

New
Learners'
**English Grammar
and Composition**

5

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*(Revised Wren's English Grammar Series &
Wren & Martin's High School English Grammar & Composition)*



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PREFACE

Learners' English Grammar and Composition is an activity-based series specially designed to meet the needs of pupils in Indian schools today. This graded series, comprising eight books, is intended for classes 1 to 8 and leads up to Learners' English Grammar and Composition for classes 9 and 10, which has been in use since 1990.

The present series is largely based on a study of the current trends in school syllabi and recent developments in the treatment of English grammar and composition. The main objective of this series is to equip learners with the ability to use English effectively in real-life situations. Special attention has been paid to the points of structure and usage which are usually problematic to non-native speakers of English. The major focus is rightly on the area of verbs, which is the most important aspect of grammar and is evidently the most difficult for Indian learners to master.

The series aims at simplicity of language and simplicity of treatment. The grammatical explanations in particular have been made very clear and easy to understand. The material has been graded with the utmost care. There are various types of exercises, most of which are judiciously geared towards mixed-ability classes. The units on comprehension and writing skills set out to help learners to put their knowledge of grammar to more practical use and widen their communicative ability.

It is hoped that this need-based series, enlivened by full-colour illustrations, will be liked by both pupils and teachers, and found suitable for use in CBSE- and ICSE-affiliated schools as well as State Board schools.

I am indebted to numerous grammarians and writers on methodology, mainly to P.C. Wren, H. Martin, John Eastwood, Michael Swan, Raymond Murphy, Adrian Doff and Penny Ur, whose books have been of great help. I acknowledge the assistance of my sons, Koteswara Rao and Murali Mohana Rao, in organizing the material.

I am inexpressibly grateful to Messrs S.Chand And Company Pvt. Ltd., whose confidence in me has been a stimulus to this kind of projects.

Dr. N.D.V. PRASADA RAO

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1 Parts of Speech



When we speak and write we use different kinds of words. Words are divided into eight classes according to the work they do in a sentence. They are:

1. nouns
2. pronouns
3. adjectives
4. verbs
5. adverbs
6. prepositions
7. conjunctions
8. interjections

These word classes are often called **parts of speech**.

A **noun** is a word that names or refers to a person, animal, place or thing. For example, **doctor** (person), **horse** (animal), **Nepal** (place) and **computer** (thing) are nouns.



A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun. The main pronouns are : **I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us** and **them**.

An **adjective** is a word that tells us more about a person or thing. For example, the words **clever, large, five, this** and **some** are adjectives.

a **clever** girl, a **large** house, **five** books, **this** camera, **some** milk

A **verb** is mainly a “doing word”. It says what somebody or something does. For example, **speak, sing, go, teach, learn** and **eat** are verbs.

A few verbs like **be** (= **am/is/are/was/were**), **remain, have** and **seem** express a state (= being) or condition.

Verbs are not always single words. A verb may be made up of two or three words. For example, **is working** is a verb; **has been working** is also a verb.

An **adverb** is a word that mainly adds to the meaning of a verb and says how, when or where something happens. For example, **carefully, well, now, tomorrow, here** and **there** are adverbs.

She drives **carefully**. (answers “How?”)

We are going to Chennai **tomorrow**. (answers “When?”)

He came **here** to see me. (answers “Where?”)

A **preposition** is a word (such as **at, on, in, to, by** and **with**) used before a noun or pronoun to show time, place, method, etc.

A **conjunction** is a joining word such as **and, but, so, because, if** and **though**. It joins words or groups of words.

An **interjection** is a word spoken suddenly to express a strong feeling. **Oh, hurrah, wow, hey, hello** and **gosh** are interjections. (e.g. **Hey!** What are you doing there?)

Modern grammars often include determiners among word classes. A **determiner** is a word used before a noun to show which person or thing is being talked about. Determiners include **the, a, an, this, these, that, those, every, all, both, some, any, my, your, one, two**, etc. Most of the determiners (almost all except **the** and **a/an**) are usually treated as adjectives in traditional grammars.

Exercise I...



Find the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in the following sentences. Arrange them in three columns in your notebook.

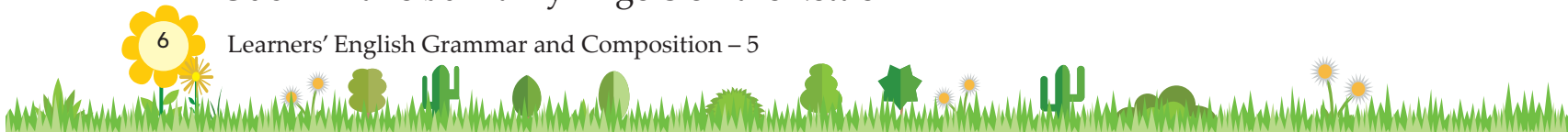
1. They have bought a new car.
2. She made us a nice cake.
3. Aladdin had a wonderful lamp.
4. He lent me some money.
5. That garden is very lovely.

Exercise II...



Find the verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections in the following sentences. Arrange them in five columns in your notebook.

1. We saw the movie yesterday.
2. Shh! Talk quietly.
3. This watch is cheap, but it works well.
4. We missed the bus, so we went there in a taxi.
5. Bravo! They have played excellently.
6. She drove slowly, yet she met with an accident.
7. Ouch! I have burnt my fingers on the kettle!



Exercise III...



Name the parts of speech of the words in bold.

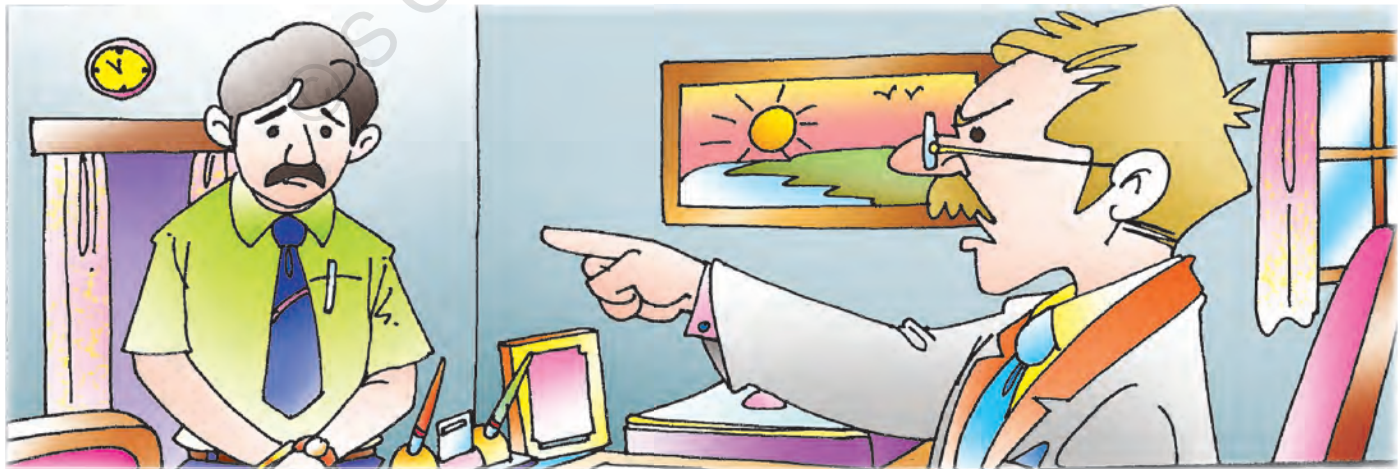
A clerk **arrived** at the office **late**. The manager **was** **angry**.

"Very sorry, Sir," the clerk said. "I have come late **because** I overslept."

"**Gosh!**" exclaimed the manager. "Do **you** sleep at **home** too?"

Write your answers on the lines below.

1. clerk _____
2. arrived _____
3. at _____
4. late _____
5. was _____
6. angry _____
7. because _____
8. gosh _____
9. you _____
10. home _____



2 Sentences



A **sentence** is a group of words which makes complete sense.

Below are three groups of words. Can you say which of them is a sentence?

1. sat they the hall in
2. in the hall
3. They sat in the hall.

No. 1 does not make sense, so we cannot call it a sentence.

No. 2 makes some sense but does not make complete sense. It cannot be called a sentence.

No. 3 makes complete sense. It is a sentence.

A written sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!).

Study these sentences :

1. You walked fast.
2. Did you walk fast?
3. Walk fast.
4. How fast you walked!

The first sentence says or states something. This type of sentence is called a **statement**.

Sentence 2 asks about something. This is a **question**.

Sentence 3 tells somebody to do something. This type of sentence is called a **command**.

Sentence 4 expresses a strong feeling. This kind of sentence is called an **exclamation**.



Here are further examples of these four types of sentences:



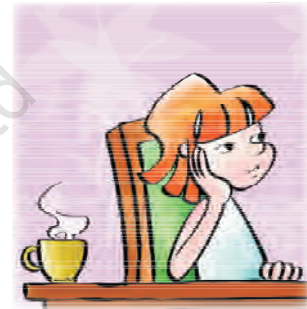
Statements

They are watching TV.
We are learning grammar.
He has opened the gate.
She doesn't like tea.



Questions

What channel is the programme on?
Has he opened the gate?
Doesn't she like tea?
Can you operate a computer?



Commands

Turn the TV down.
Open the gate.
Don't take too much tea.
Switch off the computer.



Exclamations

How amusing the programme was!
How noisily he has opened the gate!
What horrible tea!
What a marvel the computer is!

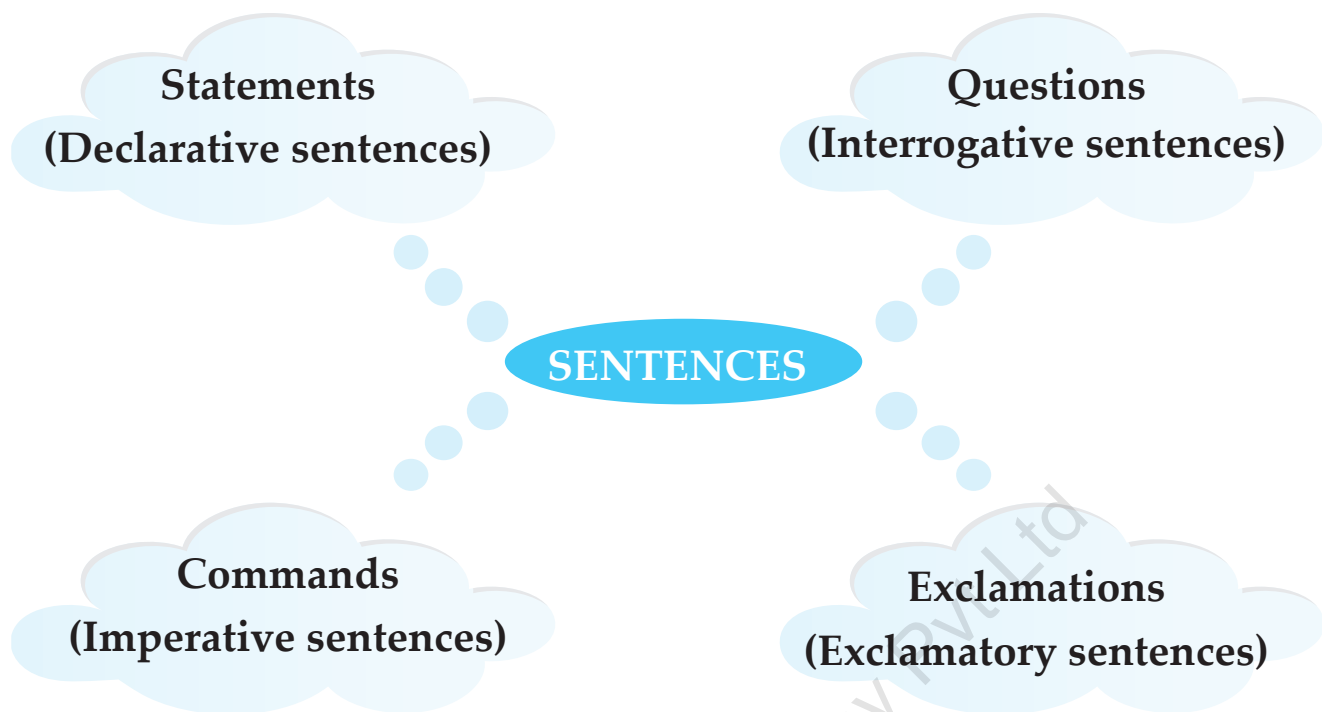


Statements are sometimes called **declarative sentences**.

Questions are also called **interrogative sentences**.

Commands can also be called **imperative sentences**.

Exclamations can also be called **exclamatory sentences**.



More about imperative sentences

The basic use of an imperative sentence is to give an order. We also use an imperative sentence:

1. **to give advice**
Try again.
See a doctor.
2. **to offer food or drink**
Have some more rice.
Have a cup of tea.
3. **to make a wish for someone**
Have a happy journey.
Have a nice time.
4. **to warn somebody**
Don't touch that wire.
Don't lean out of the window.
5. **to give instructions**
Write your answers in pencil.
Turn left at the crossroads.

A statement ends with a **full stop**.

A question ends with a **question mark**.

A command usually ends with a **full stop**.

An exclamation ends with an **exclamation mark**.



Exercise I...



Look at these sentences, written by a lazy boy. He hasn't put any punctuation marks at the end of the sentences. Put the punctuation marks and write S (= statement), Q (= question), C (= command) or E (= exclamation) next to each sentence.

1. How long have you lived here
2. What a good idea
3. We went to see the exhibition
4. Reply as early as you can
5. Did you go to bed late last night
6. They have been playing all day
7. What lovely flowers these are
8. What time do you get up
9. Ring me up as soon as she arrives
10. Would you do the shopping while you are out
11. We are having a party next Sunday
12. Can you finish the work today
13. How quickly the holiday has passed
14. Start when you hear the bell



15. How lucky you are
16. How much have you paid for the bag
17. Open the book at page 25
18. There is a phone call for you
19. What a large house
20. Have you returned the book you borrowed last week



Exercise II...



Write 12 sentences of your own : three statements, three questions, three imperative sentences and three exclamations.

Statements

Questions

Imperative sentences

Exclamations



3

Subject and Predicate



A sentence has two main parts : **subject** and **predicate**.

The part of a sentence which names the person or thing that we talk about is called the **subject**.

The part which contains a verb and says something about the subject is called the **predicate**.

Study these sentences, in which the two parts are separated.

Subject	Predicate
The birds	are flying up.
Shobha	is a clever girl.
He	recorded the programme.
The tall girl over there	is my cousin.
The Lal family	have gone to see the exhibition.

The subject usually comes first, but sometimes it is put after the predicate.

Up went the balloon. (Subject : the balloon)

Here comes the bus. (Subject : the bus)

The subject is often omitted in commands.

Wash the plates. (**You** is understood.)

Exercise I...



Separate the subject and the predicate in each of these sentences.

1. The children are watching cartoons.
2. That is my uncle.
3. My uncle is an engineer.
4. The large house over there is my grandfather's.
5. Lost time is never found.
6. I use the Internet nearly every day.
7. Ramesh, Robert and Rahim are good friends.
8. The programme on Channel 9 was very useful.
9. Somebody is knocking on the door.
10. Here is an announcement.

Exercise II...



Match the subjects in A with the predicates in B.

A	B
1. The earth	(a) make honey
2. Health	(b) never returns
3. The red light	(c) is better than wealth
4. The moon	(d) goes round the sun
5. Bees	(e) means "stop"
6. Wasted time	(f) shines at night



4

Present Continuous Tense and Simple Present Tense



Present Continuous

Positive

I	am	helping.
You		
We	are	helping.
They		
He		
She	is	helping.
It		

Negative

I	am not	helping.
You		
We	are not	helping.
They		
He		
She	is not	helping.
It		

Question

Am	I	helping?
	you	
Are	we	helping?
	they	
	he	
Is	she	helping?
	it	

Short forms



am	→	'm	are	→	're	is	→	's
are not	→	aren't	is not	→	isn't			



I'm helping.
They're helping.
He's helping.

I'm not helping.
They aren't helping.
He isn't helping.



Are you helping?
Are they helping?
Is he helping?

Short answers

Yes, I am./ No, I'm not.
Yes, they are./ No, they aren't.
Yes, he is./ No, he isn't.

Simple Present

Positive

I	help.
You	
We	
They	
He	helps.
She	
It	

Negative

I	do not help.
You	
We	
They	
He	
She	
It	

Question

Do	I	help?
	you	
	we	
	they	
Does	he	help?
	she	
	it	

Short forms

do not → don't does not → doesn't

They don't help.

He doesn't help.



Do you help ?

Do they help ?

Does he help ?

Short answers

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Uses

The present continuous is used for an action that is happening now and is not yet completed:

Look! It **is raining**.

They **are playing** football (now).

Are you reading? — No, **I'm watching** TV.



We also use the present continuous to talk about something that is happening around now, but not necessarily at the time of speaking.

Mr Raman **is writing** a novel. (*i.e.* He has started the novel but has not yet finished it. At this moment, he is talking to his friends.)



I'm going to school by bus this week; my moped **is giving** trouble.

The present continuous is also used for the future.

We **are going** to Delhi tomorrow.

I'm meeting a friend this evening.

What **are** you **doing** next Sunday?



As the examples above show, we use this tense to talk about something that we have arranged to do in the future.

We use the simple present:

a to talk about things that happen again and again

I **go** for a walk every evening.

He usually **reads** till midnight.

Do you often **play** tennis?—Yes, I do.



b for things that are always or generally true

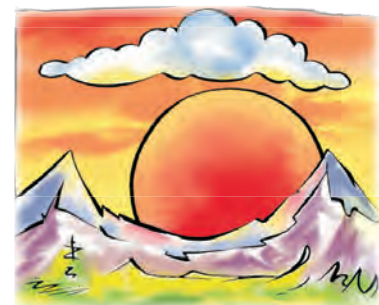
The sun **rises** in the east.

Rain **falls** from the clouds.

She **speaks** English fluently.

Mr Ghosh **doesn't write** poems.

He **writes** short stories.



As in the last three sentences, this tense is often used for things that stay the same for a long time.

The simple present can also be used with future meaning. We use it when we talk about timetables.

The train **arrives** at 9.20.

What time **does** the match **start**?

The school **opens** on 12th June.



Exercise I...



Fill in the blanks with the present continuous of the verb **work**.

1. We _____ hard.
2. Kishore _____ hard.
3. I _____ hard.
4. Padma and I _____ hard.
5. All the pupils _____ hard.
6. You _____ hard.
7. The clock _____ well.

Exercise II...



A. Complete these sentences using these verbs in the present continuous tense.

visit go ring bite cook watch eat climb

1. Listen ! The phone _____.
2. We _____ Qutab Minar tomorrow.



3. Look, mom! Gopi _____ his nails again.
4. I _____ to Nagpur next Sunday.
5. Those girls _____ chocolates in class.
6. Mother is in the kitchen. She _____ lunch.
7. The boy _____ over the wall.
8. They _____ the cricket match.



B. In two of the sentences above, the present continuous is used for future actions. Which are they? Tick the sentences.

C. What are you doing tomorrow/next Sunday? Write at least three sentences using the present continuous.

Example : *I am playing table tennis tomorrow.*

Exercise III...



A. Put in work or works.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. She _____ hard. | 6. We always _____ hard. |
| 2. You _____ hard. | 7. He _____ hard. |
| 3. I often _____ hard. | 8. They never _____ hard. |
| 4. My brother _____ hard. | 9. These clocks _____ well. |
| 5. Tom and I _____ hard. | 10. This clock _____ well. |

B. Put in don't or doesn't.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. He _____ work hard. | 4. You _____ know it. |
| 2. She _____ eat fish. | 5. This shirt _____ suit me. |
| 3. I _____ remember him. | 6. These shoes _____ suit me. |

C. Put in **do** or **does**.

- _____ he work hard?
- _____ they know it?
- _____ it work well?
- Which story _____ you like best.
- Where _____ she live?
- What time _____ the train arrive?

Exercise IV...



Change the following sentences into (a) negatives, (b) questions.

Example :

He knows it. → (a) *He doesn't know it.* (b) *Does he know it?*

- He tells the truth. (a) _____ (b) _____
- You type fast. (a) _____ (b) _____
- The boy teases the dog. (a) _____ (b) _____
- They sell computers. (a) _____ (b) _____
- The children like cartoons. (a) _____ (b) _____

Exercise V...



Complete the sentences with the simple present of the verbs below.

teach	fly	make	<u>write</u>	read
drive	fight	take	grow	repair

- Mr Roy is a writer. He **writes** stories.
- Mr Singh is a pilot. He _____ aeroplanes.
- Govind and Sandeep are drivers. They _____ buses.



4. Miss James is a teacher. She _____ English.
5. Gopi and Ravi are tailors. They _____ clothes.
6. Mrs Kaul is a newsreader. She _____ the news on TV.
7. Mr Khan is a mechanic. He _____ cars.
8. Gopal is a farmer. He _____ crops.
9. Anil and Vijay are soldiers. They _____ in a war.
10. Sanjay is a photographer. He _____ photos.



Exercise VI...



Write questions and your own short answers (Yes, I do/ No, I don't). Give true answers. If you want to work with another pupil, ask and answer the questions by turns.
Example :

You/ get up/ before 6.00 every day?

Do you get up before 6.00 every day? — No, I don't.

1. You/ clean/ your shoes every day?

2. You/ read/ a newspaper every day?

3. You/ usually/ do/ your homework in the evening?

4. You/ get up late on Sundays?

5. You/ eat lunch at school?



Exercise VII...



Choose the correct form (present continuous or simple present) to fill in each space.

1. I _____ to school now. (go/ am going)

2. I _____ to school every day. (go/am going)
3. The sun _____ in the west. (sets/is setting)
4. Look ! The sun _____ . (sets/is setting)
5. _____ at the moment ? (Do you work/ Are you working)
6. She usually _____ bread for breakfast. (takes/is taking)
7. Gopal _____ jeans today. (wears/is wearing)
8. Rahul _____ a composition at the moment. (writes/is writing)
9. Rahul _____ good compositions. (writes/is writing)
10. Listen ! Somebody _____ the door. (taps/is tapping)



 **Pair-Work**

Compare your answers with another pupil and discuss the differences if there are any.



5

Simple Past Tense and Present Perfect Tense



Simple Past

The same form is used with all subjects.

The simple past of most verbs ends in **-ed**, e. g. **help – helped**.

Some verbs have irregular simple past forms, e.g. **sing – sang**.

Positive

I	
You	
We	helped.
They	
He	sang.
She	
It	

Negative

I		
You		
We		help.
They	did not	
He		sing.
She		
It		

Question

	I	
	you	
	we	help?
Did	they	
	he	sing?
	she	
	it	

Short forms

did not → didn't

We didn't help.

He didn't sing.

Short forms

Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.



Present Perfect

Form

have/ has + past participle



The past participle of most verbs ends in **-ed**, e.g. **help – helped**.

Some verbs have irregular past participle forms, e.g. **sing** – **sung**.

Positive			Negative			Question		
I			I				I	
You			You				you	
We	have	helped.	We	have not	helped.	Have	we	helped?
They			They				they	
He		sung.	He		sung.		he	sung?
She	has		She	has not		Has	she	
It			It				it	

Short forms

have → 've	has → 's	have not → haven't	has not → hasn't
I've helped.	She's sung.	They haven't helped.	He hasn't sung.



Uses

The simple past is used for an action completed at some time in the past.

I **bought** a bike yesterday.

She **passed** the driving test two months ago.

Did you **see** Sheila at the party? — No, I didn't.



Like the simple past, the present perfect describes a past action. But there is an important difference. We use the simple past when we talk or think about a definite time in the past (e.g. **yesterday**, **last night**, **five days ago**, **in 2004**). On the other hand, we use the present perfect when we are not thinking or talking about the time that the action took place. We may see the results now. Compare the first and second sentences above with the following:



I **have bought** a bike. (= I've got a bike now. I needn't go to school by bus any longer.)

She **has passed** the driving test. (= She can drive a car now.)



Further examples:

My brother **has gone** out. (= He isn't at home now.)

He **has cleaned** the fan. (= The fan is clean now.)



We also use the present perfect tense:

a with **just** for actions that happened a short time ago.

He **has** just **gone** out.

I **have** just **had** tea.



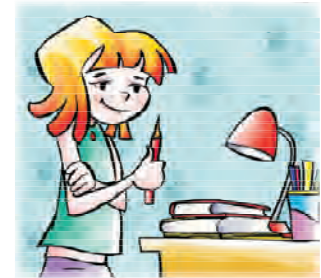
b with **never, ever** (in questions), **yet** (in questions and negatives), **so far, already** etc. when we talk about a time from the past till now.

I've never **seen** the Taj.

Have you **ever** visited America? — No, I haven't.

He **hasn't returned** yet.

She's already **finished** the homework.



Note

Use the simple past, not the present perfect, with past time words (or phrases) like **yesterday, last week, four days ago**.

Wrong : I **have seen** the film last night.

Right : I **saw** the film last night.

Wrong : She **has arrived** yesterday.

Right : She **arrived** yesterday.



The simple past describes only the past, while the present perfect links the past with the present.

Exercise I...



Change the following sentences into (a) negatives, (b) questions.

Example:

The bird flew. → *The bird didn't fly. Did the bird fly?*

1. They played well. _____
2. The train left. _____
3. She lost her bag. _____
4. They caught the thief. _____
5. He sold the car. _____
6. They repaired the bridge. _____
7. She read the story. _____
8. The plate broke. _____
9. They videoed the function. _____
10. She turned off the tap. _____

Exercise II...



Pair-Work

Which of these things did you do in the last summer holidays? Tick them but don't show your friend.

visit your relatives

sleep a lot

buy new clothes

play a lot

have a party

read a book

eat lots of food

see a lot of friends

Now ask each other questions.

A : Did you visit your relatives?

B : Yes, I did.

A : Did you have a party?

B : No, I didn't.



Now write five sentences saying what you did and what you didn't do.

Example:

I visited my relatives. I didn't buy new clothes.

Exercise III...



What have these people done?/ What has happened to them? Write a sentence under each picture. (No. 1 has been done as an example.)

Here are ideas to help you.

break his arm
post the letters

win a prize
fall down

lock the door
have lunch

1



He has locked the door.

2



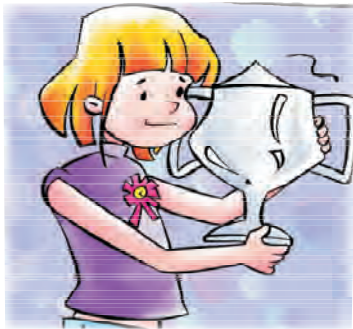
3



4



5



6



Exercise IV...



Complete the sentences, using these verbs in the present perfect.

go solve forget hurt lose live drink make

- I know that woman but I _____ her name.
- "Is your father in?" "No, he _____ out."
- He _____ his foot, so he is not playing.
- I _____ the crossword puzzle easily.
- Who _____ these biscuits? They are very delicious.
- We _____ in Nagpur for over ten years.
- "Where is your key?" "I don't know. I _____ it."
- I _____ four cups of coffee today.



Exercise V...



A. Somebody at home asks you to do certain things. Tell him or her that you have already done the things. Example :

Wash your hands.

I have already washed my hands.

1. Do your homework.

2. Turn off the tap.

3. Phone Kishore.

4. Polish the shoes.

5. Sharpen the pencil.

6. Iron the clothes.

B. Make questions from these prompts, using the present perfect and **yet**, as shown in the example.

Rahim — arrive

Has Rahim arrived yet?

1. the train – arrive

2. Gopi – dress up

3. you – finish your homework

4. you – have breakfast

5. you – wash the car

6. you – read the newspaper

Exercise VI...



Write two sentences about each picture, using the words in the boxes. Use the present perfect in the first sentence and the simple past in the other. Example:

1

Anand

buy a camera

yesterday

Anand has bought a camera.

Anand bought a camera yesterday.



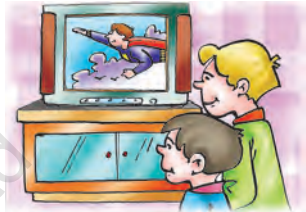
2

Prakash	repair the TV	yesterday
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3

We	see the film	last night
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4

Gopi	wash the car	last Sunday
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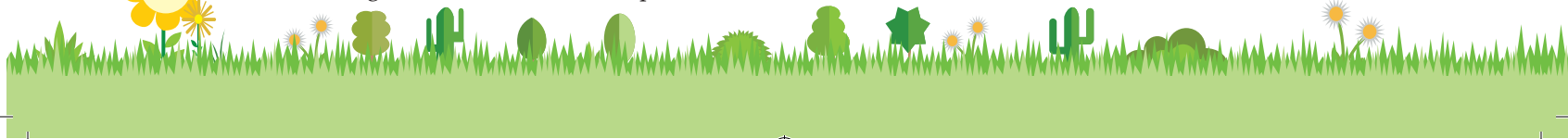
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Anita	pass the driving test	in May
-------	-----------------------	--------



6

Sanjay	break his leg	on Monday
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6

Present Perfect Continuous Tense



I	} have been working.	
We		
You		have not been working.
They		

Have	I	} been working?
	we	
	you	
	they	

He	} has been working.
She	
It	has not been working.

Has	he	} been working?
	she	
	it	

Short forms

I've been working.	I haven't been working.
She's been working.	She hasn't been working.



Uses

Study this example situation:

Usha is singing now. She began singing twenty minutes ago, and she is still singing.

How long **has** Usha **been singing**?

She **has been singing** for twenty minutes.



We often use the present perfect continuous in this way. The tense shows that an action began in the past and is still going on.

We use this tense mainly with **how long, for** and **since** We can also use it with **all day, all morning, all afternoon**.

He **has been watering** the garden since 5 o' clock.

I **have been waiting** for an hour.

They **have been living** in Nagpur since 2001.

We **have been watching** TV all afternoon.

It **has been raining** all day.



Note: We use **since** when we mention the starting point of time. We use **for** when we mention the length of time.

Starting point of time

since	8 o' clock
	Monday
	July 20
	1995
	my childhood

Length of time

for	two hours
	five days
	a long time
	several years
	ages

Exercise I...



Complete these sentences using the present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- The phone _____ for five minutes. (ring)
- I _____ in this office for three years. (work)
- Mr Sinha _____ in Mumbai since his marriage. (live)



4. Miss Jones _____ in this school since 2001. (teach)
5. I _____ this book for six days. (read)
6. We _____ here for half an hour. (sit)
7. It _____ since last night. (rain)
8. The girls _____ for two hours. (study)
9. He _____ the piano since 5 o'clock. (play)
10. Tom _____ from typhoid for ten days. (suffer)



Exercise II...



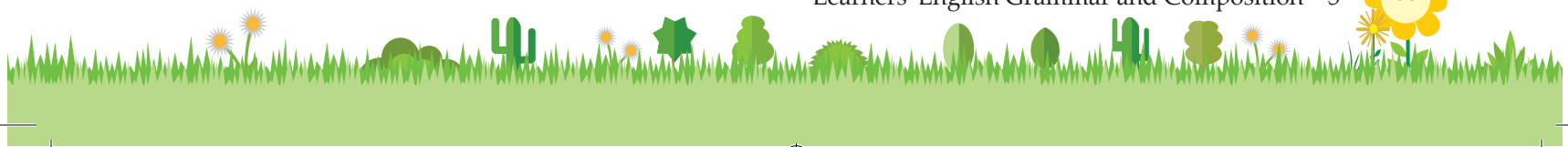
Change the above sentences to questions. Nos. 1 and 6 have been done as examples.

1. *How long has the phone been ringing?*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. *How long have you been sitting here?*
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Exercise III...



Some of the following expressions are used with **since** and others are used with **for**. Write them in the correct columns.





four years
 2003
 a week
 five days
 last Saturday



10.30
 a long time
 three hours
 last week
 6 October

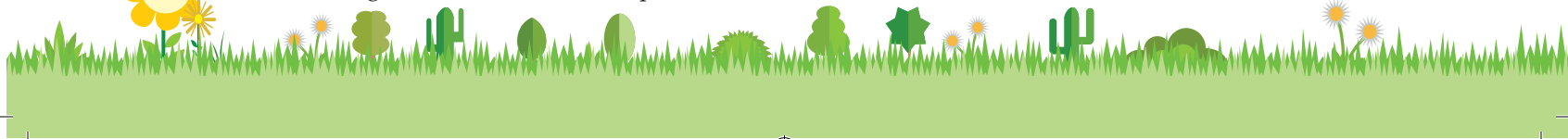
since	_____

for	_____

Exercise IV...

Make up four sentences using the present perfect continuous tense with **since/for**. Here are ideas to help you.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| speak on the phone
wait for the bus | use the computer
play tennis |
|--|---------------------------------|



7

Past Continuous Tense



Positive

I	was helping.
He	
She	
It	
You	were helping.
We	
They	

Negative

I	was not helping.
He	
She	
It	
You	were not helping.
We	
They	

Question

	I	helping?
	he	
Was	she	
	it	
	you	helping?
Were	we	
	they	

Short forms

was not → wasn't were not → weren't

He wasn't helping. They weren't helping.

Short answers

Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

Uses

We use the past continuous to talk about an action that was still going on at a certain time in the past.

I **was writing** a letter at 8.30 this morning.

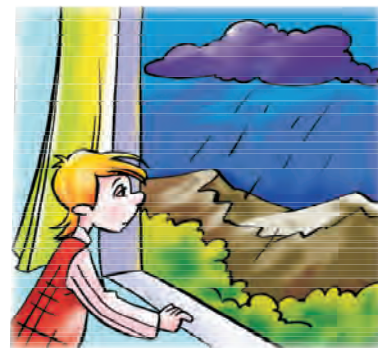


The past continuous is often used together with the simple past. It shows that an action was continuing at a time when a new shorter action happened. The simple past is used for the new action.

Padma **burnt** her hand while she **was cooking** the lunch.

We **were playing** chess when the phone rang.

It was raining when I got up this morning.



Exercise 1...



Join each idea in A with an idea from B. Then write each of the sentences under the correct picture. No.1 has been done as an example.

A

He dropped his bag
He fell off the chair
A tyre punctured
He cut himself
The boy fell asleep
She broke the cup

B

when she was cycling home.
while he was reading.
when she was washing up.
when he was running for the bus.
while he was shaving.
when he was hanging a picture on the wall.

1



He dropped his bag
when he was running for the bus.

2



3



4



5



6



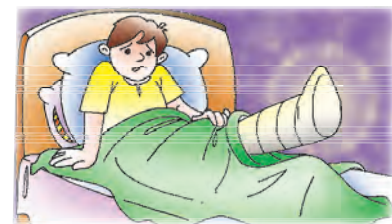
Exercise II...



Fill in the blanks using these verbs in the past continuous tense.

rain have watch ride play

1. We _____ TV when Anand came in.
2. I hurt my leg when I _____ football.
3. They _____ lunch when the phone rang.
4. It _____ when I came out.
5. Vinay fell off when he _____ his bike.



8

The Future : *will* and *going to*



We use **will** when we are certain or almost certain about something in the future. We often use **I think, I suppose, I'm sure, I expect, probably, perhaps**, etc. with **will**.

My sister **will be** five next Friday.

I think India **will win** the match.

I'm sure you **will enjoy** the trip.

I expect it **will rain** this afternoon.

I **won't** be at home this afternoon. (**will not** → **won't**)



We can also use '**will**' to make a promise or offer to do something.

I'll lend you this book tomorrow.

I'll carry the bag for you.

"I left my umbrella in the car." — "**I'll get** it for you."



We use '**going to**' to talk about things we intend to do in the future.

I'm **going to** buy a new moped.

We are **going to** have a party next Sunday.

Are you **going to** invite Bhaskar to the party?



We also use **will** when we talk about things we intend or decide to do. But there is a difference. We use **will** when we decide to do something and then speak about it immediately. We use **going to** when we have decided to do something before talking about it.



Compare:

“It’s a great film.” — “Really? Then **I’ll see** it tomorrow.”
(The speaker has just decided.)

“Have you heard about that film?” —

“ Yes. **I’m going to see** it tomorrow.” (The speaker
decided before now.)



Exercise I...



Write four sentences saying what you think will happen tomorrow or this week.
Begin “**I think/suppose/expect or probably.**”

Example:

I think the weather will be fine tomorrow.

Exercise II...



Here is Mr Patil’s diary:

Monday	visit the Mehtas
Tuesday	watch cricket on TV
Wednesday	see the dentist at 5.00
Thursday	have dinner with Mr Bose
Friday	send a birthday gift to Vijaya
Saturday	see a flat in Srinagar

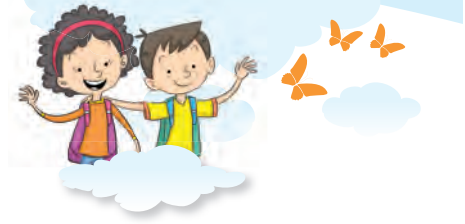


Write sentences saying what he is going to do, like this:

On Monday Mr Patil is going to visit the Mehtas.

9

Introduction to Auxiliary Verbs



Auxiliary verbs (or **Auxiliaries**) are “helping verbs”, used with other verbs to form tenses, passive voice, questions, etc. or to express meanings like **ability**, **permission**, **possibility** and **necessity**. Here is the list of auxiliaries:

be (am, is, was etc.)	will
have (have, has, had)	would
do (do, does, did)	shall
can	should
could	must
may	ought
might	

Need and **dare** are sometimes used as auxiliaries.

The verbs **be**, **have** and **do** are auxiliaries only when they are used to form questions, negatives, etc. For example, the verb **do** is an auxiliary in the first sentence below, while it is an ordinary verb in the second sentence.

Do you go to school by bus?
I usually **do** my homework in the evening.



Auxiliaries have a very important part in the formation of questions and negatives. To make a question, we put an auxiliary in front of the subject. We make a sentence negative by putting **not** immediately after an auxiliary. In spoken English we usually attach the short form **n't** to the auxiliary.

The auxiliaries **be** and **have** are used with ordinary verbs to form tenses.

Mother **is** cooking. (**Present continuous**)
They **were** playing tennis. (**Past continuous**)
Tom **has** gone out. (**Present perfect**)



They **had** left by that time. (**Past perfect**)
The auxiliary **be** is also used to make passive forms.

Ravi **is** liked by everybody.
(Active : Everybody likes Ravi.)

The Taj Mahal **was** built by Shah Jahan.
(Active : Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal.)



The auxiliary **do** is used to form questions, negatives, etc. in the simple present and simple past tenses.

He smokes.	–	{ Does he smoke? He doesn't smoke.
They sell TVs.	–	{ Do they sell TVs? They don't sell TVs.
He phoned her.	–	{ Did he phone her? He didn't phone her.



The auxiliaries **can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must** and **ought** (sometimes **need** and **dare**) are called **modal auxiliaries** or **modal verbs**. We often use modal verbs to talk about ability, permission, necessity etc.

Modal verbs have only one form. They do not have endings like **-s, -ed** or **-ing**.

After modal verbs we use the base form of ordinary verbs (like **go, speak, arrive**). **Ought** is an exception. We use **ought** with the **to** form. (e.g. You **ought to** work hard.)

Exercise ...



Underline the auxiliaries in the following sentences.

1. I have bought a kilo of grapes.
2. Bread is made from flour.



3. You must brush your teeth after every meal.
4. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
5. When did you buy this camera?
6. What shall we do in the evening?
7. I am going to my hometown on Sunday.
8. He says he can't come with us.
9. May I go home early today?
10. I fell off the chair while I was changing the light bulb.
11. Would you drop me at the station, please?
12. She doesn't like to go to the party.

