

C.W  
16.07.22  
C.W

Put reflexive Pronouns

- ① Ganesh availed himself of the opportunity.
- ② Maduri saw herself in the mirror.
- ③ I hurt myself while playing.

write types of Pronouns

- 1) He is my friend. Personal Pronouns.
- 2) He can do his homework himself reflexive pronoun
- 3) What is a brinjal, a fruit or a vegetable?  
Interrogative Pronouns.
- 4) This book is mine. Possive Pronouns.
- 5) This are my books. Demonstrative pronouns.

Pdabh  
16.07.22  
v. good

Read these verbs and the phrases that follow them.

break -	break down	break away	break in
call -	call off	call on	call away

Notice how the meanings of the phrases are different from the original verbs. For example, *break* means to separate into pieces in a sudden or violent way. *Break down* means to stop working while *break away* means to escape. Such phrases, formed by adding other words to verbs, are called phrasal verbs. These phrases do the work of a verb in a sentence.

**C Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings.**

- |               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. cheer up   | a. like each other's company (5)  |
| 2. fall apart | b. fall asleep (4)                |
| 3. nod off    | c. break into pieces (2)          |
| 4. get along  | d. finally agree to something (3) |
| 5. give in    | e. become happier (1)             |

**D Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from the box.**

drop in    look up    find out    call off    hand in    try on

- The teacher told us to hand in our assignments by Friday.
- You live so close to us! Why don't you call off sometime?
- Where is the changing room? I'd like to try on this dress.
- Do you know how to find out a dictionary?
- Pallavi has promised to look up what is going on.
- We may have to drop in the match if it rains.

You have learned that a sentence always has a subject. A sentence also always has a verb. The subject is the person or thing which is *doing*, *having* or *being*. In other words, the subject carries out the action of the verb.

John *writes* a story. (doing)      John *is* a good writer. (being)

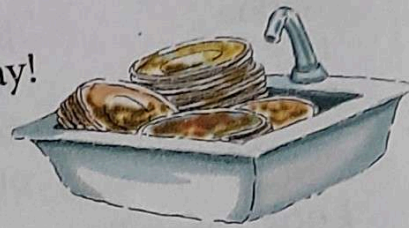
John *has* talent. (having)

The subject and verb in a sentence must agree in number. This means that when the subject is singular, the verb must also be singular. When the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. This is called **subject-verb agreement**. If two or more singular verbs are joined together with *and*, they must take a plural verb.

Mala *is walking* home. Mala and her friend Meeta *are walking* home.  
Mala *is telling* Meeta about her day. The girls *are chatting*.

**E Circle the correct verbs in the brackets.**

1. Jamshed and Farhad ( know / knows ) how to swim.
2. Everyone ( was / were ) told to wear the school uniform.
3. All the girls in my class ( love / loves ) football.
4. Carrot halwa ( taste / tastes ) best on a cold winter's day!
5. This bunch of grapes ( is / are ) very juicy.
6. The dishes in the sink ( is / are ) dirty.



**Good to know**

- ◆ If the words *each* or *every* appear before the subject in a sentence, the verb will usually be singular.  
Every child *has been given* a present.  
Each child *was given* a book.
- ◆ When the subject is *everyone*, *anyone* or *everybody*, the verb will usually be singular.  
Everyone from my class *is going* to the party.  
Everybody *was present* at the meeting.
- ◆ When the subject is a collective noun such as *herd*, *jury*, *class* or *crowd*, the verb will usually be singular.  
The herd *is grazing*.  
My family *enjoys* travelling.
- ◆ When the subject is the title of a book, film or novel, it is always treated as singular and the verb will be singular.  
The *Outlaws* *is* a good movie.  
The *Borrowers* *is* my favourite book.

You already know that words which tell us what someone or something does are called verbs. Most verbs are *doing* words.  
 I *swim* every day. Mummy *Painted* this picture.

Words such as *is, am, are, were, was, has, have* and *had* are also verbs, even though they do not express an action. These verbs tell us what something or someone *has* or *is*.  
 Meena *has* a grey kitten. The kitten *is* soft and cuddly.

When we use these verbs along with a doing word, they become *helping* verbs. We often use a *helping verb* + *doing word* together as a verb.  
 I *am studying* for the English test. Mary *was baking* a birthday cake.

**A Tick (✓) the correct verbs in the brackets.**

1. A dog can (bark/squeak) but it cannot (whistle/growl).
2. All at once, the phone (ticked/rang) and the doorbell (knocked/chimed).
3. A cat (meows/quacks) but it does not (giggle/purr).
4. The wind (chanted/howled) and the windows (rattled/bleated).
5. Pigeons (coo/moo) but cows (coo/moo).
6. Babies (hiss/gurgle) when happy and (cry/trumpet) when hungry.



**B Circle six verbs in the wordsearch and write them.**

1. Drawing
2. Drink
3. wait
4. Grew
5. Argue
6. Knitted



D	R	A	W	I	N	G
R	E	L	A	R	E	R
I	K	N	I	L	M	E
N	I	M	T	O	S	W
K	N	I	T	T	E	D
A	R	G	U	E	D	R