Delhi Public School- Gandhinagar Session 2020-21 Class-X Holiday Homework

Gap Filling

In a cloze exercise, you fill the gaps in a text with suitable words in a way that makes the text both grammatically perfect and meaningful.

METHOD

- Read the text carefully and grasp the general idea before supplying words to fill in the blanks.
- Both grammar and meaning of the sentence will guide you in deciding which word fits each blank.
- The words are usually articles, other determiners, prepositions, helping verbs, modals, main verbs, noun, pronouns, adjectives, conjunctions, relative pronouns and relative adverbs.
- Maintain consistency in tense
- Ensure subject-verb agreement and match pronouns with correct antecedents.

Gap filling to test the knowledge in the following areas:

- I. Non finites
- ii. Determiners
- iii. Connectors
- iv. Modals
- v. Prepositions
- vi. Subject verb concord

| 1.Gravitation is the fo | orce (a) | _ holds us all do | wn (b) | _the surface of the earth. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Anything (c) | upwards falls | back to the earth. | It is not only | the earth that has the pull |
| of gravity (d) | also everythin | ng else in the uni | verse. | |
| Everythingin this uni | verse attracts (e) _ | ot | her body to (f) |) |
| a i) Whom | ii) that | iii) whose | iv) who | |
| b. i) into | ii) on | iii) to | iv)in | |
| c. i) thrown | ii) throwing | iii) to throw | iv) threw | |
| d .i) because | ii) and | iii) so | iv) but | |
| e. i) each | ii) every | iii) either | iv) neither | |
| f. i) themselves | ii) herself | iii) himself | iv) itself | |
| | | | | |

| of (b) greatest fiction writers of America. He grew up in a small town (c) the bank of the Mississippi River. (d) a small boy he moved to Hannibal on the banks of the river (e) he experienced (f) excitement of river travel. a. i) which ii) who iii) that iv) he | 2.Marl | k Twain was the | e pen name of S | Samuel Langhorne | Clemens (a) | was one |
|---|---------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
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| b. i) to carry ii) carry iii) carries iv) carried | a. | i) little | ii) several | iii) much | iv) more | e |
| | | * | <i>'</i> | <i>'</i> | · · | |
| c. 1) for 11) in 111) of 1V) with | | | ii) in | iii) of | | |
| d. i) makes ii) making iii) make iv) made | | | | | | |
| e. i) that ii) who iii) whose iv) those | | | | | | |
| f. i) specialize ii) specialized iii) specializing iv) specializes | | | | | | |

GRAMMAR: EDITING (ERROR CORRECTION)

In the error correction exercise a short text is given with an error in each line. You have to identify and correct the error.

METHOD

- 1. Read each sentences carefully.
- 2. Is the grammatical structure-tense and elements of the clause appropriate to the meaning of the sentence?
- 3. The errors are usually related to the use of nouns, pronouns, verbs, determiners and other grammar words.
- 4. Maintain consistency in tense.
- 5. Ensure subject verb agreement and match the pronouns with their antecedents.

| PASSAGE | | ERROR | CORRECTION |
|---|-------------|--------------|------------|
| A huge region around a center | (a) | | |
| of the Milky Way is devoid of | (b) | | |
| young stars, accordingly by a | (c) | | |
| new study that may been | (d) | | |
| crucial at understanding how | (e) | | |
| our galaxy were formed and | (f) | | |
| how it evolve. The Milky Way is a | (g) | | |
| spiral galaxy contains billions | (h) | | |
| of stars of our sun around | (i) | | |
| 26,000 light tears for its center. | (j) | | |
| PASSAGE | | ERROR | CORRECTION |
| It was at 1912 that the then Mayor of Tokyo | (a) | | |
| send 3,000 Yoshino cherry tree saplings | (b) | | |
| to the United states to a gift of goodwill | (c) | | |
| for an newly formed friendship. Today | (d) | | |
| that same cherry blossom trees stand | (e) | | |
| majestically for the banks of the | (f) | | |
| Potomac River, near a historical monuments | (g) | | |

| from the national capital, washington D.C. (1 | n <i>)</i> | •••• | ••••• | ••••• |
|---|------------|------|-------|------------|
| PASSAGE | | | ERROR | CORRECTION |
| My day begins on five o' clock in the morning | (a | .) | | |
| It has been so since the last forty years | (b |) | | |
| except for the two years which I was | (c |) | | |
| very ill. I wake up at the sound of an aeroplane. | (d | l) | | |
| PASSAGE | | | ERROR | CORRECTION |
| Education is a process, which was deemed to | (a |) | | |
| develop desirable qualities with people. | (b |) | | |
| The need of this quality differs by person to | (c) |) | | |
| person, place to place but time to time. | (d |) | | |
| PASSAGE | | ERI | ROR | CORRECTION |
| He start to complain about this wicked world, (| a) | | | |
| but is interrupted by a knock at the door. | b) | | | |
| A girl come in and put an envelope on his desk (| c) | | | |
| | d) | | ••••• | |

REPORTED SPEECH

In this type of question, you are given either the transcript of a conversation followed by reported version. The reported version has blanks for you to fill in.

To do this, you will need to transform many parts of the conversation into reported speech.

GENERAL RULES

In reported speech:

- 1. We do not use quotation marks or inverted commas.
- 2. We remove the comma separating the reporting verb and the speaker's words.
- 3. We use the reporting verbs said and told for statements. If the reporting verb has an object, use told. If it doesn't, use said.
- 4. We may use a conjunction (that, if, what, why, etc.) to introduce the reported statement.
- 5. We change personal pronouns according to person
- 6. We normally change the main verb in the sentence to a form of the past tense.
- 7. We change all kinds of sentences in to statements.

CHANGES IN TENSE

- 1. If the reporting verb is in the present or future tense, the tense of the main verb does not change.
- 2. The simple present in direct speech becomes the simple past in reported speech. However, for statements about universal truths or things that are true at all times, no change is made in the tense of the verb.
- 3. The present continuous becomes the past continuous.
- 4. The present perfect becomes the past perfect.
- 5. The simple past becomes the past perfect.
- 6. The past continuous changes to the past perfect continuous.
- 7. The past perfect and the past perfect continuous remain unchanged.
- 8. The modal auxiliaries can, may, will and shall change to could, might, would and should respectively. Modals must and might do not change.

CHANGES IN PERSON AND PRONOUNS

When we change direct speech into reported speech, the pronouns change so that the relationship between the reported and the speaker of the reported utterance is shown.

- 1. Usually the first person changes to the third person. This is true of possessive pronouns also. However, if the person reporting is the speaker, the pronoun does not change.
- 2. The second person changes to the first or third person depending on who is reporting the utterance.
- 3. The third person remains the same when being reported.

CHANGES IN TIME AND PLACE EXPRESSIONS

Depending on the time and place while reporting, words that show nearness in time and place change to words expressing distance. The most common of such changes are: this ~ that, these ~ those, now ~ then, today ~ that day, tonight ~ that night, last night ~ the night before/the previous night, next week ~ the following week, last week ~ the previous week, yesterday ~ the previous day, tomorrow ~ the next day/the following day, here ~ there, ago ~ before, thus ~ so.

Read each conversation and then report what was said by completing the following passage.

| | SALIL: | I travel by the metro rail as I find it very convenient. It is always punctual. |
|------------|-------------------|---|
| | MANOHAR: | So you are really happy to travel by metro? |
| | SALIL: | Yes, of course. |
| | Manohar asked | Salil (a) Salil replied |
| | that (b) | He added that |
| | (c) him if (d) | |
| (a) | | |
| (b) | | |
| (c) | | |
| (d) | | |
| 2. | DEVENDRA: | Which city do you belong to? |
| | SUKHDEV: | I originally belong to Amritsar. But I am coming from Mumbai now. |
| | DEVENDRA: | Mumbai? Which part of the city do you live in? |
| | SUKHDEV: | We live in Ghatkopar, a rather busy place. |
| | Devendra asked | d Sukhdev (a) |
| | | |
| | Sukhdev replie | u |

| | (d) | | ••••• |
|------------|-------------|---|----------------------|
| | ••• | | |
| a) | | | •••• |
| b) | | | • • • • • |
| c) | | | •••• |
| d) | | . How do you fool now? | |
| • | Patient | : How do you feel now? | |
| | | 2 3 | |
| | Patient | : Did you take the medicines regularly?: Yes. | |
| | | asked the patient how (a) | |
| | | replied (b) | |
| | | or asked him (c) the | |
| | | affirmation. | medicines regularly, |
| a) | - | | |
| b) | | | |
| c) | | | |
| C) | | | |
| • | Ankit | : Where are you going? | |
| | Atul | : To the airport. | |
| | Ankit | : May I drop you there in my car? | |
| | Atul | : Thanks a lot. It will be a great help to me. | |
| | Ankit asked | Atul where (a) Atul replied (b) | airport. Ankit |
| | | d him (c) there in his car. Atul than | - |
| | | great help to him. | C |
| a) | _ | | • • • • • |
| . ` | | | •••• |
| b) | | | |
| - | Т | : How did you spend your vacation? | |
| 2) | 1 anmay | T 1 1 T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| b) c) | _ | : I visited Kashmir with my parents. | |
| c) | Astha | : I visited Kashmir with my parents.: Have you been there earlier too? | |

| in negation saying that (c) | |
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