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Topic 1: Use of Capital letters

- The **Capital** letter is also called a **big letter** or upper- case letter.
 - Example: A, B, C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z
- When do you use a capital letter?
 - Use a capital letter for the first letter in a sentence:
 - The dog is barking.
 - Come here!
 - Always use a capital letter for the word I :
 - I am eight years old.
 - Tom and I are good friends.
 - Use a capital letter for the names of people:
 - Alice, Tom, James, Kim, Snow White
 - Use a capital letter for the names of places:
 - National Museum, Bronx Zoo, London, Sacramento
 - Use a capital letter for festivals, holidays, days of the week, months of the year
 - New Year's Day, Christmas, Labor Day, Mother's Day, Sunday, Monday, Friday, January, May, July, October

Exercise:

- Circle the letters that should be CAPITALS.
 1. suresh and i are good friends.
 - *Answer: (Suresh, I)*
 2. we are going to chennai during our summer vacation.
 - *Answer: (We, Chennai)*

3. there is an interesting football game on sunday.
 - *Answer: (There, Sunday)*
4. kavita lives in mumbai.
 - *Answer: (Kavita, Mumbai)*
5. january is the first month of the year.
 - *Answer: (January)*
6. We all are indians.
 - *Answer: (Indians)*
7. Biggest festival of india is diwali.
 - *Answer: (India, Diwali)*
8. The President of India is mr. ram nathkovind.
 - *Answer: (Mr. Ram NathKovind)*
9. new year is celebrated on 1stjanuary.
 - *Answer: (New, January)*
10. Capital of India is new delhi.
 - *Answer: (New Delhi)*

Nouns

Nouns are divided into common nouns and proper nouns.

- **Common nouns** are words for people, animals, places, or things.
 - People: Actor, Judge, Lawyer, Man, Nurse, Police, Cook, Singer, Teacher, Doctor etc.
 - Animals: Eagle, Zebra, Dog, Cat, Lion, Hen, Cock, Deer, Bear, Fish, Parrot, Cow, Goat Etc.
 - Places: Airport, Park, Market, Mountain, Temple, Farm, School, Hospital, Hotel, Zoo, House, Stadium
 - Things: Bed, Bag, Basket, Kite, Box, Lamp, Radio, TV, Cup, Train, Truck, Bus, Desk, Chair, Watch, Clock, Window, Door etc.

- **Proper nouns** are names for particular people, places or things. They always begin with a capital letter.
 - People: Ram, Shyam, Akshay, Narendra, Vivek, Prakash, John, Salim, Radha, Sita etc.
 - Places: India, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, America, Japan, China, Korea etc.
 - Months & Days: January, March, April, May, June, Sunday, Monday, Friday etc.
 - General Names: Ganga, Yamuna, Himalaya, Everest, Diwali, Eid, Holi etc.
- **Singular Noun:** If you take “One Thing”, it is called Singular Noun. Like: One Cow, One Table, One Car, One Bag etc.
- **Plural Noun:** If you take many things, it is called Plural Noun. Like: Many Cows, Many Tables, Many Cars, Many Bags etc.

“You can change Singular Noun to Plural noun by adding s, es, ies etc.”

Singular Noun	Plural Noun	Singular Noun	Plural Noun
Star	Stars	Bat	Bats
Mug	Mugs	Bird	Birds
Fan	Fans	Cap	Caps
Desk	Desks	Dog	Dogs
Cat	Cats	Doll	Dolls
Egg	Eggs	Flower	Flowers
Pen	Pens	Photo	Photos
Shirt	Shirts	Pencil	Pencils
Car	Cars	Cycle	Cycles
Ring	Rings	Chair	Chairs
Bus	Buses	Glass	Glasses
Brush	Brushes	Watch	Watches
Box	Boxes	Dress	Dresses

Baby	Babies	Family	Families
Lady	Ladies	Story	Stories
Key	Keys	Tray	Trays
Toy	Toys	Day	Days
Wife	Wives	Life	Lives
Mango	Mangoes	Cock	Cocks
Mouse	Mice	Man	Men
Woman	Women	Tooth	Teeth
Child	Children	Foot	Feet
Word	Words	Fan	Fans
Ship	Ships	Lock	Locks
Mango	Mangoes	Plane	Planes
Stick	Sticks	Tree	Trees
Plant	Plants	Boat	Boats
River	Rivers	Leaf	Leaves
Phone	Phones	Deer	Deer
Sheep	Sheep	Bottle	Bottles

Exercise:

Write down the Plural of following nouns:

1. Class (Answer: Classes)
2. Comb (Answer: Combs)
3. Belt (Answer: Belts)
4. Box (Answer: Boxes)
5. City (Answer: Cities)
6. Lady (Answer: Ladies)

7. Video (Answer: Videos)
8. Radio (Answer: Radios)
9. Photo (Answer: Photos)
10. Party (Answer: Parties)

Use of “a” and “an”

- “a” and “an” is used before Singular noun to show one single thing or person.
- If a word starts with (a, e, i, o, u), then “an” is used before it, otherwise “a” is used.
 - Example: a bag, a cycle, a watch, a pen, a pencil, a car, a phone etc.
 - Example: an egg, an orange, an uncle, an umbrella, an axe, an ice-cream etc.

Exercise:

Fill in the blank with word “a” or “an” in the sentence as required.

1. I want to buy Pen. (Answer: a)
2. Ravi wants to eat ice cream. (Answer: an)
3. We need umbrella for rainy season. (Answer: an)
4. My father drives car. (Answer: a)
5. Richa is writing letter. (Answer: a)
6. Amitabh Bacchan is actor. (Answer: an)
7. I saw Eagle at the zoo. (Answer: an)
8. He is excellent teacher. (Answer: an)
9. I shall study for hour. (Answer: an)
10. Rita gifted me flower. (Answer: a)

Some Important Masculine & Feminine Genders

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Man	Woman	Brother	Sister
Actor	Actress	Father	Mother
Gentleman	Lady	Grandfather	Grandmother
Grandson	Granddaughter	Nephew	Niece
Son	Daughter	Uncle	Aunt
Bull	Cow	Lion	Lioness
Tiger	Tigress	Prince	Princess
Husband	Wife	Sir	Madam
Boy	Girl	King	Queen
Cock	Hen	Dog	Bitch
God	Goddess	Hero	Heroine
Master	Mistress		

Pronouns

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a common noun or a proper noun.
 - Example: I, You, He, She, It, We, They, Me, Him, Her, Them, Who, Which, Whom, Whose, What, This, These, That, Those etc.
 - **He** is a teacher.
 - **She** is a lawyer.
 - I live in India.
 - **It** is a study table.
 - **My** mother is very nice.
 - **We** play cricket together.
 - I am very good. Everybody likes **me**.

- **Who** is your teacher?
- **Which** is your bag?
- **What** is your name?

Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns.

1. Raj and I are brothers. go to school together. *(Answer: We)*
2. Riya is not well. Dad is takingto a doctor. *(Answer: her)*
3. My brother is a teacher. teaches English. *(Answer: She)*
4. All his students like.....very much. *(Answer: her)*
5. Mom is a doctor. works in a hospital. *(Answer: She)*
6. The sky is getting dark.is going to rain. *(Answer: It)*
7. May..... Take your pen? *(Answer: I)*
8. What are..... reading, John? *(Answer: you)*
9. are you reading? *(Answer: what)*
10. Is our prime minister? *(Answer: Who)*
11. Do..... Know the answer of this question? *(Answer: you)*

Adjectives

Words describing noun are called ADJECTIVES. Adjectives tells special thing about a noun.

For Example:

- Black dog – Dog is a noun and word “Black” describes the dog. That is why BLACK is adjective.
- Old building – Building is a noun and word “Old” describes the building. That is why OLD is adjective.

- Large bed – Bed is a noun and word “Large” describes the bed. That is why LARGE is adjective.
- Hot milk – Milk is a noun and word “Hot” describes the milk. That is why HOT is adjective.

Underlined words are the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. There is a **big** room.
2. It’s a **hot** summer.
3. You are so **smart**.
4. This park is **clean and green**.
5. I like to eat **cold** ice cream.
6. Riya is very **beautiful**.
7. I have a **blue** pen.
8. My grandfather is very **old**.
9. I wear **black** shirt and **blue** jeans.
10. This road is very **dirty**.

Use of Am, Is and Are

- “Am” is used with the Pronoun I.
 - I am Rajan.
 - I am a good man.
 - I am a student.
- “Is” is used with pronouns He, She and It. It is used for single object.
 - She is Richa.
 - He is a good boy.
 - It is a pen.
 - Dog is a pet animal.
 - Ram is playing chess.
 - He is a soldier.

- Ajay is 20 years old.
- **“Are”** is used with pronouns You, We and They. It is used for plural number.
 - You are a strong boy.
 - You are a good girl.
 - We are playing cricket.
 - They are watching movie.
 - Dogs are barking in the night.
 - Boys are playing in the park.

Use of Have and Has

- **“Has”** is used with Singular noun or Singular Pronoun.
 - He has many pens.
 - She has long hair.
 - Shivam has blue bag.
 - Reena has pink cycle.
- **“Have”** is used with “I”, “You” and with Plural Noun or Plural Pronouns.
 - I have a water bottle.
 - You have a mobile phone.
 - They have bat in their hands.
 - We have cricket match today.

Use of Do, Does, Did

- Do and Does is used in present tense.
- **Do** is used with I, You, We, They and plural nouns.
- **Does** is used with He, She, It and Singular nouns.
- **Did** is used in Past tense for all types of Nouns and Pronouns.

- We do exercise together.
- Mom does the cooking.
- We did the cleaning of the room.
- I did well in the exam.
- How does the computer work?
- How do we use internet?

Use of Was and Were

- **“Was”** is used with Singular Nouns & Singular Pronouns like I, He, She It etc. It is the Past tense of I and Am.
 - I was playing cricket yesterday.
 - Atal Bihari Vajpayee was Indian Prime Minister.
 - She was cooking food.
 - It was raining.
 - Newton was a scientist.
 - Mother was washing clothes.
- **“Were”** is used with Plural Nouns and Plural Pronouns like We, You, They etc. It is the Past tense of “are”.
 - We were playing badminton.
 - You were sleeping in the morning.
 - They were fighting.
 - My friends were not present in the class

Use of Shall and Will

- **“Shall”** is used with I and We. It is used for future tense
 - I shall go to school tomorrow.

- We shall play on Sunday.
 - I shall finish my work next week.
 - We shall eat in the morning.
- **“Will”** is used You, He, She, It, They and other Nouns and Pronouns. It is used for future tense
 - He will go to school tomorrow.
 - They will play on Sunday.
 - She will finish her work next week.
 - It will rain tomorrow.

Verbs

All the doing words are called Verbs. Verbs describe the action.

For Example:

- Read, Climb, Sit, Go, Come, Fall, Drop, Sleep, Fly, Walk, Jump, Pull, Run etc.

Underlined words are the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Ram is reading a book.
2. Vipin is eating food.
3. Monkey climbs on the tree.
4. Sun rises in the east.
5. Sam is playing video game.
6. Riya is talking on phone.
7. My father walks in the morning.
8. We sleep in the night.
9. Students go to school every day.
10. I love my sister.

Present Form (1st form)	Past Form (2ndform)	Past Participle (3rdform)	Present Form (1st form)	Past Form (2ndform)	Past Participle (3rdform)
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Awake	Awoke	Awaken
Be	Was	Been	Bear	Bore	Borne
Become	Became	Become	Begin	Began	Begun
Blow	Blew	Blown	Bind	Bound	Bound
Break	Broke	Broken	Choose	Chose	Chosen
Come	Came	Come	Do	Did	Done
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Drink	Drank	Drunk
Drive	Drove	Driven	Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Fly	Flew	Flown
Find	Found	Found	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Get	Got	Got	Give	Gave	Given
Grow	Grew	Grown	Hang	Hung	Hung
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Hold	Held	Held
Know	Knew	Known	Ride	Rode	Ridden
Rise	Rose	Risen	See	Saw	Seen
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Shoot	Shot	Shot
Sing	Sang	Sung	Sink	Sank	Sunk
Sit	Sat	Sat	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Stand	Stood	Stood	Steal	Stole	Stolen
Take	Took	Taken	Wear	Wore	Worn
Win	Won	Won	Write	Wrote	Written
Abuse	Abused	Abused	Act	Acted	Acted

Allow	Allowed	Allowed	Answer	Answered	Answered
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived	Arrest	Arrested	Arrested
Ask	Asked	Asked	Attack	Attacked	Attacked
Bark	Barked	Barked	Beg	Begged	Begged
Believe	Believed	Believed	Behave	Behaved	Behaved
Break	Broke	Broken	Bring	Brought	Brought
Buy	Bought	Bought	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
Call	Called	Called	Catch	Caught	Caught
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned	Close	Closed	Closed
Change	Changed	Changed	Check	Checked	Checked
Climb	Climbed	Climbed	Cook	Cooked	Cooked
Cover	Covered	Covered	Cry	Cried	Cried
Dance	Danced	Danced	Decide	Decided	Decided
Defeat	Defeated	Defeated	Die	Died	Died
Earn	Earned	Earned	Enter	Entered	Entered
Explain	Explained	Explained	Fail	Failed	Failed
Feel	Felt	Felt	Fight	Fought	Fought
Finish	Finished	Finished	Have	Had	Had
Hate	Hated	Hated	Hang	Hanged	Hanged
Hear	Heard	Heard	Help	Helped	Helped
Join	Joined	Joined	Jump	Jumped	Jumped
Keep	Kept	Kept	Kill	Killed	Killed
Lie	Lied	Lied	Learn	Learned	Learned
Lose	Lost	Lost	Like	Liked	Liked

Look	Looked	Looked	Live	Lived	Lived
Love	Loved	Loved	Make	Made	Made
Meet	Met	Met	Move	Moved	Moved
Obey	Obedied	Obedied	Open	Opened	Opened
Order	Ordered	Ordered	Pay	Paid	Paid
Play	Played	Played	Pray	Prayed	Prayed
Pull	Pulled	Pulled	Push	Pushed	Pushed
Prove	Proved	Proved	Promise	Promised	Promised
Push	Pushed	Pushed	Reply	Replied	Replied
Rest	Rested	Rested	Reach	Reached	Reached
Return	Returned	Returned	Sell	Sold	Sold
Save	Saved	Saved	Send	Sent	Sent
Select	Selected	Selected	Sleep	Slept	Slept
Stand	Stood	Stood	Spend	Spent	Spent
Talk	Talked	Talked	Teach	Taught	Taught
Tell	Told	Told	Think	Thought	Thought
Try	Tried	Tried	Use	Used	Used
Walk	Walked	Walked	Wash	Washed	Washed
Work	Worked	Worked	Watch	Watched	Watched
Waste	Wasted	Wasted	Worship	Worshipped	Worshipped
Go	Went	Gone			

Tense Formation

There are three types of tenses

- **Present Tense:** It means things which are happening now.
 - In present tense sentence words like **Am, Is, Are, Do, Does, Has, Have,** or 1st form of verb is used.
 - With singular noun, “does” is used.
 - Example: He does not want to eat food.
 - With plural noun, “Do” is used.
 - Example: They do not want to eat food.
 - With singular noun, verb is used with “s” or “es”.
 - Example: Ram **wants** to eat food.
 - Example: Riya **sings** a song.
 - Example: He **goes** to gym every day.
 - With Plural Noun, verb is used without “s” or “es”.
 - Example: Ram and Shyam**want** to eat food.
 - Example: Girls **sing** a song.
 - Example: They **go** to gym every day.

More Examples of Present Tense:

1. The sun rises in the east.
2. Ducks love water.
3. Students go to school by bus.
4. Ravi plays football.
5. I am eating mango.
6. Rudra likes singing.
7. Shraddha loves music.
8. Rani is singing a song.
9. They have to go to swimming class.
10. We eat breakfast in the morning.

11. Where are you going?

12. Rita has long hair.

13. Our house has big windows.

14. We have a cricket match today.

15. I am going to study.

- **Past Tense:** It means things which happened before.
 - In past tense sentence words like Was, Were, Did, Had or 2nd form of verb is used.
 - If "**did**" is used in the sentence, then 1st form of the verb is used.

Examples of Past tense sentences:

1. Mom cooked food for us.
2. I lost my bag in the school.
3. Shikha forgot to bring her pen.
4. I was very tired after playing.
5. She went to swimming class yesterday.
6. Who invented the smart phone?
7. I purchased a new dress yesterday.
8. I washed my hands before eating food.
9. She went home alone.
10. Rakesh was the winner last year.
11. Dev was sick yesterday.
12. I did not complete my work.
13. I had a very bad experience.
14. My friend's did not come to my house.
15. My birthday was on Sunday.

- **Future Tense:** It means things which will happen in future.

- In future tense sentence words like Will, Shall, will be, shall be are used with 1st form of verb.
- “Shall” is used with pronoun “I” and “we”.
- “Will” is used with all other Nouns and Pronouns.

Examples of Future tense sentences:

1. They **will** go to school tomorrow.
2. I **shall** sleep after eating food.
3. Painters **will** finish painting next week.
4. We **shall** play after lunch.
5. I **shall** not come to your home.
6. You **will** enjoy in the zoo.
7. Sam **will** come to my home tomorrow.
8. You **will** become fat if you eat too much.
9. My father **will** be busy on Sunday.
10. It **will** be very hot in summers.

Changing the sentence into Present, Past and Future Tense:

Tip 1. For present tense use Is, Am, are. To make Past tense change it to was or were. To make it Future tense change it to Shall be or will be.

- a. Present tense: I **am** eating food.
- b. Past Tense: I **was** eating food.
- c. Future Tense: I **shall be** eating food.

Tip 2. Use 1st form of the verb for Present tense. Change it to 2nd form for Past tense. To make it future tense use Shall or will with 1st form of verb.

- a. Present tense: I **go** to gym.
- b. Past Tense: I **went** to gym.
- c. Future Tense: I **shall go** to gym.

Tip 3. For present tense use Have or Has. To make Past tense change it to Had. To make it Future tense change it to Shall.

- a. Present tense: I **am** eating food.
- b. Past Tense: I **was** eating food.
- c. Future Tense: I **shall be** eating food.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
I am eating.	I was eating.	I will be eating.
I study my book.	I studied my book.	I will study my book.
Ram is playing football.	Ram was playing football.	Ram will be playing football.
Suresh goes to school.	Suresh went to school.	Suresh will go to school.
I am a good player	I was a good player	I shall be a good player
Tina is a good student	Tina was a good student	Tina will be a good student

Make meaningful simple sentences using the given words:

<u>Word</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Happy	I feel happy with my brother
Against	India will play against Pakistan
Study	I study in a school
Walk	I walk in the morning
Sing	You sing very well
Helpful	Ramesh is very helpful person
Sad	I am feeling sad today

Please	Please help me.
Find	I cannot find my pen.
Always	Sun always sets in the west
Appear	My brother will appear in a TV serial
Remember	We remember good people
Silent	Please be silent in the class
Difficult	This is a difficult question.
Energy	You need energy to play football
Morning	I study in the morning
Follow	We should follow good habits
Make	We make toys from plastic.
Complete	I shall complete my work today
Quickly	Finish your work quickly
Beautiful	Rita is a beautiful girl
Properly	Arrange your bag properly before going to school
Bad	Arif is a bad boy
Park	There is a park near my house
Rest	Ravi is taking rest after lunch
Feel	People feel good after watching good movie
Help	We should help poor
Happy	My mother was very happy after seeing me
Noise	Children are making too much noise
Brave	Indian soldiers are very brave
Honest	Our leader is very honest
Fun	Watching cartoons is fun
Strong	Exercise makes you strong
Find	I will find my lost book in the morning
Soon	Father will come back soon from office
Later	I will eat dinner later

Complete	Students should complete their home work
Quickly	Run fast to reach quickly
Easily	He can solve this question easily
Properly	Always do your work properly
Prepare	I will prepare for exam today
Important	Reading is important
Courage	We should have courage to speak the truth
Wise	Newton was a wise man
Lovely	Flower is very lovely
Attack	The dogs attack the cat
Friend	Ravi is y friend
Enemy	Pakistan is India's enemy
Contact	You should contact police if you have problem
Common	Rose is a common flower
Government	India has a good government
Family	I love my family
Because	I will not go to play because I am not well
Care	We should take care of our parents
Final	I have my final exam today
People	I saw many people in the garden
Private	I go to a private school
Meet	We always meet new people
Everybody	Everybody should follow traffic rules
Student	I am a good student
Bright	Today is a bright day
Right	I always give right answers
Towards	My home is towards the park
Think	We should always think positive
Support	We should support the poor

Reduce	We should reduce noise pollution
Price	Price of onion is high
Advise	Always take good advise
Prize	I won a prize in cricket match
Lawyer	My father is a lawyer
Discover	we always discover new things in new places
Continue	We should continue doing good work
Hotel	I stayed in a hotel in Delhi
Mask	We should wear mask in public places
Ask	I ask questions about history
Improve	We should Always improve our knowledge
Move	Move out from dirty places
Offer	I offer food to poor people
Sell	I want to sell my watch
Buy	I want to buy new watch
National	Lotus is our national flower
Suffer	Ravi suffers from a medical problem
World	The whole world is beautiful
Skill	I have a good skill in craft
Product	Ram makes soaps. His product is very good.
Never	I never tells lies
Clever	Fox is a clever animal
Friendly	Suresh is a friendly boy
Enough	I should eat enough healthy food
Force	The man pulls rickshaw with force
Pray	I pray to god everyday
Agree	I agree with your argument
Disagree	I disagree with your argument
Accept	Please accept my proposal

Reject	He rejected my gift
Deny	I deny all your false claims
Before	I drink milk before I go to sleep
After	I drink water after my meals.
Sleep	I sleep early in the night
Town	I live in a small town
Say	Always say good things
Offer	I made an offer to the buyer
Often	I often go for morning walk
Direction	We follow maps for direction
Money	We should not be money minded
Born	Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 nd October
Fight	Do not fight with others
Enjoy	Enjoy with your friends
Inside	I want to go inside the house
Outside	Don't play outside summers
Under	Ball is under the bed
Over	I jumped over the rope
Sailor	I want to become a sailor on ship
Fool	Arif made me fool
Cheat	Ritesh cheated the shopkeeper
Smart	Rudra is a smart boy
Lazy	I feel very lazy after eating food
Active	Small children are very active
Recent	I saw the recent movie
Focus	We should Focus in your studies
Entire	Entire class is my friend
Master	My master is an engineer
Noble	Helping others is a noble work

Excellent	I am excellent in cricket
Routine	We should follow a healthy routine

Make negative sentence of a given sentence:

➤ *If the given sentence is in present tense, then you can make it negative by:*

Tip 1. If Is, am or are is used in the sentence, then replace it with ***is not, am not or are not.***

Affirmative: You are a good boy.

Negative: You are not a good boy.

Affirmative: I am eating food.

Negative: I am not eating food.

Affirmative: Nidhi is a good singer.

Negative: Nidhi is not a good singer.

Tip 2. If first form of verb is used, then use does not for singular and do not for plural. Remember that after using “does”, you should not use “s” or “es” with the verb.

Affirmative: I study in the morning.

Negative: I do not study in the morning.

Affirmative: He works in a factory.

Negative: He does not work in a factory.

Affirmative: They play football in the ground.

Negative: They do not play football in the ground.

Affirmative: You run very fast.

Negative: You do not run very fast.

Tip 3. If “has” or “have” are used in the sentence, then replace it with “has not” or “have not”.

Affirmative: He has bought a cycle.

Negative: He has not bought a cycle.

Affirmative: I have taken a leave from school.

Negative: I have not taken a leave from school.

➤ ***If the given sentence is in PAST tense, then you can make it negative by:***

Tip 1. If was, were is used in the sentence, then replace it with **was not, were not.**

Affirmative: I was sleeping in the morning.

Negative: I was not sleeping in the morning.

Affirmative: You were absent in the school.

Negative: You were not absent in the school.

Affirmative: Ravi and Krishna were fighting.

Negative: Ravi and Krishna were not fighting.

Tip 2. If **Second form** of verb is used, then use did not to make the sentence negative. Remember that after using “did”, you should use first form the verb.

Affirmative: I scored good marks in the exam.

Negative: I did not score good marks in the exam.

Affirmative: He went for swimming yesterday.

Negative: He did not go for swimming yesterday.

Affirmative: Nita played guitar in the party.

Negative: Nita did not play guitar in the party.

Affirmative: Students studied English in the last class.

Negative: Students did not study English in the last class.

➤ ***If the given sentence is in FUTURE tense, then you can make it negative by:***

Tip 1. If will or shall is used in the sentence, then replace it with **will not, or shall not.**

Affirmative: I shall go with my father.

Negative: I shall not go with my father.

Affirmative: We shall go to school on Monday.

Negative: We shall not go to school on Monday.

Affirmative: He will come to my home tomorrow.

Negative: He will not come to my home tomorrow.

Affirmative: You will come first in the race.

Negative: You will not come first in the race.

Make Interrogative(Question) sentence of a given sentence:

➤ *If the given sentence is in present tense, then you can make it interrogative by:*

Tip 1. If Is, am or are is used in the sentence, then replace it with **bring it in the starting & put a question mark in the end.**

Affirmative: You are a good boy.

Interrogative: are you a good boy?

Affirmative: I am eating food.

Interrogative: Am I eating food?

Affirmative: Nidhi is a good singer.

Interrogative: Is Nidhi a good singer?

Tip 2. If first form of verb is used, then use “does” for singular and “do” for plural. Remember that after using “does”, you should not use “s” or “es” with the verb.

Affirmative: I study in the morning.

Interrogative: do I study in the morning?

Affirmative: He works in a factory.

Interrogative: Does he work in a factory?

Affirmative: They play football in the ground.

Interrogative: Do they play football in the ground?

Affirmative: You run very fast.

Interrogative: Do you run very fast?

Tip 3. If “has” or “have” are used in the sentence, then replace it with “has” or “have” and a question mark.

Affirmative: He has bought a cycle.

Interrogative: Has he bought a cycle?

Affirmative: I have taken a leave from school.

Interrogative: Have I taken a leave from school?

➤ ***If the given sentence is in PAST tense, then you can make it Interrogative by:***

Tip 1. If was, were is used in the sentence, then replace it with **was, were and a question mark.**

Affirmative: I was sleeping in the morning.

Interrogative: Was I sleeping in the morning?

Affirmative: You were absent in the school.

Interrogative: Were you absent in the school?

Affirmative: Ravi and Krishna were fighting.

Interrogative: Were Ravi and Krishna fighting?

Tip 2. If **Second form** of verb is used, then use “did” to make the sentence Interrogative. Remember that after using “did”, you should use first form the verb.

Affirmative: I scored good marks in the exam.

Interrogative: Did I score good marks in the exam?

Affirmative: He went for swimming yesterday.

Interrogative: Did he go for swimming yesterday?

Affirmative: Nita played guitar in the party.

Interrogative: Did Nita play guitar in the party?

Affirmative: Students studied English in the last class.

Interrogative: Did students study English in the last class?

➤ *If the given sentence is in FUTURE tense, then you can make it Interrogative by:*

Tip 1. If will or shall is used in the sentence, then replace it with will or shall and a question mark.

Affirmative: I shall go with my father.

Interrogative: Shall I go with my father?

Affirmative: We shall go to school on Monday.

Interrogative: Shall we go to school on Monday?

Affirmative: He will come to my home tomorrow.

Interrogative: Will he come to my home tomorrow?

Affirmative: You will come first in the race.

Interrogative: Will you come first in the race?

Exercise 1

Write down the Masculine or Feminine gender of the given word:

1. Master:
2. Uncle:
3. Niece:
4. Lioness:

5. Tiger:
6. Empress:
7. Husband:
8. Son:
9. Mother:
10. Madam:

Fill in the blanks with a suitable masculine or feminine noun.

11. The host and the..... welcomed their guests.
12. My uncle and.....lived in Delhi.
13. The king and the..... had two children.
14. Ladies and....., welcome to our party this evening.

(Answers Exercise 1: 1. Mistress 2. Aunt 3. Nephew, 4. Lion 5. Tigress 6. Emperor 7. Wife 8. Daughter 9. Mother 10. Mister 11. Hostess 12. Aunt 13. Queen 14. Gentlemen)

Exercise 2

Write a, an or the in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. There is..... rainbow in..... sky.
2. Who is..... man outside.....gate?
3.doctor gave Ravi.....injection.
4. Raju opened.....door.
5. Mohan is.....only child in.....family.
6. What's..... largest animal in.....world?
7. There's..... nest in..... tree.
8. Sony is writing.....letter to her grandfather.
9. John has.....brother and.....sister.
10. We reached.....top of..... hill in two hours.

(Answers Exercise 2 : 1. a, the 2. The, the 3. The, an 4. The 5. The, the 6. The, the 7. A, the 8. A 9. A, a 10. The, a)

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word from the box to complete the sentences.

My, His, Your, Her, Its, Our, Their

1. Is this Rohan's dog? Yes, this is.....dog.
2. The dog is chasing..... own tail.
3. Pawan, is.....father at home?
4. Shabina is showing.....stamps to Ali.
5. I am going to.....aunt's house this evening.
6. We always keep.....classroom clean.
7. Children, have you all finished..... homework?
8. The children are proud of.....school.

(Answers Exercise 3: 1. his 2. his 3. Your 4. Her 5. My 6. Our 7. Your 8. Their)

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with am, is or are.

1. They.....my good friends.
2. He.....a soldier.
3. You..... taller than Ramesh.
4. She.....ill.
5. We..... very hungry.
6. It.....a sunny day.

7. I.....angry with John.
8. You..... all welcome to my house.
9. Amit's dog.....very friendly.
10. Rohan..... ten years old.
11. These flowers..... very pretty.
12. The two schools.....close to each other.
13. Maths.....not a very difficult subject.
14. dinner ready?
15. This computer.....very easy to use.
16. All the windows..... open.
17. Sumit and Rajesh..... neighbors.
18. His hair..... curly.

(Answers Exercise 4 : 1. are 2. is 3. are 4. Is 5. Are 6. Is 7. Am 8. Are 9. Is 10. is 11. are 12. Are 13. is 14. Is 15. Is 16. Are 17. Are 18. Is)

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with have or has.

1. We..... a new science teacher.
2. He..... a bad temper.
3. I often..... fruit for dessert.
4. You..... a good chance of winning the prize.
5. She always..... milk for breakfast.
6. The broom..... a blue handle.
7. They never..... any problem with tests
8. The girls..... golden hair.
9. A dog..... four legs.
10. Dad..... his cell phone with him.
11. The children..... a new toys set.
12. Many poor people..... nothing to eat.

13. Mumbai..... a very big airport.
14. A triangle..... three sides.
15. The man..... two daughters.
16. James..... a toothache.
17. All the passengers..... their tickets.

(Answers Exercise 5: 1. have 2. has 3. Have 4. Have 5. has 6. Has 7. have 8. Have 9. Has 10. Have 11. Have 12. Have 13. Has 14. Has 15. Has 16. Has 17. have)

Exercise 6

Choose the correct form of the verb given in the bracket to complete the sentences

1. I always.....to school with my brother. (go)
2. Manish always.....to school with his brother. (go)
3. You..... the answer. (know)
4. Lalit..... the answer, too. (know)
5. This book..... very few drawings. (have)
6. These books..... lots of beautiful drawings. (have)
7. Anita.....my sister. (be)
8. Pawan and Ajay..... good at English. (be)
9. Winter..... after summers. (come)
10. A dog..... . (bark)
11. You..... tired. (look)
12. Everyone..... mistakes. (make)
13. Ali.....in a department store. (work)
14. Juli..... English very well. (speak)
15. Ram's knee..... . (hurt)

16. Monkeys..... bananas. (like)
17. Kate always..... sandwiches for lunch. (eat)
18. He..... very fast. (type)
19. A tiger..... . (roar)
20. All birds..... eggs. (lay)
21. Dad..... listening to music. (like)
22. Uncle Sunil..... his car every day. (wash)
23. She..... all the answers. (know)
24. There..... twelve months in a year. (be)
25. The twins often..... (fight)
26. Our parents..... us. (love)

(Answers Exercise 6: 1. Go 2. Goes 3. Know 4. Knows 5. Has 6. Have 7. Is 8. Are 9. comes 10. Barks 11. Look 12. Makes 13. Works 14. Speaks 15. Hurts 16. Like 17. Eats 18. Types 19. Roars 20. Lay 21. Likes 22. Washes 23. Knows 24. Are 25. Fight 26. Love)

Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks with do, does or did.

1. The shoes were too small. They.....not fit me.
2. Jack..... not do well on the exam last week.
3. Where.....eggs come from?
4. The plate is broken. Who.....that?
5. What.....this word mean?
6. How.....the computer work?
7.he drink coffee?
8. Who.....that drawing?
9. Where.....you buy that dress?

10. How.....you spell your name?
11.not play on a street!
12.your work quietly!
13.a snake have legs?
14. He.....not have any brothers.
15.cats like to eat fish?

*(Answers Exercise 7: 1. Did 2. Did 3. Do 4. Did 5. Does 6. Does 7. Does 8. Did 9. Did
10. Do 11. Do 12. Do 13. Does 14. Does 15. Do)*

Exercise 8

Fill in the blanks with was or were.

1. We..... the champions last year.
2. James.....here just now.
3. Mom and Dad.....on vacation last week.
4. The weather.....fine this morning.
5. There.....a lot of people at our party yesterday.
6. There.....a small lake here many years ago.
7. He..... sick yesterday.

(Answers Exercise 8: 1. Were 2. Was 3. Were 4. Was 5. Were 6. Was 7. Was)

Exercise 9

Fill in the blanks with the correct simple past tense of the verbs.

1. She..... home alone. (go)
2. The wind.....throughout the night. (blow)
3. An apple..... on his head. (drop)

4. The Princess's ball..... into the well. (roll)
5. A frog..... into the well and.....it back to her. (jump/bring)
6. Jack..... the highest grade in his English class. (get)
7. The party..... at 8:00 P.M. (begin)
8. He.....his old car and..... a new one. (sell/buy)
9. Jack..... up the ladder carefully. (climb)
10. Who.....all the windows? (shut)

(Answers Exercise 9: 1. Went 2. Blew 3. Dropped 4. Rolled 5. Jumped / brought 6. Got 7. Began 8. Sold , bought 9. Climbed 10. Shut)

Exercise 10

Choose the correct question word from the box to complete the sentences.

What, Which, Whose, Where, When, Why, How, Whose, What, Who

1. kind of animal is that?
2. runner is the winner?
3. is the matter?
4. desk is this?
5. handphone is ringing?
6. is your name?
7. boy is taller?
8. is your house?
9. ball is this?

10. are you always late?
11. wrote this book?
12. of the two boys is smarter?
13. size do you wear?
14. old is he?
15. is krishu going to get a haircut?

(Answers Exercise 10: 1. What 2. Which 3. What 4. Whose 5. Whose 6. What 7. Which 8. where 9. whose 10. Why 11. Who 12. Which 13. Which 14. How 15. Where)

Exercise 11

Choose the correct PREPOSITION to complete the sentences.

1. The bus arrived.....8:30 A.M.
2. The children are swimming..... the pool.
3. There's a picture..... the wall.
4. There is a fence..... the house.
5. Granny is sitting..... fire.
6. Harold is hiding..... the chair.
7. Jack climbed..... the beanstalk.
8. We divided the candy.....us.
9. I dived..... the river.
10. Don't go the edge.
11. Give this letter to Anne..... you see her.
12. She has known Jack..... he was a child.
13. The party began at 8:00 P.M. and lasted..... midnight.
14. Alice looked unhappy..... she walked in.

(Answers Exercise 11: 1. at 2. in 3. on 4. behind 5. beside 6. behind 7. on 8. among 9. into 10. at 11. when 12. since 13. till 14. as)

Passage Reading: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Passage 1 : Emma has a new bicycle. It is bright pink and shiny. It was a gift from her uncle. He hid it behind a bush to surprise her. When Emma looked behind the bush and saw the bicycle, she jumped for joy. It was just what she wanted. She gave her uncle a big hug. She loves her new bicycle, and she loves her uncle.

Questions:

1. What is the color of the bicycle?
2. Who gifted it to her?
3. Where was it hidden?
4. What did Emma do when she saw the bicycle?

Answers:

1. The color of the bicycle is bright pink.
2. Her uncle gifted it to her.
3. The bike was hidden behind a bush.
4. Emma jumped for joy when she saw the bicycle.

Passage 2 : There is a new water park in town. We go there on the first day of summer. It has pools and water slides. There are sprinklers too. The slides are scary at first. After the first ride, we love the water slides. The sprinklers are cool on hot days. One of the pools makes its own waves. All the kids try to surf the waves. It is really fun. The water park can be very crowded. There are many kids and adults, but they do not allow pets. We really like the ice cream at the snack bar. They also sell pop and donuts. We all love the new water park.

Questions:

1. What is new in town?
2. What is scary at first?
3. What is cool on a hot day?
4. What do they love at the snack bar?

Answers:

1. A water park is new in town.
2. The slides are scary at first.
3. The sprinklers are cool on a hot day.
4. They love ice cream at the snack bar.

Passage 3 : My family just adopted a puppy and a kitten from the animal shelter. They were so young, they did not even have names yet. We had to think of good names for them. The puppy likes to jump up. The kitten likes to curl up in our laps. “What do you want to name them?” asked Mom. My sister said, “Pounce for the puppy and Cuddles for the kitten.” We all thought those names were perfect.

Questions:

1. What animals did they adopt?
2. What does the kitten like to do?
3. What is the puppy’s name going to be?
4. Who thought the names were perfect?

Answers:

1. They adopted a puppy and a kitten.
2. The kitten likes to curl up in their laps.
3. The puppy’s name will be Pounce.

4. They all thought the names were perfect.

Passage 4 : The boats are floating along the lakeshore. It is the summer boat parade. There are motorboats, rowboats and sailboats. Jessica's favorite is the yellow motor boat with the flag. The rowboat decorated with flowers is Lisa's favorite. Tony likes the purple sailboat. The boats float by one at a time. The people on the boats waive at the crowds. The crowds cheer the boats. The boat parade is so much fun to watch. It is the best part of the summer.

Questions:

1. Where are the boats floating?
2. What kind of boats are there?
3. What is Lisa's favorite boat?
4. What is the best part of summer?

Answers:

1. The boats are floating along the lakeshore.
2. There are motorboats, rowboats and sailboats.
3. Lisa's favorite boat is the rowboat decorated with flowers.
4. The best part of summer is the boat parade.

Passage 5 : Doctors are important. They keep us healthy. Police officers are important. They keep us safe. Firefighters are important. They help people. Teachers are important. They help us learn. Scientists are important. They learn new things to help us. Bus drivers are important. They get us places safely. Cashiers are important. They let us buy food and clothes. Families are important. They take care of us. We all are important!

Questions:

1. Why are firefighters important?

2. Is there anyone who is not important?

3. Why are families important?

Answers:

1. Firefighters are important because they help people.

2. No, everyone is important.

3. Families are important because they take care of us.