

Details of Syllabus From E1 to E10

E1. Nouns

E1 . Nouns
E.1.1 Def.- A Common Noun
E.1.2 Def.- A Proper Noun
E.1.3 A Collective Noun
E.1.4 An Abstract Noun
E1.4.1 Abstract Nouns are formed –
E1.4.2 Point out the Nouns in the sentences, and say whether they are Common, Proper, Collective or Abstract.
E.1.1 Common Nouns
E1.1.1 Fill in the blanks with the correct nouns
E1.1.2 Underline the name of people in the sentences
E1.1.3 Underline the names of things in the sentences.
E1.1.4 Pick out the nouns in the sentences
E.1.2 PROPER NOUNS
E1.2.1 Write down the special names
E1.2.2 Rewrite the sentences using capital letters for the Proper Nouns.
E1.3 COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS.
E1.3.1 Put in ‘a’ or ‘an’ in the blanks where necessary.
E.1.4 Possessive Nouns
E1.4.1 Write the sentences in another way using the apostrophe.
E1.4.2 Write the sentences in another way using the apostrophe. (plural nouns)
E1.4.3 Arrange the groups of words in the right order.
E1.4.4 Write the sentences in another way using the apostrophe.
E1.4.5 Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.
1.5 GENDER
E E1.5.1 Fill in the blanks with the Masculine and Feminine gender of
E1.5.2 Change the words in bold from Masculine to Feminine.
E1.5.3 Change the words in bold from Feminine to Masculine.
E.1.6 GROUP TERMS
E1.6.1 Fill in the blanks with the correct group terms
E1.6.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct group terms.
E.1.7 NUMBERS
E1.7.1 Make these nouns plural.
E1.7.2 Rewrite these sentences changing the words in bold into plural
E1.7.3 Read and differentiate the sentences in the singular number with those in the plural number.
E1.7.3 Change the words in bold into plural.
E1.7.4 Rewrite these sentences changing the words in bold into plural. Make other necessary changes.
E.1.8 PRONOUNS
E1.8.1 Replace the words in bold with suitable Pronouns in these sentences
E1.8.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the brackets.
E1.9 RELATIVE PRONOUNS
E1.9.1 Forms of the Relative Pronouns.
E1.9.1.1 The Relative Pronoun <i>who</i>

E1.9.1.2 The Relative Pronoun <i>which</i>
E1.9.1.4 The Relative Pronoun <i>that</i>
E1.9.1.5 The Relative Pronoun <i>what</i>
E1.9.2 Uses of the Relative Pronouns
E1.9.2.1 As a general rule, <i>who</i> is used for persons only
E1.9.2.2 <i>Who</i> is sometimes used in referring to animals.
E1.9.2.3 <i>Which</i> is used for <i>things without life</i> and for animals
E1.9.2.4 The Relative Pronoun <i>that</i> is used in preference to <i>who</i> or <i>which</i> .
E1.9.2.5 <i>What</i> refers to <i>things</i> only
E1.9.2.6 The word <i>as</i> is used as a Relative Pronoun after <i>such</i> and sometimes after <i>the same</i> ; <i>as</i> ,
E1.9.3 Omission of the Relative Pronoun.
E1.9.4 Omission of the antecedent
E1.9.5 Fill the blanks with suitable Relative Pronouns;-
E1.9.6 Fill the blanks with suitable relative pronouns:- (2)
E1.9.7 Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of a connective
E1.9.8 Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of a connective:-
E1.9.9 Split each of the sentences into two.
E.1.10 FORMING NOUNS
E1.11 FORMING ADJECTIVES
E1.12 USEFUL LISTS
E.1.13 FORMING ADJECTIVES
E1.13.1 Nouns used as Adjectives
E1.13.2 Adjectives Used As Nouns.
E1.13.3 [Some Adjectives are used as Nouns only in the plural ; <i>as, sweets, bitters, valuables, eatables.</i>]

E2. Adjectives

E2.ADJECTIVES

E2.0 Understand the adjectives. Read the statements , questions and word-answers in the table.
E2. 1 Underline the adjectives in the sentences
E2.2 Read the sentence in the tables aloud.
E2.3 Fill in the blanks with ‘a’ or ‘an’ .
E2.4 Fill in the blanks with ‘a’ or ‘an’. Leave it blank if it is not necessary.
E2. 5 Read the sentence and understand the definite article , the.
E2. 5.1 Fill in the blanks with ‘a’, ‘an’ or ‘the’.
E2.5.2 Fill in the blanks with ‘a’, ‘an’ or ‘the. Leave it blank if is not necessary
E2.6 SOME and ANY .
E2.6.1 Read the questions and answers in the three tables as shown in the example given.
E2.6.2 Fill in the blanks with ‘some’ or ‘any’.
E2.6.3 Fill in the blank with ‘some’ or ‘any’.
E2.6.4 Read the sentences and understand questions, positive and negative answers.
E2.6.5 Fill in the blanks with ‘some’ or ‘any’. Join the words in brackets with ‘some’ or ‘any’.
E2.7 Underline the adjective in these sentences.

E2.8 COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

E2. 8.1 Read the sentences in the tables.

E2.9 Study the list of comparisons.

E2.9.1 Fill in the blank with suitable words. The first one is done for you

E2.9.2 Positive , Comparative , Superlative form of adjectives.

E2.9.3 Give the comparative and superlative of these adjectives.

E2.9.4 Rewrite these sentences using the correct form of adjectives in the brackets.

E2.9.5 Rewrite these sentences using the correct forms of the adjective in brackets.

Some of them are already in their correct forms. Leave them as they are.

E2.9.6 Countable and Uncountable Nouns . Cross (X) uncountable nouns.

E2.9.7 Put in ‘a’ or ‘an’ where necessary. DO NOT write anything in the blank space if it is not necessary.

E2.9.8 Sentences Study – many , any

E2.9.9 COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS.

E2.9.10 Fill in the blanks with many, much, a few OR a little.

E2.10 The adjectives are different in meaning. Match the words with those given below.

E2.11 Adjective Clauses – “who”, “which”, “whom”, “whose”, “whose”, etc.

E2.11.1 Adjective Clauses--- “who”, “which”, “whom”, “whose”, etc

E2.11.2 Fill in the blanks with who, which or whose.

E2.11.3 Put in who, which or whose only where It is NECESSARY; otherwise just join the 2 groups of words together to make one sentence (known as a contact-clause).

E2.12 Join these sentences with who or which. You must leave out the words in bold type.

E2.13 Join these sentences using who, which, or whose. You must leave out the words in bold type.

E2.14 Join these sentences WITHOUT using any joining-word. Leave out the words in bold type.

E2.15 Fill in the blanks with who, whom, whose or which. Then write out each sentence. Be sure to put in all the commas.

E2.15.1 Put a suitable group of words in each blank space.

E2.16. The use of Nouns as Adjectives is very common in English; as,

E2.17 POSITION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

E2.17.1. A single Adjective used attributively is generally placed immediately before the noun ; as,

E2.17.2. In poetry, however, the Adjective is frequently placed after the noun; as,

E2.17.3. When several Adjectives are attached to one noun they are generally placed after it for emphasis; as,

E2.17.4. When some word or phrase is joined to the Adjective to explain its meaning, the Adjective is placed after its noun; as,

E2.17.5. In certain phrases the Adjective always comes after the noun; as,

E2.18 THE CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES.

E2.18.1 Some, any. - To express quantity or degree some is used in affirmative sentences, any in negative or interrogative sentences.

E2.18.2 Easy, every. – Each and every are similar in meaning, but every is a stronger word than

E2.18.3 Little, a little, the little. – Note carefully the use of –

E2.18.4 Adjective of Number (or Numeral Adjectives) show how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands; as,
E2.18.5. Adjectives of Number (or Numeral Adjectives) are of three kinds:-
E2.18.6 . The same Adjective may be classed as of Quantity or Number, according to its use.
E2.18.7. Demonstrative Adjectives point out which person or thing is meant; as,
E2.18.8. What, which, and whose when they are used with nouns to ask questions are called Interrogative Adjectives; as,
E2.19 Pick out all the Adjective in the following sentences, and say to which class each of them belongs:-
E2.20 Form Adjectives from the following Nouns; - (Attach each Adjective to a suitable noun.)
E2.21 Use each of the following Adjective in a sentence: -
E2.22 Use a suitable Adjective with each of the following Nouns: -
E2.23 Use as many suitable Adjectives as you can with each of the Nouns given :-
E2.24 Write down the Adjective opposite in meaning to the following:
E2.25. The words own and very are used as Emphasizing Adjectives:-
E2.26 The word what is sometimes used as an Exclamatory Adjective: as,
E2.27 As already pointed out, this and that are the only Adjectives which are inflected or changed in form to show number.
E2.28 (i) Many Adjectives are formed from Nouns.
E2.29 (ii) Some Adjectives are formed from Verbs
E2.30 (iii) Some Adjectives are formed from other Adjectives.
E2.31 Supply suitable Adjectives:-
E2.32 Read the sentences and compare the adjectives: -
E2.33 Most Adjectives of one syllable, and some of more than one, from the Comparative by adding 'er' and the Superlative by adding 'est' to the Positive.
E2.34. Adjective of more than two syllables, and many of those with two, from the Comparative by using the adverb more with the Positive, and the Superlative by using the adverb most with the Positive.
E2.35 The Comparative in er is not used when we compare two qualities in the same person or thing.
E2.36 When two objects are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former; as,
E2.37 The following Adjectives are compared irregularly, that is their Comparative and Superlative are not formed the Positive:-
E2.38 The double forms of the Comparative and Superlative of the Adjectives given above are used in different ways.
E2.39 Certain English Comparatives have lost their comparative meaning and are used as Positives. They cannot be followed by than.
E2.40 Certain Comparatives borrowed from Latin have no Positive or Superlative degree.
E2.41 The Comparative degree is generally followed by than; but Comparative Adjectives ending in -or are followed by the preposition to; as,
E2.42 Adjectives expressing qualities that do not admit of different degrees cannot, strictly speaking, be compared; as,
E2.42.1 Point out the Adjectives and name the Degree of Comparison of each:-

E2.43 Make three columns, and write the following Adjectives in the Positive, Comparative and Superlative Degree:-
E2.44 Supply the proper form (Comparative or Superlative) of the Adjective:-
E2.45 Supply appropriate Comparatives or Superlatives to.....
E2.46 Change the following sentences by using 'less' or 'least' without changing the meaning:-
E2.47 Change the Degrees of Comparison of an Adjective in a sentence, without changing the meaning of the sentence:-
E2.48 Change the Degrees of Comparison, without changing the meaning:- Read the sentence patterns.
E2.49 To Parse an Adjective, we must give:-.....
E2.50 Adjective are often used as Nouns.

<u>E3. Adverbs</u>
E3 ADVERBS
E3.1 WHAT ARE ADVERBS?
E3.1.1 Underline the Adverbs in these sentences by asking questions beginning with "How?"
E3.1.2 Rewrite these sentences using the correct words , more...most... in brackets.
E3.1.3 Rewrite these sentences using the correct words, ...er...est.... in brackets.
E3.1.4 The words in brackets are Adverbs. Put them correctly in the sentences.
E3.1.5 The words in brackets are Adverbs. Put them correctly in the sentences
E3.1.6 Underline the Adverbs in these sentences by asking questions beginning with 'When?'
E3.2 COMPARISON OF ADVERBS
E3.2.1 Give the Comparative and Superlative of adverbs.
E3.3.1 SENTENCE STUDY
E3.3.2 Adverbs for manner, place and time.
E3.3.3 Put the adverb correctly in each sentence. Sometimes you can put in more than one position.
E3.3.4 Match the most suitable adverb with each verb.
E3.3.5 Fill in the blanks with the adverbs in the table. Use each word only once.
E3.3.6 Make adverbs from these words by adding 'ly'.
E3.4 SOME OTHER ADVERBS OF DEGREE
E3.4.1 Use the word in brackets to combine each of the pairs of sentences. Make other NECESSARY changes.
E3.5 Adverbs of Manner (Comparison)
E3.6 SENTENCES STUDY
E3.6.1 Give the comparative and the superlative of these adverbs
E3.6.2 Give the correct form of the verb in the bracket.
E3.7 Adverbs of Manner (Comparison)
E3.7.1 Give the correct form of the adverb in the bracket.
E3.8 Subordinate Adverbial Clauses 'as', 'so', 'though', 'since', 'until'
E3.8.1 SENTENCES STUDY---- as , because ,so.
E3.8.2 Rewrite these sentences using "as" in place of "because".
E3.9 Subordinate Adverbial Clauses "as", "so", "although", "since", "until"

E3.9.1 Use “although” in place of “but” in these sentences
E3.9.2 Join these pairs of sentences using ‘although’, ‘as’ or ‘so’.
E3.10 Subordinate Adverbial Clauses “as”, “so”, “although”, “since”, “until”
E3.10.1 Use the correct time expression.
E3.11 ADVERBS
E3.12 Correct the sentences and state your reasons for so doing.
E3.13 Kinds of Adverbs.
E3.14 In the sentences (1) pick out the Adverbs and tell what each modifies; (2) tell whether the modified word is a Verb, an Adjective, or an Adverb; (3) classify each Adverb as an Adverb of time, place, manner, degree, etc.:-
E3.14.1. When Adverbs are used in asking questions they are called Interrogative Adverbs of place, time, reason, manner , number , degree .
E3.14.2. Read and understand the sentences using where, why,when.
E3.14.3. It will be now seen that according to their use, Adverbs are divided into three classes:-
E3.14.4. A simple adverb, an interrogative adverb and a relative adverb.
E3.15 Forms of Adverbs
E3.15.1. Some Adverbs are the same in form as the corresponding Adjectives; that is, some words are used sometimes as Adjectives, sometimes as Adverbs.
E3.15.2. Some Adverbs have two forms, the form ending in <i>ly</i> and the form which is the same as the Adjective
E3.15.3. Some Adverbs are used as Nouns after prepositions
E3.15.4. Certain Adverbs sometimes seem to be used as Adjectives, when some participle or adjective is understood
E3.15.5. In the following sentences the is not the definite article, but an old demonstrative pronoun used as an Adverb.
E3.15.6. Nouns expressing adverbial relations of time, place, distance, weight, measurement, value, degree, or the like, are often used as Adverbs. Thus-
3.15.7. Sometimes Verb s are used as Adverbial Accusative .
E3.16 COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.
E3.16.1. Some Adverbs, like Adjectives, have three degree of comparison. Such Adverbs are generally compared like Adjectives.
E3.16.2. If the Adverb is of one syllable, we form the Comparative by adding <i>er</i> , and the Superlative by adding <i>est</i> , to the Positive.....
E3.16.3. Adverbs ending in <i>ly</i> form the Comparative by adding <i>more</i> and the Superlative by adding <i>most</i>
E3.16.4. It will be noticed that only Adverbs of Manner, Degree, and Time admit of comparison.
E3.16.5. Some of the commonest Adverbs form their Comparative and Superlative Degrees irregularly.
E3.16.6 Compare the Adverbs: Suddenly, often, near, loud, hard, wisely, patiently.
E3.17 FORMATION OF ADVERBS.
E3.17.1. Adverbs of Manner are mostly formed from Adjectives by adding <i>ly</i> (a corruption of <i>like</i>); as,
E3.17.2. Some Adverbs are made up of a Noun and a qualifying Adjective
E3.17.3. Some Adverbs are compounds of on (weakened to a) and a Noun; as, afoot (=on foot), abed, asleep, ahead, aboard, away.
E3.17.4. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adjective; as, abroad, along, aloud, anew, behind, below, beyond.

E3.17.5. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adverb; as, within, without, before, beneath.
E3.17.6. There is a class of Adverbs which are derived from the Pronouns the (=that), he, who.
E3.17.7. Many of the above Adverbs are compounded with Preposition.
E3.17.8. Two Adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the Conjunction
E3.18 POSITION OF ADVERBS.
E3.18.1. Always place an Adverb as near as possible to the word it modifies, as the meaning of a sentence is sometimes altered according to the position of the Adverb in the sentence.
E3.18.2. When an Adverb modifies an Intransitive Verb, an adverb usually follows the verb.
E3.18.3. When a Verb is Transitive with an object following, the Adverb follows the object; as,
E3.18.4. When a Verb is made up of an Auxiliary and a Principal verb and an Adverb qualifies it, the Adverb is usually placed <i>between</i> the Auxiliary verb and the Principal verb
E3.18.5. When an Adverb modifies an Adjective or another Adverb, the Adverb usually comes immediately before it;
E3.18.6. The word only requires special care, as it is frequently misplaced. Note the different meanings given to the following sentences by placing <i>only</i> in different positions:-
E3.18.7 Put the Adverbs into the following sentences so as to make sense:-
E3.18.8 Put 'only' in its correct position in the sentences.
E3.19 PARSING OF ADVERBS.
E3.19.1. To parse an Adverb, we must give-
E3.19.2 Parse the Adverbs in the sentences.
E3.20 ADVERB PHRASES.
E3.20.1. Compare the adverb phrases.
E3.20.2 Pick out the Adverb Phrases in the following sentences, and tell the verb or adjective that each modifies.

E4 PREPOSITIONS
E4.1 PREPOSITIONS
E4.1.1 Rewrite these sentences using the correct words in the brackets.
E4.1.2 Rewrite these sentences using the correct words in the brackets.
E4.1.3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the box.
E4.1.4 Rewrite the sentences using the correct words in the brackets.
E4.1.5 Rewrite the sentences using the correct words in the brackets.
E4.1.6 Rewrite the sentences using the correct words in the brackets
E4.1.7 Rewrite the sentences using the correct words in the brackets
E.4.1.8 More Prepositions .The Journey of The Butterfly
E4.1.9 Read and understand the uses of prepositions
E4.1.10 Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the boxes. Use each word once only.
E4.1.11 Preposition & Adverbial Particles : on , in to, at.....
E4.1.12 Preposition & Adverbial Particles : over,under, up-down round, across, along.....
E4.1.13 Preposition & Adverbial Particles : about , at ,by
E4.1.14 Prepositions & Adverbial Particles : from in of into on over out pass

E4.1.15	Prepositions & Adverbial Particles : Since to up through under with
E4.1.16	Put in the correct preposition .
E4.1.17	Put in the correct word: of off on in
E4.1.18	Put in the correct word in the sentences.: go....by , upat
E4.1.19	Fill in the blanks with the words in the brackets.
E4.1.20	Fill in the blanks with the words in the coloured rectangle. Use each word only once
E4.1.21	Fill in the blanks with the words in the coloured rectangle . Use each word only once.
E4.1.22	Fill in the blanks with the words in the brackets. All the word should be used.
E4.1.23	Fill in the blanks with the words in the rackets. There are MORE words than you need,
E4.1.24	Prepositions after Adjectives: glad/sorry to. . .” “afraid to/of’
E4.2 THE PREPOSITION - More detail study.Read and understand	
E4.2.1	Name the Prepositions in the sentences,
E4.2.2	Distinguish the Prepositions from Adverbs in the sentences.
E4.2.3	Form sentences to illustrate the use of the words (1) as Prepositions and (2) as Adverbs.
E4.2.4	Fill the blanks with the suitable Prepositions.
E4.2.5.	Prepositions are very commonly used in composition with verbs, to form new verbs. Sometimes they are Prefixed.
E4.2.6	Relations expressed by Prepositions. Some of the most common relations indicated by Prepositions.
E4.2.7	Explain the force of the Propositions in the sentences.
E4.2.8	The Preposition which requires special notice.
E4.2.9	Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Prepositions.
E4.3. Conjunction is sometimes used as a preposition.	
E4.4. Do not use the infinitive with certain words which require a preposition followed by a gerund or by a verbal noun.	
E4.5. Certain words always take the infinitive after them; as.....	
E4.6. Preposition are sometimes inserted where they are not required; as.....	
E5. CONJUNCTIONS.	
Conjunctions are words which join sentences. Read and understand how the conjunctions are used.	
E5.1 Read the pairs of sentences. Study and note how they are joined together.	
E5.1.1 Rewrite the sentences using the correct words in the brackets.	
E5.1.2 Join these pairs of sentences using ‘and’ or ‘but’ you may leave out the words in bold.	
E5.1.3 Rewrite the sentences using the correct words in the brackets.(because so or)	
E5.1.4 Rewrite the sentences using the correct words in the brackets.	
E5.1.5 Join the pairs of sentences using ‘because’, ‘so’ or ‘or’.	
E5.1.6 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. You may have to use each word more than once.	
E5.2 Joining Sentences	
E5.2.1 Joining sentences using (who, whose)	
E5.2.2 Read the pairs of sentences and see how they are joined together.	

E5.2.3 Join the sentences using ‘who’ or ‘which’. Leave out the words in bold.
E5.2.4 Join the pair sentences using ‘who’ or ‘which’. Leave out the words in bold.
E5.2.5 Tense Sequence (All tenses). Conjunctions “when”, “before”, “after”
E5.2.6 Put the verbs in brackets into the Simple Present or the simple Future tense
E5.2.7 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Simple Future tense.
E5.2.8 Use the words in brackets to join these sentences. Put the “when/after clause” into the Past Perfect tense.
E5.2.9 Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verb in the brackets.
E5.2.10 Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs in the brackets
E5.2.11 Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs in the brackets.
E5.2.12 Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs the brackets.
E5.2.13 Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs in the brackets.
E5.3.3 THE CONJUNCTION (Intensive notes)
E5.3.4 CLASSES OF CONJUNCTIONS
E5.3.5 THE INTERJECTION
E5.3.6 THE SAME WORD USED AS DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH
E5.3.6.1 What part of speech is each of the words in italics? Noun ? Verb? Adjective ?
E5.3.6.2 Exercise in Grammar----any , as , but What part of speech is each of the words in italic?

E6. VERBS ---PRESENT TENSE
E6.1 Present Tense
E6.1.1 Complete the table (I)
E6.1.2 Complete the table (II)
E6.1.3 Complete the table (III)
E6.1.4 Complete the table (IV)
E6.1.5 Rewrite this passage twice changing (I)
E6.1.6 Rewrite this passage twice changing (II)
E6.2 THE VERB ‘TO BE’
E6.2.1 Rewrite of each sentence
E6.2.2 Rewrite of each sentence
E6.3 PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE
E6.3.1 Rewrite the sentences
E6.3.2 Rewrite the sentences
E6.3.3 Rewrite the sentences
E6.4 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE
E6.4.1 Rewrite of each sentence
E6.4.2 Rewrite of each sentence
E6.4.3 Rewrite of each sentence
E6.5 AGREEMENT
E6.5.1 Fill in the blanks with ‘is’ or ‘are’.
E6.5.2 Fill in the blanks with ‘was’ or ‘were’.
E6.5.3 Fill in the blanks with ‘has’ or ‘have’.
E6.5.4 Fill in the blanks with ‘does’ or ‘do’.
E6.5.5 Rewrite the sentences
E6.5.6 Rewrite in the plural

E6.5.7 Rewrite the sentences
E6.5.8 Rewrite the in the plural
E6.5.9 Rewrite in the singular
E6.6 IT IS EASY/POSSIBLE/DIFFICULT/LIKELY
E6.7 TENSE SEQUENCE
E6.7.1 Fill in the blanks with the Present Continuous tense
E6.7.2 Fill in the blanks with the Present Continuous tense
E6.7.3 Put the verbs in the brackets into the Present Continuous
E6.7.4 Fill in the blanks with the Simple Present tense use “is” or “are”
E6.7.5 Fill the blanks with the Simple Present tense
E6.7.6 Fill in the blanks with the correct tense
E6.7.7 Fill in the blanks with the correct tense
E6.8 VERBS NOTES
E6.9 USES OF THE TENSES
E6.10 DIFFERENT FORMS OF VERBS
E6.10.1 Fill in the Past tense or Past Participate
E6.11 USES OF SHALL AND WILL
E6.11.1 Fill in the blanks with “shall” or “will”

E 7 VERBS - PAST TENSE
E7.1 Simple Past Tense
E7.1.1 Rewrite the simple past tense of the verbs in the brackets
E7.1.2 Rewrite the simple past tense of the verbs in the brackets.; did not....be.....
E7.1.3 Rewrite the sentences using correct form of the tense.
E7.2. Past Continuous Tense
E7.2.1 Rewrite the sentences using the past continuous tense
E7.2.2. Rewrite with the correct tense forms
E7.2.3 Rewrite with the correct tense forms of the verbs in the brackets.
E7.2.4 Fill in the blanks with the Past Continuous Tense.
E7. 2.5 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous tense.
E7.2.6 Fill in the blanks with the Past Continuous tense in the brackets.
E7.2.7 Put the verbs into the Past Continuous Tense or Simple Past Tense.
E7.3 Past Perfect Tense . Tense Sequence – Past Perfect + Simple Past
E7.3.1 Put the sentences into Reported Speech . Use the Past Perfect : had + Past Participle.
E7.3.2 Put the verbs into the Past Perfect tense.
E7.3.3 Fill in the blanks with the Past Perfect or the Simple Past tense of the verbs.
E7.4. Tense Sequence Past Perfect + Simple Past
E7.4.1 Adjective Clauses who ,whom,whose,which . Complete the sentences.
E7.5 The Passive voice -- Present , Past & Perfect tenses.
E7.5.1 The Passive voice --Present , Past & Perfect tenses.by... ?.....
E7.5.2 The Passsive voice—Present, Past & Perfect tenses.....Active voice Vs Passive voice.
E7.5.3 Put in the past participle of the verbs in the passive voice sentences.
E7.5.4 Simple present (passive form) Use is or are + the past participle.
E7.5.5 Simple past (passive form). Use was or were + the past participle.
E7.5.6 Change the sentences into passive voice. Use is, are, or be + the past participle.
E7.5.7 Change the sentences into passive form . Use was or were + the past participle.

E7.5.8	Change the sentences into passive voice. Use has been or have been + the past participle.
E7.6	“ Perhaps”, “may” & ‘might “, Possibility + “ may “ for permission.
E7.7	The Passive voice Present, Past & Perfect tensesSomeone.....,somebody....Nobody... No one.....
E7.7.1	Put the verbs into the simple present (passive voice) Use have been or has been + the past participle.
E7.7.2	Correct the verbs after “to “
E7.8	Uses of can and could
E7.8.1	Fill in the blanks with ‘can” or “ could “
E7.8.2	Fill in the blanks with ‘can’ or ‘ could ‘
E7.9	Conditional If
E7.9.1	Read the sentences aloud. If
E7.9.2	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.
E7.9.3	Change the words into plural . Make other necessary changes.
E7.9.4	Change the words into singular. Make other changes where necessary.
E7.10	Read and remember the tenses of the verbs.
E7.10.1	Complete the table. Now, Yesterday , Tomorrow
E.7.10.2	Complete the table. Now, Yesterday , Tomorrow
E.7.10.3	Complete the table. Now, Yesterday , Tomorrow
E.7.10.4	Complete the table. Now, Yesterday , Tomorrow
E7.11	Strong and weak verbs (Intensive notes)
E7.11.1	Change the verbs to the Past tense.
E7.11.2	Fill in the Past Tense or Past Participle of verb given.
E7.11.3	Fill in the Past Tense or Past Participle of verb given.
E7.11.4	Compare the uses of the verb have in the sentences.

E8. Future Tense	
E8.1	Simple Future tense
E8.1.1	Read aloud and familiarize the sentence patterns. There are hundreds of sentences.
E8.1.1	Read aloud and familiarize the sentence patterns. There are hundreds of sentences.
E8.1.2	Interrogative : shallwill.....?
E8.1.3	Read and answer the questions aloud . Follow the sentence pattern.
E8.1.4	Rewrite and practise using future tense.
E8.1.5	Rewrite and practise. Use shall or will as appropriate
E8.1.6	Rewrite and practise. Use “ going to “
E8.2.	Uses of “can” and “could”
E8.2.1	“can” or “ could”
E8.3	The infinitive
E8.3.1	Infinitive : Read these pairs of sentences.
E8.3.2	Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets
E8.3.3	Rewrite these sentences correcting the mistake shown in the bold
E8.3.4	Infinitives of Purpose + other uses with nouns , prepositions & adjectives.
E8.3.5	Make the statements negative. Change the compound of “ some” into “ any”
E8.3.6	Rewrite each sentence as shown, changing the word order.
E8.3.7	Complete sentences
E8.3.8	Conditional Clauses
E8.3.9	Verbs in simple present tense >>> simple future tense.

E8.3.10 Give the correct tense forms of the verbs i
E8.3.11 Conditional Clauses. Study the sentence patterns.
E8.3.12 Infinitives of purpose : Other uses with names, prepositions & adjectives.
E8.4.1 It is necessary to.....'must' & 'have to'
E8.4.2 Use 'has to ' or 'have to' in place of 'must'.
E8.4.3 Rewrite each sentence using ' must' in place of the expression containing 'necessary ' . Make other changes.
E8.4.4 Rewrite these sentences in the simple past tense. Change 'must' into 'had to' and use the time expression in the brackets in place of the words in bold.
E8.4.5 Change has/have to into shall/will have to , and write the time expressions in brackets at the end.
E8.4.6 Complete the sentences .
E8.4.7 "Needn't" as negative of " must" . " Need and need to "
E8.4.8 Use 'needn't ' to replace ' It is not necessary ' .
E8.4.9 Turn the negative statements into positive questions.
E8.4.10 "Needn't as negative of 'must' .' Need ' and 'need to'.
E8.4.11 to-passive infinitive
E8.4.12 Auxiliary verbs.
E8.4.13 Defective verbs
E.8.5.1 Parts of Speech
E8.6.1 Subject – verb agreement

E9. Interrogatives
E9.1 Short answers
E9.2 Positive and Negative Sentences
E9.3 Question tags
E9.4 Short Answers
E9.5 Interrogatives - Question Words
E9.6 Changing Statements into Questions
E9.7 Correction of Sentences
E9.8 Punctuations
E9.9 Direct and Indirect Speech -From Direct to Indirect
E9.10 Direct and Indirect Speech – Conversion of Indirect to Direct .

E10 Letter Writing
E10.1 The Form Of Letters
E10.2 Classification Of Letters
E10.3 Social Letters
E10.4 Write a short letter to your cousin.....Refer to examples.
E10.5 Write a short letter to a friend.....Refer to examples.
E10.6 Write a short letter to a friend giving a brief description of a holiday.
E10.6.1 Write a short letter to a friend about an incident.
E10.7 Write to a friend who was absent from school for a long time.
E10.8 A letter from a young man.
E10.9 Write a letter to a village boy.
E10. 10 Notes of Invitations ---Formal and Informal.

E10.11	Business Letters ---- Read the examples.
E10. 12	Write a letter to a company - complaining about the product .
E10.13	Letter of Application
E10.13.1	Answer the advertisement and apply for a job.
E10.14	Official Letters – Formal Letter.
E10.14.1	Write to the Government Departments for an appointment or public service.
E10. 15	Letters to Newspapers
E10. 15.1	Write to the editor of a newspaper ,on social problems.
E10. 15.2	Write a courteous letter to a neighbor, headmaster etc.
E10.16	More about Letter Writing