

Chapter 5

Assignment I

Change the words in brackets to either the simple past or the past Continuous Tense:

1. He (read) a newspaper when I (see)him.

Ans. He *was reading* a newspaper when I *saw* him.

2. When he first (meet)her, she (work)as a typist.

Ans. When he first *met* her, she *was working* as a typist.

3. While he (dig)in the garden, he (find)an old coin.

Ans. While he *was digging* in the garden, he *found* an old coin.

4. She (live)with her parents when the war (break)out.

Ans. She *was living* with her parents when the war *broke* out.

5. My sister (cook)the meal for our guests all afternoon.

Ans. My sister *was cooking* the meal for our guests all afternoon.

6. What (do)you do yesterday in morning?

I (play)table tennis.

Ans. What *did* you do yesterday in the morning?

I *was playing* table tennis.

7. The night watchman (sleep)when I (pass)by your house.

Ans. The night watchman *was sleeping* when I *passed* by your house.

8. While I (learn) French, I often (make)tense errors.

Ans. While I *was learning* French, I often *made* tense errors.

9. The teacher (come)into the library to see what we (do)

Ans. The teacher *came* into the library to see what we *were doing*.

10. I (spend)a lot of money on books yesterday.

Ans. I *spent* a lot of money on books yesterday.

Assignment II

Change the verbs in brackets to the past perfect, Past Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. He (forget)my name, so I reminded him.

He *had forgotten* my name, so I reminded him.

2. After he (finish)his studies he (live)in England for two years.

After he *had finished* his studies, he *lived* in England for two years.

3. **The artist (finish)the painting at exactly three o'clock.**

The artist *finished* the painting at exactly three o'clock.

4. **The fire already (destroy)much of the building when the firemen (arrive)**

The fire *had* already *destroyed* much of the building when the firemen *arrived*.

5. **She (study)French for two years when she (go)to paris.**

She *had been studying* French for two years when she *went* to Paris.

6. **He (take)twodegrees when he (be)in England.**

He *took* two degrees when he *was* in England.

7. **The shop (sell)all the bread by the time I (get)there.**

The shop *had sold* all the bread by the time I *got* there.

8. **She (qualify)as a nurse and then (get)married.**

She *had qualified* as a nurse and then *got* married.

9. **I (wear)that jacket for a year when somebody (steal)**

.....

I *had been wearing* that jacket for a year when somebody *stole* it.

10. **She (cook)the meal for over an hour when we (arrive) at the house.**

She *had been cooking* the meal for over an hour when we *arrived* at the house.

Question.4

- (a) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage:
One word answers or short phrases will be accepted.

- i. Pellets (line3)

.....

Small hard balls

- ii. Plenteously (line11)

.....

Abundantly

- iii. Benediction (line 18)

.....

Prayer

- (b) Answer the following questions briefly in your own words.

- i. What was professor Plumb's newly invented form of food?

Ans. Professor Plumb's newly invented food comprised a highly concentrated form of food containing all the essential nutritive elements packed in the form of small balls.

ii. What was lying under the thimble?

Ans. A pill of concentrated nutrients was lying under the thimble.

iii. Why did the father raise his voice in benediction?

Ans. The father raised his voice in benediction perhaps to seek God's blessings because he was not sure the effects of the new form of food would have on his family.

iv. What did the little baby, Gustavus Adolphus do with the pill?

Ans. The little boy snatched the pill and popped it in his mouth. With the pill, he also took three hundred and fifty pounds of concentrated nourishment in his stomach

v. Whose idea was fatal and why?

Ans. The little baby's mother's idea was fatal as she suggested giving water to the baby without realising that the pill which the baby had popped up would expand when diluted in water

(c) In not more than 50 words, state the drawback of the food developed by professor plumb.

Ans. Professor Plumb developed food in the form of pills having all the nutrients.

Their only drawback was that they expanded on diluting in water. A little baby swallowed the pill. Panicked his mother gave him water and the pill expanded as if the baby had eaten thirteen Christmas dinners.

Question 5

- (a) Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets. Do not copy the passage, but write in correct serial order the word or phrase appropriate to the blank space.

Example: (0) *were held*

The first Olympic games ...0... (held) in Olympia in Greece in 776 BC and were dedicated to the god Zeus. At first there was just one event, a sprint, ...1...(run) by men. A wreath of olive branches ...2... (Place) on the head of the winner. Women were not ...3... (allow) to take part in the games. The games were held every four years, and the time in between them ...4...(call) an Olympiad. More sports ...5...(add) to the games as time ...6...(go) by, including chariot races, wrestling, discus ...7...(throw) and Javelin. The Greeks held the games for 170 years, until they were banned by the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius II in AD 394. The ...8...(revive) in 1896.

- Ans. 1. run 2. was placed 3. allowed 4. was called
5. were added 6. went 7. throwing 8. were revived

- (b) Fill in each blank with an appropriate word:

1. Friends learn to bear one another's shortcomings.
2. I calledthe minister yesterday.
3. I was shockedthe sudden news.
4. The child is hardhearing.
5. The aeroplane flewthe clouds.
6. The publisher has brought a book on Indian customs.
7. Our driver has just walkedwithout giving notice.
8. He will certainly getthe examination.

- Ans. 1. with 2. on 3. at 4. of
5. above 6. out 7. out 8. through

- (c) Join the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so.

1. What happened in the meeting? Nobody has an idea.

Ans. Nobody has an idea of what happened in the meeting

2. Take a cheque. The cash may not be sufficient.

Ans. Since the cash may not be sufficient take a cheque

3. This book is very simple. Even a child can read it.

Ans. As the book is very simple, even a child can read it.

4. I had left my house. Your phone call came afterwards.

Ans. Your phone call came after I had left my house.

(d) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions give after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence.

Example : That he was careless aggravates his offence. (Begin: His.....)

Answer : his carelessness aggravates his offence.

1. Sunita was cycling very fast and could not stop at once. (*Use: so....that.*)
2. How stupid of me to forget his name! (Begin: It was...)
3. I am too tired to walk any further. (End:cannot walk any further.)
4. "Can I have a new dress?" said Tara to her father. (Begin: Tara asked....)
5. He was known to be a kind man. (End: ...him to be a kind man)
6. Why did she leave so late? (Begin: she ought...)
7. We won't buy the book if we do not like it. (Begin: unless...)
8. Not only did he treat him well, but also helped him. (Begin: Besides...)

Answer (d)

1. Sunita was cycling so fast that she could not stop at once.
2. It was stupid of me to forget his name.
3. I am so tired that I cannot walk any further.
4. Tara asked her father if she could have a new dress.
5. Everyone knew him to be a kind man.
6. She ought to have left earlier.
7. Unless we like the book, we won't buy it.
8. Besides treating him well, he also helped him