SRM

Wizz

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR WORKBOOK

CLASS

6

articles
adverbs
conjunction
other pronouns
Singular and Plural
Sample

Wizz Publishers

Based on SNC 2022

Hamna Binte Shahzad

Wizz

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR WORKBOOK

6

SRM

Wizz Publishers

Aligned with SNC 2020

PREFACE

Wizz Workbook Series has been designed by a team of professional authors and educators having more than twenty five years of teaching experience to their credit. It is aligned with the Single National Curriculum, 2022 and aims at sharpening the holistic development of children through learner-centered approach. The series:

- ★ guides students in a very simple way how to solve the cognitive tasks by creating a comfortable zone.
- ★ encourages students to practice concepts with maximum practice space.
- ★ involves students in interactive exercises and activities.
- ★ helps students create a natural space for thinking through well-planned activities.

WHY WIZZ WORKBOOK SERIES?

Wizz Workbook Series is the best choice for students because it is:

- ★ backed by practical experience and critical analysis of over 25 years.
- ★ developed, designed and printed with the latest and modern techniques.
- ★ available at economical prices keeping in view the post Covid-19 economic crisis.
- ★ based on well-planned activities and systematically developed exercises.
- ★ helpful for students to develop the 21st century life skills for a bright future.

PROJECT DIRECTOR	:	Muhammad Ahmad
PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR	:	Jawad Tahir
AUTHOR	:	Rana Muhammad Yousaf
CO-AUTHOR	:	Hamna Binte Shahzad
DESIGNED BY	:	Shahid Ahmad
GRAPHICS	:	Wizz Arts
PRINTED BY	:	Wizz Printer

WIZZ PUBLISHERS

A product of AJ Stationers.

Publishers E-Sample

CONTENTS

Unit 1	NOUN	3-10
Unit 2	ARTICLES	11-14
Unit 3	HOMOPHONES	15-19
Unit 4	HOMOGRAPHS	20-25
Unit 5	PREFIX	26-27
Unit 6	PHRASAL VERB	28-30
Unit 7	ADJECTIVES	31-39
Unit 8	MODAL AND AUXILIARY	40-44
Unit 9	ADVERBS	45-49
Unit 10	PREPOSITION	50-53
Unit 11	CONJUNCTIONS	54-55
Unit 12	PUNCTUATION	56-61
Unit 13	SENTENCE, SUBJECT AND PREDICATE	62-66
Unit 14	TENSES	67-78
Unit 15	ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE	79-84
Unit 16	DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH	85-88
	COMPOSITION	89-96

Publishers E-Sample

UNIT 01 NOUN

Noun *is the name of a person, place, animal, idea or thing*. All naming words such as boy, girl, Lahore, cow, tiger, scale etc. are nouns.

There are five types of Noun:

1. Proper Noun

A proper noun is the special name of a particular person, place or thing.

Examples:

- **Aroush** is my friend.
- I live in **Lahore**.
- **Islamabad** is a beautiful place.

All the words in **bold** are proper nouns. *Aroush* is the name of a particular person. *Lahore and Islamabad* are the names of particular places.

Note: *A Proper Noun always begins with a capital letter.*

2. Common Noun

A common noun is a name given in common to every person, place or thing of the same class or kind.

Examples:

- It is a beautiful **park**.
- **Girls** are playing.



All the words in **bold** are common nouns. Park is the name of a common place and 'girls' is the name of common person.

3. Collective Noun

When a noun stands for a number of persons or collection of things, it is considered a complete whole. It is called collective noun.

Examples:

- I purchased a **bunch** of grapes.
- I saw a **herd** of cattle.
- There was a big **crowd** on the road.



All the words in **bold** are collective nouns. The word 'bunch' is the name given to a collection of grapes. Similarly, the words 'herd' and 'crowd' are the names given to the collection of people.

Publisher's Sample

A List of Collective Nouns

- an army of soldiers
- a board of directors
- a bunch of grapes, bananas, keys
- a bench of judges
- a crew of sailors
- a constellation of stars
- a fleet of cars, ships
- a herd of cattle, buffaloes, oxen
- a mob of people
- a swarm of bees
- a string of beads
- a shoal of fish
- a tuft of grass
- a band of musicians
- a bouquet of flowers
- a bevy of girls
- a bundle of sticks
- a clump of trees
- a flock of birds, sheep
- a gang of thieves
- a library of books
- a pack of wolves, cards
- a set of tools
- a suite of rooms
- a team of players
- a troop of lions, monkeys





4. Material Noun

A noun which stands for the matter or substance of which things are made, is called Material noun.

Examples:

- This chair is made of **wood**.



- The necklace is made of **gold**.



All the words in **bold** are material nouns. They are the names of the material of which the chair and the necklace are made respectively.

5. Abstract Noun

An abstract noun is the name given to a quality, a state or a concept. These are the things which we can neither see nor touch. We can only feel or think of them.

Examples:

- I always speak the **truth**.
- The **beauty** of the place attracted me.
- **Kindness** is always rewarded.

All the words in **bold** are abstract nouns. They are the names of something that we can only think of or feel.

Publishers E-Sample

EXERCISE

1 Underline the proper noun in the sentences given below:

i) Australia is one of my favourite places.
ii) Zohan is going to play in the garden.
iii) Elon Musk is an inspiring human being.
iv) She has decided to visit Murree.
v) I wanted to meet Rida.

2 Underline the common nouns in the sentences given below:

i) I would like to buy a car.
ii) A man is sitting on the bench.
iii) A woman is cooking the food.
iv) "A Brave New World" is a great book to read.
v) Sana is the best friend of Amna.

3 Read the clues to name the nouns in each list. Then find the nouns in the word search puzzle and write in the given space. First one is done for you.

b	s	h	e	a	c	k	g	t	r	r	b	a
a	c	l	o	u	d	a	f	e	e	e	m	s
p	h	d	g	n	b	i	d	a	s	s	o	g
p	o	f	o	t	n	t	a	c	t	t	t	m
l	o	h	a	c	h	a	f	h	a	a	h	e
e	l	o	b	t	e	b	m	e	u	u	e	g
s	l	m	g	q	h	l	w	r	r	r	r	b
t	e	e	n	a	g	e	r	t	a	a	p	u
o	i	a	k	l	k	y	r	v	n	n	c	z
r	b	i	c	y	c	l	e	a	t	t	l	r
e	m	r	b	c	s	i	n	g	e	r	s	s
b	a	i	r	p	o	r	t	m	j	j	z	n

Publishers E-Sample

People



i) An adult who teaches in a classroom — teacher

ii) Your parents (two words) _____

iii) A person between the ages of 13 and 19 _____

iv) A person who sings _____

v) Your mother's sister is your _____

Places



vi) A place where you buy things _____

vii) A place where you go to learn _____

viii) A place where you go to eat _____

ix) The place where you live _____

x) A place where planes take off and land _____

Things



xi) A vehicle with two wheels _____

xii) Something you use to carry groceries _____

xiii) A fruit that is often red and is used to make pies and juice _____

xiv) Something you use at dinner time that comes with chairs _____

xv) Something fluffy that floats in the sky _____

4 Underline the material noun in the sentences given below:

i) They need food for their habitat.

ii) Copper is used to make electrical wires.

iii) In this museum, all the statues are made of wax.

iv) Marble is used to build a palace.

v) The Royal family uses silver plates to eat food.

vi) Water is essential to survive.

vii) The quality of Dacron is very poor.



Madame Tassaud's
Wax Museum London

Publishers ESample

5 **Underline the abstract noun in the sentences given below:**

i) His faithfulness is remarkable.
ii) Asjad has the ability to write with left hand.
iii) Everyone should have short as well as long-term goals.
iv) No pain no gain.
v) We should not shake other's trust.
vi) The queen was famous for her beauty.
vii) I found her advice very useful.
viii) Knowledge is power.
ix) Practice gives perfection.
x) Allama Iqbal achieved fame through his poetry.


Allama Iqbal

6 **Fill in the blanks with the abstract nouns formed from the words given in brackets.**

i) His eyes were red with _____. (angry)
ii) She was rewarded for her _____ (wise) and _____ (determined).
iii) They are _____ (child) friends and we have seen their _____ (friend) grow stronger over the years.
iv) He could not take the _____ (hot) of the desert.
v) It was a _____ (please) to hear your _____ (speak).

7 **Each of the phrases given below contains a collective noun. Complete each phrase by choosing suitable noun from the boxes.**



cattle	*soldiers*	*sticks*	*sheep*	*ships*	*flowers*
fish	*wolves*	*musicians*	*dancers*	*sailors*	*grapes*

i) A bunch of _____
ii) A bundle of _____
iii) A bouquet of _____
iv) a herd of _____
v) a band of _____
vi) a regiment of _____
vii) a flock of _____
viii) a troupe of _____
ix) A crew of _____
x) a pack of _____
xi) a fleet of _____
xii) a shoal of _____

Publishers E-Sample

8 **Write the type of the noun that is coloured in the sentences given below:**

i) I bought a ***gold*** ring for my sister. _____

ii) He inspired him by his ***work***. _____

iii) The National ***Assembly*** is in Islamabad. _____

iv) ***Islamabad*** is the capital of Pakistan. _____

v) Lahore is a beautiful ***city***. _____

vi) They worked for the whole ***night***. _____

vii) ***Laughter*** is the best medicine. _____

viii) Rusting of ***iron*** is a type of corrosion. _____

ix) A company hires a ***group of employees*** for its project. _____

x) They are going to ***Australia***. _____

xi) A ***team of professionals*** has derived a solution for their organisation. _____

xii) I think you are missing your ***mother***. _____

xiii) Can you please help ***Amna*** in her project? _____

xiv) He has lost the ***battle*** . _____

xv) My ***family*** consists of five members. _____



National Assembly, Islamabad



Faisal Masjid, Islamabad

Publishers E-Sample

9 Colour by the types of nouns.



Common: Yellow	Abstract: Blue	Collective: Purple
Compound: Green	Pronouns: Red	Proper: Orange

Publishers Sample



10 **Replace and re-write the underlined nouns with their opposite gender.**

i) My sister is a very talented actress.

ii) The boy played the role of a king in the play.

iii) The cow belongs to my aunt.

iv) They have brought a new lion to the zoo.

v) The crowd rushed to greet the actor.

vi) The princess fell off the horse.

vii) Girls can sit in the women's lounge.

viii) The shepherd had many sheep.

ix) The man was watching TV.

x) My nephew sings very well.

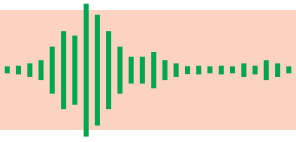
xi) Sir, what would you like to have?

xii) The audience welcomed the hero with great enthusiasm.

xiii) The wizard played many tricks on the boys.

Publishers E-Sample

UNIT 03 HOMOPHONES



Homophones are the words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings too.

Examples:

- Altar/ Alter
- Berth/ Birth
- Cast/ Caste
- Days/ Daze
- Earn/ Urn
- Dear/Deer

LIST OF HOMOPHONES

Homophone Words & Sentences	Homophone Words & Sentences
Aural -The aural experience of the concert was impressive.	Oral- She practices good oral hygiene.
Access – The elevator gave access to the top floor.	Excess – An excess of water causes the plants roots to rot.
Ate – The ape ate all the apples.	Eight – We will meet after the office at eight.
Bald – He is planning to go bald (hairless).	Bawled – She began to bawl (cry) like a child.
Baron – His mother is a press baron (important person).	Barren – Most of the land here was barren.
Blew – He picked a tissue and blew his nose.	Blue – His favourite colour is blue.
Band – He played the guitar in the live band yesterday.	Banned – Taking pets to malls should be banned.
Beat – Will he be able to beat the champion of all times?	Beet – He loves to eat beet because it is healthful.
Brake – Use the brake to stop the truck.	Break – The children play and enjoy during the break.
Carat – He bought her a one-carat diamond ring.	Carrot – Drinking carrot juice regularly is good for health.
Ceiling – The ceiling of the palace shone like gold and diamond.	Sealing – He was sealing the parcel.
Cent – He bought the fruits for 50 cents.	Scent – The scent of the tree is refreshing and sweet.

Publishers E-Sample

Homophone Words & Sentences	Homophone Words & Sentences
Censor – The film got the approval from the censor board.	Sensor – There are sensors in water taps of the office building and there is no need to touch them.
Dual – The meeting with the Chairman will serve dual purpose.	Duel – Do you think we should have a duel over this?
Dam – The torrential rain might burst the dam.	Damn – He does not give a damn about what people think about him.
Die – Doctors said she would die as she was suffering from the last stage of cancer.	Dye – She dyed her hair purple.
Fined – He was fined two thousands rupees for driving without a helmet.	Find – I could find some new topics to write articles.
Flair – She had a natural flair of speaking different languages.	Flare – The flare of fireworks lit up the night sky.
Gait – She walks with a graceful gait.	Gate – The guard opened the gate and let the students in.
Hew – The carpenters will hew the logs with an axe.	Hue – The hues of the prism looks like the rainbow in the sky.
Holy – Saudi Arabia is a holy place for Muslims and a tourist attraction as well.	Wholly – She was wholly committed to the project.
Idle – She was sitting idle and did not complete the assignments given.	Idol – The Hindus worship idols.

EXERCISE

1 **Fill in the blanks using the right homophone given in brackets.**

i) Get up my _____ . (sun / son)

ii) You _____ to have said it long ago. (ought / aught)

iii) His car skidded because he did not apply the _____ . (brake / break)

iv) The _____ has a short tail. (hair / hare)

v) The flesh of Kangaroo sells very _____ . (deer / dear)

vi) He told me the _____ of a fox. (tail / tale)

vii) The children have been playing for _____ hours. (two / too)

viii) What is the _____ of it. (prize / price)

Publishers E-Sample

ix) Please _____ for me. (pray / prey)

x) We _____ the orange with a knife. (peel / peal)

xi) Please _____ for a while. (paws / pause)

xii) Her face became _____ because of fear. (pale / pail)

xiii) _____ is used to row the boat. (Ore / Oar)

xiv) _____ is a heavy metal. (Led / Lead)

xv) Every airport has a _____ . (hanger / hangar)

xvi) There is a _____ in the bucket. (whole / hole)



Airport Hangar

xvii) The strength of Achilles was on his _____ . (heal / heel)

xviii) If you want to reach God, you have to _____ worldly pleasures. (forgo / forego)

xix) A _____ bird does not fly in the air. (Fowl / Foul)

xx) She narrated series of _____ events. (descrete / descreet)

2 Fill in the blanks using the right choice given in brackets.

i) Nobody can _____ what I am speaking _____ (hear / here)

ii) _____ of the villagers desire to become a _____ in our village. (nun / none)

iii) They _____ at the market from where they buy _____ (meat / meet)

iv) Last _____ , she was _____ due to fever. (weak / week)

v) _____ people cannot find the _____ ways to success. (idle / ideal)

vi) She said, "We reached one ____ before _____ appointment with the real estate agent." (hour / our)

vii) I don't know _____ to bring an umbrella or not. The _____ looks unpredictable today. (whether /weather)

viii) My _____ is four years old who loves to play outside in the _____. (son / sun)

3 Fill in the blank with correct word.

i) I didn't _____ what she said. **a)** hear **b)** here

ii) They forgot to take _____ printouts. **a)** there **b)** their

Publishers E-Sample

iii)	Venison is the meat from a _____.	**a)** dear	**b)** deer
iv)	The house is located by the _____.	**a)** see	**b)** sea
v)	The thieves tried to _____ the painting.	**a)** steel	**b)** steal
vi)	I hope the _____ is fine.	**a)** weather	**b)** whether
vii)	He was a medieval _____.	**a)** night	**b)** knight
viii)	The building _____ is huge.	**a)** site	**b)** sight
ix)	She gave him a _____ of her mind.	**a)** peace	**b)** piece
x)	It is a _____ of time.	**a)** waist	**b)** waste
xi)	They did not _____ us of the danger.	**a)** warn	**b)** worn
xii)	They read the poems _____ .	**a)** allowed	**b)** aloud
xiii)	The bread is made from wheat _____ .	**a)** flower	**b)** flour
xiv)	On the _____ , I enjoyed it.	**a)** whole	**b)** hole
xv)	It is not much _____ to go.	**a)** father	**b)** farther
xvi)	He is the _____ to the throne.	**a)** air	**b)** heir
xvii)	She is the _____ owner.	**a)** soul	**b)** sole
xviii)	The book is _____ back at the library in two weeks.	**a)** dew	**b)** due
xix)	The cyclist was _____ very fast.	**a)** peddling	**b)** pedaling
xx)	It was _____ madness.	**a)** sheer	**b)** shear
xxi)	The eagle is a bird of _____ .	**a)** prey	**b)** pray
xxii)	Could you _____ the film for a minute?	**a)** paws	**b)** pause
xxiii)	After standing for an hour in the heat, he _____ .	**a)** feinted	**b)** fainted
xxiv)	Do not tell them anything- they are not very _____ .	**a)** discrete	**b)** discreet
xxv)	They took blood from my _____ .	**a)** vane	**b)** vein
xxvi)	That is a _____ tree.	**a)** beach	**b)** beech
xxvii)	We have to make sure the timing is right- we must be in ____ .	**a)** sink	**b)** sync
xxviii)	They _____ a huge fish.	**a)** caught	**b)** court
xxix)	Each _____ in the human body serves the purpose of movement and protection.	**a)** muscle	**b)** mussels
xxx)	A person who produces chicken is a _____ farmer.	**a)** paltry	**b)** poultry

Publishers E-Sample

Lost and Confused

The person who wrote the following passage became confused about many of the words and chose the incorrect homophones. Read the passage and underline the mistakes.



Once upon a time, their was a boy named Frederick. One day, he was very board because it was winter and all of his friends were on vacation. He decided too go on a quest to find the monster, but he did not no where to find it. His brother, Allan had told him a tail when he was much younger. Fred new that the story was true because he could here the creature's noises during the thunderstorm last weak. He decided that he wood find the monster.

He maid it to the thicket but could not find anything accept for one chattering squirrel that tried to steel his mittens write off his hands. So, he realized that the noise was not from a monster.

4 **Rewrite the above passage, replacing the underlined incorrect words with the correct homophones.**



Publishers E-Sample

UNIT 05 PREFIX

A prefix is a letter or group of letters that is added in the beginning of a word. Commonly used prefixes include (inter-, extra-,anti-,pre-,semi-,bi-,tri-,ex- etc..)

EXERCISE

1 Complete the given exercise.

prefix	meaning	example	other example
re	to do again	return	
bi	two	bicycle	
dis	not	dislike	
mis	wrong	misbehave	
pre	before	prehistoric	
over	too much	overcooked	

2 Complete each sentence using the prefix un-, re-, or dis- that fit best.

i) If you use something more than once, you _____ use it.

ii) The food had got cold, so we had to _____ heat it.

iii) I need a key to _____ lock the door.

iv) We need to _____ model our bathroom.

v) My shoelace came _____ tied.

vi) It is _____ safe to ride your bike without a helmet.

vii) An author spends a lot of time _____ writing.

viii) The waves knocked down my sandcastle, and now I have to _____ build it.

ix) After a vacation, I _____ like it when I have to _____ pack everything.

x) At the movies, I order the big popcorn because I can get a free _____ fill.



Publishers E-Sample

3 **Complete the given sentences with the correct prefix.**

i) He said that it was _____. (possible)

ii) He was punished for _____ in the class. (behaving)

iii) You must not _____ the law. (obey)

iv) Don't _____ me. (understand)

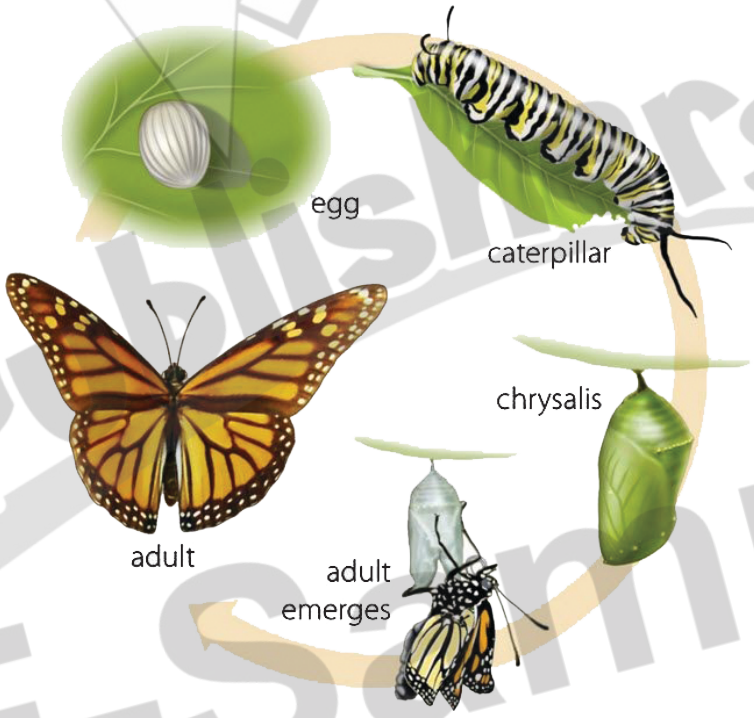
v) Please _____ the door. (lock)

vi) The general was accused of _____ prisoners. (treating)

vii) It is pouring and I've _____ my umbrella. (placed)

viii) Try to remain _____ until you have heard both sides of the story. (partial)

ix) The caterpillar is the _____ stage of the butterfly. (mature)



Publishers E-Sample

UNIT 07 ADJECTIVES®

Adjectives are the words that are used to describe or modify nouns or pronouns.

Example:

In the following examples, the highlighted words are adjectives:

- They live in a big, beautiful house.
- The mountain tops are covered with sparkling white snow.
- On her birthday, Aroush received an antique vase filled with flowers.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

- **Adjective of quality**

  It describes the quality of a person or a thing. For example, 'an **intelligent** girl'

- **Adjective of quantity**

  An adjective of quantity specifies the quantity of a thing. For example, '**enough** water'

- **Adjective of number**

  An adjective of number tells the number of persons or things. For example, '**fifty** persons/books'.

- **Distributive numeral Adjective**

  It refers to each one of the number. It is used with a singular nouns. For example, 'each, every, either'

- **Demonstrative Adjective**

  Demonstrative adjectives point out which person or thing is meant. For example, ' this, that, these, those, such'

- **Possessive Adjective**

  It shows belongingness or possession. For example, '**Her** car is new'

- **Interrogative Adjective**

  Interrogative adjectives ask a question about the nouns they precede. There are three interrogative adjectives — what, which and whose. For example, '**Which** colour'

- **Proper Adjective**

  These are adjectives formed using proper nouns. For example, 'Chinese, Asian, African'

- **Emphatic Adjective**

  They influence the effect of the noun they are modifying. For example, '**absolute** power'

Publishers E-Sample

EXERCISE

1 Underline the adjectives in the given sentences.

i) Saleem went to the busy store to pick up red apples.
ii) The tall man at the counter felt that John was a very kind gentleman.
iii) The sun rose in the morning and set in the misty evening.
iv) Many of earth's greatest wonders have been labeled as historical monuments.
v) Many animals are placed on the endangered species list because they are hunted.
vi) That tall man walked in the store yesterday and ordered some green tea.
vii) One of the largest buildings in the world is located on that tiny mountain that overlooks the sea.
viii) Saima was cooking a grand feast for her family during the afternoon.
ix) Ali went to school so he could pass the very difficult test.
x) That building is a huge skyscraper.

2 Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.

i) I like _____ colours. (brighten, dark, brightly)
ii) Sana is very _____. (studying, winner, intelligent)
iii) Is the cake _____? (taste, tasty, tasting)
iv) The travellers were worried because they didn't have _____ water. (some, few, enough)
v) Who is _____ , Ali or Naila? (strong, stronger, strongest)
vi) _____ children were dropped out of school last month. (One, Several, Enough)
vii) Are _____ bicycles made of plastic? (many, these, few)
viii) They're so _____. (light, lighten, enlighten)
ix) My dog is chasing _____ cat. (your, big, which)
x) The young princess had a visitor from a _____ city. (ride, distant, strongly)

Publishers E-Sample

3 Fill in the blanks with correct possessive adjectives.



i) Sara and Ali have admitted _____ son to Wizz Public School.

ii) The snake raises _____ hood to frighten enemies.

iii) "Remove _____ books from the dining table," mother ordered Ayesha.

iv) The TV show was about protecting _____ environment.

v) " _____ father is a mountaineer," said Nadia.

vi) Mohid never lets anyone ride _____ bicycle.

vii) Zohan will bring _____ friend Ansar to the party.

4 Write the correct demonstrative or interrogative adjectives in the blanks.

i) Can you name _____ building on the other side of the river?

ii) _____ skeleton of a baby dinosaur was brought here from Gujarat.

iii) The waiting room was full of people. Little Kiran started talking to one of _____ strangers.

iv) Are _____ flowers for me?' Rida asked with surprise.

v) _____ subject do you like more: Maths or English?

vi) _____ news did the messenger bring?

vii) _____ essay is the longest?

5 Fill in the blanks using the correct degree of the adjective.

i) She is the _____ student in class. (tall)

ii) They are feeling so much _____ now. (good)

iii) They are _____ than the other workers here. (efficient)

iv) This closet is _____ in size than we thought it would be. (big)

v) That student is _____ than some of her other classmates. (obedient)

vi) He wants to climb Mount Everest the _____ peak on earth. (high)

vii) I have never met a salesperson who is _____ than her. (helpful)

viii) Amir is one of the _____ chess players on campus. (good)

ix) I wish, there were a _____ speech we could deliver on Children's Day. (meaningful)

Publishers E-Sample

x) I wish, I was the _____ among the basketball players, so I could dunk the ball. (tall)

xi) Ali is _____ than I. (old)

xii) Lead is _____ than any other metal. (heavy)

xiii) The Nile is the _____ of all the rivers. (long)

xiv) Anila is the _____ girl in the class. (intelligent)

xv) Sara looks _____ today than she was five years ago. (young)

xvi) Lahore is one of the _____ cities of Pakistan. (beautiful)

xvii) Asjad is the _____ boy in the school. (tall)

xviii) Oil is _____ than water. (light)

xix) Reema is _____ than her sister. (industrious)

xx) The Kashmir Valley is the _____ place on the earth. (breathtaking)



Neelam Valley, Kashmir



Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam, Karachi

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

There is a particular order in which adjectives should be used in a sentence. Let's look at how it works.

- The first component that should be placed in a sentence according to the order of adjectives is the **determiner**. Determiners include possessive adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, demonstrative pronouns and articles. **For example:** my, his, your, her, their, its, this, that, these, those, a, an and the.
- Then comes the **quantity** of the particular object in the second place. **For example:** two, ten, a dozen, many, much, a few, several, etc.
- A **quality** of a noun is placed at the third position in a sentence with multiple adjectives. **For example:** beautiful, tasty, precious, horrible, pretty, elegant.
- The **size** of the noun comes next. **For example:** huge, tiny, big, small, medium, long, etc.
- The fifth position can be occupied by the **age** of the noun. **For example:** new, old, etc.
- The **shape** of the noun is what takes the sixth position. **For example:** square, cubical, etc.
- **Colours** of nouns take the next position after shapes in a sentence. **For example:** grey, purple, deep blue, black, etc.
- The **origin** of the noun comes in the eighth position. **For example:** Pakistani, Chinese, etc.
- The ninth position is taken up by the **material** of the noun. **For example:** silk, cotton, jute, wooden, glass, acrylic, etc.
- In the last position, just before the noun, you can write the **purpose or qualifier** of the

Publishers E-Sample

object. **For example:** sports (uniform), vending (machine), denim (shirt), jute (saree), painting (brush), etc.

The most important point that you should remember when using multiple adjectives is that the order has to be followed even if all types of adjectives are not used.

For example:

- I saw a **cute/ little/ white** cat on the way home. (quality / opinion / size / colour)
- Have you seen the **ancient / Portuguese** synagogue in Cochin? (Age / Origin)

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES CHART

Have a look at the chart below to have a better understanding.

Determine	Quantity	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Purpose/ Qualifier	Noun
Your		elegant				red		silk		saree
my	two			new	cylinderical			leather		bag
The		pretty		young			Pakistani			girls
An		interesting					Korean			series
My				old		blue			sports	uniform
His			huge					wooden	wall	cupboard

6 **Check if the adjectives underlined in the following sentences are correct. Write the wrong adjectives with the correct ones in the given space.**

i) Today was a <u>good</u> day for us because we won the basketball competition. _____

ii) I have never met anyone <u>humorous</u> than he. _____

iii) He is as <u>responsible</u> as his sister when it comes to taking care of the family. _____

iv) Al Pacino is one of the <u>famous</u> actors in the world today. _____

v) People in Pakistan should be <u>more concerned</u> about their mental health. _____

vi) Brazil is <u>large</u> in size than all the other South American countries. _____

vii) Neptune is the <u>farther</u> planet from the Earth. _____

viii) I would watch this film if only it had <u>best</u> reviews. _____

ix) He is the <u>anxious</u> person I have ever seen. _____

x) He became <u>much better</u> after he had taken his medicine. _____

Publishers E-sample

7 **Complete the following sentences with the correct comparative form of the words given below.**



bad	*crowded*	*high*	*convenient*	*cheap*	*quiet*	*thin*	*dangerous*
important	*heavy*	*difficult*	*expensive*	*easy*	*healthy*	*cold*	

i) In Canada, January is _____ than March.

ii) I think that good health is _____ than money.

iii) I can't carry my suitcase. It's much _____ than yours.

iv) I can afford to buy a new bike but not a new car. A car is _____ than a bike.

v) You look _____ than the last time I saw you. Have you lost weight?

vi) I couldn't get a seat in the restaurant. It was _____ than usual.

vii) Mountains are _____ than hills.

viii) He got a very good mark in his exam. The exam was _____ than he had expected.

ix) You should go to the doctor. Your cold is _____ than it was a few days ago.

x) There is a lot of crime in the big cities. They are _____ than the small town where I live.

xi) I don't understand this lesson. It is _____ than the last one we did.

xii) I can't study in this room. It's too noisy. I'm going to find a _____ place.

xiii) Our apartment is far from everything. We want to shift to a _____ location.

xiv) Orange juice is _____ than Coke.

xv) The store is having a great sale today. Most televisions are 25% _____ than they were yesterday.

8 **Fill in the blanks with the adjectives opposite in meaning to italicised words. Choose the words from the box.**



shallow	*stale*	*big*	*dead*	*foolish*
active	*blunt*	*difficult*	*barren*	

Publishers ESample

i) This fruit is not *fresh*; It is _____

ii) You will not succeed if you are *lazy*. You must be _____

iii) Local residents found a _____ whale on the beach.

iv) A *small* leak may sink a _____ ship.

v) The field was not *fertile*, it was _____

vi) This sword was *sharp* one, it is _____

vii) A fox is *clever* whereas a crow is _____

viii) A well is *deep* whereas a pond is _____

ix) This exercise is quite *easy*, but that one is the most _____



9 Tick the correct adjectives from the ones given in brackets.

i) Kashmir has _____ landscapes. (ugly/beautiful)

ii) Our rooms must be _____ (dark/airy)

iii) An elephant is a _____ animal. (large/small)

iv) In geometry, we study _____ lines. (straight/curved)

v) The colour of milk is _____ (brown/white)

vi) _____ water spreads diseases. (dirty/clean)

vii) We like to wear _____ clothes in summer. (light/heavy)

viii) Parrot is a _____ bird. (green/white)

ix) The trees were blown down by a _____ wind. (strong/slow)

x) The colour of the sky is _____ (blue/green)



10 Fill in the blanks with 'much', 'many', 'any', 'each', 'every' or 'all'.

i) _____ people desire to succeed in the world.

ii) _____ man makes mistakes.

iii) Neelam has _____ patience.

iv) There are _____ marbles in his pockets.

v) The car gave me _____ trouble.

Publishers ® E-Sample

vi) Can you see _____ juice in the jug?

vii) Pakistan expects _____ one to work hard.

viii) _____ girl gave a bouquet to the chief guest.

ix) Thank you very _____

x) Rida wrote _____ letters to her sister.



11 Use at least three adjectives in the correct order to complete the sentences. First one is done for you.

i) I like the city of Lahore because it is big, beautiful and historical.

ii) I like my school because it is _____.

iii) I like my house because it is _____.

iv) I like spinach because it is _____.

v) I like my school uniform because it is _____.

vi) I like flowers that are _____.

vii) I like dolphins because they are _____.

viii) I like monkeys because they are _____.

ix) I like apple because it is _____.

x) I like computers because they are _____.

12 Fill in the blanks with the correct order of adjectives in the brackets.

i) He wanted to get a _____ carpet from the flea market. (velvet, blue)

ii) Have you seen my _____ jacket? I left it on the counter. (rugged, leather, black)

iii) It was the _____ sunset that had all of us in awe. (yellow, beautiful)

iv) It was a _____ sports car that he borrowed from a friend. (box-like, low)

v) She wore a _____ sweater to the concert. (black, large, woollen)

vi) It was his _____ accent that made it hard to understand what he was saying. (British, thick)

vii) He was a _____ man who loved meeting new people. (tall, middle-aged, polite, thin)

Publishers E-Sample

viii) They lived in a _____ cottage on top of the hill. (eighty-year-old, abandoned, strange)

ix) They were a _____ couple who spent most of their time travelling in a _____ van. (middle aged, Canadian) (rusty, old)

x) We bought them this _____ rug for their wedding. (antique, expensive, Persian)

13 Fill in the blanks with correct order of adjectives.

i) We wanted _____ table. (grey / a / metal)

ii) They bought _____ car. (red / a / new)

iii) She went home and sat on her _____ bed. (comfortable /wooden / old)

iv) He bought _____ suit. (woollen / a / British / fabulous)

v) They have _____ bicycles. (Dutch / black)

vi) He wants _____ cheese. (some / French / delicious / really)

vii) _____ girl walked into the room. (young / a / pretty)

viii) He has _____ books. (a lot of / old / interesting)

ix) She bought _____ plastic lunchbox. (red / a / new)

x) He is looking for _____ bag. (leather / stylish / a /black)

xi) She dropped _____ plate and it smashed. (old / beautiful / the)

xii) I want _____ dress. (silk / green / an / amazing)

xiii) She drank _____ coffee. (Italian / black / hot)

xiv) He saw _____ desk. (French / writing / old / an)

xv) They stayed in _____ cottage. (little / a / cute)

xvi) I visited _____ castle. (ancient / a / spooky / German)

xvii) He has _____ ring. (silver / old / beautiful / a)

xviii) We ate _____ apples. (green / English / round / some)

xix) I need _____ desk. (computer / comfortable / a)

xx) They went on holiday to _____ cabin. (small / wooden / a / beautiful)

Publishers E-Sample

UNIT 09 ADVERB

An *adverb* is a word that is used to modify the **verb**, **an adjective**, or another adverb. In other words, it can be said that they are used to show the qualities of a **verb** or an **adjective**.

Examples of adverbs:



- An **incredible** handsome boy sat down beside me in the theater. (Here an adverb 'incredible' is used to modify the adjective 'handsome')
- Muskan runs **very quickly**. (Here an adverb 'very' is used to modify an adverb 'quickly')
- He is **happily** discussing with his friends.
- Sara is **much** smarter than Sana.
- Saima writes **well**.

KINDS OF ADVERB

An adverb can be categorized into five types that are:

- Adverb of time
- Adverb of manner
- Adverb of degree
- Adverb of place
- Adverb of frequency

ADVERB OF TIME

An adverb of time is used to give information about when the verb takes place. They are usually placed at the end of the **sentences**.

Some of the words that are used as adverbs of time: *annually, daily, monthly, recently, regularly, yet, soon, etc.*

Examples:



- I finish all my small works **during** my free time.
- He hasn't reached the destination **yet**.
- You will recover from this disease **soon**.
- It is necessary to check out the accounts **monthly**.
- In our school, the sports competition is held **annually**.

Publishers Sample

ADVERB OF PLACE

An **adverb** of place describes more about the place of a **verb** where it has taken place. These are generally used after the **main verb** of the **sentence**.

Some of the *adverbs* that are used as adverbs of place: *here*, *there*, *nowhere*, *everywhere*, *out*, *in*, *above*, *below*, *etc*.

Examples:

- The thief who has stolen my wallet was found **nowhere**.
- In my college, plants are **everywhere** in the garden.
- He comes to my house **everyday**.

ADVERB OF DEGREE

An **adverb** of degree describes more about the intensity of the **verb** in the **sentence**. It is generally used before the **main verb** in a **sentence**.

Some of the words are as *adverbs* of degree: *almost*, *quite*, *nearly*, *too*, *etc*.

Examples:

- You **hardly** know about Pakistan.
- I have **almost** finished my project.
- Raheel's mother is in **extremely** critical condition.

ADVERB OF MANNERS

An **adverb** of manner describes in what manner, the **verb** has been carried out. It can easily be picked out from the **sentences** because it generally ends up with -ly.

Some of the words that are used as adverbs of manner: *neatly*, *slowly*, *quickly*, *sadly*, *etc*.

Examples

- Let's finish our office work **quickly**.
- Sana is sitting **quietly** on the balcony.
- He is walking **slowly**.

ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

An **adverb** of frequency describes the recurrency of the **verb**. It can mostly used to **modify verbs**. It generally used before the **main verb**.

Some of the words that are used as *adverbs of frequency* – *never*, *always*, *rarely*, *sometimes*, *usually*, *again*, *etc*.

Examples:

- He **always** calls his parents before he sleeps.
- She will **never** come in the party with you again.
- We **usually** go for weekends with friends.
- **Sometimes** I feel that you have scolded him to much.

Publishers E-Sample

EXERCISE

1 Encircle the adverbs from the given sentences.



i) He sadly talked to us.
ii) I always get up early in the morning.
iii) Waqar came very late in the party.
iv) The workshop was very good to learn something new.
v) I have recently visited Murree.
vi) We will discuss this matter later.
vii) She rarely goes to any party.
viii) The students warmly welcomed the chief guest in the college.
ix) She swims very fast.
x) Amna is much smarter than you.

2 Encircle the adverbs in the following sentences and write their types in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

i) He looked down. — Adverb of Place
ii) Dania came early. _____
iii) She left the room quietly. _____
iv) The train will arrive shortly. _____
v) The old man looked at me angrily. _____
vi) I shall visit him tomorrow. _____
vii) You must try again. _____
viii) The crow looked for water here and there. _____
ix) I visit my place of birth once a year. _____
x) The man lifted the box easily. _____
xi) He has put the book somewhere. _____
xii) They climbed the hill quickly. _____
xiii) My father is always punctual. _____
xiv) Asjad is coming before noon. _____
xv) He spoke loudly. _____

Publishers E-Sample

3 Fill in the blanks with adverbs of degree and interrogative adverbs.

i) _____ don't you tell the truth?

ii) _____ does your father work?

iii) He was _____ surprised to see me there.

iv) This is _____ an interesting story.

v) He is tall _____ to touch the ceiling.

vi) _____ far is your school from here?

vii) _____ often do you play tennis?

viii) He has solved _____ one sum.

ix) _____ did you come home from office?

x) My uncle is _____ younger than my father.



4 Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable adverbs given in the box



too	quite	here	yesterday	once	often
totally	always	ago	never	very	how

i) Bring the box of chalk _____

ii) Your answer is _____ right.

iii) I _____ disagree with you.

iv) The Sun _____ rises in the east.

v) Sana sings _____ sweetly.

vi) This old building was built many years _____

vii) The teacher does not like him because he is _____ late.

viii) His uncle smokes _____ many cigarettes.

ix) He visited us only _____

x) Wood _____ floats on water.



Publishers
E-Sample

5 **Rewrite the following sentences, replacing words in italics with proper adverbs.**



i) ***All of a sudden***, a loud noise from the window awoke me.

ii) We ate ***in a hurry***.

iii) They lived there ***in peace***.

iv) Her eyes looked bright ***in a strange way***.

v) The young sportsman looked at his trophy ***with pride***.

vi) They met ***by accident***.

vii) The hunter faced the lion ***without fear***.

viii) They looked at each other ***with uncertainty***.

ix) The young men fought ***like heroes***.

x) The police beat the prisoner ***without mercy***.

Publishers E-Sample

UNIT 11 CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are the *special words* that are used to join or link two or more sentences, *clauses*, or *phrases*. They are used to connect the *sentences* without disturbing their meaning or their readability. Some of the words that are used as *conjunctions* are: **and**, **but**, **so**, **because**, **yet**, **or**, **etc**.

Examples

- I have a dog and a cat.
- Zoohan's father gave advice to him because he was discussing his problem with him.
- Raheel had climbed a tree when he was a kid.
- I am hungry but there is nothing to eat.
- I can meet you whenever you want.
- The train had already left when he reached the station.
- My family supports me, so I could achieve my dreams.
- You can live here until my roommate comes.
- He can either buy a shirt or a trouser.
- Mina can speak both English and Urdu.

KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

All types of *conjunctions* perform the same type of *functions* i.e. *connection* of *sentences* but there are *three types* of conjunctions.

- **Coordinating conjunctions**
- **Subordinating conjunctions**
- **Correlative conjunctions**

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating conjunctions are used to join two or more sentences with equal preference or importance. Here are the words that are used as coordinating conjunctions – (FANBOYS – *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, *so*).

Examples:

- Asjad refuses to eat a carrot, nor will he touch the tomato.
- I hate to waste electricity, for it is very expensive these days.
- Rida reached the station on time, but the train was late.
- Sana reached the office earlier, so she can complete her work.

Publishers E-Sample

EXERCISE



1 **Rewrite the given sentences after adding 'and', 'but', 'or', 'so', 'because'.**

i) The weather was cold, he puts on a coat.

_____

ii) Rida tried to read a novel in German, it was too difficult.

_____

iii) To get from home to Murree, either you can go by bus, you can ride your own car.

_____

iv) I bought a bottle of juice, we drank it together.

_____

v) The waiter was not very nice, the food was tasty.

_____

2 **Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate conjunctions in the following sentences.**



I) Ali _____ Fahad are best friends.

ii) Make sure you work hard _____ you will not be able to score good marks.

iii) _____ Amna does not cook much, she loves baking.

iv) Let me know _____ you will be able to make it to the party.

v) I have to go home now _____ I really wish I could stay for some more time.

vi) I was not well _____ I decided to take a day off from work.

vii) _____ you do not work out regularly, you will not see any results.

viii) He had no money, _____ he was prepared to help me

ix) I could not find the place _____ I lost the map.

x) _____ I was walking on the street, I found a wounded dog.

Publisher's E-Sample

UNIT 13 SENTENCE, SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that are kept in a particular order to make a complete sense.

Sentences are of four kinds:

- Those which make *statements* or *assertions*; as:

  Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

  This is called a **Declarative** or **Assertive sentence.**

- Those which ask questions: as:

  What is your name?

  This is called an **Interrogative sentence.**

- Those which express *commands, requests* or *entreaties*; as:

  Be quiet.

  Have mercy on me.

  This is called an **Imperative sentence.**

- Those which express strong feelings, as:

  Hurrah! I have won the gold medal.

  What a shameful behaviour!

  This is called an **Exclamatory sentence.**

EXERCISE

1 Read the following sentences and identify the type of sentences.

i) Please let me work.

ii) The boys make a noise.

iii) Stand up.

iv) What a clever girl you are!

v) Where do you live?

vi) What a horrible sight it was!

vii) My father is a bank employee.

viii) Children like sweets.

Publishers E-Sample

ix) Who is at the door?

x) Don't make a noise.

xi) Please shut the windows and doors.

xii) Do you like chocolate pastries?

xiii) My name is Asjadullah.

xiv) Where are you going?

xv) Such a beautiful place!

xvi) Go and try this new flavour.

xvii) Today is Monday.

xviii) Please clean your cupboard today.

xix) Turn off all the lights and fans when you leave the room.

xx) May I come in?

xxi) How would you like your coffee?

xxii) I love reading storybooks.

xxiii) Never tell lies.

Every sentence has two parts!

(i) *Subject* ***(ii)*** *Predicate*

When we make a sentence –

(i) We mention some *person* or *thing*.

(ii) Say something about that person or thing.

In other words, we must have *a subject* to speak about and we must have a *predicate* to say something about that subject.

(a) So, the part which has the person or thing we are speaking about is called the *Subject* of the sentence.

(b) The part which tells something about the subject is called the *Predicate* of the sentence.

For example:

Subject	Predicate	Subject	Predicate	Subject	Predicate
Sara	runs	Girls	play	It	is very cold today
Birds	fly	My brother	passed the examination	The Dogs	bark at night.

Publishers E-Sample

The subject of a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally it is put after the predicate; as:

(i) **The plane** has taken off.

(ii) Sweet are **the uses of adversity**.

However, in *imperative sentences* the subject is left out; as:

(i) Sit down—Here the subject **you** is understood.

(ii) Thank him—Here too the subject '**you**' is understood.

A group of words, which makes some sense, but not complete sense is called a *Phrase*. In the following sentences, the groups of words in italics are Phrases. They usually do not have Subject or verb.

- Honesty pays *in the long run*.
- The sun rises *in the east*.
- The Prime Minister's post is not *a bed of roses*.
- Show me *how to do it*.
- It was a sunset *of great beauty*.

2 Circle the subject and underline the predicate in the following sentences:

i) The boy stood on the last bench.

ii) The singing of the birds makes me happy.

iii) A good boy passed the examination.

iv) It is very hot.

v) The cow gives us milk.

vi) The earth revolves around the sun.

vii) Edison invented the phonograph.

viii) Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.

ix) We cannot make the ocean dry.

x) No man can serve two masters.

Publishers E-Sample

3 **Complete the following sentences by inserting a suitable subject.**

i) _____ bark at night.

ii) _____ sets in the west.

iii) _____ gives us milk.

iv) _____ is cloudy today.

v) _____ fly in the air.

vi) _____ sleep on the roof at night.

vii) _____ am in a hurry.

viii) _____ opens at 10 o'clock in the morning.

ix) _____ are playing football.

x) _____ greeted me with a sweet smile.



4 **Put a suitable predicate to complete the following sentences.**

i) The moon _____

ii) The sun _____

iii) The crow _____

iv) Dogs _____

v) The rose _____

vi) Stars _____

vii) Lahore _____

viii) Cows _____

ix) The door _____

x) The peon _____

PHRASES

Phrases are the group of words that form a part of the *sentence* as there is no verb, phrases are never a complete sentence.

CLAUSES

Clauses are the *group of words* that contain both parts of a sentence; *subject* and *predicate*. It is a small sentence within a big sentence. It contains *subjects*, *verbs*.

Clauses can be categorised into two types:

- Independent clause
- Dependent clause

Publishers E-Sample

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

It is a clause which is used as the main or *principal clause* as it makes the *meaningful sentence* on its own.

Examples:

- She is a pretty lady; I like her very much.
- I like his singing; he has a great voice.

DEPENDENT CLAUSE

It is a *clause* that is used as *subordinate* because it requires the main clause for *making* sense. This clause can not be completely *meaningful* on its own.

Examples:

- When he was a kid, he was very naughty.
- If you don't go, I will call the police.

Note: A *phrase* could come in the *clause* but a clause could never come in a *phrase* because *phrases* are always *incomplete sentences*, but they *predict* to complete *sentences* and a clause could be dependant or independent.

5 Classify the coloured words into phrases or clauses.

i) The act was based **on kindness.** _____

ii) The earth moves **around the sun.** _____

iii) Rida sat **under the tree.** _____

iv) Put the clothes **in the almirah.** _____

v) Sana looked **out of the window.** _____

vi) He is my friend **who works in the Air Force.** _____

vii) He wears a watch **which is made of platinum.** _____

viii) We cannot survive **without food or water.** _____

ix) The man **whom I met at the station** was a doctor. _____

x) We can't go home **while it is raining.** _____

Publishers E-Sample

UNIT 15 ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

The verb form which indicates whether the subject (person or object) of a sentence does something or something has been done to the subject is called voice.

ACTIVE VOICE

A verb is said to be in the active voice when its subject acts or when the emphasis is on the doer or the subject.

Example:

- Zohan wrote a letter.

  Here, the subject Zohan is in act.

PASSIVE VOICE

A verb is in the Passive Voice when the subject is being acted upon or when the emphasis is on the object or the work done.

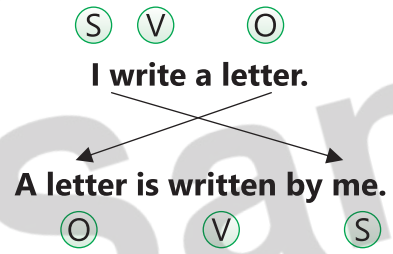
Example:

- A letter is written by Zohan.

  Here, the subject is being acted upon.

The sentence must have objects. If there is no object then there must be a question word that who asks the object. The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentences. The word 'by' is used before the subject in sentences in the passive voice. 3rd form of Verb is always used as the main verb in sentences of passive voice for all tenses.

The places of subject and object are interchanged i.e. the object shifts to the place of subject and subject shifts to the place of the object in the passive voice.



Auxiliary verbs be used in passive voice according to the tenses.

Publishers E-Sample

CHANGE OF PRONOUNS:

Active and Passive voice in the simple present tense.

Active	Passive
I	Me
We	Us
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
They	Them

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Active and Passive voice in the simple present tense.

S V O

Active: Simran takes care of the cat.

O V S

Passive: The cat is taken care of by Simran.

Active to passive Formula: ***Object + is/am/are + Verb III form + by + Subject.***

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Active and Passive voice in simple past tense.

S V O

Active: She cleaned the house

O V S

Passive: The house was cleaned by her

Active to passive Formula: ***Object + was/were + Verb III form + by + Subject.***

FUTURE TENSE

Active and Passive voice in the simple future tense.

S V O

Active: I shall read a newspaper.

O V S

Passive: A newspaper will be read by me.

Active to passive Formula: ***Object + will be/shall be+ Verb III form + by + Subject.***

Publishers Sample

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Active and Passive voice in the present continuous tense.

S V O
Active: **She is doing her homework**

O V S
Passive: **The homework is being done by her.**

Active to passive Formula: ***Object + is/am/are + being + Verb III form + by + Subject.***

PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Active and Passive voice in the past progressive tense.

S V O
Active: **She was reading a novel.**

O V S
Passive: **A novel was being read by her.**

Active to passive Formula: ***Object + was/were + being + Verb III form + by + Subject.***

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Active and Passive voice in present perfect tense.

S V O
Active: **He has paid the tax.**

O V S
Passive: **The tax has been paid by him.**

Active to passive Formula: ***Object + has/have + been + Verb III form + by + Subject.***

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Active and Passive voice in past perfect tense.

S V O
Active: **He had left that place.**

O V S
Passive: **That place had been left by him.**

Active to passive Formula: ***Object + had + been + Verb III form + by + Subject.***

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Active and Passive voice in future perfect tense.

S V O
Active: **They will have elected him a leader**

Publishers E-Sample

Ⓞ Ⓥ Ⓢ

Passive: **He will have been elected a leader by them.**

Active to passive Formula: ***Object + will have/shall have + been + Verb III form + by + Subject.***

EXERCISE

1 **Put the verb in the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.**

i) It's a big company. Four hundred people _____ there. (employ)

ii) Water _____ most of the Earth's surface. (cover)

iii) Most of the Earth's surface _____ by water. (cover)

iv) The park gates _____ at 7 p.m. daily. (lock)

v) The letter _____ a week ago and it _____ yesterday. (post) (arrive)

vi) The boat _____ quickly but fortunately everybody _____ .(sink) (rescue)

vii) Raheel's parents _____ when he was very young. He and his sister _____ up by their grandparents. (die) (bring)

viii) I was born in Lahore but I _____ up in Islmabad. (grow)

ix) Why Sana _____ from her job? (resign)

x) Why Zohan _____ from his job? (sack)

2 **Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following verbs.**



cause	hold	invite	overtake	translate
damage	include	make	show	write

i) Many accidents _____ by dangerous driving.

ii) Cheese _____ from milk.

iii) The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.

iv) There is no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.

v) You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you go?

Publishers E-Sample

vi) A cinema is a place where films _____ .

vii) In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.

viii) Originally the book _____ in Spanish and a few years ago it _____ into English.

3 Complete these sentences in passive voice using the verbs given below.



carry | do | repair | wake | up | cause | make | send | spend

i) The situation is serious. Something must _____ before it's too late.

ii) I have not received the letter. It might _____ to the wrong address.

iii) A decision will not _____ until the next meeting.

iv) I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to _____ at 8 a.m. the next morning.

v) Do you think that less money should _____ on ornaments.

vi) This road is in a very bad condition. It should _____ a long time ago.

vii) The injured man couldn't walk and had to _____ .

viii) It is not certain how the fire started but it might _____ by an electrical fault.

4 Change the following sentences from active voice to passive voice.



i) The man cut down the tree.

_____

ii) Columbus discovered America.

_____

iii) His teacher praised him.

_____

iv) The boy teased the dog.

_____

Publishers E-Sample

v) The police arrested him.

vi) Rida was baking a cake.

vii) The boy caught the ball.

viii) My father will write a letter.

ix) I will defeat him.

x) He kept me waiting.

xi) He scored twenty runs.

xii) Manners reveal character.

xiii) Everyone loves him.

xiv) We expect good news.

xv) I have sold my bicycle.

Publishers E-Sample

COMPOSITION

Essay Writing

A group of paragraphs that tells you about a topic in an interesting, detailed and organised manner is called an "Essay". An essay always has at least three paragraphs.

The first paragraph is **introduction**. Here you briefly introduce your topic and give the main idea.

The **middle** or **body** can be of one or more paragraphs. Here you give details of the ideas you want to express. Talk about one idea in each paragraph of the body and support it with facts, details and examples.

The last paragraph is called the **conclusion**. Where you can give your opinion about the topic.

1. Responsibilities of a student



Directions:

Introduction:

i) Talk about different people having various responsibilities.

ii) How is it different being a student?

Body of the Essay:

iii) Focus on responsibilities of a student in school premises (inside and student of your classroom. Include responsibilities such as maintaining discipline, keeping environment clean,

iv) focusing on personal hygiene, using measured tone, appropriate language, staying focused, legible handwriting, impressive presentation.

v) Discuss the responsibilities of a student as a class prefect (assist teacher, maintaining class decorum/ discipline, acting as a role model, organizing events, fastening positive environment).

vi) Add one of your experience as class prefect.

Conclusion:

vii) What changes do you want to bring in yourself to become a responsible student?

2. A Memorable Visit



Directions:

Introduction:

i) Add quotation / proverb.

ii) Importance of going out.

iii) Different trips / visits you had.

Publishers E-Sample

Body of the Essay:

iv) Your most memorable visit/trip.

v) Where did you go?

vi) Describe the journey using vivid detail.

Conclusion:

vii) Your overall experience (feelings)

viii) The lesson you learned (if any)

3. Internet

Directions:

Introduction:



i) What is internet?

ii) Brief history of internet.

Body of the Essay:

iii) Everspread use of internet.

iv) Use of internet by youngsters.

v) Its positive and negative use.

vi) Suggest ways to use internet puposefully.

Conclusion:

vii) Overall impacts of internet on your life and society.

viii) How you determine to use internet in future.

4. Benefits of exercise

Directions:



Introduction:

i) Start with a suitable quote/proverb.

ii) Importance of exercise

iii) Name different types of exercises at home and gym.

Body of the Essay:

iv) State important benefits of exercise.

v) Weight management

vi) Cardio vascular health

vii) Muscle and bone health

viii) Improve flexibility and balance.

ix) Enhance mental health

x) Better sleep

xi) Increase energy level

xii) Immune system support

xiii) Disease prevention

xiv) Improve mood and stress management.

xv) Longevity

Publishers E-Sample

Conclusion:

xvi) Overall impact of exercise on our physical, mental and social well-being.

5. A Haunted House



Directions:

Introduction:

i) Talk about characters involved adn setting of a story.

ii) Describe your visit to a haunted house.

Body of the Essay:

iii) What did you discover? (Content description → broken windows, hidden doors, white curtains with blood stains, gloomy environment, bones, horrific description on the walls, horrible sculptures).

iv) Add horrific details such as unusual movements, sense of despair, horrible voices (creaking sound, laughter, shrieks, heavy footsteps, chilling silence).

v) What was your reaction on those horrific descriptions.

vi) Add an horrific incident (disappearance of someone, encountering ghost/ evil spirit).

Conclusion:

vii) How did you escape from the trouble?

6. If I had 10 lac Rupees

Directions:

Introduction:

i) Where and how did you get the money?

ii) Express feelings at finding/getting the money.

Word Bank

Lottery, prize bond, financial, accomplish, invest money, material things, payments, enable, opportunity, career, charity, good investment.

Body of the Essay:

iii) Seek suggestions from others on how to spend it.

iv) Decide how to spend it.

v) Discuss dreams to accomplish or goals to achieve using the money.

vi) Write ways to make good use of the money (talk about good deeds)

vii) Express your feelings after spending it in a thoughtful way.

Conclusion:

viii) Your overall feelings/experience.

ix) Any advice/suggestions about ways to spend money.

Publishers E-Sample

7. Your favourite animal

Directions:

Introduction:

i) Start with a suitable quote.

ii) Role of animals in our environment.

Body of an Essay:

iii) Describe your favourite animal.

iv) How did you get it?

v) What do you like most about it?

vi) What do you like least about it?

vii) What are your family thoughts about it?

Conclusion:

viii) How was your experience of keeping a pet?

ix) Awareness about treating animals.

Story Writing

Narrative:

Stories are written from different points of view.

- In a **third – person narrative**, the narrator does not play a part in the story.
- In a **first – person narrative**, the narrator plays the role of a character in the story and tells the story from his own point of view using the pronouns I, my, mine and me.

Note: *The narrator is the person telling the story.*

1 **Complete the given story with the help of the following word bank. Also suggests a morel lesson for the story.**

HUNTER AND HIS SON



ten	hunter	blood	returned	forgot
wolf	killed	faithful	hound	edge

Once a _____ had a beautiful hound, who always went on hunting with him. The _____ dog was a thick friend of the hunter's only son. The young boy was only _____ years old. There was no one else in the house.

One day, the hunter went out hunting. His son was still asleep in his bed. As he reached the _____ of the forest, he found that he had forgotten to bring the _____ with him. He decided to go back and bring it. He _____ home but was shocked to see the hound all _____ stained standing at the gate. The hunter thought that it had _____ his only son. He quickly took

Publishers E-Sample

out his sword and killed it.

As he walked into the house, he saw his son coming out of the room. The boy told him how a _____ had come into the house and was about to kill him when the hound attacked it and tore it into pieces.

The hunter began to cry over his haste in killing the faithful hound.

MORAL:_____

2 Complete the given story with the help of the given word bank. Also suggests a morel lesson for the story.

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET



shed	nearby	spring	survive	suffer
starve	passed	enjoyed	cricket	merrily

Once upon a time, there lived a young _____ and an ant in the forest. When _____ season came, the young cricket was very happy. He sang _____throughout the spring and summer. He enjoyed and did not think about the coming winter. Whereas, the ant was always busy in collecting food for the winter.

Time _____ by and winter season set in. Trees began to _____ their leaves and snow covered everything. There was no food for the cricket in winter. He began to _____. It became difficult for him to _____. He thought of the ant living _____. He went to the ant and asked for some food. The ant asked him what he had been doing in summer. He replied, "I did nothing but sang and _____ in summer."

The ant said to him. "Now, go and dance in winter because we ants neither lend nor borrow."

Saying this, she turned him out of her house. Those who do not think about the future _____ a lot in the end.

MORAL:_____

Publishers E-Sample

3 **Complete the given story with the help of the given word bank. Also suggests a morel lesson for the story.**

A SELFISH FRIEND



thick and thin	village	swung	promised	helpless
journey	sniffed	hour of need	terrified	forest

Once upon a time, two friends lived in a _____. They were very close friends. With the passage of time, their friendship grew thicker.

One day, they were going on a _____ to find some work. Before leaving, they _____ to stand by each other through _____. They assured each other of help in the _____. On their way, there was a _____. They had to pass through it. While passing through the thick forest, they saw a bear coming towards them. They were _____ and _____. One of them knew how to climb a tree. So, he, at once, caught a strong branch and _____ up the tree.

The other friend was standing there helpless. He had heard that the bear does not eat the dead. So, he lay flat on the ground and held his breath pretending to be dead. The bear came to him and _____ at him. The bear went away leaving him unhurt.

After that the friend jumped down from the tree and asked, "What did the bear whisper in your ear?"

He replied that the bear had advised him not to trust a selfish friend. Saying this he left him and went his own way.

MORAL:_____

4 **Write a story with this title: 'The Day my Pet came to School.'**



- **Plan your story on a chart like this:**

Setting	Characters	Introduction	Problem		
Events	_____	_____	_____	Climax	Resolution

5 **Write a story beginning with the sentence: "The boy was walking down the road when he saw an old wooden box lying on the footpath...**

6 **Write a story about a single wish you are allowed to make. What would it be and why?**

Publishers E-Sample

Letter Writing

Structure of the letter:

1) **Recipient's address**
2) **Date** (month, date, year)
3) **Salutation:** Dear...
4) **Main content / Body of the letter**

The **body of the letter** includes information that you wish to convey. The paragraphs must include:

Opening remarks: I hope you are well. / Thank you for your letter. / I'm sorry I haven't written before.

Closing remarks: Please give my best wishes to / I hope to hear from you / see you soon.

5) **Valediction:** Best wishes / Love from / Your cousin.
6) **Closing**

Checklist

- Use the correct format for a formal/informal letter.
- Use appropriate opening and closing.
- The tone must be courteous even if it is written for a complaint.
- Check grammar, punctuation and spelling errors.

1 **Write a letter to your friend telling about the story that you have read.**

Directions:

i) The best part
ii) My favourite character
iii) What I like least?
iv) Why should your friend read the story?

Note: Do not forget to tell your friend about the name of the story.

Reminder: Make notes for a letter to a friend about a story you have read.

2 **Write a letter to your grandmother telling her about the special outing that you have just had with your parents. It could be a picnic, a trip to the zoo or the mall.**

3 **A 'thank you note' is a short informal letter. Imagine that your grandmother has sent you a birthday gift. Write a 'thank you note' to her in your notebook.**
You can use some of these phrases:

- thoughtful gift
- always loved
- very interesting
- some features of the gift

Publishers E-Sample

4 **Write a letter persuading someone to do something for you or your community.**

1. You must be able to argue that the requested item is useful to you.

I want the government to provide a community hall for my village.	If Mom bought me a bicycle, I would get to school more quickly.	I would like the Ministry of Education to give every child a computer to help with his or her homework.

2. Organise your writing in paragraphs.

Checklist:

- Give at least two good reasons for your request.
- Explain why the item would be useful to you.
- Think about your audience – will the letter be formal or informal?
- Think about the purpose of your letter – use persuasive language.

5 **Write a letter to your parents telling them about the quality of food provided in the school cafeteria.**

Directions:

i) Talk about the variety of the food.

ii) Talk about the quality if it,

iii) What you like and dislike about it?

Newspaper Report

1 **Write a newspaper article about reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Use the following points to write a report.**

i) Think of a short but catchy headline.

ii) Write an introductory sentence summing up the problem.

iii) Write a section answering each of these questions.

- What are greenhouse gases?
- Why should we reduce them?
- How can we reduce greenhouse gases?

iv) Write a concluding sentence which sums up what you have written.

Always check your work carefully for grammar, spelling and punctuation.

Publishers E-Sample