

Worksheets on various grammatical terms for SSLC students

1. Active and Passive Voice.
2. As soon as/No sooner ... than/hardly...when/scarcely...when.
3. Conditional Sentences.
4. Direct and Indirect/Reported Speech.
5. Enough (Usage)
6. Had better.
7. Tag questions.
8. The more...the more.
9. Would rather.
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1. Active and Passive Voice

Passive Voice Verb = a verb Be form + Past Participle form of the verb				
Forms of Verb Be				
Base form	Present Tense	Past Tenses	Present/-ing Participle	Past Participle
Be	Am/is/are	Was/ were	being	been

The Object of the Active Voice sentence will become the Subject of the Passive Voice sentence. The Subject of the Active Voice sentence will become the Object or By + Agent in the Passive Voice. The following table shows different forms of the verb 'select', as an example, in active and passive voice.

	Active Voice Verb	Passive Voice Verb
Simple Present	Select/selects	Am/is/are + selected
Present continuous	am/is/are selecting	Am/is /are + being+ selected
Present perfect	Has/have selected	Has / have + been + selected
Present Perfect Continuous*	Has/have been selecting	Has/Have + been + being + selected
Simple Past	Selected	Was/were + selected
Past continuous	Was/were selecting	Was /were + being + selected
Past perfect	Had selected	Had + been + selected
Past perfect continuous*	Had been selecting	Had +been + being+ selected
Simple Future	Shall/will select	Shall / will + be + selected
Future continuous*	Shall/will be selecting	Shall/will + be + being + selected
Future perfect	Shall/will have selected	Shall/will + have + been + selected
Future perfect	Shall/will have been	Shall/will + have + been + being

continuous*	selecting	+selected
Modal auxiliaries	Can/may/could/might/must etc. + select	Can/may/could/might must etc. + be + selected
To infinitive	To select	To + be + selected
Perfect infinitive	To have selected	To + have + been +selected
Imperative	Select him	Let him be selected.
Participial	Selecting	Being selected
Perfect Participial	Having selected	Having been selected

*Future continuous and all other perfect continuous are very rare in the Passive Voice.

Active Voice-ൽ നിന്ന് Passive Voice-ലേക്ക് ഒരു Verb-നെ മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ, Active Voice വാക്യത്തിലെ Object-നെ Passive Voice വാക്യത്തിൽ Subject ആയും Active Voice ലെ Subject -നെ Passive Voice-ലെ Object അഥവാ by + agent ആയും മാറ്റുക. Active Verb-ന്റെ Past Participle രൂപത്തിന് മുന്നിൽ മുൻ പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരം മാറ്റിയ Subject-ന്റെ number-നും person-നും verb-ന്റെ tense-നും അനുസൃതമായി verb 'Be' യുടെ അനുയോജ്യമായ ഒരു verb form ചേർക്കുക.

SSLC ചോദ്യ പേപ്പറിൽ സാധാരണ, ഒരു വാക്യത്തിലെ Object-നെ Subject സ്ഥാനത്ത് കൊണ്ട് വന്നു വാക്യം മാറ്റി എഴുതാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന രീതിയാണ് കാണാറ്.

ഉദാഹരണം:

“The young brother took the cubs”. Rewrite the sentence beginning with “The cubs”.

ഇവിടെ തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന വാക്യത്തിലെ verb 'took' എന്നത് simple past tense-ലാണ്, അതിനോടൊപ്പം verb 'be' യുടെ രൂപങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും ഇല്ല. അതിനാൽ ആ വാക്യം passive അല്ല. The cubs എന്നത് കൊണ്ട് തുടങ്ങി വാക്യം മാറ്റി എഴുതാനാണ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതായത്, active വാക്യത്തിലെ object-നെ subject ആക്കി മാറ്റുവാൻ.

ഉത്തരം: The cubs were taken by the young brother.

തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന verb 'took' simple past tense-ൽ ആയതിനാൽ verb 'be' യുടെ past ആയ was അല്ലെങ്കിൽ were ആണ് പരിഗണയിൽ വരേണ്ടത്. The cubs എന്ന subject ബഹുവചനം ആയതിനാൽ അതോടൊപ്പം were എന്ന് ചേർക്കണം.

➤ Change the Voice of the following sentences.

1. Vanka was writing a letter to his grandfather.
2. He posted the letter without writing the address.

3. Notices have been published in newspapers by Hitchcock.
4. Mr.Thorat brings two tigers.
5. I lighted the kerosene lamp.
6. The house was not electrified by the house-owner.
7. Another man was carrying a hairy dog-skin.
8. The ferocious animal was accompanied by a man.
9. We will not allow that.
10. The cobbler has repaired Zahra's shoes.
11. You can wear my sneakers.
12. The younger brother had taken the bear cubs.
13. The manager gave Ray two tigers.
14. The Vice Chancellor will award the Jacket to Martha.
15. The father had taken Adolf back to the woods.

➤ **2. As soon as / No sooner... than/hardly...when/scarcely...when**

As soon as is a conjunction used to talk about two actions – one happens immediately after the other. **As soon as** is used with the first action.

ഒന്നിന് പിറകെ മറ്റൊന്ന് എന്ന രീതിയിൽ സംഭവിക്കുന്ന രണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ച് പറയാനാണ് **as soon as** ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. ആദ്യ സംഭവത്തോടൊപ്പമാണ് **as soon as** ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടത്. രണ്ടു വാക്യങ്ങളെ പരസ്പരം യോജിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ **as soon as** നു തുല്യമായ അർത്ഥം വരുന്ന മറ്റു പ്രയോഗങ്ങളെയോ വാക്യകളെയോ ഒഴിവാക്കണം.

"no sooner...than", "hardly...when", "scarcely...when" എന്നിവ **as soon as** പോലെ തന്നെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന negative expressions ആകുന്നു. ഇവ കൊണ്ട് വാക്യം തുടങ്ങിയാൽ **No sooner + auxiliary + subject + verb..., than...** എന്ന രീതിയിൽ inverted word order നില നിർത്താൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

ഉദാഹരണം:

When he opened the door, a rat ran out immediately. (Rewrite this sentence using 'as soon as')
 ഈ വാചകത്തിൽ നിന്ന് 'ഉടനെ' 'അപ്പോൾ' എന്നീ അർത്ഥം വരുന്ന immediately, when എന്നിവ ഒഴിവാക്കണം. ആദ്യ സംഭവം **as soon as** ചേർത്ത് പറയണം.

ഉത്തരം: **As soon as** he opened the door, a rat ran out.

ഇനി ഇതേ വാക്യം **no sooner...than** അല്ലെങ്കിൽ **hardly...when** ചേർത്ത് മാറ്റി എഴുതുക. ഇവയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും കൊണ്ട് വാക്യം ആരംഭിക്കുമ്പോൾ inverted word order നില നിർത്താൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

ഉത്തരം: **No sooner did he open** the door **than** a rat ran out. **Hardly did he open** the door **when** a rat ran out. (മാറ്റി എഴുതാൻ പറഞ്ഞ വാക്യത്തിൽ ഒരു auxiliary verb ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ,

opened എന്നത് did + open എന്നാക്കി മാറ്റി did എന്ന auxiliary ക്കു ശേഷം subject കൊടുത്തത് (ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുക)

"No sooner...than", "Hardly...when", "Scarcely...when" ഇവയോടൊപ്പം simple past നു പകരം past perfect tense ഉം സാധാരണ ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

Example: No sooner **had he opened** the door **than** a rat ran out.

➤ Rewrite or combine the following sentences using **as soon as** and then use **“no sooner... than/hardly...when/scarcely...when”** to rewrite them. If you start the sentences with any of these negative expressions, an inverted word-order (...auxiliary + subject + verb...) is required.

1. Vanka finished writing the letter. Immediately he went out to post the letter.
2. Mr. Thorat opened the cage. The tiger dashed out at once.
3. The snake turned to the mirror. Soon the doctor ran out of the room.
4. The principal asked Martha to pay for the jacket. Soon she left the room crying.
5. The tiger became calm soon. Without any delay they started the shooting.
6. The young brother went into the forest. Soon he found the river.
7. Immediately after he crossed the river, he took the bear cubs.
8. When the father brought home a wild rabbit, the mother started complaining.
9. A J Cronin boarded the ship. Without much delay he noticed someone watching him.
10. He heard someone knocking at the door. He opened the door immediately.

3. Conditional Sentences

Conditionals	If-clause	Main clause
First conditional	Simple present tense	Will + bare infinitive (base form verb)
Second conditional	Simple past tense	Would + bare infinitive (base form verb)
Third conditional	Past perfect tense	Would + have + Past Participle form

ഒരു conditional sentence-ൽ If-clause, main clause എന്നീ രണ്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. If കൊണ്ട് തുടങ്ങുന്ന ഭാഗമാണ് If-clause അഥവാ conditional clause. If-clauseലെ verb, simple present tenseൽ ആണെങ്കിൽ, main clauseലെ verb "will + base form verb" എന്ന

രൂപത്തിലായിരിക്കും. (ഇത്തരം conditional sentence-കൾ First Conditionals എന്നാണു അറിയപ്പെടുക)

If-clause ലെ verb, simple past tense-ലാണെങ്കിൽ main clause-ലെ verb, "would + base form verb" എന്ന രൂപത്തിലായിരിക്കും. (ഇതാണ് Second Conditional sentences)

If-clauseലെ verb, past perfect tense-ലാണെങ്കിൽ main clause-ലെ verb, "would + have +past participle" എന്ന രൂപത്തിലായിരിക്കണം. (ഇവ Third Conditional sentences ആകുന്നു)

➤ Use the bracketed verbs appropriately in the following sentences.

1. If you post the letter without writing an address, it...(reach) your grandpa.
2. If Vanka's mother...(live), he would not have been sent to Moscow.
3. Vanka would run away if he...(have) a pair of boots.
4. If the doctor had moved, the snake...(bite) him.
5. If his wife were fat, she...(not be) able to run after him and catch him.
6. If the wire is visible, it...(spoil) the originality.
7. If a tiger-skin collar was used, it...(not flatten) the hair on the tiger's neck.
8. If I went into the forest and up the mountain, I...(have) something to remember.
9. If you took the bear cubs, the she-bear...(attack) you.
10. It would not have been an award if Martha...(pay) for it.

4. Direct and Indirect speech/reported speech

(If the reporting verb is in the past tense, there should be a back-shifting of the tense of verb in the reported clause. However, if the reporting verb is in the present or the future tense, no such back-shifting is required. But words showing nearness in time and place should be replaced by words showing distance in time and place.)

[Reported speech ലേക്ക് വാക്യത്തെ മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ, reporting Verb, past tense ൽ ആണെങ്കിൽ reported clause ലെ ക്രിയകൾ present ൽ നിന്ന് past ലേക്ക്, past ൽ നിന്ന് past perfect ലേക്ക് എന്ന രീതിയിൽ ഒരു back-shifting സംഭവിക്കും. അത് പോലെ സമയം സ്ഥലം ഇവയിൽ 'ഇവിടെ' 'ഇപ്പോൾ' എന്നിങ്ങനെ അടുപ്പം സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിശേഷണ പദങ്ങളെ 'അവിടെ' 'അപ്പോൾ' എന്ന പോലെ അകലം കാണിക്കുന്ന പദങ്ങളാക്കി മാറ്റണം.

- The linking word 'that' is used to for statements/declarative sentences.
- The same question word is used for 'wh-questions.

- The word 'if' or 'whether' is used for Yes/No answer questions.
 - The 'to infinitive' form is used for commands or requests (imperative sentences)
 - The exclamatory sentences are changed into statements and reported using 'that'.
- [Reported speech-ലേക്ക് വാക്യത്തെ മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ statement sentence-നെ reporting clause മായി ബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ 'that' ഉപയോഗിക്കും. Question word ചോദ്യങ്ങളെ ബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ അതേ question word ഉം Yes / No answer ചോദ്യങ്ങളെ ബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ 'if' എന്നോ 'whether' എന്നോ ഉപയോഗിക്കും. Imperative sentence ആണെങ്കിൽ reported clause ലെ verb നെ 'to infinitive' ആക്കി മാറ്റണം. Exclamatory sentence -നെ statement ആക്കി 'that' കൊണ്ട് ബന്ധിപ്പിക്കണം.]

➤ Turn the following into reported speech.

1. The master asked Vanka: "What are you doing?"
Vanka replied: "I am writing a letter."
2. Vanka said to his grandpa, "I have nobody in this world except you".
3. The grandpa asked: "Vanka, how is your life in Moscow"?
Vanka replied: "My life here is worse than that of a dog."
4. The doctor said, "I wanted to marry a fat and rich doctor."
His friends asked: "Why did you want to marry a fat woman?"
5. The doctor said, "If I marry a fat lady, she will not be able to chase me."
6. The doctor's friends asked: "Why do you look so frightened?"
The doctor replied: "A snake fell on his shoulder."
7. Mr. Rays asked the Manager: "Would you give me a tiger?"
The manager asked Ray: "How long will you need it for?"
8. Mr. Ray said, "Mr. Thorath showed us a scar on his forearm, which had been caused by a tiger."
9. Ali told Akbar: "My mom said to put it on our tab."
Akbar asked Ali: "Tell your mom your account has reached its limit."
10. Adichi said, "one of my friends died in a plane crash because our fire trucks did not have water."

5. Usage of 'Enough'

When the word **enough** is used with an adjective or adverb, it should be placed after the adjective or the adverb. If it is used with a noun, it should come before the noun. { (Enough + noun) enough ഒരു noun നു മുന്നിലും (Adjective/adverb + enough) adjective-ന്റേയോ adverb-ന്റേയോ കൂടെയാണെങ്കിൽ adjective/adverb നു ശേഷവുമാണ് enough വാക്യത്തിൽ വരേണ്ടത്. }

➤ Use “enough” in the following sentences appropriately.

1. I have money to buy a car.
2. I am rich to buy a car.
3. He drove fast to reach there on time.
4. He was not old to get admitted to the school.
5. She had confidence to win the award.
6. She danced beautifully to be attracted by the audience.
7. Strangely no one noticed the celebrity’s presence.

6. Had better

We use **had better** to talk about actions which are desirable to do in a specific situation. It is used to give specific advice, not to talk about general obligations or requirements. It should be followed by a bare infinitive. The negative form of it is “had better not”. [had better എന്ന പ്രയോഗത്തിന് past അർത്ഥം ഇല്ല. ഒരാൾ ഭാവിയിലോ വർത്തമാന കാലത്തോ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ എന്ത് ചെയ്യണം (അഭിലഷണീയം) എന്ന ഉപദേശം/തീരുമാനം/തെരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ് എന്നിവ പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കാനാണ് had better ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. Had better നു ശേഷം base form verb (infinitive without 'to') മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കാവൂ.]

➤ Express the idea of the following sentences using “had better”.

1. It is going to rain. It would be a good idea for you to take an umbrella.
Ans: You had better take an umbrella.
2. It seems better for me to go to sleep now.
3. Let’s leave before the police come.
4. She must tell everything to the principal.
5. He has always some illness. It’s good for him to consult a doctor.
6. All are angry with you. It’s good for you not to go there now.

7. The snake may be still there. It's not safe for you to go back to the house.
8. Let's go by a taxi to reach there on time.
9. You are already sick and tired. You should take rest for your good health.
10. You are spending lavishly. It won't be good for your future.

7. Tag Questions

Negative sentence കൾക്ക് **positive tag question**, **positive sentence** കൾക്ക് **negative tag question** എന്നതാണ് നിയമം. **Negative tag question**-ൽ ഒരു **auxiliary verb** നോടൊപ്പം **n't** എന്ന ചുരുക്ക രൂപം മാത്രമേ ചേർക്കാവൂ. തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന **sentence**-ൽ ഒരു **auxiliary verb** ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതേ **auxiliary verb**, **tag question**-ൽ ചേർക്കാം, ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ **verb** -ന്റെ **tense**നു അനുസൃതമായി **do, does, did** ഇവയിൽ നിന്ന് അനുയോജ്യമായത് **tag question** ൽ ചേർക്കണം.

- **I am** കൊണ്ട് തുടങ്ങുന്ന **sentence**നു **"aren't I?"** എന്നാണു **tag question**.
- എന്നാൽ **I am not** എന്നതിന് **"am I?"** എന്നതാണ് **tag question**.
- **Never, seldom, hardly, rarely, barely, scarcely, little, few** എന്നിങ്ങനെ **negative words** അടങ്ങിയ വാക്യങ്ങളിൽ **positive tag question** ചേർക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.
- **Somebody, Someone, Everybody, Everyone, Nobody, etc.** എന്നിവ **subject** ആയി വരുന്ന **sentence** കളുടെ **tag question**-ൽ **they** എന്ന **subject** നൽകണം.
- **There** എന്ന പദം **subject** ആയി വരുന്ന വാക്യങ്ങൾക്കു **tag question**-ൽ **subject** ആയി **there** എന്ന് തന്നെ ചേർക്കണം.
- **This / That** എന്നിവ **subject** ആയി വരുന്ന **sentence** കളുടെ **tag question**-ൽ **subject** ആയി **"it"** ആണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടത്.
- **Command/request** കൾക്ക് **will you? / won't you?** എന്നോ **tag question** നൽകാം.
- **Let's** കൊണ്ട് തുടങ്ങുന്ന വാക്യങ്ങൾക്കു **"shall we?"** എന്ന് **tag question** നൽകണം.
- **Ought to** എന്ന **auxiliary verb** അടങ്ങിയ **sentence**-ലെ **tag question**-ൽ **should** എന്ന **auxiliary verb** ആണ് സാധാരണ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. (**We ought to obey the laws of the land, shouldn't we?**)
- **Used to** എന്ന **auxiliary verb** നു പകരം **tag question** -ൽ **did** ആണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടത്. (**He used to visit us, didn't he?**)

Study carefully the examples given in the table:

Positive sentence	Negative tag	Negative sentence	Positive tag
You are a doctor,	aren't you?	I am not a student,	am I?
Something has happened,	hasn't it?	Nothing was true,	was it?
He needs some help,	doesn't he	He scarcely visits us,	does he?
Come here,	won't you?	Don't open the door,	will you?
He used to live here,	didn't he?	He will never lie,	will he?

I think he is honest,	isn't he?	I think you can't manage it,	can you?
This is a nice idea,	isn't it?	There is no way,	is there?
I am a student,	aren't I?	Nobody told me,	did they?
Let's go home now,	shall we?	Neither of them came,	did they?

➤ Add suitable tag questions to the followings sentences.

1. Vanka was an orphan,.....?
2. His life has been worse than that of a dog,.....?
3. I am a handsome and young bachelor,.....?
4. Someone would act as a stand-in for the dog,.....?
5. Martha never thought that she had to pay for the jacket,.....?
6. Someone replied within a few days,.....?
7. Mr.Thorat's men had fixed a five foot iron rod to the ground,.....?
8. Let me do it first,.....?
9. We don't have any formula left,.....?
10. Go to your company store,.....?
11. Let's start the shooting,.....?
12. Again the younger brother became a wanderer,.....?
13. He told us his story,.....?
14. There are remedies for all maladies,.....?
15. She is hardly ever late,.....?

8. The + more..., the + more...

The + Comparative എന്ന structure ലുള്ള sentence കൾക്ക് രണ്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകും. രണ്ടിലും ഒരേ word order നില നിർത്താൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ഇത്തരം വാക്യങ്ങളുടെ ഏറ്റവും ചുരുങ്ങിയ രൂപം **The + more/ Comparative, The + more/comparative** ആകുന്നു. (**The sooner, the better**).

The + more/comparative + subject + verb...,the + more/comparative + subject + verb... എന്ന രീതിയിൽ word order നില നിർത്തണം, രണ്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങളിലെയും verb കളുടെ tense-കൾ യോജിക്കുകയും വേണം.

ഉദാഹരണം: **The faster you walk, the earlier you reach.**

The	comparative	subject	Verb,	the	comparative	subject	verb
The	less	you	spend,	the	more	you	save.
The	more	he	works,	the	more	he	earns.
The	longer	I	stay here,	the	more worried	I	become.

- Use the structure “the + more...the + more” to complete the following clauses.
 1. The more it rains,(the situation becomes difficult)
Ans: The more it rains, **the more difficult the situation becomes.**
 2., the weaker we become. (When we grow older)
 3. The higher the price is,.....(the quality is high)
 4. The more he explained,.....(I became very confused)
 5., the angrier she became. (she waited for a long time)

- Complete the following dialogue between a teacher and a student.

Student: Good morning sir!

Teacher: Good morning.(1).....?

Student: I’m just walking as part of my morning exercise.

Teacher: Oh, that’s nice. I’m also doing the same.

Students: Sir,.....(2).....?

Teacher: I’ve been doing this exercise for more than ten years now.

Student: This daily exercise is the secret of your health,...(3).....?

Teacher: Yes, of course. We had better.....(4).....

Student: If our school health club had conducted an awareness class on the importance of the daily exercise,.....(5).....

Teacher: Yes, you are right.(6).....?

Student: Yes, I can take the initiative.

Teacher: Go ahead then! I’ll also help you. The earlier,.....(7).....

Student: Thank you. Bye!

Teacher: Bye, see you!

9. Would rather

We use **would rather** to talk about preferring one thing to another. ‘**Would rather**’ has two different constructions. When the subject is the same person in both clauses, we use **would rather** followed by the base form of the verb. When we want to refer to the past we use **would rather + have + -ed form** (perfect infinitive without *to*), when the subject is the same person.

When the subjects of the two clauses are different, we often use the past simple to talk about the present or future, and the past perfect to talk about the past.

ഒരു കാര്യത്തെക്കാൾ മറ്റൊന്നിനു കൂടുതൽ മുൻഗണന നൽകുന്നു എന്ന് പറയാനാണ് **Would rather** ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. **Would rather** ഉപയോഗിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വാക്യത്തിൽ രണ്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങൾ (clause) ഉണ്ടാകും. രണ്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങളിലെയും subject ഒന്ന് തന്നെയെങ്കിൽ **would rather**നു ശേഷം simple present tense verb (base form without 'to') ഉപയോഗിക്കും. അഥവാ subject കൾ വ്യത്യസ്തമാണെങ്കിൽ **would rather**നു ശേഷം രണ്ടാമാറ്റത്തെ subject നോടൊപ്പം simple past tense verb ചേർക്കണം. ഉദാഹരണം:

I would rather **stay** at home than go out. (ഒരേ subject)

I would rather **you stayed** at home. (different subjects)

would rather not എന്നാണു negative രൂപം. Subject വ്യത്യസ്തമായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ രണ്ടാമത്തെ clauseലെ verb നോടൊപ്പമാണ് negative ചേർക്കേണ്ടത്.

Example: I would rather not go out tonight. (same subject)

I would rather **you didn't** go out tonight. (different subjects)

➤ Rewrite the following sentences using **would rather**. (One is done for you)

1. I like more to sit in the garden than watching TV.
Ans. I would rather sit in the garden than watch TV.
2. I want you to work hard for your examination.
3. I prefer you not to spend your money foolishly.
4. I like more to spend time with my friends than sitting alone.
5. It's a horror film. I don't want the children to watch it.
6. I prefer you to stay with somebody in this town.

10. Question Formation

ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ **Wh-questions**, **Yes / No answer questions** എന്നിങ്ങനെ രണ്ടു തരം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ സർവ്വ സാധാരണമാണ്. **Wh** കൊണ്ട് തുടങ്ങുന്ന **Question Words** കൾക്ക് പുറമേ **How?**(എങ്ങനെ), **How many?**(എത്ര-എണ്ണം), **How much?**(എത്ര-അളവ്), **How far?**(എത്രയകലെ), **How old?**(എത്ര പ്രായം), **How long?**(എത്ര നേരം/ ഏതു വരെ)**How often?**(എത്ര തവണ) തുടങ്ങിയവയും പതിവ് ചോദ്യ പദങ്ങളാണ്.

Wh-question-ന്റെ Word order: QW + Auxiliary + Subject + Verb (ചോദ്യത്തിലെ subject ആയി question word വരുന്ന പക്ഷം സാധാരണ word order തന്നെ പിന്തുടരണം)

Yes / No answer question-ന്റെ Word order: Auxiliary + Subject + Verb

➤ Frame questions to get the following sentences as answers.

1. I am from India.
2. I am 35 years old.
3. Yes, I can speak French.
4. I visit my parents twice a month.

5. My office is 10 KMs away from my residence.
6. My friend stays with me.
7. No, I do not know how to write Tamil.
8. I came here last week.
9. My sister is in Bangalore.
10. Our exam is 2 ½ hours long.

Answers:

(Active and Passive Voice)

1. A letter was being written to his grandfather by Vanka.
2. The letter was posted without the address being written by him.
3. Hitchcock has published notices in newspapers.
4. Two tigers are brought by Mr.Thorat.
5. The kerosene lamp was lighted by me.
6. The house-owner did not electrify the house.
7. A hairy dog-skin was being carried by another man.
8. A man accompanied the ferocious animal.
9. That will not be allowed by us.
10. Zahra's shoes have been repaired by the cobbler.
11. My sneakers can be worn by you.
12. The bear cubs had been taken by the younger brother.
13. Two tigers were given to Ray by the manager. (Or, Ray was given two tigers by the manager.)
14. The Jacket will be awarded to Martha by the Vice Chancellor. (Or, Martha will be awarded the jacket by the Vice Chancellor)
15. Adolf had been taken back to the woods by the father.

(As soon...as)

1. As soon as Vanka finished writing the letter, he went out to post it.
2. As soon as Mr. Thorat opened the cage, the tiger dashed out.
3. As soon as the snake turned to the mirror, the doctor ran out of the room.
4. As soon as the principal asked Martha to pay for the jacket, she left the room crying.
5. As soon as the tiger became calm, they started the shooting.
6. As soon as the young brother went into the forest, he found the river.
7. As soon as he crossed the river, he took the bear cubs.

8. As soon as the father brought home a wild rabbit, the mother started complaining.
9. As soon as A J Cronin boarded the ship, he noticed someone watching him.
10. As soon as he heard someone knocking at the door, he opened the door.

(No sooner...than/Hardly...when/Scarcely...when)

1. No sooner did Vanka finish writing the letter than he went out to post it.*
2. Hardly did Mr.Thorat open the cage when the tiger dashed out.**
3. Scarcely did the snake turn to the mirror when the doctor ran out of the room.**
4. No sooner did the principal ask Martha to pay for the jacket than she left the room crying.
5. Hardly did the tiger become calm when they started the shooting.
6. Scarcely did the young brother go into the forest when he found the river.
7. No sooner did he cross the river than he took the bear cubs.
8. Hardly did the father bring home a wild rabbit when the mother started complaining.
9. Scarcely did A J Cronin board the ship when he noticed someone watching him.
10. No sooner did he hear someone knocking at the door than he opened the door.

(* In place of the *Simple Past* a **Past Perfect** verb is also possible with these expressions.

** **When** can be replaced by **before** after Hardly...or Scarcely.... E.g. *Hardly **had** he **crossed** the river **before** he took the bear cubs.*)

(Conditionals)

1. If you post the letter without writing an address, it will not reach your grandpa.
2. If Vanka's mother had lived, he would not have been sent to Moscow.
3. Vanka would run away if he had a pair of boots.
4. If the doctor had moved, the snake would have bitten him.
5. If his wife were fat, she would not be able to run after him and catch him.
6. If the wire is visible, it will spoil the originality.
7. If a tiger-skin collar was used, it would not flatten the hair on the tiger's neck.
8. If I went into the forest and up the mountain, I would have something to remember.
9. If you took the bear cubs, the she-bear would attack you.
10. It would not have been an award if Martha had paid for it.

(Reported Speech)

1. The master asked Vanka what he was doing.

Vanka replied that he was writing a letter.

2. Vanka said to his grandpa that he had nobody in this world except him.

3. The grandpa asked Vanka how his life in Moscow was.

Vanka replied that his life there was worse than that of a dog.

4. The doctor said that he had wanted to marry a fat and rich doctor.

His friends asked why he had wanted to marry a fat woman.

5. The doctor said that if he married a fat lady, she would not be able to chase him.

6. The doctor's friends asked why he looked so frightened.

The doctor replied that a snake had fallen on his shoulder.

7. Mr. Rays asked the Manager whether he would give him a tiger.

The manager asked Ray how long he would need it for.

8. Mr. Ray said that Mr. Thorath had showed them a scar on his forearm,
which had been caused by a tiger.

9. Ali told Akbar that his mom had said to put it on their tab.

Akbar asked Ali to tell his mom their account had reached its limit.

10. Adichi said that one of her friends had died in a plane crash because their trucks had not had water.

(Usage of Enough)

1. I have **enough** money to buy a car.

2. I am rich **enough** to buy a car.

3. He drove fast **enough** to reach there on time.

4. He was not old **enough** to get admitted to the school.

5. She had **enough** confidence to win the award.

6. She danced beautifully **enough** to be attracted by the audience.

7. Strangely **enough** no one noticed the celebrity's presence.

(Had better)

2. I had better go to sleep now.

3. We had better leave before the police come.

4. She had better tell everything to the principal.

5. He had better to consult a doctor.

6. You had better not go there now.

7. You had better not go back to the house.

8. We had better go by a taxi to reach there on time.

9. You had better take rest for your good health.

10. You had better not spend lavishly.

(Tag questions)

1. Vanka was an orphan, wasn't he?
2. His life has been worse than that of a dog, hasn't it?
3. I am a handsome and young bachelor, aren't I?
4. Someone would act as a stand-in for the dog, wouldn't they?
5. Martha never thought that she had to pay for the jacket, did she?
6. Someone replied within a few days, didn't they?
7. Mr.Thorat's men had fixed a five foot iron rod to the ground, hadn't they?
8. Let me do it first, won't you?
9. We don't have any formula left, do we?
10. Go to your company store, won't you?
11. Let's start the shooting, shall we?
12. Again the younger brother became a wanderer, didn't he?
13. He told us his story, didn't he?
14. There are remedies for all maladies, aren't there?
15. She is hardly ever late, is she?

(The...more, the...more)

2. The older we grow, the weaker we become.
3. The higher the price is, the higher the quality is.
4. The more he explained, the more confused I became.
5. The longer she waited, the angrier she became.

(Dialogue between a teacher and student)

Student: Good morning sir!

Teacher: Good morning. **Where are you going this early morning?**

Student: I'm just walking as part of my morning exercise.

Teacher: Oh, that's nice. I'm also doing the same.

Students: Sir, **how long have you been doing this exercise?**

Teacher: I've been doing this exercise for more than ten years now.

Student: This daily exercise is the secret of your health, **isn't it?**

Teacher: Yes, of course. We had better **do exercise as long as we can.**

Student: If our school health club had conducted an awareness class on the importance of the daily exercise, ***it would have encouraged all the students.***

Teacher: Yes, you are right. ***Can you take an initiative?***

Student: Yes, I can take the initiative.

Teacher: Go ahead then! I'll also help you. The earlier, ***the better.***

Student: Thank you. Bye!

Teacher: Bye, see you!

(Would rather)

2. I would rather you worked hard for your examination.
3. I would rather you didn't spend your money foolishly.
4. I would rather spend time with my friends that sit alone.
5. I would rather the children did not watch (it) the horror film.
6. I would rather you stayed with somebody in this town.

(Question Formation)

1. Where are you from?
2. How old are you?
3. Can you speak French?
4. How often do you visit your parents?
5. How far is your office from your residence?
6. Who stays with you?
7. Do you know how to write Tamil?
8. When did you come here?
9. Where is your sister?
10. How long is your exam?
