SRM

Wizz

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR WORKBOOK

CLASS

7

Based on SNC 2022

Hamna Binte Shahzad

Wizz Publishers

Sample

Wizz

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR WORKBOOK

7

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 25 year's experience of teaching 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.

E-Sample

CONTENTS

Unit 1	NOUNS	3-11
Unit 2	ARTICLES	12-16
Unit 3	PREFIX AND SUFFIX	17-22
Unit 4	PROVERB, IDIOMS & PHRASAL VERBS	23-43
Unit 5	HOMOPHONES AND HOMOGRAPHS	44-52
Unit 6	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	53-59
Unit 7	ADJECTIVES	60-64
Unit 8	MODAL VERBS	65-68
Unit 9	ADVERBS	69-73
Unit 10	PREPOSITION	74-81
Unit 11	CONJUNCTION	82-88
Unit 12	SENTENCES AND PHRASES	89-96
Unit 13	PUNCTUATION	97-100
Unit 14	TENSES	101-116
Unit 15	ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE	117-121
Unit 16	DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH	122-129
	COMPOSITION	130-136

Wizz Publishers E-Sample

Unit 1 NOUNS

A *word* that refers to a *name* of a *place*, *thing or quality* is called a **noun**.

For example:

- **Rida** *(name)* is an intelligent **girl**.
- **Paris** *(place)* is a beautiful **city**.
- I need a **pen** *(thing)* to write.
- There is pin-drop **silence** *(quality)* in the **class**.



Types of Nouns

There are many types of nouns:

1	Common	6	Countable	11	Feminine
2	Proper	7	Uncountable	12	Nominative case
3	Collective	8	Singular	13	Objective case
4	Abstract	9	Plural	14	Possessive Case
5	Material	10	Masculine		

Common Noun

A *noun* that names a class of *people*, *animals*, or *things* is called a **common noun.**

For example:

- ***Girls*** are cooking in the **kitchen**.
- ***Lions*** are kept in a **zoo**.
- **Boys** are playing.

Proper Noun

A noun that names a specific *person*, *place*, or *thing* is called a **proper noun.**



Polluted Beijing city

For example:

- **Beijing(place)** is the highest polluted city in the world.
- **Kashmiri apples(thing)** are the best ones.
- **Zohan(person)** is a hard-working man.

Proper nouns are *used* as a ***common nouns***, as they possess such qualities as can be compared. Sometimes, A proper noun is used as a reference.

For example:

- Ali is **the Babar Azam** of our college (this *means* Ali skills are like *Babar Azam*, who is a well-known cricketer).
- Karachi is **the Lahore** of Sindh.

Publishers E-Sample

Collective Noun

A collection/gathering of people, animals, or things is called 'collective noun'.

Examples:

- **an army of** soldiers
- **a band of** musicians
- **a bevy of** ladies
- **a board of** directors
- **a class of** students
- **a cast of** actors
- **a crew of** sailors
- **a crowd of** people
- **a gang of** prisoners
- **a host of** angels
- **a pack/gang of** thieves
- **a swarm of** bees
- **a panel of** experts
- **a party of** friends
- **a patrol of** police
- **a staff of** employees
- **a team of** players
- **an army of** ants
- **a board of** chicken
- **a shoal of** fish
- **a cloud of** insects
- **a flight of** birds
- **a flock of** sheep
- **a pride of** lions
- **a zoo of** animals
- **an album of** photographs
- **a basket of** fruit
- **a bunch of** keys
- **a galaxy of** stars
- **a bundle of** sticks
- **a harvest of** wheat
- **a forest of** trees
- **a pack of** cards
- **a library of** books
- **a loaf of** bread
- **a shower** of rain

Abstract Noun

A *noun* indicating some *idea*, *quality*, or *state for someone or something* is called an **abstract noun.**
e.g; anger, freedom, love, charity, liberty, democracy etc.

For example:

- The monitor administered the discipline in class by telling them that the **silence** is the best herald of joy and sorrow.
- The last **hope** we have is to try again.



Publishers E-Sample

EXERCISE

1 Encircle the noun in the given sentences and write its type.

i) A cat likes to drink milk. _____

ii) A patrol of police was having a grand party on the lawn. _____

iii) The teacher told us to maintain silence. _____

iv) John loves to read American stories. _____

v) Islambad is the capital of Pakistan. _____

vi) A Royal Bengal tiger looks great. _____

vii) A team of players was playing cricket. _____

viii) Cherries are red in color. _____

ix) Eggs were broken by Aroush. _____

x) London is the home for the London Eye _____

2 Complete the sentences with appropriate collective nouns.



i) He bought a _____ of bread from the shop.

ii) She gave me a _____ of roses today.

iii) The children saw a _____ of dolphins in the pond.

iv) Jack tied the _____ of sticks with a piece of rope.

v) There is a _____ of puppies behind the garden.



vi) The _____ of members will accept this proposal.

vii) A _____ of thieves robbed the bank in the town yesterday.

viii) A _____ of fish was swimming in the pond.

ix) A _____ of geese was seen by the children.

x) A _____ of the singers sang beautiful songs at my birthday party.

Countable Noun

Anything that can be counted with numbers is called **countable nouns.**

For example,

» Books » Boxes » Toffees » Notebooks

Publishers E-Sample

These things could be counted with numbers.

There can be 2 books, 3 boxes, 20 toffees and 5 notebooks.

Uncountable Noun

Anything that cannot be counted, or we have units to measure it is known as **uncountable noun.**

For example,

» Air » Water » Rice » Milk » Gold

3 Write the types of coloured nouns.

i) Dad bought rice and pulse from a supermarket. _____

ii) We will buy a new car tomorrow. _____

iii) Many trees were cut down last year. _____

iv) Goat milk is very healthful. _____

v) Students work hard for their exams. _____

vi) Wali loves to eat sweets. _____

vii) Water is a renewable resource. _____

viii) There are several ways to solve a question. _____

ix) My mom loves to chop vegetables. _____

x) Water is a very precious mineral. _____

Singular Noun

A *noun* that consists of only *one person*, *animal*, or thing is called a **singular noun.**

For example,

» **A Cup** full of tea. » **A bottle** of water. » **An ice** tray.

Plural Noun

A noun that is having more than one *person*, *place*, *thing*, or animal is called a **plural noun.**

For example,

» **Women** are taking a walk. » **Oranges** are kept in the basket. » **Boys** are playing cricket.

A noun consisting of two or more words, forms its plural by adding -s to its principal word.

» Brother-in-law- Brother**s**-in-law.

Publishers E-Sample

- Commander-in-chief- Commanders-in-chief.
- Foot-Man- Foot-Men.
- Maid-Servant- Maid-Servants.

Names of certain apparels(clothing) are used as plural.

Here are few examples of them:

- Aryan's **trousers** are new.
- Her **shorts** are dirty.
- Only white **socks** are allowed in school.

Names of some subjects sound plural but they are singular.

For example,

- **Mathematics** is a tough subject.
- **Politics** is a very interesting subject.
- **Physics** is my favorite subject.
- **Economics** deals with the operations of the financial system.

4 **Change the nouns in italics into plural forms.**

i) The old man went to the doctor to get his wobbling *tooth* out. _____

ii) The *thief* got scared of the howling of the *dog* and ran away from the street. _____

iii) The *maid-servant* washed the dishes in the kitchen. _____

iv) Riya's book was kept on the *shelf* in the living room. _____

v) The *city* is famous for tulips. _____

vi) The *man-servant* is picking *flowers* from the pot. _____

vii) The *passer-by* was attacked by an armed *man*. _____

viii) The *goose* killed a mouse in the *field*. _____

ix) This *pizza* was prepared in the hotel. _____

x) The *commander-in-chief* ordered the army for the attack. _____



Amsterdam, The City of Tulips

Masculine Noun

A *noun* that refers to 'male' is called a **masculine noun**.

For example

- My **father's** name is Raza. (here 'father' is a ***masculine*** word).
- My **nephew's** name is Zohan. (here 'nephew' is a **masculine** word).

Publishers E-Sample

Feminine Noun

A noun that refers to 'female' is called a **feminine noun.**

For example

- My **mother** is a housewife. (Here 'mother' is a ***feminine*** word.)
- My **niece** is named after our grandmother. (Here 'niece' is a ***feminine*** word.)

Common Gender

A noun that belongs to both males and females.

For example

- A **friend** in need is a friend indeed. (Here 'friend' is considered a ***common gender.***)
- I was treated by a great **doctor**. (Here 'doctor' is considered a ***common gender.***)
- The **owner** of this land is very kind. (Here 'the owner' is considered a ***common gender.***)

5 Rewrite the sentences changing the *coloured nouns* into their opposite gender.

i) The **tigress** attacked the **girl** in the jungle.

ii) The **son** could not attend the funereal of the **mother**.

iii) The **governess** arrived at the office.

iv) The **landlady** ordered the **man-servant** to wash the dishes.

v) The **prince** greeted the **king**.

vi) The hero went to Scotland to meet the **king**.

vii) The **master** of the feast asked the **waiter** to clean the table.

viii) The **doctor** treated my **brother** when **he** was ill.

Publishers E-Sample

ix) **The lion** was searching for some prey in the jungles.

_____

x) The **reporter** on the news channel was changed last month.

_____

6 Form abstract nouns from the following words. The first one has been done for you.

i)	man	manhood	vi)	strong	_____
ii)	know	_____	vii)	lose	_____
iii)	long	_____	viii)	king	_____
iv)	brother	_____	ix)	wise	_____
v)	scholar	_____	x)	great	_____

7 Fill in the blanks with abstract noun as per the word in bracket.

i) The library is a place of complete _____. (silent)

ii) The attic is filled with _____. (dirt)

iii) She has won _____ as a singer. (famous)

iv) The winner shouted with _____. (happy)

v) What is the _____ of the lake? (deep)



Nominative Case

When a *noun* is used as the subject of a *verb*, it is said to be a **nominative case.**

For example,

- **Kiran** won the match. (Kiran is used as the ***subject*** for the verb 'won'.)
- The **coffee** is hot. (Coffee is used as the ***subject*** for the verb 'is'.)
- **Rashid** lost his mobile. (Rashid is used as the ***subject*** and 'lost' as a verb.)

Objective Case

When the *noun* is used as the object of a *verb*, it is called the **objective case**.

For example,

- Umair Ahmad writes **novels.** (The word 'novel' is the object of the verb 'writes'.)
- The teacher punished the **boy.** (The word 'boy' is the object of the verb 'punished'.)
- Zahid has lost his **wallet.** (The word 'wallet' is the object of the verb 'lost'.)

Publishers E-Sample

Possessive Case

A *noun* that shows possession, indicating to something, is called **possessive case.**

NOTE: *It is indicated by a raised comma (') known as an apostrophe mark.*

For example,

- Sara**'s** book is lying on the bed.
- Student**'s** ID card was lost.
- The farmer**'s** crops yielded a good profit.
- This is my mother**'s** watch.

8 Identify the case of the noun for each of the given sentences:

i) The **President** is going to Japan today. _____

ii) **Dessert** smells so good. _____

iii) The mother teaches the **child** in the morning. _____

iv) **Saba** is busy with school work. _____

v) The lawyer will talk to the **judge** later. _____



vi) **Rida** decorates the house beautifully. _____

vii) **Joey's decision** can't be changed. _____

viii) The **referee** showed a red card to the player. _____

ix) The **girls' hostel** has beautiful decor. _____

9 Fill in the blanks as instructed in the brackets.

i) The _____ of the city is filled with tall skyscrapers. (common noun)

ii) We saw a flock of _____ flying south for the winter. (collective noun)

iii) His favourite sport is _____ in the ocean. (gerund noun)

iv) The _____ of the book was so captivating that I couldn't put it down. (abstract noun)

v) The _____ in the zoo looked sleepy in the afternoon sun. (concrete noun)

vi) She has a beautiful collection of _____ in her room. (plural noun)

vii) The _____ of the team celebrated their victory. (collective noun)

viii) After the storm, there was a rainbow in the _____. (common noun)

Publishers E-Sample

ix) We visited the ancient _____ during our vacation. (proper noun)

10 Fill in the blanks with the help of common nouns in the word bank.

professor	night sky	center	panorama	tool
canopy	collection	water body	musical instrument	set
forest	crater	harmony	peak	theater

i) My sister is learning to play the _____.

ii) The _____ of the river is home to various species of fish.

iii) In the _____, you can see constellations and planets.

iv) His dream is to become a famous _____.

v) We went to a _____ and watched a thrilling performance.

vi) The _____ of the tree provided shade on a hot summer day.

vii) She bought a new _____ for her garden.

viii) The _____ of the mountain was covered in snow.

ix) I found a _____ of keys on the kitchen counter.

x) The _____ of the volcano erupted with a loud roar.

xi) The _____ of the painting was a burst of vibrant colors.

xii) We took a hike through the _____ and enjoyed the scenery.

xiii) My grandmother has a vast _____ of antique coins.

xiv) The _____ of the choir echoed through the cathedral.

xv) The _____ of the mountain range is breathtaking.



Publishers E-Sample

Unit 3 PREFIX AND SUFFIX

Prefix

A prefix is a word that is added at the beginning of the root word to form a new word. A prefix does not have any meaning of its own, but when added to a root word it modifies the meaning of the word. A Prefix can make a word negative, indicate opinion or show repetition.

For example

- Un (Prefix) + Happy (Root Word) = Unhappy (new word)
- Dis (Prefix) + Organised (Root word) = Disorganised (new word)

Suffix

Suffixes are words that are added to the root word to form a new word but suffixes are added at the end of the root word. It does not make the word opposite or negative as a prefix does. It simply changes the class of the root word like a verb is changed into an adjective by adding a suffix or noun.

For example

- Forget (root word) + Ful (Suffix) = Forgetful (New word & Adjective)
- Happy (root word) + Ness (Suffix) = Happiness (New word & Noun)

List of Suffixes and Prefixes

Following are the list of prefixes and suffixes.

LIST OF PREFIX IN ENGLISH

Prefix Word	Meanings	Prefix Examples
a	Without	amoral, apolitical, atypical
ante	Before	antecedent, antedate
anti	against, opposing	anti-war, anti-bacterial
arch	more, extreme	arch-capitalist, arch-rebel
auto	Self	auto-dial, auto-rotate
bi	two, twice	bilingual, bisect, bi-monthly
co	With	co-author, co-edit
de	opposite action	declassify, destroy
dis	not, opposite of	disagree, disprove, distrust, disbelief

Publishers E-Sample

Prefix Word	Meanings	Prefix Examples
dys	Abnormal	dyslexia, dysfunctional
e	electronic	e-book, e-mail, e-governance
en(m)	cause to	encode, embrace
equi	equal	equidistant, equilateral
ex	previously, former	ex-president, ex-student
extra	very	extra-bright, extra-strong
fore	before	Forecast, forelimb
hyper	too much	hyperactive, hypersensitive
il, im, in, ir	not, opposite of	illogical, impossible, indistinct, irrational
in(m)	movement to, in	input, inset, intake, implant, import
inter	between, connected	interrelated, interact
intra	within	intra-generational, intramuscular
mal	bad, badly	malfunction, malpractice
mis	wrongly, incorrect	mistake, mistranslate, misunderstanding
mono	one	mono-centric, monoculture
multi	many	multicultural, multi-level
non	not	non-believer, non-competitive, nonsense
over	over, above, too much	overlook, overcook, overhead, overheat
post	after	post-examination, post-modern, post-independence
pre	before	pre-industrial, preview, pre-war, pre-independence
pro	in favour of	pro-feminist, pro-liberal, proactive
pseudo	false	pseudo-intellectual, pseudo-science
re	again	rediscover, redefine, rename, return, rejuvenate
semi	partly, half	semicircle, semi-organic, semi-precious, semifinals
sub	part of something, under, beneath	subway, submarine, subsection
super	above or bigger	superpower, supersonic, superstar
un	not	unusual, uncertain, unusual, unscrew, unplug, unfriendly

Publishers E-Sample

LIST OF SUFFIX IN ENGLISH

Suffix Word	Meanings	Suffix Examples
-able, ible	can be done	doable, identifiable, predictable, possible
-al, ial	has property of	personal, partial, legal,
–based	performing a major part of	computer-based, oil-based, genetic-based
–cy	state or quality	accuracy, literacy, urgency,
–free	without	hasslefree, carefree, debt-free, pain-free
–ful	full of	grateful, forgetful, fearful, careful, joyful
–hood	condition, period, state	childhood, brotherhood, motherhood
–ic	having property of	linguistic, photographic, electric, democratic, heroic
–ics	study of	genetics, electronics, aeronautics
–ify	giving quality to something	defy, clarify, purify, solidify, classify
–ism **-ist**	behaviour or belief one who follows certain	liberalism, modernism, heroism Philanthropist, anarchist, optimist, activist
	behaviours or belief	
–(t)ion	act or process	reaction, action, projection
–(i)ty	state of	extremity, infinity, sanity
–ize, -ise	bring about a condition or state	modernise, colonise
–less	without	fearless, careless, meaningless
–like	resemble another	alike, bird-like, child-like
–ly, -y	having	quickly, quietly, wordy, handy
–ment	action, process	fulfilment, enjoyment, development
–ness	state of, quality	Happiness, newness, kindness, effectiveness
–ocrat	person ruling	autocrat, technocrat, democrat
–ology, -ological	study of	archaeology, geology, biology, physiological, biological
–ous	having	callous, joyous, religious
-proof	safe, protected against	stain-proof, waterproof, dustproof, soundproof
–ship	state or experience of specific position	partnership, entrepreneurship, professorship, leadership

Publishers E-Sample

EXERCISE

1 Add the correct suffix to these root words.

i) slow _____
ii) care _____
iii) govern _____
iv) pain _____
v) cord _____
vi) stress _____
vii) power _____
viii) swift _____
ix) flaw _____
x) thick _____
xi) fear _____
xii) selfish _____
xiii) thought _____
xiv) attach _____
xv) excite _____
xvi) manage _____
xvii) assess _____
xviii) adjust _____
xix) well _____

2 Fill in the blanks in the given sentences by adding correct prefixes or suffixes to the given root words.

i) He cracked the Civil Service Examination, he was _____ for the second time. (success)
ii) Rida is _____ , she was crying a minute ago and suddenly she started laughing. (child)
iii) They are _____ , perhaps they will win the _____ trophy. (practice) (champion)
iv) My brother's aim is to be a _____ when he grows up. (mathematics)
v) He is _____ , he does not know how to behave with elders. (manners)
vi) The current _____ did as promised, the roads of the old city have been broadened. (govern)
vii) A _____ of motivation and hard work can fulfil your dreams. (combine)
viii) The doctors have advised her to avoid stress, only then she can overcome the _____ . (weak)
ix) She _____ in the class because of which teachers agreed to let her sit in the class. (behave)

Publishers E-Sample

You can change nouns and adjectives into verbs by adding the suffixes -ate, ise, and ify. Remember, the usual spelling rules apply:

- For words ending in 'y', change to 'i' before suffix.
- For words ending in 'e', remove the 'e' before suffix.
- For words ending with a short vowel sound, double the consonant before suffix.

3 Sort these words into the right boxes (note: some words may fit into more than one box): First one is done for you.

popular	advert	captive	pure	computer	oxygen	equal
active	author	real	valid	glory	glamour	scandal
intense	hyphen	horror	liquid	hospital	false	pressure
motive	terror	simple	note	legal	central	material
fossil	fictional	fossil	academy			

-ate	-ise	-ify
	popularise	

Publishers E-Sample

4 Use the clues to help you fill in the correct words to complete the story.

fitness	laziness	thankful	repack	illness
wonderful	beautiful	reuse	uncommon	repaint
playful	unfinished	unpacked	retie	

The Chaudhary Family has been visiting Uncle Javaid on the farm. They are _____ that they have such a _____ farm to visit. The children, Bisma and Najma, have learnt so many new _____ things.

Najma had to _____ her suitcase after Baby Tania _____ everything. She wanted to drink cola for breakfast, but discovered that it was _____ to do so. Bisma and her sister had so much fun trying to get the sheep back into the pen after someone had forgotten to _____ the gate.

The children splashed paint all over themselves when they _____ the barn with uncle Javaid. Uncle Javaid is so _____ He is working on his _____ , so he chased Bisma and Najma with paint brushes. He always says that fitness is the key to good health and one can avoid suffering from any _____.

There was no time for _____ on the farm. The children also helped build _____ barn for the calves. They learnt that you can _____ bricks if they have been baked in the kiln properly.



Publishers Example

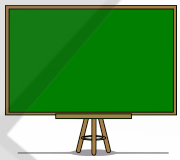
Unit 5 HOMOPHONES AND HOMOGRAPHS

HOMOPHONES

Words that have the same sounds but different spellings and meanings.

For example:

- **Bear/Bare**
- **See/Sea**
- **Board/Bored**



Board



Bored

HOMOGRAPH

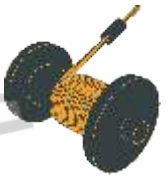
Words that have the same spelling but have different sounds and meanings

For example:

- **Lead(noun) / Lead(verb)**
- **Wound(noun) / Wound(verb)**
- **Wind(noun) / Wind(verb)**



Wound



Wound (Wire Winding)

HOMONYMS

Words that have the same spelling or pronunciation but have different functions and meanings.

For example:

- **Tear / Tear**
- **Bear / Bear**
- **Bank / Bank**



Tear (Noun)



Tear (Verb)

Homophones	Part of Speech	Sentence Examples
Bear	Noun/Verb	Have you seen a **bear**? I am not able to **bear** this pain.
Bare	Adjective	We don't suggest you walk **barefoot** on the hike.
Break	Noun/Verb	I need a **break**. Did you **break** the glass?
Brake	Noun/Verb	Please apply the **brakes**. It is not good that you **brake** abruptly in the middle of the road.

Publishers E-Sample

Homophones	Part of Speech	Sentence Examples
Blew	Verb	The wind **blew** swiftly.
Blue	Adjective	I have a **blue** skirt.
Sole	Noun/Adjective	The **sole** of my shoes tore during the game. He is the **sole** owner of this factory.
Soul	Noun	She hoped his **soul** would rest in peace.
Maze	Noun	This route is such a **maze**.
Maize	Noun	**Maize** is one of the chief agricultural crops.
Heal	Verb	Sitting in the lap of the nature **heals** my soul.
Heel	Noun	My **heel** is paining badly since we had been walking all day.
Ate	Verb	They **ate** rice and curry for lunch.
Eight	Adjective	We have **eight** rabbits at home.
Dear	Adjective	Ahmad is my **dear** brother.
Deer	Noun	We saw a **deer** on the way to the forest.
Jeans	Noun	Sana bought a new pair of **jeans**.
Genes	Noun	I could tell by his behavior that he had my **genes**.
Serial	Noun	'Andhera Ujala' was a very famous drama **serial**.
Cereal	Noun	We have **cereal** for breakfast when we are in the hostel.
Brayed	Verb	The donkey **brayed** at the sight of his master.
Braid	Noun	She weaves her hairs into a **braid**.
Browse	Verb	It is easier nowadays to find content on any topic. All you have to do is just **browse**.
Brows	Noun	Her **brows** are beautifully trimmed.
Days	Noun	I still remember the **days** we spent together.
Daze	Verb	Tahir **dazed** as the teacher raised questions about the signup sheets.
Sell	Verb	Do you know the man who **sells** ice cream?
Cell	Noun	He told me that he felt as if every single **cell** in his body were in pain.
Board	Noun	Children like it when you let them write on the **board**. They feel special.
Bored	Adjective	Sidra felt so **bored** when her brother started irritating her.

Publishers E-Sample

Homophones	Part of Speech	Sentence Examples
Guilt	Noun	He was filled with **guilt** and regret.
Gilt	Noun	The **gilt** from the dress has been sticking to my hands; I do not know how to wash it off.
Be	Verb	They will **be** reaching Dubai around 11:30 p.m.
Bee	Noun	A **bee** stung my father when he opened the letterbox.
Stationary	Adjective	We did not realise that the picture was **stationary** as it had an illusionary effect.
Stationery	Noun	The **stationery** shop has been closed for a month.
Principal	Noun/Adjective	The **Principal** announced that tomorrow would be a holiday. The **principal** aim of this meeting is to introduce the nature of the course and the discipline you have chosen.
Principle	Noun	My father lives by certain **principles**.
Council	Noun	It was decided in the **council** that all members would have to go through the screening process.
Counsel	Noun	With proper **counsel**, you will be able to decide which discipline you should take up for your higher studies.
Hole	Noun	He did not notice that there was a **hole** in his shirt.
Whole	Adjective	The **whole** gang was staying in our neighbourhood.
Write	Verb	The teacher asked the students to **write** an essay on "Friendship".
Right	Adjective	She sat on my **right** side.
Seen	Verb	Have you **seen** the newly built underwater museum?
Scene	Noun	Nobody could tell which **scene** in the movie was the most touching.
Flea	Noun	There were too many **fleas** on the horses in the stable.
Flee	Verb	The cowardly soldiers always **flee** from the battle field.
Check	Verb	Can you please **check** if you have taken my notebook by mistake?
Cheque	Noun	The customer made the payment by **cheque**.
Bore	Verb	Though he was too young, he **bore** all the burdens to help his family stay strong.
Boar	Noun	Sunny spotted a wild **boar**.

Publishers E-Sample

Homophones	Part of Speech	Sentence Examples
No	Adjective	There was **no** way we would reach the hall in time.
know	Verb	I **know** who you are.
New	Adjective	Hassan bought a **new** car.
Knew	Verb	Nobody **knew** anything about the red car parked in front of the apartments.
Peace	Noun	We had no **peace** at all after we had heard the news of the accident.
Piece	Noun	Do you want another **piece** of cake?
Buy	Verb	They are planning to **buy** a dinner set to gift them.
By	Preposition	My friends were sitting **by** the see-saw.
Baron	Noun	The **baron** was exposed as a liar and cheat.
Barren	Adjective	The agricultural land has become completely **barren**.
Bow	Verb	All of us **bowed** before the Queen.
Bough	Noun	We saw a squirrel running up the **boughs** of a tree.
Pray	Verb	All of us **pray** for your good health.
Prey	Noun	The eagle found its **prey** in between the bushes.
Sea	Noun	The **sea** was filled with plastic waste.
See	Verb	Did you **see** my new dress?
Allowed	Verb	We have been **allowed** to take one dress of our choice as a complimentary gift for our service.
Aloud	Adverb	My Mom asked me to read **aloud**.
Altar	Noun	They brought the cow to the **altar**.
Alter	Verb	I had to **alter** the dress a little to fit me perfectly.
Bean	Noun	I added boiled **beans** and potatoes to make the Russian salad.
Been	Verb / Helping verb	She has **been** waiting to talk to you.
Meat	Noun	Do you eat **meat**?
Meet	Verb	I will **meet** my friends tomorrow.
Flew	Verb	Asad knew that my cousin **flew** away.
Flu	Noun	I am suffering from **flu** and fever.
Band	Noun	We exchange friendship **bands** with our dearest friends.
Banned	Verb	The government **banned** the use of plastic bags in Lahore.

Publishers E-Sample

Homophones	Part of Speech	Sentence Examples
Main	Adjective	What is the **main** purpose of your visit?
Mane	Noun	This lion has a beautiful **mane**.
Fort	Noun	We visited the Tipu Sultan **Fort** yesterday.
Fought	Verb	My brother and I **fought** over something so stupid.
Ceiling	Noun	All the classrooms here have false **ceilings**.
Sealing	Verb	My mother told me not to send the letter without **sealing** it.
Steal	Verb	The little girl was trying to **steal** food as she was too hungry.
Steel	Noun	My cupboard is made of **steel**.
Throne	Noun	Salman was the next heir to the **throne**.
Thrown	Verb	The ball was **thrown** across the road.
Cite	Verb	You have to **cite** some quotes in order to make your writing authentic.
Sight	Noun	Nobody could bear to see that horrible **sight**.
Site	Noun	They felt that the **site** was good enough to build their dream house.

EXERCISE



Road to Murree

1 Fill in the blanks by choosing the right homophones.

i) We saw a _____ on our way to Murree. (bear/bare)

ii) This cupboard is made of _____. (steal/steel)

iii) The _____ purpose of this visit was to resolve the issues between us. (soul/sole)

iv) I _____ second-hand cars for a living. (sell/cell)

v) We booked a _____ for our trip. (berth/birth)

vi) Did you _____ your votes? (caste/cast)

vii) Can you please give us a _____? (brake/break)

viii) Does the classroom have a smart _____? (bored/board)

ix) Do you have the _____ to make cookies? (flour/flower)

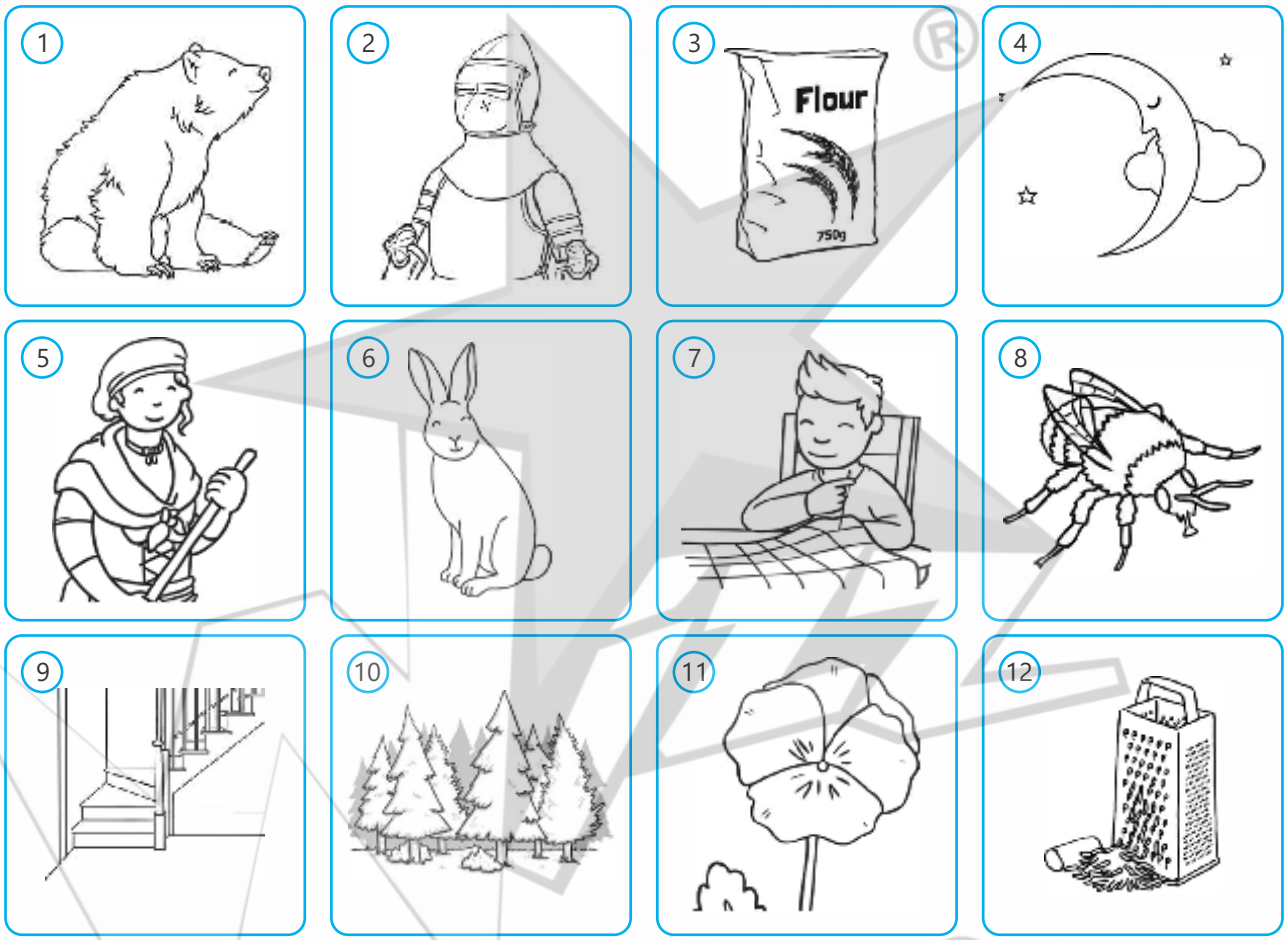
x) Everyday, my sister wakes up at _____ in the morning. (eight/ate)



Vote Casting

Published E-Sample

2 Match the pictures to the words by putting numbers in the given space.



	bare		bear		maid		would
	wood		grate		knight		hare
	flower		stair		night		bee
	sew		be		so		flour
	great		hair		made		stare

3 Underline the correct homophones in the given sentences.

i) Last knight / night I went for a walk in the moonlight.

ii) Blue / blew is my favourite colour.

iii) If you want to reach Karachi today, you'll have to catch a plane / plain.

iv) I brush my hare / hair every day.



Publishers E-Sample

v) There are many pours / pores in our body.

vi) Tahir couldn't wait to meat / meet the new teacher.

vii) Bilal got mud on his new/knew shoes.

viii) I'm over here / hear!

ix) Babar's hiding over they're / there / their.

x) Sara scraped her knee and now it's really sour / sore.

4 Choose the correct homophone from the choices given in brackets.

i) A _____ of shoes was missing. (pear, pair)

ii) He _____ about the disturbing rumour. (herd, heard)

iii) The _____ to the throne was Prince William. (hair, hair)

iv) Bring your _____ to school daily. (stationary, stationary)

v) After the battle, the two sides made _____ . (peace, piece)

vi) Do not _____ in the affairs of others. (medal, meddle)

vii) The children were not _____ to climb trees. (allowed, aloud)

viii) The _____ acrobat was very talented. (mail, male)

ix) They needed to place _____ bags in the locker. (their, there)

x) The horse galloped along the _____ . (road, rode)

xi) The letter was _____ via email. (sent, scent)

xii) _____ that you have read the questions carefully. (check, cheque)

xiii) He _____ where to find his lost puppy. (new, knew)

xiv) The _____ was rough today. (sea, see)

xv) I fell into the deep _____ due to my carelessness. (hole, whole)

5 Write homophones for the given words.

i) week _____ **v)** sea _____

ii) place _____ **vi)** there _____

iii) read _____ **vii)** boy _____

iv) rode _____ **viii)** right _____

Publishers E-Sample

ix) witch _____ xv) waste _____

x) peel _____ xvi) heel _____

xi) four _____ xvii) pane _____

xii) serial _____ xviii) weight _____

xiii) son _____ xix) pair _____

xiv) know _____ xx) mail _____

6 Rewrite the passage, correcting the homophones as you do.



It was knight and the sky was pooring with reign. The hole ship rocked on the stormy see and the wind blue hard tearing the sale. The captain new they kneaded to fix it quick, so he called out to too crewmen. As the pear ran off to fetch knew rope the captain, who usually had nerves of steal, preyed that the ship wood knot sink. Suddenly, a peace of would broke off from the deck and flue towards him!

Publishers E-Sample

7 Write the homograph that completes both sentences.

row	bow	evening	contract	wound
second	bat	tear	fine	lead

i) Tie a _____ to finish wrapping the present.

Take a _____ when you finish your performance.

ii) All the girls started screaming when a _____ flew into their camp cabin.

The softball team gave their star player a new _____ for her birthday.

iii) I hoped my best friend would sit in my _____ at school.

We had to _____ the boat all the way across the lake to get home.

iv) Since my books were late, the librarian told me to pay a _____.

Danish was sick yesterday, but today he's feeling _____.

v) When Ali fell off of his bike, he got a bad _____ on his leg.

Rida _____ up the duck toy and let it waddle down the hallway.

vi) Mom said I could improve my sculpture by _____ out the bumps.

My father doesn't get home from work until late in the_____ .

vii) In science I learned that my stomach expands and _____ as I eat.

My class had to sign behavior _____ as a promise to behave.

viii) When they asked who would go first, I volunteered to _____ the way.

I had to find a regular pencil because mine was out of _____.

ix) I was happy to learn that though I didn't win, I got _____ place.

I asked my mom to give me one more _____ to get ready for school.

x) My dog really did try to _____ up my homework last night!

My sister said she wasn't crying, but there was a _____ on her cheek.

Publishers E-Sample

Unit 7 ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES

A word which is used with a noun or a pronoun to describe it (description may be of its type, place, number or amount) is known as an Adjective.

Now, look at following sentences.

» Asjad is **intelligent**.

» An **intelligent** boy won the quiz.

In both sentences, 'intelligent' is used to describe the quality of noun, so it is adjective in both sentences. On the basis of its use in a sentence, we can describe it in the following two ways:

» In the first sentence, 'intelligent' has been used as a part of predicate, so it is said to be used 'predicatively'.

» In the second sentence, 'intelligent' has been used to describe the attribute of a noun, so it is said to be used 'attributively'.

Note: Some adjectives like 'afraid', 'well' etc, can be used only predicatively.

Kinds of Adjective

Adjectives are of the following three kinds:

1) Adjective of Quantity 2) Adjective of Number (Numeral Adjective) 3) Adjective of Quality

Adjective of Quantity

The adjective of quantity shows how much of anything is described,

for example:

» She has 'some' time. » Shehla has 'little' patience.

Adjective of Number (Numeral Adjective)

The adjective of number shows how many persons or things are described. It also shows the second place of any person or thing.

for example:

» There are 'three' halls in the palace. » 'All' students will pass this year.

Adjective of Quality

The adjective of quality shows the kind of quality of any person or thing that means it describes the attribute of any person or thing.

Publishers E-Sample

for example:

» Sana is an 'honest' girl.

» You are a 'foolish' man.

Degrees of the Adjective

There are three degrees of adjectives.

i. **Positive degree**
ii. **Comparative degree**
iii. **Superlative degree**

(For example)

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
tall	taller	tallest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

EXERCISE

1 Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.



i) There were _____ students in class.

ii) Never touch a _____ wire.

iii) The tree is very _____.

iv) I have _____ money now.

v) I want to read _____ articles related to Everest journey.

2 Fill in the blanks with correct comparative or superlative forms.



i) Are you feeling _____ now? (good)

ii) May was the _____ month of the year, (hot)

iii) Shehla is _____ than her sister.(beautiful)

iv) Zohan is the _____ of the two. (wise)

v) You are the _____ boy in class. (regular)

3 Indicate correct (C) or incorrect (I) in the sentences given below.



	C	I
i) You are a wisest boy.	☐	☐
ii) She is a cleverer girl.	☐	☐
iii) I saw a longest tree.	☐	☐
iv) You are better than him.	☐	☐
v) She is the most beautiful lady in hall.	☐	☐
vi) I am best than you.	☐	☐

Publishers E-Sample

Adverb

An adverb adds meaning to the verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. i.e; really, badly, early etc.

4 Replace the noun or adverb with adjective. Re-write the sentences after correction. The first one has been done for you.

◆ The conference was held in a largely hall.

The conference was held in a large hall.

i) Many bravely soldiers have sacrificed their lives to give us freedom.

ii) The picture hanging on the wall is very beautifully.

iii) You should be faith to your friends.

iv) This questions is too length. We will solve it later.

5 In each of the following sentences, a wrong adjective has been used to qualify the corresponding noun. Re-write the sentences using the correct adjectives. The first one has been done for you.

» The one who has big qualities is appreciated by everyone.
big –>good

The one who has good qualities is appreciated by everyone.

i) Nadia is **dull** enough to understand this quickly.

ii) Shariq was so **cruel** that he could not buy a house.

iii) Salt is a **strange** gift of nature.

iv) The room was **black**. He could not see anything.

v) Most of the politicians are **shameful**. They work to fulfil their own interests.

Publishers E-Sample

6 Given below is a passage that has five blanks. For each blank there are four options mentioned below. Please choose the appropriate option that suits the blank best.

Pashmina is the _____ **(1)** type of cashmere wool. It was first made in Kashmir. The word literally means _____ **(2)** Gold in Kashmiri. Pashmina shawls are liked by many people for their warmth. Their _____ **(3)** quality is that they are very _____ **(4)** in weight. They give an _____ **(5)** look and drape very nicely.

1)	**a)** super	**b)** good	**c)** finest	**d)** nicer
2)	**a)** hard	**b)** soft	**c)** strong	**d)** true
3)	**a)** better	**b)** interesting	**c)** best	**d)** rich
4)	**a)** weird	**b)** proper	**c)** hard	**d)** light
5)	**a)** elegant	**b)** sharp	**c)** intelligent	**d)** former



Pashmina Goat

Order of Adjectives

When writing a sentence with more than one adjective, we need to put the adjectives in a certain order.

The way we order adjectives is called the Royal Order of Adjectives.

quality > opinion > size > shape > age > colour > origin/material > qualifier

Have a look at the examples of ordering adjectives in the sentences below:

Quantity	opinion	size	shape	age	colour	origin/ material	qualifier	noun
The	bright	oversized		old	green			jumper
A	fantastic			new		Italian	race	car
One		long			blue	denim		skirt

Quantity	opinion	size	shape	age	colour	origin/ material	qualifier	noun
Three		tiny		young		Siamese		cats
The		big	poofy		white		wedding	dress
A	beautiful	enormous	leafy		green			tree

Publishers Sample

7 Encircle the correct sentence from the options below:

i)	Three funny, baby rabbits	Three baby, funny rabbits
ii)	A nice, long milk drink	A long, milk nice drink
iii)	Five new, aqua, fantastic textas	Five, fantastic, new, aqua textas
iv)	The green, tiny shopping bag	The tiny, green shopping bag
v)	One enormous, angry, green ogre	One angry, enormous, green ogre
vi)	A big, scary and tall slide	A scary, big and tall slide
vii)	The old, cramped caravan	The cramped, old caravan
vii)	A smelly, old, brown pair of shoes	A brown, old, smelly pair of shoes

8 The adjectives in these sentences are not ordered correctly. Can you fix them up?

i) Six, blue, old and red t-shirts

ii) Australia is a big, cheerful, friendly country.

iii) That orange, little, sweet lolly

iv) The black and white, old, little, dog

v) I bought a winter, blue, new and fancy jumper

9 Write three adjectives to complete each of the following sentences to describe each noun. Shade the boxes of the adjectives you don't use.

quality	opinion	size	shape	age	colour	origin/ material	qualifier	noun
Three								ice creams
The								t-shirt
A								puppy

Publishers E-Sample

Unit 9 ADVERBS

ADVERBS

Adverbs are the words that add meaning to the verbs, adjectives or to an other adverb.

Types of Adverbs

The types of adverbs are given below.

Adverbs of Time

Such adverbs that are used to reflect time.

for example:

- I went there **early**.
- She will come **tomorrow**.

Some adverbs of time are ago, after, already, late, afterward, early, immediately, now, soon, then, shortly, quickly, recently, today, tonight, tomorrow, yesterday etc.

Adverbs of Frequency

The adverbs that are used to show how often an event takes place.

for example:

- I have seen him **once**.
- You **always** make a noise.

Some adverbs of frequency are seldom, often, never, ever, again, twice, frequently, usually etc.

Adverbs of Manner

The adverbs that are used to show how or in what manner an event takes place.

for example:

- I shall go there **certainly**.
- Read the facts **carefully**.

Some adverbs of manner are peacefully, quickly, certainly, loudly, well, badly, fast etc.

Adverbs of Place

The adverbs that are used to show place where an action took place.

for example:

- Allah is present **everywhere**.
- You may come **forward**.

Some adverbs of place are near, far, away, anywhere, here, there, somewhere, nowhere, forward, backward, in, up, out, down, above, below, inside, outside, within, without, everywhere etc.

Publishers E-Sample

Adverbs of Quantity/Extent/Degree

The adverbs that are used to show 'how much'.

for example:

- Your dress is **fantastically** awesome.
- Aroob is **perfectly** fine now.

Some adverbs of quantity are partly, fully, pretty, as, almost, very, more, much, so, enough, any, none, too, rather, little, quite, wholly, perfectly etc.

Adverbs of Reason

The adverbs that are used to show a reason of any action.

for example:

- He was late **so** he was punished.
- I didn't go to office **because** it was raining.

Some adverbs of reason are hence, so therefore, on account of, as a result, consequently etc.

Interrogative Adverbs

The adverbs that show a sense of question,

for example:

- **When** do they visit the zoo?
- **How** should I explain to you?

Some interrogative adverbs are where, when, why, how, how much, how many, how often, etc.

Relative Adverbs

The adverbs that are used to join two sentences or two clauses. Relative adverbs indicate their antecedents in the process of joining.

for example:

- This is **how** you prepare a chart.
- She let me know **how** to cook halwa.

Some relative adverbs are why, how, where, when etc.

Order of Adverbs

When adverbs of different types come in a single sentence, the order of adverbs is observed as follows.

- M—Adverbs of Manner
- P—Adverbs of Place
- T—Adverbs of Time

for example:

- Sami did it **beautifully** in the **school yesterday**.
- You have to get **there soon**.

Publishers E-Sample

EXERCISE

1 Encircle the adverb and identify the type.



i) A poor beggar stood there for long. _____

ii) She made this issue very sensational. _____

iii) Ali never changes his principle. _____

iv) Why was the class cancelled by him? _____

v) I remember the beautiful place where our bus halted for one hour. _____

2 Encircle the correct option.

i) Ali scanned _____ for water, but he found it now here.

a) near b) everywhere c) within d) above

ii) As you go _____ in the air, a pressure drops.

a) away b) above c) now here d) up

iii) The lady asked them to come _____, but they resisted.

a) out b) far c) inside d) within

iv) Have you kept the knife _____ the basket?

a) upon b) up c) forward d) in

v) They waited _____ for some time and then started off.

a) out b) here c) far d) near

vi) When do you go to sleep at night?

a) Adverb of degree b) Relative adverb c) Interrogative adverb d) Adverb of place

vii) He knows how to ride a bike.

a) Interrogative adverb b) Relative adverb c) Adverb of manner d) Adverb of number

viii) She is too shy to be a model.

a) Adverb of degree b) Adverb of place c) Adverb of manner d) Adverb of time

ix) I have never seen a girl like you.

a) Adverb of place b) Relative adverb c) Adverb of time d) Adverb of frequency

x) He received the guest gladly.

a) Adverb of number b) Adverb of manner c) Adverb of place d) Adverb of time

Publishers E-Sample

3 Given below is a passage that has five blanks. For each blank there are four options mentioned below. Please choose the appropriate option that suits the blank best.

It was Aroush's birthday yesterday. We went to the party. She was arrayed in a _____ **(1)** beautiful dress. The hall was decorated _____ **(2)** with beautiful flowers and balloons. Her parents welcomed everyone _____ **(3)** There were cold-drinks and chocolates to enjoy. Children danced _____ **(4)** on the tunes of various songs. Adults also enjoyed themselves. Everyone took delight in having the lavish dinner. Aroush accepted the gifts quite _____ **(5)**.

1)	**a)** fair	**b)** very	**c)** extreme	**d)** big
2)	**a)** magnificently	**b)** acutely	**c)** wisely	**d)** badly
3)	**a)** rightly	**b)** rightly	**c)** definitely	**d)** heartly
4)	**a)** beautiful	**b)** merrily	**c)** properly	**d)** courageously
5)	**a)** humbly	**b)** sweetness	**c)** however	**d)** simply

4 Rewrite the given sentences, using the adverbs in brackets in their proper place. The first one has been done for you.

» They have lost the game. (nearly)
They have nearly lost the game.

i) I have seen such a dull boy. (never)

ii) The Sun rises in the East. (always)

iii) The child speaks English. (fluently)

iv) This shirt is expensive. (rather)

v) The girl was loved by her parents. (much)

vi) It is a sweet song. (very)

Publishers E-Sample

viii) My mother was surprised at my story. (quite).

ix) He is late for the class. (usually)

x) I am glad to see you. (very)

5 Rewrite the following sentences by using proper adverbs in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

» This magazine is printed every month.
This magazine is printed monthly.

i) A farmer works in the open air. (openly, outdoors, out in open, outside)

ii) She acted in a stupid manner. (foolishly, stupidly, silly, badly)

iii) The book is at this place. (there, here, near)

iv) We looked for you in all places. (here and there, everywhere, all over)

v) My brother telephoned me two times. (twice, twicely)

Publishers E-Sample

Unit 11 CONJUNCTION

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word that joins clauses, sentences, words and phrases together.

for example

- Pride and honour, ('and' is a conjunction joins the words pride, honour).
- She is a singer.
  He is a dentist.
  She is a singer, but he is a dentist.
  (Conjunction **'but'** here joins two sentences).
- The poor beggar had died before the government distributed food.
  ('Before' here is a conjunction which is joining two clauses).

Types Of Conjunction

There are five types of conjunctions:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

The coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases and clauses of equal ranks. The coordinating conjunctions include : (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so), it is also abbreviated as; FANBOYS.

- **For:** It is used as a conjunction of purpose or reason,

for example

- I cannot attend the meeting, for I am unwell.



- **And:** It is used to combine two words, sentences or ideas,

for example

- I like to drink tea and coffee.

- **Nor:** It is used in negative sentences to express a choice between to things.

for example

- He is not going to the meeting nor am I.



- **But:** It is used to connect to contrasting ideas,

for example

- Aslam likes red, but Shazia likes blue.

- **Or:** It is used to express a choice between two things,

for example

- You can eat it with a fork or a spoon.

Publishers E-Sample

» **Yet:** It is used to express that something has not happened but you expect it to happen.

for example

» I am not very comfortable doing it, yet I will try doing it.

» **So:** It is used as a conjunction of result or consequence.

for example

» Everyone was busy in work, so I brought all the items myself.

2. Correlative Conjunctions

Those conjunctions that are used in pairs to connect two words, phrases or sentences are known as correlative conjunctions.

» **Either ... Or:** It is used to show choice between two things.

for example

» I will drink either cold coffee or ice tea.



» **Neither ... Nor:** It is used to refuse both of the choices.

for example

» Neither he nor his children like beef.

» **Both ... And:** It is used to combine two ideas.

for example

» My brother is both smart and intelligent.

» **Whether ... Or:** It is used to express doubt or choice between two things.

for example

» Tell me whether you will do it or not.

» **Not Only ... But Also:** It is used to express the inclusion of more than one thing.

for example

» She is not only a dancer but also singer.

3. Sub-ordinating Conjunctions

A sub-ordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning. Here is the list of the sub-ordinating conjunction.

» **After:** It is used to express the sequence of happening of two things.

for example

» You could go and play after you had done your homework.



» **If:** 'If' is used to express a condition in a clause.

for example

» If you work hard, you will pass.

Publishers E-Sample

- **Though, Although and Even though:** It is used to show a contrast between the two clauses.

for example

- Though he is poor, he is honest.
- Although I disliked Sami, I was secretly impressed.
- I was late to my work even though I helped the old lady.

- **If Only:** It is used to show a specific condition stated in the clause.

for example

- If only, I would be a Prime Minister.



- **Till:** It is used to show the extent of time in the clause,

for example

- He practised for the exams till late.

- **As:** It is used to show time, cause and reason in a sentence,

for example

- She is weak as she was ill.

- **In order to:** It is used to show the purpose in the sentence.

for example

- She walked faster in order to get to the bus.



- **Unless:** It shows the negativity stated in a condition,

for example

- You will not pass unless you study.

- **As if:** This is used to show an imaginary condition in a sentence.

for example

- He talks to me as if he were my boss.

- **Now that:** This is used to show a current situation which is the outcome of some past event.

for example

- Now that her marriage has been fixed, she wants to quit her job.

- **Until:** It shows the negativity related to time in a sentence.

for example

- They are not ready to pay until they get the possession of house.

- **As long as:** It is used to show the extent of time and its duration related to an event.

for example

- As long as electricity is supplied, the machine will run.

- **Once:** It shows the limited frequency of an event to one.

for example

- Once she was in England,
- I take tea once in a day.

Publishers
E-Sample

» **When:** It shows the time related to an event in a sentence.

for example

» I know the time when she was born.

» **As though:** It shows the manner of an event in the sentence.



for example

» He showed the anger as though he were the victim of it.

» She took care of the baby as though she were her mother.

» **Rather than:** This is used to show preferences or choices in a sentence.

for example

» I would live in Lahore rather than London.

» **Whenever:** This shows the definite situation in a sentence.



The city of Lahore

for example

» Whenever I wanted to meet him, he didn't come.

» **Because:** It is used to express the reason of an action.

for example

» I will eat a pizza because I am hungry.

» **Before:** It is used to show a position, a time that states an event finished earlier.

for example

» She had written a letter before I did.

» **So that:** It is used to show the result or outcome of some event.

for example

» She is reading so that she can pass.

» Pakistan is planning to enter manufacturing so that revenue can be generated.

» **Whereas:** It shows the contrast between the two clauses.

for example

» She is intelligent; whereas, her brother is not.

» **Even if:** It is used to put a stress on the given conditions.

for example

» I shall not give it to you even if I am told officially.

» **Than:** It is used for the purpose of comparison.



for example

» It is better to die than to surrender.

» **Wherever:** It is used to put positional stress in a sentence.

for example

» Police shall take him out no matter wherever he has hidden himself.

Publishers E-Sample

» **That:** It is used to join the two different clauses in the sentence.

for example

» She told me that she was a poetess.

» **While:** It is used to combine the two dynamic verbs that may or may not be simultaneous.

for example

» I was reading while eating.

» **On condition that:** It is used to express a condition which is a necessity for another action.

for example

» I can give you this book on condition that you will keep it safe.

» **Provided:** It is used to express a conditional statement which is either a warning or a requirement for the other action.

for example

» You may go on leave provided the project is finished on time.

4. Compound Conjunctions

The phrases which are used as conjunctions are called compound conjunctions. Examples are: so that, provided that, as well as, as soon as, as long as, such that, in order that etc.

EXERCISE

1 Encircle the correct conjunction according to the context of the sentences.

i) Tania is a little snobbish **and / but** is very beautiful at heart.

ii) I like the show, **so / because** I stay late up to watch it.

iii) Either Saad **or / nor** Sami will win the race.

iv) This phone is very expensive **where / hence** you should use it with utmost care.

v) We could not work further **yet / because** the electricity had broken down.

vi) He had affectionate **and / or** polite manners towards her.

vii) We can't rely on him **if / unless** he proves himself.

viii) **Although / otherwise** she is smart, she has to prepare some matter for the competition.

ix) None is guilty **and / but** how will it be proved?

x) The rose grows on land **neverthless / whereas** lotus grows in water!

Publishers E-Sample

2 Encircle the correct option from given choices:

i) Everyone wants a corruption free country _____ nobody wants to stop corruption.

a) however b) because c) since d) but

ii) I admire her _____ she exhibits stead fast opinions on every matter.

a) because b) until c) between d) and

iii) Nida scored very well _____ she had fallen ill just before her exams.

a) but b) when c) since d) although

iv) A salesman needs to be very polite to his customers _____ they are complaining about something.

v) a) when b) even if c) until d) as soon as

The man walked _____ he had been drunken.

a) hardly b) so that c) as though d) moreover

3 Fill in the blanks with the suitable conjunctions.



i) He is both a singer _____ drummer.

ii) Raheel is poor _____ he manages to educate his son.

iii) _____ he is trusted, he cheated his boss.

iv) Saad is taller _____ his friend Jack.

v) Father came to know _____ his son had passed.

vi) I won't pay you _____ you show me your card.

vii) A good bowler knows _____ to deliver a bouncer.

viii) _____ he was captain, he was to be blamed for loss.

ix) It's my rule, follow it _____ forget it.

x) Haris was watering the plants _____ I happened to cross by his house.



4 Fill in the blanks with the suitable conjunctions.

i) She is allergic to both peanuts _____ tree nuts.

ii) The movie was not only suspenseful _____ also thought-provoking.

iii) We can go to the museum _____ explore the botanical garden.

Publishers E-Sample

iv) He was tired _____ determined to finish the marathon.

v) She neither likes science fiction movies _____ enjoys horror films.

vi) I'll help you with your homework _____ you help me with mine.

vii) The musician can play the piano _____ compose beautiful songs.

viii) She excels in both academics _____ extracurricular activities.

ix) The novel is not only engaging _____ also quite challenging.

x) I'll either buy a new laptop _____ upgrade my current one.

xi) He is interested neither in politics _____ economics.

xii) I want to travel to both Japan _____ South Korea.

xiii) The cake is not only delicious _____ also beautifully decorated.

xiv) I'll finish my chores _____ I go for a run in the park.

xv) She is allergic to _____ dairy _____ gluten.

xvi) The athlete can run fast _____ jump high.

xvii) The test was difficult _____ time-consuming.

xviii) He can solve both math problems _____ logical puzzles.

xix) I'll eat either pizza _____ pasta for dinner.

xx) She is not only a skilled painter _____ also a talented sculptor.

xxi) The weather is neither too warm _____ too cold.

xxii) We can either go to the beach _____ visit the mountains.

xxiii) The project requires both creativity _____ attention to detail.

xxiv) He is tired _____ still willing to help with the project.

xxv) I don't like coffee _____ tea.

xxvi) She can speak both French _____ Spanish fluently.

xxvii) The concert was not only entertaining _____ also educational.

xxviii) I'll finish my work _____ then go for a walk.

xxix) She enjoys neither cooking _____ baking.

xxx) We can go either by train _____ by bus.

Publishers E-Sample

Unit 13 PUNCTUATION

PUNCTUATION

A punctuation mark is defined as "a sign or mark used in writing to divide sentences and phrases".

Have a look at the following table to understand each punctuation mark and to see how they can be used in sentences.

Punctuation mark	Symbol	Sentence example
Comma	,	Aroush, my sister's daughter, came home today. I went to the store to buy milk, eggs, and bread.
Semicolon	;	I did not like the dish; however, I ate it since I did not want to waste it. We can go to the museum to do some research; Mondays are pretty quiet there.
Colon	:	You have two options: take a bus or hire a cab. I need several things from the store: eggs, milk, and bread.
Apostrophe	'	Rida's brother is moving to Sydney. It's a nice day outside.
Quotation marks	" "	My mom said, "Make sure you get home before 7 p.m." "I had a dream", said Maryam.
Hyphen	–	We have a black–eyed white bunny. We're looking for a dog-friendly hotel.
Full stop / Period	.	I am a student. I asked her whether she could tell me the way to Murree.
Dash	—	My mom's friends — Sheela, Immaculate and Agnes — visited her today.
Parentheses	()	Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu (popularly known as 'Mother Teresa') was born on August 26, 1910.
Slash	/	You can use a noun/pronoun to start a sentence.
Exclamation mark	!	Wow! That is a great news.
Question mark	?	What would you like to have for dinner?
Ellipsis	...	We wrote in the comments section, "We were here. This is the ... again."

Publishers E-Sample

EXERCISE

1 Rewrite the following sentences with correct punctuation.

i) He is not really nice looking and yet he has enormous charm

ii) It is a fine idea let us hope that it is going to work

iii) We were believe it or not in love with each other

iv) Have you met our handsome new financial director

v) Mohsin in the ferrari was cornering superbly

vi) The grandparents job is easier than a parents

vii) He neither smiled spoke nor looked at me

viii) It was my aunt who took Peter to London yesterday not my father.

ix) Sorry to disturb you could i speak to you for a moment

x) Haris going to sleep during the wedding was rather embarrassing

2 Be an editor and check the passages for errors from world war II. Spelling, punctuation or grammar mistakes you may find. Rewrite the passage after correction.

Note: The spellings of proper nouns in the passage are correct.



James Joseph McGinnes

a) James Joseph McGinnes was born on 27th October, 1919 in Belfast. In 1935. when he was only fifteen years old, James got himself enlisted in the Royal Navy. When he signed up, James' surname was

Publishers Sample

recorded as Magennis. James Magennis is the only person from Northern Ireland to have received the Victoria Cross during the Second World War. The Victoria Cross (VC) is a special medal named after queen Victoria that is awarded to the members of the British armed forces. The VC is the highest possible militery honor to be awarded for acts of extreme bravery when facing an enemy. The inscription on the medal means 'for valour'. King George approved the award for the submariner's 'very great courage and devotion to duty and complete disregard for his own safety' during Operation Struggle. The King presented James with the VC at Buckingham palace, after the war had ended.

b) During the Second World War, a keeper at Belfast zoo took drastic measures to insure the safety of an elephant called Sheila. For a time during the war, each evening Denise Weston Austin (one of the zoo's first female keepers) would release Sheila from her enclosure and walk her to her home on the Whitewell Road. Photographs still exist of the lady and the elephant, showing them relaxing in Denise's backyard. Sheila would sleep in Denise's garage at night and the keeper would take her back to the zoo each morning. Even when Sheila's clandestene ramblings where descovered and prohibitted by the zoo's head keeper, Denise's special bond with the elephant wasn't broken. She would even visit her friend on nights when the air sirens sounded, rubbing Sheilas ears to calm her.

Publishers E-Sample

c) Refugees are the people who have to leave their own country to try and find safety elsewhere. The Kinder transport was an operation in the late 1930s to rescue Jewish children from the perilous situation in parts of Europe that were under Nazi rule. The children were brought to the UK by train and boat. Some were sent to Northern Ireland, to a special farm in Millisle, County down. The Refugee Settlement Farm was set up in May, 1939 as a safe place where Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia (now Slovakia and Czechia) could stay and work. The farm's organisors, administraters and adult refugees looked after the Jewish children. Initially, the farm had no running water and the barns and buildings were dillapidated. Local people helped the residents clear the fields of stones and thistles and local farmers shared their knowledge and skills to teach the refugees how to milk cows, plough fields and plant crops. The childrens' jobs included collecting eggs and herding cows

Publishers E-Sample

Unit 15 ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

» Consider the following sentences .

Sana sings a song.

A song is sung by Sana.

There is practically no difference in the meanings of these two sentences. These are two different ways of presenting the same thing. But in the first sentence, the Subject performs the action while in the second sentence, the Subject of the Verb is acted upon.

Thus, the voice shows whether the Subject of a Verb acts or is acted upon.

ACTIVE VOICE

When the subject of a verb acts, the verb is said to be in the active voice ; as—

I made a mistake.

PASSIVE VOICE

When the object of the active voice becomes the subject, the verb is said to be in the passive voice ; as—

A mistake was made by me.

The Subject dominates in active voice but the object dominates in passive voice.

NOTE

It is only the form of the verb in a sentence which shows whether the subject is the doer or the receiver of the action. A sentence in passive voice may or may not have the 'by' phrase attached. Thus in the above sentences, 'A mistake was made' is a complete sentence.

» Rules for changing a Verb from the active voice into the passive voice :

» The object of the Active Verb is put in place of the Subject of the Passive Verb.

» The Subject of the Active Verb is put in place of the object of some Preposition (generally 'by').

» The Verb of the Active Voice gets the Past Participle form of the Finite Verb and some form of the verb 'to be' (be, is, am, are, was, were, is being, have been, etc.) will be used before it in the passive voice.

» Some vague and indefinite subjects like 'everyone', 'they', 'people', 'someone', 'somebody', 'everybody', 'anybody', etc. are dropped if they are the subjects of the active voice. If so, the preposition 'by' is also not used.

» The tense of the verb does not change.

Wizz Publishers E-Sample

Example:

He has done his work. (Active)

His work has been done by him. (Passive)

» The Pronouns (when they act as subject) are changed as given below:

Subject		Object
I	becomes	me
We	becomes	us
You	becomes	you
She	becomes	her
He	becomes	him
They	becomes	them
It	becomes	it
Who	becomes	whom

» The following table gives the form of the verb 'see' in Passive Voice in the various Tenses:

Tense Chart (Passive Voice')

Tense	* H.V for Indefinite	H.V for Continuous	H.V for Perfect
Present	is/am/are + verb in third form	is/am/are + being + verb in third form	has/have + been + verb in third form
	is seen	is being seen	has been seen
	am seen	am being seen	have been seen
	are seen	are being seen	
Past	was/were + verb in third form	was/were + being + verb in third form	had + been + verb in third form
	was seen	was being seen	had been seen
	were seen	were being seen	
Future	will/shall + be + verb in third form	— No change	will have / shall have + been + verb in third form
	will be seen		will have been seen
	shall be seen		shall have been seen

*** H.V stands for Helping Verb.**

Publishers E-Sample

NOTE

The following four types of sentences cannot be changed into passive voice:
1. Present Perfect Continuous. 2. Past Perfect Continuous.
3. Future Continuous. 4. Future Perfect Continuous.

EXERCISE

1 Rewrite the following sentences changing into the Passive Voice.

I) I love my sister.

ii) He is buying this house.

iii) She has not beaten the dog.

iv) You bought five books from the bookstore.

v) They did not help the old man.

vi) Why did she write such a letter?

vii) She was teaching the students.

viii) Pakistan had won the match by two goals.

ix) They had gained nothing.

ix) He will write a letter.

x) We shall have killed the snake.

Publishers E-Sample

2 Change the voice of the following sentences.

i) She sings a sweet song.

ii) Do you not play hockey?

iii) Does he sell lottery tickets?

iv) I am bending the branch.

v) Is she boiling potatoes?

vi) Are the servants bringing tea?

vii) This ticket will be given to you by the manager.

viii) Why have you done this?

ix) A car ran over the dog.

x) We must obey the laws of the land.

xi) Who inaugurated the fair?

xii) Raza stole my purse .

xiii) The chef cooked a delicious meal.

Publishers E-Sample

xiv) The students completed the assignment.

xv) The company launched a new product.

xvi) The gardener is planting beautiful flowers.

xvii) The teacher will assign homework tomorrow.

xviii) The students completed the assignment.

xix) The company launched a new product.

xx) The gardener is planting beautiful flowers.

xxi) The teacher will assign homework tomorrow.



Publishers E-Sample

COMPOSITION

ESSAY WRITING

A group of paragraphs that tells you about a topic in an interesting and organized 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 of the essay.

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**. Here briefly repeat the main idea of the essay. You can also give your opinion about the topic. The reader should feel that your essay is complete.

1. Artificial Intelligence

INTRODUCTION:

Define A.I: (ability of machines to perform task such as decision making, problem solving, source of knowledge, creativity).

History of A.I: Who initiated A.I?
The persons who contributed to popularize A.I.



ADVANTAGES:

Automation & effeciencey: (improved sentence structure, grammar check, punctuation, error detection correction).

Improved decision making: (by taking opinion, project / topic selection).

Advancement in healthcare: (diagnosis of discase, treatment plan).

entranced safety& security: (self driving care, security surveillance, fraud detection).

DISADVANTAGES:

Downsizing of employees: (data entry, security, conventional classrooms).

Data privacy, security: (loss of personal information)

Dependence on technology: (Snippers, drones, chat GPT, Gemini, Siri bixby

FUTURE OF A.I:

Reviews of different influential people on A.I.
What is your own view on the future of A.I?

Publishers E-Sample

2. If I were the Prime Minister

Introduction:

The duties of a Prime Minister.

The prevailing conditions of the country.



Body:

Patriotism that you want.

What steps you want to take for the improvement of nation.

The changes you want to bring.

The benefits of your strategy / policy.

Conclusion:

Wish for a better person with good policies to govern the country.

Complimentary lines / prayer.

WORD BANK

Head of state, elections, parliament, having authorities run the affairs, makes policies for health and education, uniform education system, standard employment, women's rights, social & health issues, poor people, basic for everywhere, necessities enhance to country's production, improve agricultural export, increase economy, end child labour.

3. A visit to a Hill station

Introduction

Value of trips.

Different visits you undertook.

Add suitable quotations.



Body:

Spot of your trip / visit.

Description of journey.

Details of the spot.

Conclusion:

Remarks, Feelings at the end.

Add quotation or proverb.

WORD BANK

Summer session, scorching heat, burning wind, horrible condition, refreshing hill station, healthy climate, departure, excitement, jubilant mood, landscapes, ascending roads, lofty pine trees, beautiful scenes, gripping scenery, carefree mood, pleasant, charming purity of nature.

Publishers E-Sample

4. A Cricket Match

Introduction:

Importance of games.
Suitable quotation.
Talk about different games.

Body:

Venue & time of the match.
Details about team members.
Description of the match played.
The end of the match.



Conclusion:

Your feelings at the end of the match.

WORD BANK

Using energy in the right way, Gaddafi Stadium Lahore, home of cricket in Paksitan, sensation, spectators shook hands, boundaries, play group score, towering sixes, supporters, raising slogans, skittled out, resumed, wickets, cheered up, distributed, joyfully.

REPORT WRITING

Your task is to write a report about a type of sport.

Work in pairs to gather information for your report.

Step 1: Choose a sport which is of your interest.

Make notes about what you already know about it, for example:

- Where it is played.
- The equipment you need.

Step 2: To help you find out more about it, make a list of questions.

Use different question words: *Where? Which? Who? What? When? How?* For example:

- When was the specific sport played first?
- How many people are there in a team?

Step 3: Ask other people to tell you what they know about it.

For example: other students, your sports teacher.

- If possible, go to the library to find out more.
- Make notes about what you find out.

Points to remember

Organize the information you have found.

- Decide which section you will include in your report.
- Write a heading for each section, e.g. *History of the sport, How it is played, The equipment you need.*
- Write notes for each section using your information.

Publishers E-Sample

Write a first draft of your report and check whether you have:

- Written full sentences?
- Used correct spellings and punctuation?

Revise your first draft and write a neat copy of it.

POSTER MAKING

(i) Study this poster advertising an event.



(ii) Work in pairs or groups.

a. Discuss:

- Which details of the event are included in the poster?
- Do you think the poster attracts people's attention? State your reasons in case of both opinions.

b. Design your own poster advertising an event at your school or in your community.

- Discuss the type of event you will advertise.
- Agree on the details of the event and think of a slogan.
- Prepare a rough draft of your poster. Think about the background and the size and style of the lettering. Remember that your poster must attract readers and viewers attention.

c. Revise your draft poster and prepare a final version.

(iii) Write an entry for a local newspaper about the event advertised in your poster. Include the following information:

- The name of the event and details about what will happen.
- Date, time and place of the event.
- Other information, e.g. entry fee, equipment of clothing needed.

Use persuasive language, e.g.

- Interesting adjectives and verbs.
- Words which appeal to the senses.
- Tell readers why they should attend the event. Mention the date, time and place of the event.

Wizz Publishers E-Sample

CREATIVE WRITING

Creative writing is **the art of using your mind and imagination to come up with ideas and thoughts that are** unique and can encompass many different forms. Creative writing is **writing meant to evoke emotions in a reader by communicating a theme**.

- I'm happy when...
- An interesting weekend
- An interesting film/book
- Pocket money - how much do you get - how much do you need?
- Why should people speak English?
- A day without electricity

STORY WRITING

Narative:

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 and me."

Note: *The narrator is the person who tells the story.*

Copy and complete a plan for your story.
Name of story / Title
Setting: Where?
When?
Characters
Conflict: Two friends will attend different schools.
Climax
Resolution
Moral

Plan a story based on the following situations:

1 One of your friends is going to shift to some other school.

Two school students who are close friends are in the same class at school. One of the students is told by his parents that they have decided to send him to a different school. The students do not want to be separated.

Add your own details to make the story interesting, for example:

- Include more than one setting, e.g. at school, the students' homes.
- Describe the two students. Talk about their personalities and their interests.

Publishers E-Sample

- Tell your readers how they became friends.
- Include other characters, e.g. parents, teachers.
- Describe their reaction when they heard one of them would move schools.
- Don't forget to include some conversation.

Write your story in a neat copy to give to your teacher.

2 You found an old lady standing on the road waiting to cross it.

- How did you know that she was in need of help?
- How did you help her?
- The reaction of the lady after being helped.
- Your own feelings after helping her.

3 Imagine that you are trapped in a locked room.

- Give the horrific description of the room.
- What were your feelings in that room?
- What was your experience in that room?
- How did you manage to get out of there?

4 You found a 5,000 rupee note at off time in your school premises and you carried it home.

- Your first thought about that money.
- Seek advice from your family member what to do with it?
- What did you decide to do with the money you found?

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**

Publishers E-Sample

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.

Write letters on the following

1. **To your friend about the school trip you had recently enjoyed.**
2. **To your principal about the un-hygenic food sold by venders outside the school.**
3. **To your friend about prevailing smog in your city and the steps you are taking.**
4. **To your friend about the science and arts exhibitions in your school.**
5. **To your principal about holding a speech contest / Quiz competition.**
6. **To the editor of a newspaper about the traffic problems in your city.**

INTERVIEW: DIFFERENT PERSONALITIES

Your favourite personality in your family.

Your favourite teacher.

Publishers E-Sample