्भर है ।

Example:

- You can pass if you work hard.

इस वाक्य में 'if you work hard' एक ऐसा clause है जो एक दूसरे clause, 'you can pass', के ऊपर निर्भर करता है । इसलिए 'if' एक subordinating conjunction है ।

The main subordinating conjunctions are: 'after', 'because', 'if', 'that', 'though', 'although', 'till', 'before', 'unless', 'as', 'when', 'where', 'while'

Examples:

Worksheet 11 – Conjunctions

- Vicky **and** Rakesh went to watch a movie. Coordinating Conjunction
- The water was warm **but** I didn't swim in it. Coordinating Conjunction
- I went to swim **although** it was cold. Subordinating Conjunction

1. Underline the conjunction or conjunctions in each sentence:

Example:

- i) I like to travel and read books.
- ii) Everybody likes him because he is helpful.
- iii) It was very cold outside, so I wore a jacket.
- iv) I like to walk but not run.
- v) She was injured (घायल), yet she was smiling.

Questions:

- vi) Keep quiet or go out of the classroom.
- vii) She went to the market but could not find anything to buy.
- viii) Although he was the best candidate, he didn't win the elections.
- ix) The water was warm but I didn't swim in it.
- x) I am not leaving until you say sorry for your misbehavior.
- xi) After you come back from your trip, we'll meet to discuss the problem.
- xii) They said the movie was good, so I watched it.
- xiii) He submitted his answer sheet before the final bell rang.
- xiv) She carried an umbrella but it wasn't raining outside.
- xv) I want to go to Udaipur and Jodhpur.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction:

Example:

- i) I don't know if (if / so) I can ever buy a car.
- ii) He is rich, yet (yet / and) he is unhappy.
- iii) I like to eat bread and (and / so) milk for breakfast.
- iv) I like mango but (but / or) I do not like apples.
- v) Although (Although / if) it was hot outside, he was wearing a blazer.

Questions:

- vi) I like chicken _____ (but / and) not fish.
- vii) _____ (If / And) it rains today, I cannot go to the market.

Worksheet 11 – Conjunctions

- viii) My brother is young _____ (but / or) smart.
- ix) Jyoti was late for the party _____ (because / if) she fractured her leg.
- x) _____ (Although / So) it was raining, we decided to go out.
- xi) He must be really tired _____ (because / or) he has been working since morning.
- xii) _____ (Although / So) he is famous, he is very humble.
- xiii) He worked hard for the examination, _____ (however / and), he failed.
- xiv) Do you like tea _____ (or / if) coffee?
- xv) _____ (When / As) you are in Bangalore, please write a letter to me.

Worksheet 12 – Punctuations

What are punctuations (विराम चिन्ह)?

Punctuations are signs and marks, used while writing, to give meaning to a sentence and add emphasis (जोर देना) wherever necessary. Punctuations are very important and without these, sentences can be misunderstood.

Examples:

Without punctuation marks	With punctuation marks
• Let us eat grandfather	• Let us eat, grandfather!

Types of punctuation marks:

Punctuation Mark	Use	Example
• Full Stop (.)	• A full stop is used at the end of the sentence.	• <i>A house caught fire.</i>
• Exclamation Mark (!)	• An exclamation mark is used at the end of a sentence that expresses some kind of emotion.	• <i>The house is on fire!</i>
• Question Mark (?)	• A question mark is used at the end of a direct question.	• <i>Did your house catch fire?</i>
• Comma (,)	• To separate one item from the next in a list.	• <i>Ramesh bought eggs, tomatoes, potatoes and a bag.</i>
	• When non-essential information is given in a sentence, it is added before and after the information given.	• <i>My friend, Maria, is good at cooking.</i>
	• Used to give a break in the sentence.	• <i>After he had a bath, he slept.</i>
	• Used when certain words introduce a sentence such as yes, no, why and hello .	• <i>No, you cannot have my lunch.</i>
	• Used when introducing direct speech.	• <i>She asked, "How have you been?"</i>
• Capitalization	• The first letter in a sentence.	• <i>Twelve eggs make a dozen.</i>
	• The word 'I'.	• <i>Ravi and I are good friends.</i>
	• Used for proper nouns (names of people, places, festivals, holidays, days of the week, months of the year)	• <i>We are going to Kashmir for a holiday.</i>

Worksheet 12 – Punctuations

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apostrophe (')	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Contractions (संकुचन)</u>. The apostrophe replaces a letter or letters that has been dropped. It is placed where the missing letter would be.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannot – Can't• I am – I'm• He will – He'll
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Possession (अधिकार)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is Arjun's house.

1. Add the appropriate punctuation marks to each sentence and rewrite it:

Examples:

- i) what is your name susan asked
"What is your name?" Susan asked.
- ii) last year we went to kerala for a holiday it was wonderful
Last year we went to Kerala for a holiday. It was wonderful.
- iii) my brother, stefan, is good at playing football
My brother, Stefan, is good at playing football.
- iv) watch out the baby is going to fall
Watch out! The baby is going to fall.
- v) rhea told ankita im not going to the market today
Rhea told Ankita, "I'm not going to the market today."

Questions:

- vi) where do you work anil asked
- vii) youre a good student the teacher told me
- viii) we have a holiday on sunday
- ix) rani and i like apples bananas oranges and grapes
- x) i cant do the homework without your help
- xi) yes you can go play outside father said
- xii) what is that on the floor she shouted
- xiii) how do you travel to school
- xiv) i didnt help my mother clean the house
- xv) i like to eat tomatoes potatoes and onions

Worksheet 13 – Revision

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate prepositions from the box:

to	into	at	on	in front of	above
in	from	behind	since	under	between

Examples:

- i) Rakesh sits at his shop after school.
- ii) Sita, Lokesh and Rahul are standing behind the tree.
- iii) Tanvi speaks to her mother.

Questions:

- iv) My mother makes me drink milk _____ the morning.
- v) Dhruv and I have a holiday. We are going to Udaipur _____ Sunday.
- vi) I study _____ a big school. Its name is Laxman Public School.
- vii) The plane flew _____ the tower.
- viii) My dog is sleeping _____ my bed.
- ix) Navya is standing _____ her parents.
- x) Tarun and Diya jumped _____ the well.
- xi) Is that your car _____ the house?
- xii) The bird's nest fell _____ the tree.
- xiii) The teacher shouted _____ the child.
- xiv) The beggar sleeps _____ the bridge.
- xv) Sachin has not played cricket _____ 2014.

2. Underline the preposition in the sentences:

Examples:

- i) We go to school together.
- ii) My friends gave me a card on my birthday.
- iii) I swam in the river with my friends.

Worksheet 13 – Revision

Questions:

- iv) My mother hid the gift under my bed.
- v) There is a mirror above the sink.
- vi) My school has a farm in front of it.
- vii) My father's birthday is in June.
- viii) Lola and Anu went to the book fair on Monday.
- ix) I went with Nishant to buy a book.
- x) I threw the ball at my sister.
- xi) I stood behind my mother.
- xii) My grandfather pours the tea into his glass.
- xiii) The flower pot fell down from the table.
- xiv) Our lunchtime is between 1p.m. and 2p.m.
- xv) Sana has been sleeping since yesterday.

3. Underline the conjunctions in the sentences:

Examples:

- i) There are fruits and vegetables on the table.
- ii) The building fell down after the earthquake.
- iii) Himanshu drinks milk before going to sleep.

Questions:

- iv) I went to play in the park although it was raining.
- v) If you do your homework I will buy you an ice-cream.
- vi) It was very warm outside so I removed my jacket.
- vii) Sheena sells pens because she is poor.
- viii) My grandmother cannot walk as she is very old.
- ix) Keep the books until your exams start.
- x) I cannot come to school and nor can my sister.
- xi) All my friends went to the zoo except Mahesh.
- xii) Rama is younger than her sister.
- xiii) Is it Tuesday or Wednesday today?
- xiv) I cannot play football because my leg pains.
- xv) My father has two cars but he only uses one.

Worksheet 13 – Revision

4. Read the words in the following table carefully. Write each word under the appropriate column – ‘Prepositions’ or ‘Conjunctions’:

to	into	and	at	or	on	but	behind	although
so	as	above	in	if	from	than	between	in front of
until	nor	except	in	before	on	after	under	since

Prepositions	Conjunctions
at	and

5. Rewrite the following sentences by adding the appropriate punctuation marks from the box:

.	?	'	""	!	,	CAPITALIZATION
---	---	---	----	---	---	----------------

Examples:

- i) shobha bought milk bread sugar and chips from the shop
Shobha bought milk, bread, sugar and chips from the shop.
- ii) shobhit asked do we have any popcorn
Shobhit asked, “Do we have any popcorn”?

Worksheet 13 – Revision

- iii) shilpas mother makes good food
Shilpa's mother makes good food.

Questions:

- iv) suman and lalit want to play outside but its still raining
v) the farmer bought the two cows for thirty thousand rupees.
vi) when will we eat dinner
vii) oh no i forgot my purse at home
viii) thank you i said to my mother the food was very tasty
ix) i know the answer said rohan
x) does your train leave before 8:00 pm
xi) i like dogs cats horses and elephants
xii) whats your favourite sport
xiii) mohans foot was still paining
xiv) whos drunk all the fruit juice shouted manoj
xv) to make this cake youll need flour eggs butter and sugar

6. Add conjunctions and prepositions to the following sentences. Use the words given in the box below:

to	into	and	at	or	on	but	behind	although
so	as	above	in	if	from	than	between	in front of
until	nor	except	in	before	on	after	under	since

Examples:

- i) There are monkeys the tree.
There are monkeys on the tree.
- ii) My new shirt is red white.
My new shirt is red and white.
- iii) My book is my bag.
My book is in my bag.

Worksheet 13 – Revision

Questions:

- iv) The girls are playing the school.
- v) You should brush your teeth night.
- vi) There is a mouse the table.
- vii) My friend's birthday is June.
- viii) My exam is Thursday.
- ix) Rahul gave a box of pencil Mira.
- x) Thiruvananthapuram and Bhopal are capital cities Jodhpur is not.
- xi) I listen to songs going to sleep.
- xii) The students eat lunch between 1:00 pm and 2:00 pm.
- xiii) Tina was standing her brother.
- xiv) The monkey was eating fruits the tree.
- xv) There are many dishes to wash dinner.

Worksheet 14 – Determiners

What are determiners?

Determiners are used to identify nouns in more detail. They are words placed in front of a noun to specify (उल्लेख करना) what the noun refers to.

Types of determiners:

Keep **a** pen with you.**a** refers to something general (सामान्य)

Keep **the** pen I gave you.**the** refers to something specific (खास)

Keep **this** pen with you.**this** refers to closeness (निकटता)

Keep **your** pen with you**your** refers to belonging (अधिकार)

Keep **some** pens with you**some** refers to quantity (मात्रा)

Keep **three** pens with you**three** refers to the exact number (निश्चित संख्या)

I am **a** girl.

My grandfather is **an** old man.

Her dress is red.

I looked at **his** watch.

I have **many** sweets in **my** hand.

Ankita has **one** dog.

I saw **three** birds sitting on **the** tree.

This is **my** ruler.

The students go to school by bus.

My house is close to school.

Our school is far away.

I have **a** dog. **Its** name is Moti.

Rohit has **few** pens with him.

There were **fifty** people in **the** room.

Those pencils on **the** table are blue.

Are **any** of my shorts clean?

1. Underline the determiners in the following sentences:

Examples:

- i) How many eggs are you buying?
- ii) Mohit, bring that book to me.
- iii) Is your brother in school?
- iv) Pick up the phone.
- v) His bag was kept under this table.

Questions:

Worksheet 14 – Determiners

- vi) The president is going to England today.
- vii) My friend called me yesterday.
- viii) She gave a sweet to each child.
- ix) Their school has a playground.
- x) Have you been to her house recently?
- xi) Mukesh has eleven pencils with him.
- xii) Rekha dropped some milk on herself.
- xiii) My friends helped me with my homework.
- xiv) The prime minister is coming to visit Delhi today.
- xv) My ears help me hear.
- xvi) Rajesh has two sons; both sons are in college.
- xvii) Samta is an engineer.
- xviii) A leaf fell on my arm.
- xix) I met your teacher yesterday.
- xx) Every day, he runs for 4 miles.

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners from the box below:

few	your	much	her	these
his	that	the	your	the
an	an	every	four	my
some	four	its	these	five
those	other	those	their	seven

Examples:

- i) Azaan teaches for four days in a week.
- ii) I spoke to Sahil, Rita and other friends.
- iii) Rani's aunt and uncle called me to their house.
- iv) My father is an old man.
- v) Is that your house over there?

Worksheet 14 – Determiners

Questions:

- vi) How _____ money did they steal from the bank?
- vii) Is that _____ water bottle?
- viii) _____ apples are rotten.
- ix) _____ bus was late.
- x) I study _____ day.
- xi) _____ people waited in line for the train ticket.
- xii) There were _____ students in class today.
- xiii) _____ moon shines at night.
- xiv) Are _____ your pencils?
- xv) I waited for _____ hours at the doctor's clinic.
- xvi) _____ eyes help me see.
- xvii) Look at the dog, _____ tail is black.
- xviii) Is _____ mother still sick?
- xix) He has a big family. _____ family lives in Udaipur.
- xx) Are _____ your pencils on the table?
- xxi) I ate _____ orange for breakfast today.
- xxii) She put _____ the books in her bag.
- xxiii) I go to school _____ days of the week.
- xxiv) There are _____ days in a week.
- xxv) There were _____ sweets with him.

Worksheet 15 – Active Voice and Passive Voice

What do active voice and passive voice mean?

Read these sentences:

i) Anita cut the cake. (अनीता ने केक कटा)	ii) The cake was cut by Anita. (केक अनीता के द्वारा काटा गया)
इस sentence की शुरुआत उस noun से हो रही है जिसके द्वारा कार्य किया गया (Anita)	इस sentence की शुरुआत उस noun से हो रही है जिस पर कार्य का प्रभाव पड़ा (Cake)
इस sentence की रचना Active Voice में हुई है	इस sentence की रचना Passive Voice में हुई है

Other examples:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
• Rahul eats an apple.	• An apple is eaten by Rahul.
• The dog chased the cat.	• The cat was chased by the dog.
• Nita opened the door.	• The door was opened by Nita.
• Atul made the dinner.	• The dinner was made by Atul.
• The boys are helping the old man.	• The old man is being helped by the boys.
• The teacher teaches the chapter.	• The chapter was taught by the teacher.
• I wore the black shirt.	• The black shirt was worn by me.
• Neeta helps Seema.	• Seema was helped by Neeta.

Worksheet 15 – Active Voice and Passive Voice

1. Against each sentence, write if it has been constructed (निर्माण) in Active Voice or Passive Voice:

Examples:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| i) Atul ate two bananas. | Active Voice |
| ii) A movie is being watched by us. | Passive Voice |
| iii) She coloured a picture. | Active Voice |
| iv) The cake was cut by me. | Passive Voice |
| v) The children planted a tree. | Active Voice |

Questions:

- vi) The letter was being written by Ali.
- vii) I cleaned my house.
- viii) The novel was read by Mansi.
- ix) They ate the apple.
- x) Our national anthem was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
- xi) Kavita threw the ball.
- xii) I caught the mouse.
- xiii) She found the toy.
- xiv) Govind dropped the pot.
- xv) Zoya closed the doors.

Worksheet 15 – Active Voice and Passive Voice

2. In the following sentences, if the voice is active, change it to passive and if the voice is passive, change it to active:

Examples:

- | | | |
|------|--|---------------|
| i) | Mira picked a ball.
<u>The ball was picked by Mira.</u> | Active Voice |
| ii) | The house was cleaned by Ram.
<u>Ram cleans the house.</u> | Passive Voice |
| iii) | The question was asked by Gauri.
<u>Gauri asked a question.</u> | Passive Voice |
| iv) | Manish makes tea.
<u>The tea was made by Manish.</u> | Active Voice |
| v) | I buy a book.
<u>The book was bought by me.</u> | Active Voice |

Questions:

- vi) The bag was packed by Rita.
- vii) My mother packed my lunchbox.
- viii) The students solved the question.
- ix) The bag is being carried by the men.
- x) The food is being eaten by them.
- xi) John washes the dishes.
- xii) Neha is writing a book.
- xiii) The letter was read by Ali.
- xiv) Ants like sugar.
- xv) I took the medicines.

Worksheet 16 – Revision

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate determiners from the box:

many	much	this	some	five
few	which	your	what	those
its	more	our	that	other

Examples:

- i) How many books do you have?
- ii) Which is your house?
- iii) I want more juice.

Questions:

- iv) Is this _____ house?
- v) The dog licks _____ paw.
- vi) We are going to meet _____ grandmother.
- vii) I don't want this shirt, I want _____ shirt.
- viii) The doctor will be here in _____ time.
- ix) How _____ does the pen cost?
- x) _____ is not the book I wanted.
- xi) Govind has _____ books.
- xii) I will eat _____ my mother cooked.
- xiii) I have _____ books.
- xiv) _____ books are mine.
- xv) He went to _____ shop.

2. Underline the determiners in the following sentences:

Examples:

- i) I ate all the apples.
- ii) I know some of these people.
- iii) Can I borrow your pen?

Questions:

- iv) These are not my books.
- v) This is her house.
- vi) The grass is green.
- vii) I ate most of the food.

Worksheet 16 – Revision

- viii) I want that shirt.
- ix) These are all our friends.
- x) John gave me an orange.
- xi) I met him eleven days ago.
- xii) This is my water bottle.
- xiii) The doctor gave me medicines.
- xiv) Zeba is my friend.
- xv) Gautam has read many books.

3. Against each sentence, write if it has been constructed in Active Voice or Passive Voice:

Examples:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| i) The letter was written by me. | Passive Voice |
| ii) Rina sang a song. | Active Voice |
| iii) Zara gave me a book. | Active Voice |

Questions:

- iv) Amar won the competition.
- v) I lost my pen.
- vi) The message was sent by me.
- vii) The book was given to me by him.
- viii) I drew a picture.
- ix) The food was cooked by my mother.
- x) Lata found my pen.
- xi) The ball was thrown by Mahesh.
- xii) The shirt was worn by me.
- xiii) Mr. Kumar teaches us English.
- xiv) I opened the door.
- xv) I washed the clothes.

Worksheet 16 – Revision

4. In the following sentences, if the voice is active, change it to passive and if the voice is passive, change it to active:

Examples:

i) I sang a song.	• The song was sung by me.
ii) We wrote a book.	• The book was written by us.
iii) The last biscuit was eaten by Shweta.	• Shweta ate the last biscuit.

Questions:

iv) My mother taught me how to read.	
v) The King gave Ram a prize.	
vi) I saw a tiger in the jungle.	
vii) She received the letter.	
viii) The car was driven by Lalit.	
ix) The book was read by me.	
x) Gautam wore the red shirt.	
xi) Manisha climbed the wall.	
xii) Madhura tore the paper.	
xiii) I drew a picture.	
xiv) My friend called me.	
xv) I drank all the milk.	

5. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate determiners from the box:

all	three	much	some	an
this	every	any	a	few
her	many	your	whose	some

Worksheet 16 – Revision

Examples:

- i) All the guests went home.
- ii) Her friends are coming to meet her.
- iii) I have five pens in my pocket.

Questions:

- iv) How _____ does the shirt cost?
- v) _____ is not the book I want.
- vi) _____ is my pencil.
- vii) _____ house is this?
- viii) I have _____ books.
- ix) Do you have _____ pets?
- x) Sumit goes to the park _____ Sunday.
- xi) The Sun is _____ star.
- xii) I want _____ milk.
- xiii) Is this _____ pen?
- xiv) I have _____ orange.
- xv) How _____ apples do you have?

SENTENCE BUILDING

I
am
was

He She It
is
was

You We They
are
were

a, an, the

playing
looking
sleeping
eating
reading
writing
thinking
dreaming
feeling
running
walking
crying
singing
drinking
laughing

boy, girl, man,
woman, dog,
tree, bus,
park, bat,
ball, school,
home, pen,
pencil,
letter, book,
table, chair,
plate, spoon,
bed, class,
roof, bottle,
apple, potato,
newspaper,
teacher, doctor,
actress,
computer

hungry
tired
sleepy
excited
happy
sad
funny
naughty
small
tall
thin
short
healthy
weak
slow
fast
clean
dirty

■ WHO

■ DOING

■ ARTICLES

■ WHAT

■ ADJECTIVES

Sentence 1 : Red + Blue

Sentence 2 : Red + Green

Sentence 3 : Red + Brown + Orange

Worksheet 18 – Article Writing

What is an article?

An article is a written composition in prose (गद्य), on a specific topic, forming part of a book or other publication (प्रकाशन) as a newspaper or magazine.

An article consists of the following parts:

- **Title:** The article should have a title, which is short, catchy (आकर्षक) and should be related to the theme (विषय) of the article.
- **Introduction:** It is the first paragraph of the article and it should clearly define the topic to be covered and hold the reader's attention (ध्यान).
- **Body:** The main paragraphs in which the topic is developed in detail.
- **Conclusion:** This paragraph summarizes (संक्षिप्त करना) the topic or gives the final opinion, recommendation or comment.

1. Based on the example of an article given below, write an article on each of the following topics in about 120 words:

- i) Technology (प्रौद्योगिकी / तकनीक) and its impact on human beings
- ii) Importance of education
- iii) Life after school
- iv) The Delhi Metro
- v) Drought (सूखा)

Worksheet 18 – Article Writing

Example:

- You are Abdul Khan, a journalist for the local magazine. You write an article on 'Pollution' for the magazine.

Pollution and its Impact → Title	
By Abdul Khan → Writer	
1. Pollution is the process of making land, water, air or other parts of the environment dirty, unsafe or unsuitable to use. This happens when the environment is dirtied by waste, chemicals, and other harmful substances. There are three main forms of pollution: air, water, and land.	Introduction
2. Any type of pollution in our natural surroundings and ecosystem causes our health to be affected. The things which cause pollution are waste materials created by human beings and these pollute our natural resources like air, water or soil etc. These things can be poisonous gases, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, noise, organic compounds and radioactive materials.	Body
3. We, humans, are all responsible for the environment. It is our duty to protect the environment and preserve its health. We must try to prevent polluting the environment in whatever way we can, by planting trees in our community, not littering on the road, replacing plastic bags with cloth bags and using less electricity. These are some ways in which we can help save our environment from the terrible effects of pollution.	Conclusion

Worksheet 19 – Letter Writing

Letter Writing

आप सोच रहे होंगे की WhatsApp और Facebook की दुनिया में, कोई letter क्यों लिखे भला? मगर यह मत भूलिये की आज भी कई कामों के लिए हमें पत्र यानी letter का इस्तमाल करना पड़ता है।

Letter लिखते समय यह ध्यान देना ज़रूरी है कि letter किसको लिखा जा रहा है:

Informal (अनौपचारिक) Letter: यह letter निम्न को लिखे जाते हैं:

Parents, Relatives, Friends या अन्य व्यक्तियों को जो आपके आत्मीय हों। इस letter की भाषा भी बहुत friendly होती है।

B58, Ekta Colony,
Lajpat Nagar,
Delhi – 110024
10th October, 2015

'From' address
and date

Dear Uncle,

Salutation

Hope you are doing well. I am fine and studying hard for my final exams. I would like to wish you a very Happy Birthday. Along with this letter, I am sending you a book that I think you'll like.

How is Aunty? Give my love to her. See you after the exams.

With love and best wishes,
Your loving niece,
Ranjeet

Subscription

Formal (औपचारिक) Letter: यह letter निम्न को लिखे जाते हैं:

Principal, Teacher, कोई अधिकारी या अन्य व्यक्ति जिनसे हमारा रिश्ता आत्मीय ना होकर पेशेवर हो। इस letter की भाषा बहुत formal एवं respectful होती है और इसमें हम सिर्फ मुद्दे की बातें करते हैं।

No. 56, Ali Road,
Adarsh Nagar,
Delhi – 110033
10th October, 2015

'From' address
and date

The Manager,
India Bank, NLO Branch,
Bangalore – 560096

'To' address

Subject: Request for cancellation of cheque.

Dear Sir,

Salutation

I hold a Savings Account in your bank. Could you cancel a cheque (cheque no. 621191) issued by me in favour of Mr. Ramakrishna? I would be grateful.

Yours faithfully,
Ali Usmani
(Account No. 12345678)

Subscription

Worksheet 19 – Letter Writing

1. Write a letter to:

- i) Your friend, telling him/her about your favourite hobby.
- ii) The MLA of your constituency (चुनाव क्षेत्र), complaining about the overflowing garbage bin in your locality.

Worksheet 20 – Revision

1. Write an article on each of the following topics in about 120 words:

- i) A healthy (स्वस्थ) life is important for healthy living
- ii) Corruption (भ्रष्टाचार) in the government (सरकार)
- iii) Importance of sports
- iv) Importance of conserving (संरक्षण) the environment (वातावरण)
- v) A place everyone must see (एक ऐसी जगह जो सबको अवश्य देखनी चाहिए)
- vi) The best movie of all time

2. Write a letter to:

- i) Your friend, inviting her/him for a surprise birthday party (बिना बताये दी गयी पार्टी) you are having for your mother.
- ii) Your father, telling him about your team winning the cricket tournament in your school. You are writing from your hostel.
- iii) The principal of your school, for permission (अनुमति) to go on leave for your sister's wedding.
- iv) Your teacher, asking him / her if you can join the Debate Team.
- v) Your brother, telling him about your trip (यात्रा) to Mumbai.
- vi) The manager of a restaurant, complaining (शिकायत करना) about a waiter who was rude (अशिष्ट) to you.

Worksheet 21 – Unseen Passage (1)

Unseen Passage 1

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

My Room

1. My room is very beautiful. I sleep in my room and sometimes play there with my friends. There is a bed in my room. There is a cupboard to keep my clothes.
2. The colour of my room is green. There is also a shelf where I keep my bags and toys.
3. When I am happy I jump on the bed. My mother scolds me when she sees me jumping on the bed. During my birthday and other festival days, I decorate my room with colourful balloons. I like my room a lot.

i) Tick (✓) the correct answer for each question:

Example:

- a) I use my cupboard to keep my
- clothes ✓
 - toys
 - bag
 - pillow

Questions:

- b) When I am happy I
- play football
 - jump on my bed
 - eat sweets
 - start singing
- c) During my birthday and other festival days
- I meet my friends
 - I spend time with my family
 - I decorate my room with colourful balloons
 - I burst crackers
- d) When I am happy I jump _____ the bed.
- to
 - in
 - on
 - with

Worksheet 21 – Unseen Passage (1)

Unseen Passage 2

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

My Family

1. My name is Raman. My family and I live in Tilak Nagar. There are five people in my family. I have a brother and a sister. My brother is twenty one years old. He goes to college. His favourite subject is Geography. My sister is twelve. She does not like to go to school. She likes to play basketball with her friends. I am fourteen and study in 9th grade. My mother is a homemaker and my father is a shopkeeper.
2. As a family, we love watching television shows together. We enjoy watching movies and comedy shows over the weekends.

i) Complete the following sentences:

Example:

- a) We live in a small house.

Questions:

- b) There are five _____ in my family.
- c) My mother is a homemaker and my father is a _____.
- d) We enjoy _____ movies and comedy shows.

ii) Answer the following questions:

Example:

- a) How many people are there in Raman's family?

There are five people in Raman's family.

Questions:

- b) What does Raman's father do?
- c) Who likes to play basketball?
- d) What does Raman's family do over the weekends?

Worksheet 21 – Unseen Passage (1)

Unseen Passage 3

2. Read the passage given below carefully:

The Horse

1. The horse is a strong and useful animal. It is found in almost every country. It feeds on grass or gram. It is used for riding long distances (दूरी). It is used in towns and cities for carrying luggage (सामान).
2. The Arabian horse is world famous (विश्व प्रसिद्ध). Often (अक्सर), soldiers ride (सवार होना) these horses. Horses are also used in sports. Horse racing is a very popular (प्रसिद्ध) sport.

i) Answer the following questions:

- a) What do horses feed on (क्या खाता है)?
- b) What is the horse used for in towns and cities?
- c) Which type of horse do soldiers ride?
- d) Write a meaningful English sentence with the word 'popular'.

e) Name one sport in which horses are used.

f) From the passage find the opposites of the following words and write them here:

a) Weak: _____

b) Unpopular: _____

Worksheet 22 – Unseen Passage (2)

Unseen Passage 1

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

Almost all parts of the coconut are useful to man. Ropes and brooms (झाड़ू) are made from the outside layer of the coconut. The innermost layer of the coconut is white. This is the flesh (गूदा) of the coconut and can be used in cooking.

Inside the coconut you will find a watery liquid. This is called coconut water. Coconut water is also used as a health drink.

Oil and milk are also derived from coconuts. These can be used in cooking and frying (तलना).

i) Answer the following questions:

- a) What is made from the outside layers of the coconut?
- b) Which parts of the coconut are useful to man?
- c) What is the colour of the innermost layer of the coconut?
- d) What will you find inside the coconut?
- e) What is coconut water used for?
- f) Write a meaningful English sentence with the word 'useful'.

g) From the passage find the opposites of the following words and write them here:

- Outside: _____
- Useless: _____

Worksheet 22 – Unseen Passage (2)

Unseen Passage 2

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

The Tiger

The tiger is a big cat. It has a long tail. Its strong body is brown and yellow with black stripes (धारियां) on it. Its padded (गुदगुदा) feet have sharp claws. Its four teeth, two in the upper jaw (जबड़ा) and two in the lower jaw, are sharper and stronger than the rest. A tiger can be about eight to ten feet long, and three to four feet in height.

The tiger likes to eat meat. It carries off (उठा ले जाता है) calves of cows, buffaloes, goats etc. from villages. It lives in dense (घने) forests. When a tiger hunts, it suddenly jumps upon animals like deer, zebra, etc. in the forest. It sleeps by day, and hunts by night (रात को शिकार करता है).

Tigers are generally found in the forests of Sundarbans in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Central India. The Royal Bengal Tigers of Sundarbans are the most majestic (आलिशान / राजसी) of all. In India, killing a tiger is not allowed.

i. Tick (✓) the correct answer for each question:

Example:

- a) When a tiger hunts, it
- makes a lot of noise
 - growls
 - suddenly jumps upon animals ✓
 - waits for daytime

Questions:

- b) A tiger lives in
- dense forests
 - the sea
 - the desert
 - the cities
- c) In India, tigers can be found in the forests of
- Kerala
 - Jammu and Kashmir

Worksheet 22 – Unseen Passage (2)

- Tripura
- Haryana

d) A tiger likes to eat

- nuts
- meat
- fruits
- vegetables

e) The opposite of 'upper' is

- higher
- bigger
- smaller
- lower

Unseen Passage 3

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

Independence Day

August 15, 1947 is celebrated in India as Independence Day. On this day, India became independent (आज़ाद हुआ) from British rule. The unique (खास) feature (विशेषता) of India's independence struggle is that it was largely non-violent (अहिंसावादी). However (परन्तु), this time coincided (एक ही समय में होना) with the division (भाग) of the country into two nations – India and Pakistan. In 2015, India celebrated its 68th Independence Day.

On this day the prime minister hoists (झंडा फहराना) the national flag at the Red Fort in Delhi. On August 15, 1947, our then prime minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru raised the Indian national flag for the first time at the Red Fort. The national anthem is always sung on this occasion (अवसर).

Independence Day is observed throughout India with flag hoisting ceremonies, parades and cultural events. Children dress up like our national leaders and sing patriotic songs. All schools, offices and shops are closed on this day.

i. Tick (✓) the correct answer for each question:

Example:

a) India celebrates Independence Day on

- 26th January
- 15th September

Worksheet 22 – Unseen Passage (2)

- 2nd October
- 15th August ✓

Questions:

- b) On 15th August 1947, India became independent from
- French rule
 - British rule
 - American rule
 - German rule
- c) On Independence day, the prime minister hoists the national flag at the
- Red Fort in Delhi
 - Kangra Fort in Himachal Pradesh
 - Gwalior Fort in Madhya Pradesh
 - Jaisalmer Fort in Rajasthan
- d) Children dress up like
- cartoon characters
 - their teachers
 - our national leaders
 - their parents
- e) _____, _____ and _____ are closed on this day.
- hotels, colleges and offices
 - shops, libraries and hospitals
 - schools, offices and shops
 - offices, schools and museums

Unseen Passage 4

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

Earthquake

Earthquake is the shaking of the Earth's surface caused by sudden movement of rocks in the Earth's crust (पपड़ी). They are usually quite brief, but may occur repeatedly. They can be felt over large areas. People who study earthquakes are called seismologists. A seismograph is an instrument (उपकरण) used to record the strength of the earthquake while Richter Scale measures the earthquake's intensity (तीव्रता). The epicentre is the point on the earth's surface above the source of the earthquake.

During an earthquake, you should try to get under a sturdy piece of furniture where nothing can fall on you. If you are outdoors, you need to stay far away from buildings, trees and power lines. If you are in a four-wheeler, it is important to drive to a safe area and stay

Worksheet 22 – Unseen Passage (2)

inside the vehicle until the shaking stops. There may be aftershocks, movements after the earthquake. It is important that you remain calm during an earthquake.

i) Answer the following questions:

Examples:

a) Which instrument is used to record the strength of an earthquake?

A seismograph is used to record the strength of an earthquake.

Questions:

b) What is an epicentre?

c) What are aftershocks?

d) Why should you get under a sturdy piece of furniture during an earthquake?

ii) Answer the following questions:

Means / Meaning	Opposite	Phrase
मतलब	विपरीत	वाक्यांश / मुहावरा

Examples:

a) Which word in paragraph 1 **means** 'happening quickly'?

Sudden

b) Find the **opposite** of 'weakness' (paragraph 1).

Strength

Questions:

c) What does the word 'sturdy' **mean** (paragraph 2)?

d) Find a word in paragraph 1 which is **similar in meaning to** 'starting point'.

e) Find the **opposite** of 'lengthy' (paragraph 1).

f) Find the **opposite** of 'चिन्तित' (paragraph 2).

Worksheet 23

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

Fat Elephants Put On a Diet

1. Elephants working in temples in the state of Tamil Nadu eat a lot of food. This has made them fat and weak. In one of the temples, a female elephant named Parvathi is overweight by 500 kilograms. The temple officials (कर्मचारी) are worried about the elephant's health.
2. There are many reasons why the elephants have become fat (मोटा). One reason is that the elephants do not get enough exercise. They spend a lot of time closed inside the temples.
3. The second reason is the food they eat. The temple worshippers (पूजा करने वाले) give the elephants sweets, rice, sugar blocks and bananas all the time. Since many people visit the temples throughout the day, the elephants are fed almost during the entire day.
4. Elephants living in the wild can live for about 120 years. Their diet is fruits, roots, leaves and other plants. But the temple elephants' extra weight may cause them to die at a much younger age.
5. To help them lose weight, doctors have put the elephants on a weight-loss program so that they shed (घटाना) the excess fat. The program includes walking for at least 5 kilometers daily and healthy food. The doctors and temple officials are hopeful that the new regimen (नियंत्रित रहन-सहन) will help elephants lose weight and become fit.

- i) Based upon your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions:

Example:

- a) Why are the temple officials worried about Parvathi's health?

The temple officials are worried about Parvathi's health because it is overweight by 500 kilograms.

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Questions:

- b) What do elephants eat in the wild?
- c) Why have the elephants become fat?
- d) What are the doctors doing to help elephants lose weight?

ii) Answer the following questions:

Means / Meaning	Opposite	Phrase
मतलब	विपरीत	वाक्यांश / मुहावरा

Examples:

- a) Which word in paragraph 4 **means** 'more'?
Extra
- b) Find the **opposite** of 'older' (paragraph 4).
Younger

Questions:

- c) Which word in paragraph 2 **means** 'sufficient'?
- d) Find a word in paragraph 1 which is **similar in meaning to** 'troubled'.
- e) What does the phrase 'in the wild' (paragraph 4) **mean**?
- f) Find the **opposite** of 'excludes' (paragraph 5).

2. Read the passage given below carefully:

Marathon Boy

1. Budhia Singh was born to very poor parents in the slums (झुग्गिया) of Bhubaneswar, Odisha in 2002. Since his family was poor (गरीब), he was sold to a salesman for Rs. 800. The salesman did not treat (व्यवहार) Budhia very well. Budhia's mother was very upset. She asked Biranchi Das, a Judo coach and an orphanage (अनाथालय) manager to keep Budhia with him. Biranchi Das paid Rs. 800 to the salesman and brought Budhia to the orphanage.
2. Once, when Budhia was a little boy, Biranchi Das punished him for not being disciplined (अनुशासनहीन होना). He was asked to run around the stadium. The orphanage manager forgot about him and when he came back about five hours later, Budhia was still running. He did not look tired (थका हुआ) at all. When the doctors

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examined (जाचना) him, they were surprised that his heart was normal even after running for so long. From that day on, Biranchi Das had a dream of seeing Budhia run in the Olympic Games. He started training him.

3. Budhia once ran 65 kilometers from Bhubaneswar to Puri. While the senior runners got tired after a while, Budhia showed no such signs (लक्षण).
4. By the age of 4, Budhia had participated in almost 48 marathons (लम्बी दौड़). He is considered to be the world's youngest marathon runner. In 2011, the story of his life was made into a film called 'Marathon Boy'. He has also received many scholarships to support his education. Today, Budhia lives at a government-run sports hostel in Odisha.

i) **Complete the following sentences:**

Example:

- a) Budhia's family was paid Rs.800 by the salesman.

Questions:

- b) Budhia had participated in almost 48 marathons by the time he was _____ years old.
- c) Budhia ran for _____ between Bhubaneswar and Puri.
- d) The title of the film made on Budhia's life is _____.
- e) Biranchi Das's dream was to _____.
- f) Budhia was born in 2002 in the city of _____.

ii) **Answer the following questions:**

Example:

- a) **After examining Budhia, why were the doctors surprised?**

After examining Budhia, the doctors were surprised because his heart was normal even after running for many hours.

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Questions:

- b) Who is Biranchi Das?
- c) What was Biranchi Das's dream?
- d) Why was Budhia's mother upset?

3. Given below are pictures of different Indian sportspersons. Using ideas from the pictures and adding your own ideas, write an article on the topic 'Importance of sports in our lives' in about 100 – 120 words.



4. The following is an incomplete story. Read it carefully and add 150 – 200 words to complete it. Also give a suitable title to the story.

Millie looked at her books on the shelf in her room. She thought of reading at least one short story before she went to sleep. On the shelf, she saw a blue bottle that she had not seen before. She got out of bed and picked it up. She looked down into the bottle, but it was too dark inside to see anything. So she shook it. She heard a sound. There was something inside! She turned the bottle upside down and shook it again. Then something small fell onto the floor. It was a.....

Worksheet 23

5. The following is MS Dhoni's travel plan for December, 2015. Complete the passage by choosing the most appropriate option for each blank. Write the answers in your notebook against the correct question number. Do not copy the entire passage.

He will fly (i) to Bhopal (ii) 2nd December. The plane will reach Bhopal (iii) 11 am. He will stay (iv) at Hotel Plaza (v) in Bhopal (vi) for 3 days.

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (i) | a) in
c) to | b) on
d) after |
| (ii) | a) at
c) near | b) on
d) for |
| (iii) | a) in
c) at | b) for
d) under |
| (iv) | a) front
c) at | b) with
d) up |
| (v) | a) in
c) to | b) since
d) of |
| (vi) | a) of
c) on | b) in
d) for |

6. In the following passage, many sentences have been incorrectly written. Underline the incorrect word or words and write the incorrect word and its correction in your notebook against the correct question number.

	Incorrect <i>e.g.)</i> is	Correct are
Some days <u>is</u> good and some days are bad. Today	(a)	
is a bad day. I get up very late. I ran to bath. Then I have	(b)	
ready for school. I couldn't found my socks. I ran in the	(c)	
road to catch the bus. It was leaving. I came back home.	(d)	
I am going back for bed.	(e)	
	(f)	

Worksheet 23

7. Read the following conversation and complete the sentence that follow:

Aamir: "Where are you going?"

Deepika: "I am going to watch a Hockey match."

Aamir: "Are you going alone?"

Deepika: "No, Anushka is coming with me."

Aamir asked Deepika where she was going. Deepika replied that (a) _____. Aamir asked whether (b) _____. Deepika said that (d) _____.

8. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin by build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

The Lake Isle of Innisfree
Beehive (Grade 9 English Textbook)
NCERT

i) What do the following words mean?

Example:

a) **Cabin:** A small wooden house in a wild or remote area

Questions:

b) **Wattles:**

c) **Hive:**

d) **Glade:**

ii) Answer the following questions:

a) What is 'Innisfree'?

b) What does the poet want to do at Innisfree?

c) Do you also know of a place like Innisfree? What would you like to do there?

Worksheet 23

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words:

[The Snake and the Mirror]

- i) Mention three things that the narrator did when he returned home from the restaurant.
- ii) What were the narrator's thoughts after the snake landed on him (साँप उस पर गिरा)?

[The Fun They Had]

- iii) Describe the book that Tommy found in the attic.
- iv) According to you, how will schools and books be in the year 2500?

10. Answer the following question in about 80 – 100 words:

[The Sound of Music]

- i) Evelyn Glennie lost her hearing at a young age. Despite this (इसके बावजूद), she chose to be a professional musician. How did Evelyn manage to fight against (के विरुद्ध) her disability (विकलांगता) and make her life a success story?

[The Little Girl]

- ii) Kezia was extremely (बहुत) scared (डरना) of her father. However (परन्तु), toward the end her opinion (राय) of her father changed. How did this happen?

Worksheet 24

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

Food in Space (अंतरिक्ष)

1. Astronauts (अंतरिक्षयात्री) are people who travel outside the Earth's atmosphere (वातावरण) in spaceships (अंतरिक्षयान). Astronauts pack the spaceship with different types of food items, when they begin their journey. This is because they have to stay away from their homes for many months and there is no food available in space. Here, they face two main problems – how to take food inside a spaceship and how to keep their spaceship clean.
2. Earlier the food that astronauts took with them was made into a 'paste' and filled inside tubes. Then, the astronauts took the tubes of food with them into space. They would squeeze (दबाकर निकालना) a tube and eat semi-liquid (अर्द्ध तरल) food. This was done because there is no gravity (गुरुत्वाकर्षण) in space.
3. Scientists have found different methods of how different types of food can be eaten inside a spaceship. The spaceships have bigger menus (भोजनसूची). Astronauts have to choose their menu before they go into space. The food that the astronauts want to take is put on special trays (थाली).
4. Astronaut's food is packed in special boxes that keep food fresh for a long time. They use bowls, plates with knives, forks and spoons to eat. Modern spaceships also have kitchens in them. The kitchen has water taps and an oven (तन्दूर) where the food can be heated to 170 degree Celsius. Astronauts also store bread, fresh fruits and vegetables.

i) Complete the following sentences:

Example:

- a) People who travel outside the Earth's atmosphere are called astronauts.

Questions:

- b) Astronauts travel in _____ from Earth to space.
- c) Astronauts make food into a _____ and fill it in tubes.
- d) There is no _____ in space.
- e) Food in the modern space kitchen can be heated to _____.
- f) Astronauts can now choose their own _____ before going into space.

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ii) Answer the following questions:

Example:

- a) Why do astronauts pack different types of food items in the spaceship before they begin their journey?

Astronauts pack different types of food items before they begin their journey because they are away from home for many months and there is not food available in space.

Questions:

- b) What are the two main problems faced by astronauts in space?
c) Earlier, how did astronauts eat food in space?
d) What facilities (सुविधायें) do kitchens in modern spaceships have?

2. Read the passage given below carefully:

Working in the Office of a News Channel

1. A news channel produces (निर्मित) and shows news programmes. The news programmes may be shown on television or heard on the radio. Many people work in the office of a news channel. Every person has a different responsibility (जिमेदारी).
2. People who read the news are called news readers or anchors (समाचार उद्घोषक). Their job is to present (प्रस्तुत करना) a news item or an event to the audience (दर्शक). We can see the anchors on the television screen or hear them on the radio. A news director (निर्देशक) is an important person. He/she finds out what is happening in different parts of the world. If the event (घटना) is important, the director decides to show it on the news channel.
3. When a director decides to show a story on the news channel, he/she sends a reporter (संवाददाता) to collect all detailed information relating to the story. The reporter's job is to go to a place where an incident has occurred (घटित हुआ) and gather all important information relating to the incident. Sometimes a reporter interviews (इंटरव्यू लेना) a person or a group of people. The reporter is required to write the complete report carefully and give it to the editor (संपादक). The editor finalizes a news story. He/she has to read the report submitted by the reporter and make some changes in it so that the report is interesting. Every news channel has a

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producer (निर्माता). The producer's job is to provide money so that the news channel can work efficiently and complete all its work on time.

4. Another important person in the office of a news channel is the cameraman. The cameraman makes sure that the audience is able to see the anchor and the news story on their television screens. He/she has to check if the picture is clear. Sometimes, he/she has to travel with the reporter. While the reporter collects all the information about a topic, the cameraman has to take all the important photos and videos so that he/she can show it with the story later.

- i) Based on your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions:

Example:

- a) Who is a news reader? What is his/her job?

People who read the news are called news readers. Their job is to present a news item or an event to the audience.

Questions:

- b) What does an editor do in the office of a news channel?
c) What will happen if there is no producer in the office of a news channel?
d) What are the responsibilities of a reporter?
e) What is the cameraman's job?

- ii) Answer the following questions:

Means / Meaning	Opposite	Phrase
मतलब	विपरीत	वाक्यांश / मुहावरा

Examples:

- a) Find a word in paragraph 1 which **means** 'of various types'.
Different
b) Find the **opposite** of 'partial' (paragraph 3).
Complete

Questions:

- c) Which word in paragraph 2 **means** 'to choose'?
d) Which word in paragraph 3 **means the same as** 'full'?
e) Find a word in paragraph 2 which is **similar in meaning to** 'listen'.
f) Find the **opposite** of 'boring' (paragraph 3).

Worksheet 24

3. The present world is a mechanical world. Work gets done in the click of a button and machines have replaced human beings. Decrease in physical activity is making people move away from a healthy lifestyle.

Write an article in about 100 – 120 words for your school magazine on the topic, 'Technology and Its Effect on Health'.

(Hints: Lack of exercise; Confined (सिमित) to one place for hours; Unhealthy food habits; Increase in diseases like obesity, diabetes, heart attacks)

4. Your teacher has given you a few hints to write a story with a suitable title for the school magazine. Using these hints, develop a story in about 150-200 words:

We went to the riverside (नदी के किनारे) last Sunday for a picnic. We were there for the whole day and.....

5. Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below. Write your answers in the notebook against the correct blank number. Do not copy the entire passage:

Last week, as Nadira (a) _____ in her neighbourhood, a puppy suddenly appeared and (b) _____ between her legs! This was a surprise, and she (c) _____ (laugh) loudly.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|
| (a) | i) walk | ii) walks |
| | iii) walked | iv) will walk |
| (b) | i) was running | ii) runs |
| | iii) will run | iv) ran |
| (c) | i) laughs | ii) will laugh |
| | iii) laughed | iv) laughing |

6. The following passage has not been edited. One word is missing from each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before it and the word that comes after it in your notebook:

Worksheet 24

	before	missing word	after
Yesterday evening we visited some friends. Their daughter a cat. The cat just had 8 kittens. When daughter sat down on the couch, the kitten sat her feet. When went outside, the kitten followed her. Our daughter's friend gave kitten to our daughter. We brought it home with us.	<i>e.g.)</i> daughter	has	a
	(a)		
	(b)		
	(c)		
	(d)		

7. Rearrange the following words or phrases into meaningful sentences:

E.g. postman / house / delivered / parcel / at / the / Suman's/ A

A postman delivered the parcel at Suman's house.

- (a) gang / robbed / thieves / the / train / of / the
- (b) swans / in / were / the / swimming / river / the
- (c) pilot / man / a / the / is / who / aeroplane / the / flies

8. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Every tinkle on the shingles,
Has an echo in the heart;
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start

Rain on the Roof
Beehive (Grade 9 English Textbook)
NCERT

- i) What do the following words mean?

Example:

- a) Tinkle: Make or cause to make a light, clear ringing sound

Questions:

- b) Dreamy:
- c) Echo:
- d) Fancies:

Worksheet 24

ii) Answer the following questions:

- a) What are shingles?
- b) What does every tinkle on the shingles have?
- c) Do you also have any such dreamy fancy? What would you like to do there?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words:

[A Truly Beautiful Mind]

- i) Briefly describe Albert Einstein's high school life in Munich.
- ii) Name and describe one of the most famous papers of 1905 by Einstein.

[My Childhood]

- iii) Describe Dr Kalam's ancestral house.
- iv) What happened when Dr Kalam went to Sivasubramania Iyer's home for a meal?

10. Answer the following question in about 80 – 100 words:

[My Childhood]

- i) When Dr. Kalam was in the fifth standard, a new teacher came to his class. Describe the incident that left a lasting impression (गहरा प्रभाव) on Dr. Kalam.

[A Truly Beautiful Mind]

- ii) Describe Albert Einstein's special interest in Mileva Maric.