

## I. DETERMINERS – WORKBOOK EXERCISES

1. *The following paragraph has not been edited. (There is one error or omission in each line). The errors have been underlined and the omissions marked with a '/'. Write your corrections in the space provided. The first correction has been done as an example.*

The area of / Atlantic Ocean south of Florida the  
has been an tricky one for travellers. \_\_\_\_\_  
In the days of sail, ships crossing / area \_\_\_\_\_  
often found themselves becalmed for / periods. \_\_\_\_\_  
To save drinking water, more horses on board \_\_\_\_\_  
would be thrown into / sea. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nevertheless, any sailors died of thirst. \_\_\_\_\_  
One of / unique sea-going mysteries ever, \_\_\_\_\_  
an 103-foot sailing ship was found floating, \_\_\_\_\_  
abandoned with the life-boat missing. \_\_\_\_\_  
In the last 100 years much than 50 ships \_\_\_\_\_  
and 20 aeroplanes have disappeared in the Bermuda triangle. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Choose the appropriate option from the box to complete the given sentences.

1. I have been to \_\_\_\_\_ a / the doctor, whose name appeared in the New York Times.
2. I had left \_\_\_\_\_ the / my green shirt on the bed, but I can't find it now.
3. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ the / a fitness centre near your house?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ one / few / an example helps understand concepts better.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ India / India's cultural diversity attracts tourists from all over the world.
6. That house at the corner of the street belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ many / those people who are standing near its gate.
7. He has hardly read \_\_\_\_\_ many / any book.
8. He drove with \_\_\_\_\_ much / little care and hence was fined by the traffic police.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ little / a little milk is required for a cup of tea.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ few / some of the mango trees in their garden bear fruit twice a year.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ any / each student of this class is a scholar badge holder.
12. My \_\_\_\_\_ another / other sister is taller than me.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ many / three monkeys that escaped from the Delhi zoo were found eating bananas in a fruit shop.
14. I spent the little / a little money I had.
15. You may have either / any of the four watches.

## **II. SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT – WORKBOOK EXERCISES**

### **I. Circle the subject and connect it with a verb which follows it**

1. The boy whom you saw walking on the road yesterday while returning from school is my brother.
2. The book you wanted to read is not available right now.
3. The furniture which was bought in the auction is made of solid teak wood.
4. The team which won four matches this year has been nominated for the President's award.
5. A visit to the various monasteries provides an insight into Buddhism.

### **II. Subject - Verb Agreement - EDITING.**

***Read the following sentences. Each of them contains one error. Underline the error, and write the correct answer next to the sentence:***

1. One of my friends have gone to Canada.
2. Every one of the managers have applied for leave today in protest against the management.
3. Neither of the boxers were able to score a decisive victory:
4. Tobacco and alcohol is injurious to health.
5. He and I was at Patna University together.
6. Oil and water does not mix.
7. Age and experience bring wisdom to man.
8. Slow and steady win the race.
9. Bread and Butter are what the poor want.
10. My uncle and guardian want me to start my own business.
11. The Collector and District Magistrate are away.
12. The notable patriot and orator are no more.
13. The industrialist and the politician has been invited to the function.
14. Neither Raju nor Sheela have come first in the race.
15. No scholarship or reward were given to the student who stood first in the examination.
16. Either China or Malaysia have the chance to win the world cup in badminton.
17. Neither he nor I has any objection to your plan.
18. Either you or Rashmi have to own the responsibility for the mishap.

### III. NON-FINITE VERBS – WORKBOOK EXERCISES

#### 1. Verb + ing as a Non- Finite - Present Participle

**Example** A rolling stone gathers no moss.

In this sentence 'rolling' describes 'stone'. We can use words like 'round' 'smooth' and so on to describe a stone. These words are all adjectives. Hence we can see that 'rolling' functions like an adjective in this sentence. It is in the form of verb + ing (roll + ing). Such verbs in their 'ing' form functioning like adjectives in sentences are called Present Participles. (The 'ing' forms of verbs used with auxiliaries like am, is, are, was, were, be and been as in 'I am writing a letter.' are also called present participles.)

#### Characteristics of Present Participle

1. They are all verbs that end in 'ing'.
2. They function like adjectives in sentences.
3. They describe an unfinished action.
4. They can be used with all the tenses. (The time of action is shown by the finite verbs in the sentences.)

*Underline the present participle and circle the noun it describes in the following sentences as shown in the example above.*

- a) The policeman saw a thief escaping on a motorbike.
- b) Hearing a loud sound, the students rushed out of the classroom.
- c) I can hear the school choir practicing in the auditorium.
- d) The player was happy seeing that his opponent was growing tired.

*Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the words given in the box below.*

<b>fear, cheat, hear, assess, quiver, tremble</b>
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When the teacher caught the boy \_\_\_\_\_ in the examination, he stood there \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ the loud admonition of the teacher, the headmaster rushed in. The boy started to cry \_\_\_\_\_ that he would be expelled from the school. \_\_\_\_\_ the situation very quickly, the headmaster asked the boy to follow him to his room.

## 2. The Gerund

### **Examples:**

- (a) Walking is good for your health.
- (b) I like going on long walks.
- (c) Partings are always painful.
- (d) He is confident of passing the examination.

*In the above sentences the underlined words are called "Gerunds". Let us take sentence (a) **Walking is good for your health.***

We can ask 'What is good for your health?'

The answer is 'walking'. Thus 'walking' here functions like a noun. At the same time it is a verb (walk + ing). Such verbs are called Gerunds. They are also called Verbal Nouns.

*Though the present participle and the gerund have the same form (both are verb + ing forms), we should remember that present participles function like adjectives and gerunds function like nouns.*

### Characteristics of the Gerund:

- 1. Gerunds are non-finite verbs that function like nouns.
- 2. They have the verb + ing form (singing, dancing, writing, working, meeting, painting, lightning etc.)
- 3. They are used to make certain compound nouns – walking stick, frying pan, writing table, sleeping bag, drinking water etc.

*Combine the following pairs of sentences using a suitable verb in its 'ing' form.*

1. We all make mistakes. It is human.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Sheela tells lies. It has made her unpopular.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We tried to enter the pavilion. The police prevented us.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Our neighbours made a lot of noise. They apologised.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Murari passed the examination. I congratulated him.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. She talks too much. I don't like it.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. We must appreciate other people's achievements. It promotes goodwill.

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Infinitives as Non-Finites

#### **Examples:-**

- a) I advised him to see a doctor.
- b) They hope to buy a house of their own.
- c) I saw him do it.
- d) He made me wait for a long time.

*In the above sentences, the underlined words are called infinitives. In sentences (a) and (b) the infinitive has 'to' before it. They are called 'to' infinitives. 'To' in such a use is called an infinitival particle. In sentences (c) and (d) the infinitive does not have a 'to' before it. Such infinitives are called 'Bare' Infinitives. Bare infinitives are used after auxiliaries: shall, should, will, would, may, might, do, did, can, could, must, need and dare. After some Principal or Main Verbs like bid, watch, see, let, make, help and hear the bare infinitive is also used.*

#### Characteristics of the Infinitive:

- 1. The infinitive is the simplest form of the verb. It is exactly the same as the 'base' form of the verb (eat, see, drink, meet, jump, hear, play, run, come and so on).
- 2. The infinitive is a non-finite verb and in a sentence it comes with a finite verb.

#### ***A. Underline the infinitive and circle the main verb in the following sentences:***

- a) I bade him come in.
- b) To find fault with others is an unhealthy habit.
- c) It would be a mistake to underestimate your opponent.
- d) Our duty obviously is to respect the constitution.
- e) Let him take the examination without any fine.

#### ***B. Complete the sentences as in the example, using the verbs given in the box. Do not use any verbs more than once.***

<b>Remind, warn, encourage, advise, ask, permit</b>
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Example: ***"Don't forget to return my book."***

***He reminded me not to forget to return his book.***

1. "You promised that you would not tell mother about our quarrel."

He \_\_\_\_\_

2. "If I were you, I'd go to the police."

\_\_\_\_\_

3. "Go on, buy a new dress," Sushila said.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. "Please don't drive so fast," Anil said.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. "Rupa, you can go to the library," said the teacher.

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_