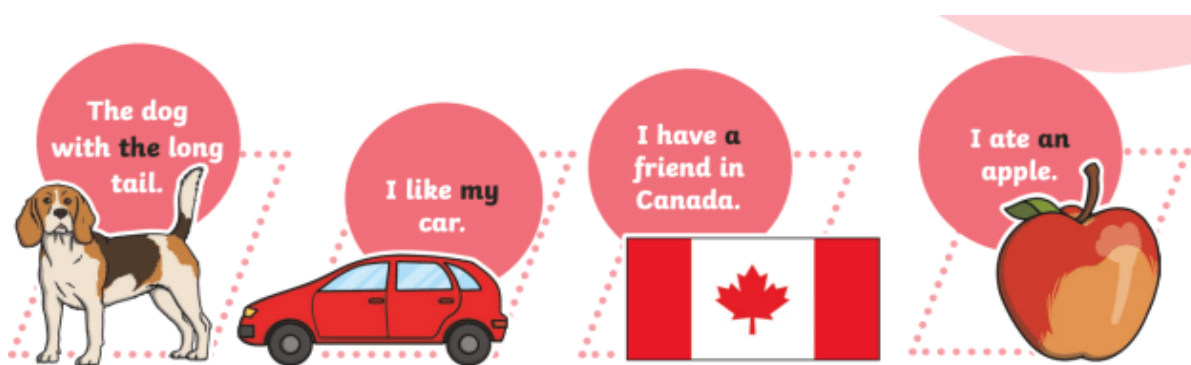


QUICK RECAP OF BASIC GRAMMAR DETERMINERS

Determiners are words that come before nouns. They contain several classes of words, including pronouns and adjectives. They determine or limit the noun by giving some additional information about it. Determiners show whether a noun refers to is a general or a specific object, person, or place.



KINDS OF DETERMINERS	
Articles	a, an, the
Possessives	my, our, your, his, her, its, their
Demonstratives	either, neither, each, every, both, all
Cardinal Determiners	one, two, three, four etc.
Ordinal determiners	- first, second, third, fourth, fifth etc.
Interrogatives	what, which, whose, etc.
Determiners of Quantifier- (quantity and number)	Quantifiers of Number-many, few, a few, the few, a couple of, several, none, Quantifiers of Quantity- much, little, a little, the little a bit of, a good deal of, great deal of,
	Quantifiers of both number and quantity- some, all, most, enough, lots of, plenty of, a lack of, a lot of, half of, any

Determiners always come before **NOUNS**.

1. Use of Articles A, AN

1. 'A' and An are used before countable nouns in the singular number, e.g. a question or an answer. A and An are used before a noun to show that it is not specific.
2. 'A' is used before consonant sounds, e.g. a boy, a house, a chair, a man, a P. M. , a one-legged man , a university professor etc.
3. 'A' is used if a word is spelled with a vowel but has a consonant sound, a unit, a university. Here 'u' has the consonant sound of 'y'.
4. 'A' is used in the following expressions: a pity, a pleasure, a rage, a toothache, a noise, at a loss, a loud voice, a headache, a shame, in a hurry, a bad cold, a nuisance, etc.
5. 'An' is used before a vowel sound, e.g. an ant, an elephant, an M. P. etc.
6. 'An' is also used if the word is spelled with a consonant but has a vowel sound, e.g. an hour, an honorable man.
7. 'A' is used before hundred, dozen, thousand, and million Ex- I have a fifty rupees. She has a dozen eggs.

2. USE OF ARTICLE 'THE'

1. 'The' can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns. It is used to show that the noun is specific.
e.g. The first railway line in India was laid in Maharashtra. The phone is out of order. The information I need is available on the net.
2. 'The' is used with a noun that has already been mentioned,
E.g. I am looking for a student, (not specific) This is the student I was looking for. (Specific)
3. 'The' is also used when a noun is preceded by a superlative adjective-the longest day.
4. 'The' is used for common nouns, e.g. the earth, the sun, the moon, and the sky.
5. "The" is used with uncountable nouns if indicating specifics, e.g. the water is clean, and the milk has gone sour.
If an unspecific meaning is indicated, the is not used, e.g. Water is an important component of our food.
6. 'The' is used when we refer to a whole group of people- the Indians, the good, the bad.
7. 'The' is used before mountain ranges, rivers, canals, oceans, deserts, holy books, etc.
e.g. the Bible, the Himalayas, the Ganges, the Pacific Ocean.
8. 'The' is used before the names of newspapers, government departments, museums, and libraries, e.g. the Ministry of Health, The Times of India. The is not used before the names of persons, continents, cities, holidays, days of the week, months, subjects of study, etc. We cannot say the Obama, Asia, the New Delhi, February, etc.
9. No articles are needed with the names of diseases, meals, languages, days, material nouns etc. e.g. It is wrong to say the malaria, the dinner, The Wednesday, etc.

3. Use of Demonstratives:

Demonstratives are pronouns that point out something. However, when they are followed by nouns, they act as determiners. This, that these, those. Notice the difference in their use as pronouns and determiners.

E.g. I want this, (pronoun) I want this book, (determiner because 'this' is followed by a noun.) 'This'

and 'that' is singular,

4. A possessive determiner is a pronoun that is used to express possession or belongingness. It helps the reader know who or what owns the noun that it determines. Possessive determiners include pronouns such as 'my', 'your', 'our', 'his', 'her', 'their' and 'its'.

5. Distributive determiners (also called distributive adjectives) are used to refer to a group or to individual people or objects within a group. The distributive determiners are all, each, every, both, half, either, and neither.

We use 'each' to refer to individual things in a group or a list of two or more things. It is often similar in meaning to every, but we use every to refer to a group or list of three or more things.

6. An interrogative determiner (also called an interrogative adjective) modifies a noun or pronoun in a direct or indirect question. The interrogative determiners are what, which, and whose.

7. Cardinal Determiner- All the counting numbers are known as cardinal numbers which are used to express numbers of nouns. Used to specify the number of noun. Example- five rupees, twenty kilometers, hundred meter etc.

8. Ordinal Determiner- Those numbers which are used to identify order or position of the noun, used to specify the order and position of the noun. Example- He got first position. He is sitting on the fifth bench of the class.

9. Quantifiers Determiners-Quantifiers are also determiners which modify a noun to indicate its quantity and number (How many or how much). The quantifiers are any, all, many, much, most, some, a few, and a lot of, a little, a large amount of, none etc.

Quantifiers of Number-many, few, a few, the few, a couple of, several, none,

Quantifiers of Quantity- much, little, a little, the little a bit of, a good deal of, great deal of,

Quantifiers of both number and quantity- some, all, most, enough, lots of, plenty of, a lack of, a lot of, half of, any

Note-1. Use of 'a bit' is done with uncountable nouns- a bit of salt

2. 'Some' in affirmative and 'any' in questions and negative

COMPETENCY BASED WORKSHEET - DETERMINERS

Choose correct option to complete the sentences with the right determiners.

1. Meg used ____ sketch pens to complete her project. (this/these)
2. I had _____rice today. (enough/all)
3. _____picture was painted by Picasso. (that/those)
4. The book belongs to _____. (her/hers)
5. Can you give me notebook? (the/an)
6. Sam stood ____in the class. (first/one)
7. Mave is _____honest man. (a/an)
8. _____students were called to the principal's office. (any/some)

9. Do you know ____scarf this is? (whose/their)
10. _____Qutub Minar belongs to the Sultanate Period in India. (an/the)
11. _____box of chocolates belongs to Rachel. (these/that)
12. Is there _____food left in the fridge? (many/any)
13. Can I get _____hot bowl of soup? (a/an)
14. There aren't _____boys in the park. (some/any)
15. Freya got _____beautiful-souvenir from Paris. (a/an)
16. I drank _____water which was kept in the bottle. (the little, little, a little)
17. He cannot pay your loan because he has ----- money. (little, the little)
18. He is _____D M of Bokaro. (a/an)
books are missing from the library. (a) A (b) Any (c) This (d) Some
novel is very interesting. (a) Some (b) This (c) Any (d) Those

ANSWERS :

1. These 2. Enough 3. That 4. Her 5. The 6. First 7. An 8. Some 9. Whose 10. The
11. That 12. Any 13. A 14. Any 15. A 16. The little 17. The little 18. A 19. Some 20.
This

WORKSHEET FOR SELF ASSESSMENT- DETERMINER (COMPETENCY BASED)

Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners:

- 1) _____house is not mine.
- 2) I have _____more files to complete.
- 3) She doesn't like him _____.
- 4) Nidhi answered _____the questions wrong.
- 5) _____the girls had to carry their own luggage.
- 6) I shall not buy _____oranges. These are rotten.
- 7) I have bought _____cycle.
- 8) I drive 10 Kms _____day to reach my school.
- 9) We are expecting _____guests tonight.
- 10) _____of my answers were correct. So, I passed.
- 11) Hello! _____is Nipun. Can I speak to Aman?
- 12) He spends _____time on video games.
- 13) What is your sister doing _____days?
- 14) I can speak _____Hindi.
- 15) He had built _____unique house.

ANSWERS:-

1. That 2. Some 3. Much 4. All 5. All 6. These 7. A 8. Every 9. Several 10. Most
11. This 12. More 13. These 14. Little 15. A

TENSES

The tense in a sentence tells the time of the action mentioned in the sentence. Broadly speaking, the tense in a sentence can be present tense, future tense or past tense. The sentence can be affirmative/positive, negative and/or interrogative.

	Simple Form	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Present	Sub+V1+Obj	Sub+am/is/are+ Ving+Obj	Sub+have/has+ V3+Obj	Sub+have/has+ been+Ving+Obj
	He drives a car	He is driving a car	He has driven a car	He has been driving a car
Past	Sub+V2+Obj	Sub+was/were+ Ving+Obj	Sub+had+V3+Obj	Sub+had+been+ Ving+Obj
	He drove a car	He was driving a car	He had driven a car	He had been driving a car
Future	Sub+will+V1+Obj	Sub+will be+ Ving+Obj	Sub+will have+ V3+Obj	Sub+will have+been+ Ving+Obj
	He will drive a car	He will be driving a car	He will have driven a car	He will have been driving a car

PRESENT TENSE

Look at the following sentences.

1. I am playing (Affirmative)
 2. We aren't playing (Negative)
 3. Are they playing? (Interrogative)
 4. How are they playing? (Interrogative)
- All these sentences are in the present tense.

The present tense comprises simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, and present perfect continuous tense.

We use the Simple Present Tense to talk about things in general. We do not use it only to refer actions happening now but also actions that happen all the time or repeatedly or things that are universally true.

For example: 1. I have breakfast every day.

1. We go to school.

We use the Present Continuous Tense to talk about an action that is happening at or around the time of speaking. The action has not finished.

In such sentences, is/am/are + -ing form of the verb are used to show the continuation.

For example: 1 Girls are playing.

2. I am watching TV.

We use the Present Perfect Tense to talk about an action that has recently been

completed. It is also used to talk about a past action that has a result now, In such sentences, have/has + 3rd form of the verb is used.

For example: 1. Tom has lost his key.
2. I have forgotten your name.

We use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to indicate an activity that continues from the past, until now, repeatedly, or an activity that has recently stopped.

In such sentences, have/has + been + -ing form of the verb are used.

For example: 1. John looks sunburnt. He has been working in the sun since morning.
2. Your clothes are very dirty. What have you been doing

PAST TENSE

Look at the following sentences.

1. I/You/He/She/It/We/They played. (Affirmative)
2. I/You He/She/It/We/They didn't play. (Negative)
3. Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they play?(Interrogative)
4. What did I/you/he/she/we/they play? (Interrogative) All these sentences are in the past tense.

The past tense comprises simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, and past perfect continuous tense.

Now, look at the following sentences.

1. She visited the temple regularly.
2. Last year, we attended a summer camp together.
3. He learnt speed skating at the sports academy every weekend when he was in class eight.

We use the Simple Past Tense for actions completed in the past, actions which happened at a specific point of time, and past habits and actions.

Next, look at the following sentences.

1. The children went on a long drive last Saturday.
2. The coach was always helping the weaker student till they caught up with the others.
3. Sara was neatening the house when Zack was washing the dishes.

These sentences are in the past continuous tense.

We use the Past Continuous Tense for an action that was in progress at a stated time in the past, a past action which was a habit in the past and two or more actions

which were happening at the same time.

In such sentences was/were + ing form of the verb are used. Look at the following sentences.

1. Rohit had already left when we arrived at the party.
2. He had broken his leg and was being taken to the medical clinic.
3. Everything had seemed normal at first.

These sentences are in the past perfect tense.

We use the Past Perfect Tense to talk about an action which finished before another action in the past.

In such sentences, had + past form of the verb is used.

We use certain time expressions with the past perfect tense, like before, already, after, just when, and never.

Now, look at the following sentences.

1. I had been watching TV for an hour when I remembered I had forgotten to call my friend.
2. She had been painting her room and has just washed up.

These sentences are in the past perfect continuous tense.

We use the Past Perfect Continuous Tense to talk about a past action which started and finished in the past before another past action, putting emphasis on the duration, and an action which lasted for some time in the past and was recently completed.

In such sentences, had been + -ing form of the verb are used. We use certain time expressions with the past perfect continuous tense, like for, since, and until.

FUTURE TENSE

Look at the following sentences.

1. We will play. (Affirmative)
2. She won't play (Negative)
3. Why won't we play? (Interrogative)

All these sentences are in the future tense.

The future tense comprises simple future tense, future continuous tense, future perfect tense, and future perfect continuous tense. These can be affirmative/positive, negative and/or interrogative.

Now, look at the following sentences.

1. It will rain soon.
2. I will carry an umbrella to school.
3. The road will become slippery.
4. I must cancel the visit to the coffee shop.
5. There might be a traffic jam.
6. I will make corn soup for all of us.
7. Will you give some of the soup to grandfather for his breakfast?

These are in the simple future tense

We use the Simple Future Tense to refer an action that will happen in the future or an action we intend to do in the future, a general statement about the future, an action we decide to do right at the time of speaking. It is also used to express a view, an offer to do something or a request that is made to someone to do.

In such sentences, will/shall + base form of the verb is used. Next, look at the following sentences.

1. The boys will be attending college from next session.
2. The flight will be landing at the international airport at New Delhi.
3. The maid will be cooking when we reach home.

These sentences are in the future continuous tense.

We use the Future Continuous Tense to refer an action that will be going on in the future, a pre-scheduled future plan, and a longer on-going action interrupted by another shorter future action.

In such sentences, will be + -ing form of the verb is used. Look at the following sentences.

1. I shall have gone shopping before you return from coaching.
2. He will have perfected his bowling before you join cricket coaching.

These sentences are in the future perfect tense.

We use the future perfect tense to refer to an action which would have completed before another action in the future.

In such sentences, will/shall have + past participle form of the verb is used. Now, look at the following sentences.

1. The children will be ready for their performance an hour before the chief guest's arrival.
2. Soon after the programme ends, the parents will be collecting their wards from their classrooms.

These sentences are in the future perfect continuous tense.

We use the Future Perfect Continuous Tense to refer to a long action before a particular time in the future or an action that will begin at a point of time in the future and continue after that.

In such sentences, will have been + ing form of the verb is used. (Refer to the Tense Chart given below for a quick study.)

<u>TENSES</u>			
subject+			+object
<u>Tense</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Future</u>
<u>Simple</u>	V1 OR V1 + s/es is/am/are	V2	will+verb
<u>Continuous</u>	is/am/are + V1 + ing	was/were + V1 + ing	will be + V+ ing
<u>Perfect</u>	has/have + V3	had + V3	will have + V3
<u>Perfect Continuous</u>	has/have been + V1+ing	had been + V1+ing	will have been + V+ ing

Self-Assessment Questionnaire: Tenses

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Choose the correct form of the verb:

"Every morning, she _____ a cup of coffee."

- a) drinks b. drink c. drank d. drinking

2. Which sentence is in the past perfect continuous tense?

- a) She is reading for an hour.
b) She reads for an hour.
c) She had been reading for an hour.
d) She read for an hour.

3. Choose the correct form of the verb:

"Tomorrow, they _____ (play) soccer."

- a) play
b) played
c) playing
d) will play

4. Identify the future perfect tense sentence:

- a) She will have gone to the store by the time you arrive.
b) She goes to the store.
c) She is going to the store.
d) She has gone to the store.

5. Which sentence is in the present continuous tense?

- a) I eat dinner at 7 PM.
b) I ate dinner at 7 PM.
c) I am eating dinner at 7 PM.
d) I will eat dinner at 7 PM.

Fill in the Blanks

6. She _____ (finish) her homework already.
7. By next month, they _____ (work) on this project for a year.
8. They _____ (play) soccer at the moment.
9. Last year, we (visit) Paris.
10. He _____ (work) here since January when he got promoted.

Assertion and Reasoning

11. Assertion: "She goes to school every day."

Reason: The sentence is in the present continuous tense.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
d) Both assertion and reason are false.

12. Assertion: "They had been working all night before the deadline."

Reason: The sentence is in the past perfect continuous tense.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Error Correction

13. **He have finished his homework.**

- a) He has finish his homework.
- b) He has finished his homework.
- c) He had finished his homework.
- d) He has finishing his homework.

14. **She will have been working here since January.**

- a) She will have working here since January.
- b) She will has been working here since January.
- c) She has been working here since January.
- d) She will have been working here for January.

Editing

15. Identify and correct the error: "He was reading a book when I call him."

16. Identify and correct the error: "By the time you arrive, she will have leave."

Mixed-Type Questions

17. They _____(finish) their homework every evening.

18. Which sentence is correct?

- a) He go to the gym every day.

- b) He goes to the gym every day.
- c) He going to the gym every day.
- d) He went to the gym every day.

19. **Choose the correct form of the verb:** "She _____(read) a book right now."

- a) read
- b) is reading
- c) was reading
- d) has read

20. **Complete the sentence:** "They _____(visit) Paris three times."

- a) visits
- b) have visited
- c) are visiting
- d) visited

ANSWERS:-

1. a) drinks
2. c) She had been reading for an hour.
3. d) will play
4. a) She will have gone to the store by the time you arrive.
5. c) I am eating dinner at 7 PM.
6. has finished
7. will have been working
8. are playing
9. visited
10. had been working
11. c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
12. a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
13. b) He has finished his homework.
14. c) She has been working here since January.
15. He was reading a book when I called him.
16. By the time you arrive, she will have left.
17. finish
18. b) He goes to the gym every day.
19. b) is reading
20. b) have visited

MODALS

Modals are auxiliary verbs used along with main verbs. A modal gives additional information about the function of the main verb that follows it and forms the tense, mood, and voice of the main verb. Modals cannot be used on their own but along with other main verbs to express attitudes.

☐ When something happens, they form the tense of the main verb. or possibility For example: 1. I shall go.

2. He will go.

☐ They express permission, necessity to do something. For example:

1. You **must** go.
2. They **may** go.
3. I **can't** go.
4. I **might** go.
5. She **would** go if she could

Observe the highlighted words in these sentences.

1. We **can** make our nation a superpower by the year 2020.
2. Kalam says that we **need** to do things ourselves. We **must not** import equipment from other nations.
3. In twenty years, each one of us **ought to** have our destiny worked out.

All the highlighted words are modal auxiliaries that are used with another verb to express the mood of the speaker

- ☐ The main modals are can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must; ought to; need to; have to.
- ☐ The negative modals are: couldn't, wouldn't, shouldn't, mustn't, needn't, oughtn't.

Now, let us see how all these modals express the modality

Model Verbs	Meanings/Purposes	Examples
Can/Could	Ability	<i>Birds <u>can</u> fly. I <u>can</u> swim.</i>
	Permission	<i>Yes, you <u>can</u> go to the cinema. She <u>could</u> come if you let me know earlier.</i>
May/Might	Permission	<i>You <u>may</u> start your work now.</i>
	Possibility	<i>It <u>may</u> rain tomorrow. She <u>might</u> be sick.</i>
Shall/Should/Ought to	Future Actions	<i>We <u>shall</u> come again next time.</i>
	Responsibility	<i>They <u>should</u> bring their textbooks to school. You <u>ought to</u> ask for her permission.</i>
Will/Would	Future Actions	<i>He <u>will</u> join our team next year.</i>
	Imagination	<i>I <u>would</u> call Sue if I remember her number.</i>
Must/Have to	Necessity	<i>Human <u>must</u> eat.</i>
	Obligation	<i>We <u>must</u> hand in our homework on time.</i>

Fill in the blanks with the correct modals

1. I _____ arrange the flowers for the bouquet. (may/can)
2. _____ I borrow this pen from you? (may/might)
3. The teacher _____ ask you to bring the homework. (might/can)
4. According to the weather forecast, it _____ snow heavily tomorrow. (may/shall)

5. Raj hasn't studied well. He _____ fail his exam. (might/shall)
6. You _____ follow the traffic rules. (may/must)
7. It _____ be difficult to live amidst war. (should/must)
8. My mother _____ scold me if I don't go back on time. (will/may)
9. We _____ take care of our parents. (ought to/ could)
10. I _____ visit the local grocery store soon. (shall/can)
11. You _____ be punctual. (should/ought)
12. One _____ repay all their debts. (must/ought to)

ANSWERS: 1. Can 2. May 3. Might 4. May 5. Might 6. Must 7. Must 8. Will

9. ought to 10. Shall 11. Should 12. Ought to

SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD (AGREEMENT)

Subject means the person or thing about which something is said.

- (i) If two subjects are joined by 'as well as', 'with' or 'in addition to', then the verb agree with the first subject.
- (ii) If a subject is made up of two or more nouns joined by 'and', then it takes the plural verb.
- (iii) 'Each', 'every', 'either', 'neither' and 'many' are followed by singular verb.
- (iv) If two or more subjects are joined by 'either', 'or', 'neither', 'nor', 'not only' or 'but also' then the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.
- (v) Nouns like 'news', 'Physics', 'mathematics', 'measles', and 'ethics' are plural in form, because they are treated as singular.
- (vi) When the distance, weight or amount represent a single unit or fixed quantity, they are treated as singular.
- (vii) Collective nouns like group, herd, team, and committee are singular when taken as body. They are considered as plural when the members of the group are considered individually.
- (viii) Uncountable nouns like furniture, equipment, stationery, luggage, weather, and ad are singular and taken as singular verbs.

(ix) Nouns like amends, compasses, glasses, goods, trousers, tongs, police, and people descriptive like the rich, the blind, and the guilty are always considered as plural.

(x) Some nouns can have both singular and plural verbs. If we use plural verbs with the, we are always correct. But if we use singular verb, we may be wrong. These include family, government, audience, media, company, crew, and public.

(Refer to the chart given below for better understanding.)

Subject Verb Agreement Rules

1 The subject and verb must agree in number.

He **goes** to work by bus.

They **visit** us every other week.



2 The words and phrases "with", "as well as", "together with", "along with" are not part of the subject and the verb agrees with the subject.

The **politician**, along with the newsmen, **is** expected shortly.

3 Two subjects joined by "and" are plural.

Mary **and** Joan **are** quite different.

Exceptions:

Bacon **and** eggs **is** my favourite dish.



4 With collective nouns, the verb might be singular or plural (UK), depending on meaning.

The **audience** **was** clearly enchanted by her performance.

The **audience** **are** strangely subdued, clapping politely after each song.

5 2 subjects joined by "or/not", "either...or/neither...nor", "not only...but also" take the verb that agrees with the subject closest to it.

Neither my mother **nor** my father **goes** to university.



6 In sentences beginning with "here" or "there", the true subject follows the verb.

There **is** a **bush** near the school playground.

7 The verb is singular if the subject is a singular indefinite pronoun such as each, either, no one, every one, etc.

Nobody **gets** rich from writing nowadays.

The verb is plural if the subject is a plural indefinite pronoun such as several, few, both, many.

Several villages **have been isolated** by the heavy snowfall.



Some indefinite pronouns may be either singular or plural, depending upon their use in a sentence.

Some of the **books** **are** out of place. Please put them in the right order. (Books are countable.)

Some of the **music** **was** weird. (Music is uncountable.)

Practice Questions

Choose the correct option:

1. Neither of the houses _____ (is/are) worth much.
2. Some of the food _____ (is/are) delicious.
3. The news _____ (seems/seem) more and more depressing every day.
4. Measles _____ (is/are) the only childhood disease I haven't had.
5. Three weeks _____ (are/is) a long vacation.
6. The team _____ (has/have) received their letters.
7. The detectives _____ (are/is) investigating the case.
8. None of these flowers _____ (grow/grows) well inside the house.
9. Neither of these printers _____ (work/works) properly.
10. Bread and eggs _____ (is/are) my favourite.

ANSWERS:-

1. is 2. Is 3. Seems 4. Is 5. Is 6. Has 7. Are 8. Grows 9. Work 10. Is

Fill in the blanks with appropriate subject verb agreement:

Education is very important because it 1. _____ us with the knowledge and skills that we 2. _____ to succeed in life. Education 3. _____ us understand the world around us and make 4. _____ decisions. It also helps us 5. _____ Critical thinking skills and problem-solving abilities. Education is the key to a brighter future.

1. (a) provide (b) has provided (c) provides (d) providing
2. (a) need (b) needs (c) needed (d) would need
3. (a) help (b) would help (c) helps (d) helped
4. (a) informing (b) informed (c) had informed (d) have informed
5. (a) develop (b) develops (c) developed (d) had developed

ANSWERS:

1. (c) provides
2. (a) need
3. (c) helps
4. (b) informed
5. (a) develop

REPORTED SPEECH

Direct and Indirect Speech

1. When the actual words spoken are quoted, it is called Direct Speech.
2. When we report without quoting the exact words spoken, it is called Indirect Speech.

For example: Ram said, "I am very busy now."

was very busy then.

(Direct) Ram said that he

(Indirect)

Note:

- (i) In the direct speech, inverted commas are used to show the exact words of the speaker. In the indirect speech, it is not so.
- (ii) In the indirect speech, the conjunction that is used before the indirect statement.
- (iii) The pronoun 'I' changes to 'he' or 'she' when converting from direct to indirect speech.
- (iv) The verb 'am' changes to 'was' when converting from direct to indirect speech.
- (v) The adverb 'now' changes to 'then' when converting from direct to indirect speech.

Remember:

- ☐ When the reporting verb is in the past tense, all present tenses of the direct speech are changed into the corresponding past tenses.
- ☐ You can use verbs like said, asked, requested, ordered, complained, exclaimed, screamed, told, etc.
- ☐ If you are just reporting a declarative sentence, you can use verbs like told, said, etc. followed by 'that' and end the sentence with a full stop.
- ☐ When you are reporting interrogative sentences, you can use the verbs – enquired, inquired, asked, etc. and remove the question mark.
- ☐ In case you are reporting imperative sentences, you can use verbs like requested, commanded, pleaded, ordered, etc. If you are reporting exclamatory sentences, you can use the verb exclaimed and remove the exclamation mark. Remember that the structure of the sentences also changes accordingly.
- ☐ Furthermore, keep in mind that the sentence structure, tense, pronouns, modal verbs, some specific adverbs of place and adverbs of time change when a sentence is transformed into indirect/reported speech.
- ☐ As discussed earlier, when transforming a sentence from direct speech into reported speech, you will have to change the pronouns, tense and adverbs of time and place used by the speaker. Let us look at the following tables to see how they work.

Change of Pronouns

Direct Speech

I
Me
We
Us
You
You
My
Mine
Our
Ours
Your
Yours

Reported Speech

He, she
Him, her
They
Them
He, she, they
Him, her, them
His, her
His, hers
Their
Theirs
His, her, their
His, hers, theirs

Change of Adverbs of Place

This
These

and Adverbs of Time

That
Those

Adverbs of Place and Adverbs of Time

Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day / The following day
Yesterday	The previous day
Tonight	That night
Last week	The week before
Next week	The week after
Last month	The previous month
Next month	The following month
Last year	The previous year
Next year	The following year
Ago	Before
Thus	So

Some other changes:

am/is	was
will	would
are	were
do/does	did
can	could
will	would

want/like/know/go, and so on----- wanted/liked/knew/went, and so on.

The simple past (did/saw/knew and so on) can usually stay the same in indirect/reported speech or can be changed to the past perfect (had done/had seen/had known, and so on).

For example:

Harjot said, "I woke up feeling ill, so I didn't go to school." (Direct)

Harjot said that she woke up feeling ill, so she didn't go to school. (Indirect) OR

Harjot said she had woken up feeling ill, so she hadn't gone to school. (Indirect)

(Refer to the chart given below for a quick revision)

The conversion rules for Reported Speech are as

Direct Speech	⇒	Indirect Speech
simple present <i>He said, "I go to school every day."</i>	⇒	simple past <i>He said (that) he went to school every day.</i>
simple past <i>He said, "I went to school every day."</i>	⇒	past perfect <i>He said (that) he had gone to school every day.</i>
present perfect <i>He said, "I have gone to school every day."</i>	⇒	past perfect <i>He said (that) he had gone to school every day.</i>
present progressive <i>He said, "I am going to school every day."</i>	⇒	past progressive <i>He said (that) he was going to school every day.</i>
past progressive <i>He said, "I was going to school every day."</i>	⇒	perfect progressive <i>He said (that) he had been going to school every day,</i>
future (will) <i>He said, "I will go to school every day."</i>	⇒	would + verb name <i>He said (that) he would go to school every day.</i>
future (going to) <i>He said, "I am going to school every day."</i>	⇒	present progressive <i>He said (that) he is going to school every day.</i>
		past progressive <i>He said (that) he was going to school every day</i>
Direct Speech	⇒	Indirect Speech
auxiliary + verb name <i>He said, "Do you go to school every day?"</i> <i>He said, "Where do you go to school?"</i>	⇒	simple past <i>He asked me if I went to school every day.*</i> <i>He asked me where I went to school.</i>
imperative <i>He said, "Go to school every day."</i>	⇒	infinitive <i>He said to go to school every day.</i>

"Can you come to my society ground tomorrow?"

3. **Transform the following direct speech into reported speech:** My little brother said: "Please don't go to live in hostel."

4. **Turn it into indirect speech:**

My uncle thundered: "get out of here at once!"

5. **Read the following conversation and turn it into reported speech:**

Rahul: Will you join us for the school picnic this weekend?

Vikrant: I am not sure. I have planned to visit my grandparents this weekend.

Rahul asked Vikrant _____, to which he replied that he was not sure as he had planned to visit his grandparents that weekend.

6. Turn the following sentence into indirect speech:

The mother spoke to her new-born son: "You are the apple of my eyes."

7. Transform the following sentence into indirect speech:

The man said to his friends: "Please! Listen to me."

8. Transform it into indirect speech:

Subhash said to his classmate: "can you show me your new notebook?"

9. Report the following conversation:

Mother: Is there anything bothering you today?

Daughter: Nothing much, mom. It's just because of the busy schedule.

In response to mother's query of what was bothering her that day, the daughter replied
.....

10. Transform into indirect speech:

The guide said to tourists: "Can you give me an extra hour? I want you to visit one more place."

ANSWERS:

1. that his father had left for office early that day and so he had to walk his way to school.

2. My friend asked me if I could go to his society ground the next/following day.

3. My little brother requested/begged me to not go to live in hostel.

4. My uncle ordered me/asked me angrily to get out of there at once.

5. if he would join them for the school picnic that weekend.

6. The mother affectionately told her new-born son that he was the apple of her eyes.

7. The man requested/begged his friends to listen to him. Subhash asked his classmate if he could show him his new notebook.

8. _____ casually that it was nothing much and added that it was just because of the busy schedule.

9. _____ The guide asked the tourists if they could give him an extra hour as he wanted them to visit one more place.