Change the sentences to passive voice.

1. Many people begin new projects in January.
2. You must wash that shirt for tonight’s party.
3. Mum is going to prepare the food.
4. They make shoes in that factory.
5. We will have to examine you again.
6. They had finished preparations by the time the guests arrived.
7. The delegation will meet the visitors at the airport.
8. We have produced skis here since 1964.
9. All workers will read the memo.
10. Nobody can beat Tiger Woods at golf.
11. They also speak German at EU meetings.
12. We must look into the question.
13. Someone reads the newspaper to him every day.
15. Has he given you back the book yet?
16. The police locked up the criminals.
17. They must have left the keys behind.
18. The robbers made up the story.
19. The boy is eating the cake.
20. Dad promised by a box of chocolates.
21. The spider scared her.
22. The guide will show us the Natural History Museum in the afternoon.
23. The dentist is cleaning the woman’s teeth.
24. She showed her relatives the new house.
Using Active Voice vs. Passive Verse in Writing

Rule: **When writing, your sentences should be active. That means you should have the subject taking an action.**

Passive/No: The material was shipped to Japan.  Active/Yes: *The company shipped the material to Japan.*

**Directions:** On your own paper, rewrite the following sentences in active voice. The subject should be performing the action. If there is no doer, add one.

1. The dishes were washed by Jane.
2. After the game we bought hamburgers for everyone.
3. During the intermission, our band played several numbers.
4. Alice broke her pen.
5. My computer was read by Miss Jones.
6. Jean broke her arm during a volleyball game.
7. Ruth washed and ironed her blouse.
8. The money was found under the floor.
9. Eleanor loves the Rolling Stones.
10. The officer did nothing about the accident.
11. John won the first-place tennis trophy.
12. Nancy baked and frosted the cake.
13. Jill lost the election.
14. Jean played tennis all morning.
15. My books were returned before class.
16. My window was broken by the storm.
17. Miniature elephants were collected by my sister.
18. Colette danced a tap dance in the variety show.
19. Nothing was accomplished by crying.
20. That video was seen three times.

Changing Passive Voice to Active Voice
Directions: The verbs in the following sentences are in the passive voice. On your own paper, rewrite each sentence in the active voice. If the sentence doesn’t have a doer, supply one.

Example: The letter was sent earlier. *Jeannie sent the letter earlier.*

1. The trees were stripped last month.
2. The computers were shipped early in September.
3. The letter was written by my brother.
4. The old car was driven by my brother.
5. The school bell was repaired in September.
6. This man has been stabbed.
7. My shoes were taken to the shoemaker.
8. The trees were uprooted by the storm.
9. The bookcase was stained a dark walnut.
10. The flowers were planted in March.

Now Write it Wrong: Changing Active Voice to Passive Voice

Directions: The verbs in the following sentences are in the active voice. On your own paper, rewrite the sentences, changing the verbs to passive voice.

Example: My neighbor alerted the police. *The police were alerted by my neighbors.*

1. The janitor fixed the classroom door.
2. Mr. Smith took a photograph of me.
3. All the students passed the algebra test.
4. Our basketball team lost twenty percent of its games.
5. The contractor renovated our kitchen.
6. Jane Beard composed the school song.
7. She broke two keys on her typewriter.
8. My father took pictures at the picnic.
9. The zookeeper loves the animals.
10. The judge took Tom’s license.
Parts of Speech - Adjectives

• Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech:

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</table>

**Adjective:** An adjective is a word or phrase that is used to modify a noun or pronoun.

Example: The snake is **long** and **green**.

• In this example, **long** and **green** are adjectives because they modify the noun **snake**.

• Some words modify nouns that are **not** adjectives. These are attributive nouns. They are not predicative of the noun, so they are not adjectives.

Example: The painting is extremely **old**.

• In this example, **old** is an adjective because it modifies the noun **painting**. However, **extremely** is not an adjective. It modifies the adjective **old**. Therefore it is an adverb.

Example: The baseball team is **good**.

• In this example, **baseball** modifies **team**. However, **baseball** is not an adjective because it is not predicative of the noun - the team is **not** baseball. **Good** is the only adjective in the sentence - the team is **is good**.

**Directions:** Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1) The motorcycle is old.
2) Today is cloudy, hot, and humid.
3) The man wearing a blue suit is young.
4) The runner is very fast.
5) He is a good basketball player.
6) Alamance Community College is a great place to learn.
7) The blue bus is late.
8) The rusty truck has an oversized trailer.
9) Jaime is so smart!
10) The job was difficult, but manageable.
11) The house has new plumbing and running water.
12) The silly man laughed uncontrollably.
13) The boy said he was sorry.
14) The intoxicated gentleman wasn’t sure if the clock was fast or slow.
15) “A cleaner environment,” he trenchantly stated, “Is the key.”

**Directions:** Now make two of your own sentences using adjectives.

1) ________________________________________________________________
2) ________________________________________________________________
Exercise 1
Future Tense
Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in simple future tense.

Note: The simple future tense is used to express something which will happen or something which will be true in the future. One way to form this tense is: “will” + the simple present tense form of the verb. We use “will” when the subject is volunteering to do something in the future or deciding to do something in the future while speaking.

Example: We (clean) will clean on Tuesday. (We just decided to clean.)
Example: (drive) Will you drive on Sunday? (A decision about driving is being made.)

1) The house is dirty. I (clean) _______ ________ it on Monday.
2) (cook) _______ you _________ on Tuesday, please?
3) It looks like the washer is broken. I (ask) _______ ________ a repair man to come Wednesday.
4) Okay then, our group (meet) _______ ________ on Thursday.
5) Helga (hike) _______ you _________ with us on Friday?
6) If necessary, we (carry) _______ ________ the supplies in our car Saturday.
7) John and Wes, (read) _______ you ________ to the children on Sunday?

Exercise 2
Future Tense Practice: “Will” form
Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in simple future tense.

Example: I am feeling homesick. I (go) will go home to visit my family.
Example: Steve, (wash) will you wash the car on Saturday?

1) I guess I (ride) _______ ________ the bus to save gas.
2) The cookies are all gone. (buy) _______ _______ some, please?
3) Listen, team: we (win) _______ ________ the trophy this year!
4) Everyone is hungry. I (get) _______ ________ some doughnuts for breakfast.
5) Peter, (fix) _______ you _________ the porch tomorrow?
6) Becky, (go) _______ you ________ to Alaska with us this summer?
7) If we take a trip, we (put) _______ ________ Barkley in a kennel.
A. **Put the following into Indirect speech:**

1. Mr West said, "I am very tired".
2. He said, "I am flying to Rome tomorrow".
3. George said, "I have lived in this village all my life"
4. Peter said to me 'I can't go out with you because I am not feeling well".
5. Helen said to me, "I hope you have enjoyed yourself"
6. She said, "I have been to Paris many times"
7. Jane said, "I want to study medicine, father".
8. Her friend said, "You are wrong, Mary".
9. He said to me, "I saw your friend at the cinema yesterday",
10. She said to him "I called you up but you didn't answer an hour ago"

B. **Put the following into Indirect Speech:**

1. The teacher said to me, "write your name on this paper."
2. He said to me, "Wait for me here".
3. He said to them "Don't go out alone".
4. He said to me, "Type this letter immediately,"
5. Peter said to Tom, "Don't do it again".
6. The students said, "We may be a little late".
7. The teacher said, "You must answer this question in 5 seconds"
8. He said, "I can't stay out very late"
9. My mother said to me, "You ought to be more careful".
10. I said to them, "Don't write on your desks".

C. **Put the following into Indirect Speech:**

1. He asked me, "How much did you pay for this book?"
2. The nurse asked him, "How are you feeling".
3. The teacher asked "Have you written your homework?"
4. He asked me "Do you know anything about the accident?"
5. My brother asked, "Has anybody called while I was out".
6. She asked me "Do you know where Mrs Baker lives?"
7. He asked her, "Has the plane left?"
8. She asked, "How much does this coat cost?"
9. She asked me "Where are you from?"
10. She asked him "When will you meet your friends?"
D. Change from Indirect into Direct Speech:

1. Peter said he had enjoyed himself very much.
2. She said that she was almost sure.
3. He asked me how long it would take me to go home.
4. She asked me if I had listened to the 9 o'clock news.
5. He asked me if I was going to stay in.
6. She asked him if he would go home by bus.
7. My friend asked me where I had bought my car from.
8. Helen told Peter to be careful.
9. He told the children to stop that noise.
10. She told him not to wait for her outside the cinema.
E. Change from Direct into Indirect Speech:

1. He asked, "How much does it cost?"
2. Helen asked, "where are you going?"
3. They asked me "Will you incite us?"
4. He asked me, "Do you know, where he is?"
5. She asked me, "What time is it?"
6. He asked me, "How are you feeling now?"
7. She asked him, "How are you liking your new job?"
8. He asked me, "Have you been waiting long?"
9. She said to me, "Throw it away".
10. He said to her, "Stop that noise".
11. She said to her, "Don't go near the dog".
12. He said to them, "Put your books on the table".
13. She said to him, "Be careful".
14. She said to him, "Don't be silly".
15. Helen says, "I want to be a doctor".
16. Jean said, "I want to go out, mother".
17. His father said, "You are right, Tom".
18. George said to Kate, "Wait for me here".
19. She asked him, "Have you paid the bill?"
20. He always says to them "You must pay more attention"

F. Change from Indirect into Direct Speech:

1. He asked me if I knew the manager.
2. She asked me if I liked her new house.
3. She asked the driver to give her a lift.
4. Helen said that she would give up trying.
5. George said he would do his best.
6. She asked him if he had worked before.
7. They asked me if I could type.
8. We asked the neighbours to turn the music down.
9. He said he would answer the phone for me.
10. She said she had printed that report 3 times.
11. The manager said he would give us a rise.
12. They said they would give up smoking.
13. He told the employees to arrive earlier.
14. She told me to write more clearly.
15. They said they had already visited the exhibition.
16. He said he liked our products very much.
17. He told me to write the memo immediately.
18. He said he would fill in an application form.
19. Helen told me to read all the reports.
20. He asked me if I could write a business letter.
G. Translate into English:

1. Είπε πως θα εργαζόταν σκληρά
2. Με ρώτησε που δούλευα.
3. Μου είπε να υπογράψω τις επιστολές αμέσως.
4. Είπε πως θα επισκεπτόταν το τμήμα εξαγωγών.
5. Είπε πως είχε ξαναδουλέψει σ' ένα κατάστημα.
6. Μας είπε πως θα επιθεωρούσε την αποθήκη.
7. Είπε πως θ' αγόραζε την εταιρεία μας.
8. Με ρώτησε πότε θα έστελνα την παραγγελία.
9. Μας είπαν να διαβάσουμε τις οδηγίες.
10. Μας είπε να μην ξανάρθουμε καθυστερημένοι.

H. Fill in the blanks with "say" or "tell"

1. She _______ that he didn't like it.
2. He _______ me that he liked my house.
3. She _______ me that she would come.
4. I _______ him to wait here.
5. Tom _______ that he had to go.
6. Don't _______ the same thing again.
7. Where did you _______ you were going?
8. Where did you _______ me to put it?
9. Does she have anything to _______ now?
10. Who _______ you to come?
11. He _______ me all about it.
12. I think he didn't — _______ the truth.
13. You must _______ good-bye to him.
14. Have you ever _______ lies?
15. The teacher _______ us a story.
16. She left without _______ goodnight.
17. Tom didn't _______ anything.
18. Helen _______ that she would wait.
19. Peter _______ me not to argue.
20. _______ it again.
21. _______ me where to put them.
22. Peter _______ that he _______ Helen to go.
23. Who _______ you to go?
24. Can you _______ me the time please?
25. Who _______ that Chinese is easy?
26. _______ me all about your trip.
27. That is what George _______.
28. She didn't _______ where he was going.
29. You must always _______ the truth.
30. Did you - _______ anything?
I. INDIRECT SPEECH

Mrs Kent asked Jim where the memos she had left on his desk the previous morning were.
Jim answered that he was sorry but he had thrown them away by mistake.
Mrs Kent told him that that was a silly thing to do. She also asked if he had taken any photocopies of them at least.
Jim replied that he had and that he had put them in a file.
Mrs Kent asked Jim where the sales invoices were. She also said that she had been looking for them everywhere.
Paul answered that he had got no idea himself and suggested asking the secretary.
Rewrite this paragraph in a dialogue form; Mrs Kent: where are...
Jim: I am sorry but....

Indirect speech:

Helen: Mr West, what's happened to John?
Mr West: He's left the company
Helen: Why has he done that?
Mr West: He asked me for a rise but I didn't give it to him.
Helen: Why didn't you give him a rise?
Mr West: Because he was lazy.
Helen: Has he found another job?
Mr West: Yes, he is working in a film company.
Helen: What is his salary like?
Mr West: I think he earns quite a lot.
Helen: Does he like the new job?
Mr West: I don't know.

A week later Helen met Peter at the cinema. She told him about their conversation with Mr West:

I asked Mr West what happened to you. He said that you... (continue)

Multiple choice test (indirect speech)

1. "Who took my English book?"

   He was curious to know who...
   a. took my English
   b. had taken his English book.
   c. takes his English book.
   d. has taken my English book.
2. "Where does Helen live?"
   Jim wants to know where...
   a. Helen lived
   b. Helen lives
   c. Helen had lived
   d. does Helen live?

3. "Why do volcanoes erupt?"
   She wondered why...
   a. volcanoes erupt
   b. volcanoes had erupted
   c. volcanoes erupted
   d. did volcanoes erupt?

4. "Do you know why she is so unhappy?"
   He asked me if ..... so unhappy
   a. I know why she is
   b. you know why she was
   c. did I know why she was
   d. I knew why she was.

5. "How many photos have you got?"
   He wants to know how many....
   a. photos I had got
   b. photos you have got
   c. photos had I got?
   d. photos I have got.
HAD BETTER

Change the following sentences so as to introduce "had better"

1. It will be better if you wait.
2. It will be better if she visits a doctor.
3. It will be better if you don't work hard.
4. It will be better if I don't wait for her.
5. It will be better if we come back home.
6. It will be better if they don't say anything?
7. It will be better if he studies harder.
8. It will be better if they don't quarrel.
9. It will be better if John comes to the party.
10. It will be better if Helen has a long rest.

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

A. Supply "what" or "what a" in the sentences:

1. ________ hot day.
2. ________ nice children.
3. ________ foolish mistakes.
4. ________ happy couple.
5. ________ easy problem.
6. ________ difficult exercises.
7. ________ funny name Helen has.
8. ________ good company.
9. ________ good idea.
10. ________ pretty eyes she has.

B. Change the sentences to exclamation form by using "how", "what" "what a"

1. Helen has a beautiful new car.
2. John's father has a nice garden.
3. It was very hot yesterday.
4. It is very cold today.
5. It is a very cold day.
6. Helen speaks German fluently.
7. George is wearing a nice tie.
8. It is a wonderful afternoon.
9. Paul drives very well.
10. He sang horribly.
**ELSE**

*Rewrite the following sentences with "else":*

1. No other person is coming.
2. At what other place must I go?
3. What other person is staying with you?
4. Has he any other thing to say?
5. May I go to some other please?
6. Ask some other person to help you.
7. All the others have their pens.
8. In what other way could I do it?
9. No other person helped her.
10. I have met them in some other place.
11. Did you buy any other thing?
12. I think I put it in another place.
13. What other thing is there to add?
14. Has she bought any other thing?
15. She didn't see any other thing she liked.

**"IT TAKES"**

Change the following sentences so as to introduce the correct form of the expression "it takes". Then change the sentences to questions beginning with "how long".

1. You will walk there in a quarter of an hour,
   a. ............
   b. How long ............
2. He did his homework in less than 2 hours,
   a. ............
   b. How long ............
3. He prepares the meal in one hour,
   a. ............
   b. How long ............
4. They found their dog in three days,
   a. ............
   b. How long ............
5. I will read this book in a week,
   a. ............
   b. How long ............
6. Helen wrote the letters in 1 hour,
   a. ............
   b. How long ............
7. They got there in a few minutes,
   a. ............
   b. How long ............
8. They completed it in a week.
   a............
   b. How long ............

9. He spent two years to get his degree,
   a............
   b. How long ............

10. They built this school in a year,
    a...
    b. How long ............

11. I will translate it in 6 months,
    a
    b. How long ............

12. He will finish school in two years.
    a............
    b. How long ............

13. We got there in a few minutes,
    a
    b. How long ............

14. She learned Chinese in 10 years.
    a............
    b. How long ............
Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech:

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**Noun**: A noun is a word used to express a thing. So, it is possible for a noun to express a person, place, object (living and non-living), feeling, idea, or quality.

**Example**: Maria and her cat are very nice.

In this example, “Maria” and “cat” are nouns because they are both things. “Maria” is a person and “cat” is a living object.

**Directions**: Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

1) The house is in Africa.
2) The car is old and is missing one door.
3) When will the bus arrive?
4) Excitement is in the air.
5) Yesterday was the coldest day of the year.
6) Happiness is the best feeling.
7) Tim, Joe, and Anton are my best friends.
8) Evolution is part of nature.
9) My brother is a major league baseball player.
10) Is it time to go yet?

**Directions**: Now make your own sentences using nouns.

1) _____________________________________________________________
2) _____________________________________________________________
The 8 Parts of Speech Diagnostic Assessment

Name_____________________________________Date______________Block_______

Directions: On the line to the left of the sentence, write the word that is the part of speech indicated in parenthesis.
Example: ________exploded____(ex) (verb) The Blue Streaks running back exploded
off the line of scrimmage.

1. ____________________(preposition) He walked around the corner.

2. ____________________(pronoun) Paul hopes that she will sing with the choir.

3. ____________________(pronoun) Can Jerry help him with the science project?

4. ____________________(noun) Have you seen the eraser?

5. ____________________(noun) The lock was stuck.

6. ____________________(noun) She purchased the ice cream with him.

7. ____________________(adjective) Older people tire more easily.

8. ____________________(adjective) Steven is honest.

9. ____________________(adjective) Kind people are often rewarded.

10. ____________________(adverb) The officer ran fast.

11. ____________________(adverb) My sister answered the questions intelligently.

12. ____________________(adverb) You really should see this art exhibit, Kenny.

13. ____________________(preposition) Reggie tripped down the stairs.

14. ____________________(preposition) Can you jump over the hurdle?

15. ____________________(preposition) May I sit between you two?

16. ____________________(verb) Ask the question.

17. ____________________(verb) The store overcharged me.

18. ____________________(verb) Jimmy, eat your spaghetti.

19. ____________________(conjunction) I cannot go, for I have too much to do.

20. ____________________(conjunction) I like peanuts and potato chips.
Directions: On the line to the left, write the part of speech of the underlined word. To the right, substitute a different word for the underlined word.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ___________ They attended the **concert** last weekend.____________________
2. ___________ Several cats ran **into** Rob’s garage.____________________
3. ___________ The truck driver delivered the package **quickly**.____________
4. ___________ Fast runners won all the awards at the track meet.___________
5. ___________ My friend and I **walked** home after school.________________
6. ___________ I wanted a peanut butter **and** jelly sandwich for lunch._____
7. ___________ She was counting the ballots during civics class.___________
8. ___________ Hey! That was my seat.__________________________________
9. ___________ Will they finish the **test** on time?____________________
10. ___________ The diagram was **fairly** complicated.___________________
11. ___________ He will practice his musical piece soon.__________________
12. ___________ Ronnie saw the awesome sight from the **air**.______________
13. ___________ Her sister is the **oldest** member of the group.____________
14. ___________ Check the score, Tom.__________________________________
15. ___________ Will the **students** find the answers themselves?___________
16. ___________ The child asked for the bike **and** the scooter.____________
17. ___________ They slowly carried the couch **down** the stairs.____________
18. ___________ Sherry **talked** on the phone until midnight._______________
19. ___________ **Hurray**! Our team has finally scored a goal.______________
20. ___________ The troops scattered throughout the **woods**.______________

What do you find most difficult or misunderstand about the eight parts of speech? Please explain in detail.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
TENSES

Past or Present Perfect Tense – Simple form

1. The weather _____________ (be) awful in the past few days.
2. We _____________ (wash) the dishes. They’re clean now.
3. _____________ (your course, start) yet?
4. Emma _____________ (pack) her suitcase last night.
5. They _____________ (close) the factory. – Really? When _____________ (that happen) ?
6. Shall we play tennis? We _____________ (not play) since we were children.
7. The airplane _____________ (land) . The pilot is just getting out.
8. Prices _____________ (go) up. Everything is more expensive this year.
9. I’m tired. We _____________ (walk) 10 miles.
10. The Queen _____________ (arrive) in an RAF helicopter last night.
11. How long _____________ (Vicky, have) that camera? – For about a month.
12. We _____________ (just come) back from our holidays.
13. You parcel _____________ (arrive). The postman _____________ (bring) it two hours ago.
14. He _____________ (be) at his computer for two hours.
15. We _____________ (live) there for ten years but we _____________ (be) in Birmingham for the last two.
16. We _____________ (not have) a party for ages.
17. My sister’s car is only a year old but she _____________ (already crash) it.
18. Dinosaurs _____________ (roam) the earth millions of years ago.
19. It _____________ (not rain) yet today.
20. _____________ (you see) last week’s magazine? - It must be here somewhere.
Past Tense – Simple or Progressive: Fill in the correct form.

1. George ____________ off the ladder while he ____________ the ceiling. (fall, paint)
2. Last night I ____________ in bed when I suddenly ____________ a scream. (read, hear)
3. ____________ TV when I ____________ you? (you watch, phone)
4. Ann ____________ for me when I ____________ . (wait, arrive)
5. Maisie ____________ up the kitchen when John ____________ her to marry him. (clean, ask)
6. The house ____________ £ 150,000 in 2003. (cost)
7. The fire ____________ at six in the morning. (still burn)
8. My brother ____________ a new job a week ago (get).
9. Columbus ____________ America over 500 years ago (discover)
10. She ____________ not interested in the book because she ____________ it (be, not understand)
11. ____________ at school yesterday? (you be)
12. We ____________ in a house near the sea last summer (live)
13. She ____________ the piano very well when she ____________ young (can play, be)
14. She ____________ the office very early last night (leave).
15. I ____________ a friend while I ____________ the shopping (meet, do)
16. I ____________ for my things when I ____________ someone call my name (pay, hear)
17. I ____________ around and ____________ Judy. (turn, see)
18. She ____________ a bright yellow dress when I ____________ her last (wear, see)
19. We ____________ to have a cup of tea. (decide)
20. While the waiter ____________ up the pieces of glass he ____________ his finger (pick, cut)
21. Then we ____________ the cafe and ____________ good bye (leave, say)
22. I ____________ the fire at six and it ____________ brightly when Tom came in at seven. (light, still burn)
23. My dog ____________ along quietly when Mary’s Pekinese ____________ him. (walk, attack)
24. When I ____________ she ____________ lunch. She said she always ____________ lunch at 12:30. (arrive, have, have)
25. What ____________ of his last book? –I ____________ it a lot (you think, like)
26. He suddenly ____________ that he ____________ in the wrong direction. (realize, travel)
27. He ____________ guitar when someone ____________ the window and ____________ out a bucket of water. (play, open, throw)
28. He ____________ us to go out in the boat yesterday because a strong wind ____________ (not allow, blow)
29. The next day, as they ____________ that the police ____________ for them, they ____________ the coats in the woods and ____________ off in different directions. (know, look, hide, go)
30. When I ____________ home they ____________ around a fire. Jack ____________ a crossword puzzle, Judy ____________ and the others ____________ . Mother ____________ at me and said: “Come and sit down” (come, sit, do, knit, read, smile)
Fill in the correct form of the Present Perfect tense!

1. The earth __________________ here for billions of years (be).
2. We __________________ cards for the last few hours (play).
3. We __________________ problems with our new car recently (have).
4. __________________ on anything interesting lately? (you work)
5. Cuba __________________ a socialist country since 1959 (be).
6. I __________________ care of my neighbour’s cats while they are away (take).
7. I __________________ my car for three years (have).
8. ___________________ an important fight? (the boxer, ever, win)
9. John and Mary __________________ with each other since the day they got married (quarrel).
10. It __________________ hard since last night (rain).
11. I’m tired because I __________________ well lately. (not feel)
12. __________________ your problems? (your parents, always, understand)
13. The patient __________________ penicillin for several days now (take).
14. A big earthquake __________________ San Francisco since 1906. (not hit)
15. They __________________ in San Francisco since they arrived in the USA 20 years ago. (live)
16. He got ill five weeks ago and __________________ yet. (not recover)
17. Everyone in the Middle East __________________ about the situation for decades (worry).
18. We __________________ very cold weather this year (have)
19. Where __________________ the money? (you, hide)
20. At last, my favourite team __________________ against its most important rival (win).
21. I __________________ for 6 years. (marry)
22. Dad __________________ a number of jobs in the last few years (have).
23. The bank is still closed. It __________________ yet. (not open)
24. Our daughter __________________ lipstick since she was 16 (wear).
25. She is angry because her boyfriend __________________ up yet and she __________________ for half an hour. (not show, wait).
26. I’m still waiting for an answer. They __________________ up their minds yet. (not make)
27. How many times __________________ the cat today? (Kim feed)
28. The kids __________________ on my nerves. They __________________ too much noise (get, make).
29. My company __________________ a lot of money in the last few years. They __________________ hard on an important project. (make, work).
30. They __________________ our new refrigerator yet, but they will any day now. (not deliver)
Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech:

- **Noun**
- **Verb**
- **Adjective**
- **Adverb**
- **Conjunction**
- **Preposition**
- **Pronoun**
- **Interjection**

**Pronoun**: A pronoun is a word that is used to take the place of a noun. They make sentences shorter and easier to say.

Example: Jane Renada lives in a haunted house.
Example: She lives in a haunted house.

In this example, the word “She” is a pronoun because it takes the place of a person (Jane).

**Directions**: Underline the pronouns in the following sentences.

1) He is on the telephone.
2) We live in Spain.
3) It is on fire!
4) I am the only student in the class.
5) Tennis is a fun sport. I like to play it.
6) Alice lives on 21st street. She is my best friend.
7) What time is it?
8) Although she lives next door, I rarely see her.
9) My father is an architect. Sometimes, I go to work with him.
10) Are you going to see the movie?

**Directions**: Now make your own sentences. Try to use pronouns.

1) ____________________________________________________________
2) ____________________________________________________________
Nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing, or animal.

Circle the noun in each group of words.

1. hop, kind, flashlight
2. shake, jam, sorry
3. house, sweet, playful
4. learn, doctor, little
5. spicy, walk, flower

Use the nouns above to fill in the blanks.

1. The ________ set my broken arm into a cast.
2. I used a ________ to read in my bed.
3. There is a big, pink ________ on the hill.
4. Susie picked a ________ for her sister Kate.
5. Today for breakfast I had toast and ________.
Nouns
A noun names a person, place, thing, or animal.

Circle the noun in each group of words.

1. phone, curly, bake
2. white, gown, fishing
3. curtain, lazy, drawing
4. musical, writing, cactus
5. danced, pickle, silly

Use the nouns above to fill in the blanks.

1. A spiky _________ grows in the hot, dry desert.
2. Percy called me on the _________ to say hello.
3. Dinah wore a beautiful _________ to the ball.
4. Make sure you close the _________ at night.
5. My juicy hamburger came with a big _________.
Name: ____________________________  Date: ________________________

**Skill: Noun**

### NOUN-Tastic

**Worksheet 1**

Rewrite each sentence. Fill in the each blank with a NOUN from the box below. Remember, a noun can be a person, place, or thing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>puppy</th>
<th>beach</th>
<th>movie</th>
<th>Julie</th>
<th>boy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I would like to go to the ___________ and go swimming.

2. The ___________ went to the store to buy some milk.

3. For my birthday, I would really love to have a _________________.

4. It is so much fun to eat popcorn and watch a good _________________.

5. Mark and ________________ like to play in the sandbox and build castles.
Rewrite each sentence. Fill in the blank with a NOUN from the box below. Remember, a noun can be a person, place, or thing.

ranger  backpack  stick  water  mountain

1. When you go hiking, make sure you bring a walking _____________________.

2. Climbing a _____________________ can be hard work, but it sure is fun!

3. Be sure to wear a _____________________ to carry your extra supplies.

4. The park ____________________ talked to us about the history of the mountain.

5. It is important to drink lots of _____________________ while hiking.
Rewrite each sentence. Fill in the each blank with a NOUN from the box below. Remember, a noun can be a person, place, or thing.

| pads | ball | Mia Hamm | goal | field |

1. A soccer ____________ is black and white.

2. The object of the game is to kick the ball into the ____________.

3. The team will meet at the soccer ____________ at 5:00 pm.

4. ____________ is my favorite female soccer player.

5. Soccer players wear shin ____________ to protect their legs.
Rewrite each sentence. Fill in each blank with a NOUN from the box below. Remember, a noun can be a person, place, or thing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>factories</th>
<th>General Motors</th>
<th>robot</th>
<th>bolts</th>
<th>chip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A _____________ is an electric person that does jobs for people.

2. Sometimes, robots work in _________________ and build things.

3. _________________ uses robots in their factory to make cars.

4. Robots do not have brains, but they do have a computer __________ that tells them what to do.

5. A robot is put together with metal nuts and _________________.
Rewrite each sentence. Fill in each blank with a NOUN from the box below. Remember, a noun can be a person, place, or thing.

| turtle | paintbrush | picture | Bob Ross | clouds |

1. When I am bored, I like to paint a ____________________________.
2. One time, I painted a ___________ blue when it was supposed to be green.
3. Painting a sky is so much fun because you can paint ________________.
4. I use a different _________________ when I paint things that are small.
5. My favorite painter of all time is ____________________________.
Pronoun Party

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of naming words.

Examples: 
- The girl has an iPod.
- The boy has an XBox.
- The dog jumps.
- She has an iPod.
- He has an XBox.
- It jumps.

Directions: Replace the underlined words in each sentence with He, She or It.

1. The girl listened to music at lunch.
   _________ listened to music at lunch.

2. The boy played games after dinner.
   _________ played games after dinner.

3. The cat climbed onto the kitchen table.
   _________ climbed onto the kitchen table.

4. My brother is in high school.
   _________ is in high school.

5. The mall was filled with hundreds of people.
   _________ was filled with hundreds of people.

6. My mom took us to the beach last weekend.
   _________ took us to the beach last weekend.
Change to reported speech using the introductory phrase in brackets!

1. Mary said: "I will play cards the day after tomorrow". (Mary informed me…)

2. Sophie said: "I went to bed early last night". (Sophie said …)

3. The teacher said to Jenny: "You have to learn your grammar". (The teacher told Jenny…)

4. Monique to the immigration officer: "This is my first trip to England." (Monique told the immigration officer…)

5. He told me: "You are the most beautiful girl I have ever seen". (He told me …)

6. Nick said: "I'm going to visit my parents next month". (Nick declared that …)

7. Lilly: "My parents are fine and I really get on with them". (Lilly said …)

8. Gloria: "I am sorry but I can't come to your birthday party because I am going away for the weekend." (Gloria explained that …)

9. Mark: "My friend Gary has found a new job in the music business." (Mark said that …)

10. Judy: "I have already written this essay four times." (Judy complained that …)

11. Peter: "I will not stop until this factory is shut down". (Peter announced that …)

12. Her boyfriend told her: "You have bought yourself a wonderful dress." (Her boyfriend told her…)

13. Paul: "I don't like my new flat" (Paul said that …)

14. My father to Ben: "I am sure I saw you here last week." (My father told Ben…)

15. Betty: "If I knew the answer I would tell you". (Betty assured me ….)

16. He said: "Tomorrow at five o'clock I will be sitting on a train to Glasgow." (He said that…)

17. Miss Jackson: "I warned you to study for the test a month ago." (Miss Jackson reminded me…)

18. Dave: "I was outside the classroom during the break but I saw a group of my colleagues inside the room." (Dave said that …)

19. Mrs Wilson: "No one has ever spoken to me like this before." (Mrs Wilson said …)

20. Little Johnny to his neighbour: "I am not proud of what I have done". (Little Johnny admitted…)

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Parts of Speech

1. What part of speech is a person? ___________________________

2. What part of speech is describes a verb, adjective or adverb (NOT a noun)? ___________________________

3. What part of speech describes a noun? ___________________________

4. What part of speech is an action word? ___________________________

5. What part of speech are the words is, are, was, were, and am? ___________________________

6. What part of speech is a place? ___________________________

7. What part of speech are the words I, you, he, she? ___________________________

8. What part of speech are the words and, or, but, nor? ___________________________

9. What part of speech are the words the, a, and an? ___________________________

10. What part of speech is a thing? ___________________________

11. What part of speech is the an idea like happiness or intelligence? ___________________________

Directions: What part of speech is each word in the following sentence?

1. The tall man was very quiet.

   The - ___________________________

   tall - ___________________________

   man - ___________________________

   was - ___________________________

   very - ___________________________

   quiet - ___________________________
2. Yesterday, he played loudly with his two, new puppies in their very big backyard.

Yesterday - _______________________
he - _______________________
played - _______________________
loudly - _______________________
his - _______________________
two - _______________________
new - _______________________
puppies - _______________________
very - _______________________
big - _______________________
backyard - _______________________

Directions: What is the subject and what is the predicate of the following sentence.

1. The little boy went to school.

Subject - _____________________________________________
Predicate - _____________________________________________
Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is used to refer to actions that will take place in future. This tense is formed by using will/shall with the simple form of the verb.

Example: I will learn to drive a car.

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verbs in simple future tense.

1. I __________ (clean) the house on Sunday.
2. I __________ (read) one book every night.
3. Our group ____________ (meet) on Monday.
4. I ____________ (study) English on Monday.
5. My dad ____________ (wash) the car on Sunday.
6. It ____________ (be) sunny tomorrow.
7. Jack ____________ (pay) the bills tomorrow.
8. We ____________ (win) the match this year.
9. Sally ____________ (type) the entire assignment.
10. Peter ____________ (write) the project work.
11. They ____________ (study) Mathematics on Friday.
12. We ____________ (carry) the fruit basket.
Present Tense – Simple or Progressive: Fill in the correct form.

1. You can’t see Tom now. He _________________ a bath. (have)
2. He usually _________________ coffee, but today he _________________ tea. (drink, drink)
3. I won’t go out now because it _________________ and I _________________ an umbrella. (rain, not have)
4. In Spain women usually _________________ hats. (not wear)
5. Who _________________ that terrible noise? It is John. He _________________ his nose. (make, blow)
6. My dentist always keeps _________________ me to clean my teeth. I hate that. (tell)
7. He never _________________ to the theatre. (go)
8. I _________________ this weekend in Eastbourne. I _________________ there nearly every week. (spend, go)
9. My wife always keeps _________________ for more money at the end of the week. (ask)
10. Who _________________ to on the phone? (you speak)
11. Anne _________________ all her clothes. At the moment she _________________ a dress for herself. (make, make)
12. What’s that smell? Something _________________ in the kitchen. (burn)
13. I _________________ overtime this month because I _________________ up to buy a new car. (work, save)
14. He _________________ thirty cigarettes a day but at the moment he _________________ very hard to stop. (smoke, try)
15. The sun _________________ in the east and _________________ in the west. (rise, set)
16. She usually _________________ languages very fast but she _________________ problems with Chinese at the moment. (learn, have)
17. He never _________________ to the theatre. (go)
18. Do _________________ television every night? (you watch)
19. He always _________________ his bills on time. (pay)
20. My father usually _________________ his breakfast at eight. (eat)
21. How long _________________ to get to the office? It _________________ me half an hour. (it take, take)
22. The boat _________________ Victoria Station at 9. (leave)
23. _________________ how old I am? (you know)
24. Jane’s husband _________________ (not smoke)
25. It _________________ in Egypt. (not often rain)
26. Florence _________________ on the river Arno. (lie)
27. He usually _________________ so quickly that I _________________ him. (speak, not understand)
28. How _________________ to work? – I usually _________________ by car but tomorrow I _________________ in Tom’s car. (you get, go, go)
29. Why _________________ on your raincoat? – I _________________ for a walk. – _________________ to come with me? (you put, go, you want)
30. I always _________________ lottery tickets but I never _________________ . (buy, win)
31. _________________ him? – I _________________ him, but I _________________ him. (you love, like, not love)
32. _________________ him tonight? – Yes, I always _________________ to him on his birthday. _________________ to send him a message? (you write, write, you want)
33. That car _________________ a very strange noise. _________________ it’s all right? – Oh yes, that noise _________________ . It always _________________ a noise like that. (make, you think, not matter, make)
34. The plane that you _________________ at now _________________ for Paris. (look, take off)
35. What _________________ to his car now? – I think he _________________ it. (he do, polish)
Exercise 1
Using the Verb "To be"
Write the correct form of the verb "To be" in present tense.

Example: I (be) am happy.

1) I (be) _____ tired.
2) I (be) _____ hungry.
3) I (be) _____ late!

Example: He / She / It (be) is happy.

4) He (be) _____ cool.
5) She (be) _____ pretty.
6) It (be) _____ fast.

Now we'll use nouns instead of pronouns...

10) John (be) _____ excited.
11) Tiffany and Uma (be) _____ my friends.
12) Ricardo, John and I (be) _____ watching a movie.
13) Hadil (be) _____ kind.
14) Alisa (be) _____ young.
15) The hammer (be) _____ new.
16) My mother and father (be) _____ cooking dinner.
17) Rachel (be) _____ driving to school.
18) Nikkos and Billy (be) _____ playing at the park.
19) The students (be) _____ studying English.
20) The test (be) _____ hard!
21) My best friend (be) _____ coming to my house.

Example: You / We / They (be) are happy.

7) You (be) _____ nice.
8) We (be) _____ sleepy.
9) They (be) _____ funny.

Example:
Hi, how are you?
I am fine, thank you.
Exercise 6
Using the Verb "To be"
Choose the correct form of "to be" in past tense.

Example: You / We / They (be) were sick yesterday.
Example: I / He / She / It (be) was sick yesterday.

1) I (be) _______ tired yesterday.
   A. was
   B. were

2) You (be) _______ happy yesterday.
   A. was
   B. were

3) We (be) _______ sad yesterday.
   A. was
   B. were

4) They (be) _______ busy yesterday.
   A. was
   B. were

5) He (be) _______ angry yesterday.
   A. was
   B. were

6) She (be) _______ sleepy yesterday.
   A. was
   B. were

7) It (be) _______ cold yesterday.
   A. was
   B. were

Practice writing sentences using the verb “to be” in past tense.

1) __________________________________________

2) __________________________________________

3) __________________________________________
Exercise 12
Using the Verb "To be"
Write the correct form of "to be" in present tense or past tense.

“I ________ (1) going outside,” said Jerry.

“Wait!” said Jerry’s mom.
Don’t forget to wear your jacket.
It ________ (2) cold out there.

“But mom,” said Jerry. “I don’t want to wear it.
I will be fine without it.
Besides, it ______ ______ (3) that cold today.”

Jerry opened the door. The wind ________ (4) blowing and the trees ________ (5) shaking. Leaves ________ (6) falling to the ground. He shivered a little and stood behind the door.

“Jerry!” shouted Jerry’s mom. “You close that door and get your coat young man.”

“But mom!” said Jerry.

“But what?” said Jerry’s mom. “I don’t understand why you don’t want to wear your new coat. ________ (7) there something wrong with it?

Jerry’s face turned red. “No!” he said. “Nothing’s wrong with it!” Then he covered his mouth with his hand.

“Well then…” said Jerry’s mom. “Why don’t you want to wear it?”

“Well, mom,” said Jerry. “I kind of…well…gave it away.”

“You what?” said Jerry’s mom. “You gave it away?”

“Yeah. But don’t worry. It ________ (8) okay. I gave it to Marvin. And he really needs it.”

“Why?”

“Well, every time I see him, he looks cold. He ________ (9) always cold, actually. His parents cannot afford to buy him a jacket.”

“Well, that ________ (10) a very nice thing for you to do, dear. But now what ________ (11) you going to do without a jacket?”

“I don’t know. Maybe I’ll wear my old jacket for a little while.”
Although my two sisters have a [DIFFER] mother, we are definitely [LIKE].
This is not just a matter of [APPEAR] though we are small with curly hair and a [TEND] to overeat and put on weight. The [RESEMBLE] goes much further than that. Throughout our [CHILD] we were brought up to be very adaptable and our [ABLE] to accept change is another characteristic we share. Another would be [SHY]. We all hate parties where you have to walk into a [ROOM] of strange faces. We are all interested in wearing [FASHION] clothes and we often share our clothes. [FORTUNE], this causes arguments. We really should come to some [AGREE] about who can borrow what from whom.
Worksheet: Direct to Reported Speech

Change the following sentences from direct to reported speech.

1. "When was the last time you saw her?"
   Alice asked …

2. "Has Israel sent any films to the Cannes Film Festival this year?"
   The film reviewer asked …

3. "Did you enjoy her birthday party last night?"
   My friend wanted to know …

4. "Have you ever dyed your hair?"
   Tali asked …

5. "Roses are my favourite flowers."
   Nicole said …

6. "Summer in Israel is very hot."
   The weather man said …

7. "Are you going to visit her in hospital?"
   My mother asked …

8. "I have a collection of masks hanging on the wall."
   Nicole told her friend …

9. "Can you dance the Salsa?"
   The dancing instructor asked …

10. "May I please be excused?"
    The pupil politely asked the teacher …

11. "Will you give me her phone number so I can phone her later?"
    Gil asked me …

12. "I am looking forward to seeing you soon."
    Sam said …

13. "Drive carefully!"
    My mother told me …

14. "I hope you will do well on the English exam next week."
    Nicole said …

15. "Where have I put my glasses?"
    My grandmother asked …

16. "Why can't I ever switch on this television?"
    Talia wanted to know …
1. हम आज क्रिकेट नहीं खेलेंगे।
2. तुम बुद्धिमान हो।
3. राम अमीर है।
4. हम मीटिंग में थे।
5. मीटिंग पांच बजे समाप्त होगी।
6. हम वहाँ उपस्थित होंगे।
7. वे क्रोधित नहीं थे।
8. क्या तुम बीमार हो?
9. वहाँ कौन होगा?
10. क्या मोहन कमरे में था?
11. क्या वे आज अनुपस्थित थे?
12. उसे अब खेलने मत दो।
13. तुम किसको पढ़ाते हो?
14. तुम अब क्या करते हो?
15. वह कहाँ जा रहा है?
16. मैदान में कितने लड़के खेल रहे हैं?
17. क्या तुम्हारा भाई हांकी खेल रहा है?
18. तुमने अपने छोटे भाई को नहीं पीटा है।
19. मैंने अपने मित्र को कल सुबह से नहीं देखा है।
Translate the following sentences into English

1. Hmare gHV eM eM aM nMfr eH.
2. xekl ke mHdeMn eM fHlne lHdk eH.
3. qrra eH Abs eM pddHkly oM cM HrH rhH eH.
4. qrra ap eM HMfHmflM eHxHn fH.
5. is cMBH eM koI eM tSvhcH HnH eH.
6. nMfr ckeH eH HkH HkH xHnd uH.
7. qrra tHMrH yH pkHk fHdky pokHk pkH eH.
8. HptH jH eM HktH HfHrk fHrHk eH.
9. v eH bh AAhk eHxH HmHrH yHxHkH cH.
10. lM AAh eM mHpg HH HHA H eHxH.
11. prHtH kHl eM cMOKjH HkrH HnH H HrH HxH fH.
12. HhH H HbhH H H H HnH H HxH.
13. mH H HstHkH pokH rokH eM fHlH HbH HgHk H.
14. Jb HmK HkK pokH rokH vHpHrH HkH HlH HgHk HxH.
15. lM AAh HfHm H HkH HkH fHlkHkH pokH rokH HkH.
16. HbH HkH HkH BepH H HkH fHkH.
17. lMkH H HnH dHk cH HgHk H.
18. xHr H MleH eHxH H H.
19. mH BhH JH eHxH.
20. MHHubber H HpH H fHlHeH HxH HkH H.
21. kA H H HptH HjH H.
22. HtHn eH MHHuber AAh fHkH cH.
23. dHk eH HkH HlMk fHkHk H.
24. HH eM cH HkK.
25. mH H H HkH H H H.
26. mH H H HpH H AAh fHkH HkK HkH.
27. mH H H mH rHkH H H fHkH.
28. Jb HkH H H H HkH HxH.
29. HkK H FHH Wk.
30. HMM eHxH H HlH H MHHuber H.

Translate the following paragraph into English

kiKI gHH eM eM tbH HrH H.
usH eM gHH eH H H kHtH pAl H.
H H eH H H cH H H H H H.

AHH K HH eH H H H fH.
AHH H H H H eM gHH H H H H.
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किसी वन में दो बिल्लियाँ रहती थीं। एक दिन वे कहीं से रोटी उठा लाईं। वे उसे बराबर-बराबर बींटने लगी लेकिन उनके झंगड़ा होने लगा। वे एक दूसरे से कहतीं थीं कि मेरा टुकड़ा छोटा और तेरा बड़ा है। इतने में वहाँ एक बंदर आया। उसने रोटी के दोनों टुकड़ों को दोनों पलटों पर रखा। एक का अधिक वज़न था, दूसरे का कम। जिस ओर भार अधिक हो गया। बंदर ने उस ओर से भी एक टुकड़ा काटकर खा लिया। इस प्रकार बंदर सारी रोटी खा गया, बिल्लिया उसका मुंह ताकती रह गई।