

Written as per the syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

CBSE
CLASS X
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
(Includes Workbook Solutions)

Salient Features

- Grammar topics covered with sufficient examples based on the syllabus
- Solved Exercises for better understanding of grammatical concepts
- Practice Exercises to enable thorough preparation
- Board Exam Questions included to offer exposure to examination-level questions
- Complete solutions for the Workbook

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PREFACE

In the case of good books, the point is not how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through to you.

“**Std. X : English Grammar**” is a complete and thorough guide, critically analysed and extensively drafted to boost the student’s confidence. The book is prepared as per the syllabus prescribed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

The book contains detailed theory along with sufficient examples for each topic. Solved Exercises have been provided to facilitate better understanding of the concepts. Ample Practice Exercises have been included to give an insight on the difficulty level of various questions. Additionally, the Board Questions covered for each topic will enable thorough preparation of the student and provide exposure to examination level questions. The book also includes Solutions for all the questions in the Workbook.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you.

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A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

Yours faithfully,

Publisher

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01. Prepositions

Introduction

Prepositions are words which show the relationship between two words in a sentence. They are very important in English grammar. The rules of preposition and its uses play a prime role in written English.

Prepositions are used to connect nouns, pronouns and phrases in any sentence. The relationship can include direction, place (or a particular point or location), time, manner, cause and amount (or degree).

The preposition is almost always before the noun or pronoun and hence it is called a preposition.

Some examples of prepositions are illustrated below:

- i. The ball is below your bed.
below is a preposition which shows place.
- ii. He came by bus.
by is a preposition which shows manner.

Forms of Prepositions

There are five forms of prepositions:

- i. **Simple Prepositions:** Simple prepositions are used in simple sentences.
e.g. In, on, at, to, from, with, by etc.
 - I am not coming with you.
- ii. **Compound Prepositions:** When we join two connecting nouns, pronouns and phrases then we use compound prepositions.

Types of Prepositions

Prepositions are mainly of five types: Place, Time, Direction, Movement and Position.

- i. **Preposition of Place:** There are three prepositions of Places.

AT - used for a point of place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the page • At the corner • At home • At the side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the exit/entrance • At work • At school
IN - used for spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Maharashtra • In the mall • In the building • In the sky 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the hall • In my pocket • In the newspaper
ON - used for surface tops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the table • On the computer • On the bus • On the right/left 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the motorcar • On the page • On the radio • On the way
<p><i>Note: There are some exceptions which do not follow these rules.</i></p>		

- e.g. About, across, among, between, beside, before etc.
 - I will reach there before she leaves.
- iii. **Double Prepositions:** A double preposition is two (prepositional) words used in a sentence to connect nouns, pronouns and phrases with other words in a sentence.
e.g. Outside of, out of, from behind, because of etc.
 - It was just because of you that they went to school.
- iv. **Participle Prepositions:** When a participle (an -ed or -ing verb) is used as a preposition it is known as a participle preposition.
e.g. Concerning, pending, considering assuming, barring, during, given, notwithstanding, provided, regarding.
 - I think I can do it easily considering my knowledge.
- v. **Phrase Prepositions:** A prepositional phrase is a group of words containing a preposition, a noun or pronoun (object of the preposition), and any modifiers of the object.
e.g. According to, in spite of, on account of, in front of, in order to, for the sake of, by means of, with reference to, in addition to, due to etc.
 - According to me, there are three members of this company.



ii. **Preposition of Time:** There are two prepositions of Time.

<p>AT - used to indicate a precise time</p> <p><i>Note: <u>At night</u> is an exception to this rule.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At ten o'clock • At the moment/this time • At 4:30 a.m. • At sunrise/noon
<p>IN - used for indicating a time period</p> <p><i>Note: <u>In the morning/afternoon/evening</u> are the exceptions to this rule.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January • In the 90's • In 2015 • In this century

iii. **Preposition of Position:** There are two prepositions of Position.

<p>Under/Underneath and Over - used to indicate position that is vertically down or vertically up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ball went under the door. • The file is underneath the packages. • The airplane went over the clouds.
<p>Below/Beneath and Above - used to indicate position that is lower or higher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I saw him standing below the building. • We sat beneath the apple tree. • They stay above the shop.

iv. **Preposition of Direction:** There are seven prepositions of Direction.

<p>To - used to indicate a specific destination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place - I am going to the shop. • An event - Are you going to the dance party? • A person - I am going to your principal to complain about you. • A position - The kitchen is to your left.
<p>Towards - used to show the direction of the destination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdul was running towards the bus stop. • Please turn towards your left to exit.
<p>From - used to show the point of origin (i.e. starting or departure point)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She has started from home. • They have left from Mumbai already. • We are from Chennai.
<p>Off - used to indicate either 'being taken away from' or 'down from'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The salesman took the bottle off the shelf. • The cat fell off the tin roof.
<p>For - used to indicate direction only when the verb indicates the beginning of a movement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will leave for home tomorrow. • My son has already left for Singapore.
<p>Against - used to indicate contact or pressure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sona leaned against the wall. • Father, put the box against the wall.
<p>Out of - used to indicate departure from</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alok went out of the classroom. • We need to get out of this place.

v. **Preposition of Movement:** There are six prepositions of Movement.

<p>Through/Across - used to show the movement from one point to the other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hunters went through the forest. • We went across the road.
<p>Into - used to show the movement of going inside</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We got into the cinema hall.
<p>Onto - used to show the movement on an object.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coin rolled onto the pavement.
<p>Along - used to show the movement that is adjacent in line.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We were walking along the river.
<p>In/On/By - used to indicate a means of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They travelled in a ship for the first time. • He was the only one who was travelling on foot. • We came by bus.
<p>Up/Down - used to show the movement across an upper or lower level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romy and Suzy climbed up the mountain as a challenge. • They came down from Vaishno devi temple as fast as they could.



v. Could you get me this shirt _____ (on/at/in) a smaller size?

Ans: i. in ii. at
iii. in iv. on
v. in

3. Fill the blanks with the correct prepositions.

- I am going _____ the market.
- Do you want to go _____ a swim?
- Chandigarh is _____ seventeen hours from here.
- The plane will take off _____ fifteen minutes.
- The trapped mouse escaped _____ the hole in the wall.

Ans: i. to ii. for
iii. about/ almost iv. in
v. through

4. Fill the blanks with the correct prepositions.

- Can I borrow your umbrella _____ a day?
- I went to sleep _____ 11:00 p.m. last night.
- The Gupta's haven't been to their hometown _____ last year.
- I have lived in Mumbai _____ many years.
- Don't worry; she will be there _____ an hour.

Ans: i. for ii. at
iii. since iv. for
v. in

5. Insert the appropriate preposition in the following sentences.

- The teacher walked _____ the classroom.
- My brother stopped _____ a local dhaba to have his dinner last night.
- The meeting starts _____ 10:30 in the morning.
- The dog jumped _____ the fence.
- Go and sit _____ .

Ans: i. into ii. at
iii. at iv. over
v. down

6. Complete the paragraph given below by filling in each of the blanks with the help of the options that follow.

The Government has announced a unique way of curbing dengue fever. Action will be taken against owners (i) _____ water coolers which (ii) _____ found to be breeding grounds for the Aedes mosquito. "(iii) _____ people take action on this warning," a government spokesperson said, "dengue fever will grow into an epidemic."

- off
 - of
 - with
 - from
- is
 - are
 - has
 - have
- Unless
 - If
 - But
 - Till

[CBSE 2013]

Ans: i. c. with ii. b. are
iii. a. Unless

7. Fill in the blank with the correct prepositions.

T.V. has brought people closer than ever before, (i) _____ modern satellite technology that connects even the remotest regions (ii) _____ the world to us in seconds. While we hear that many (iii) _____ our young people spend more time (iv) _____ their T.V. sets, than in their classrooms or with their textbooks, it is, in fact, very true that television has become the single most powerful influence, as an electronic medium, (v) _____ the lives of many youngsters today.

Ans: i. due to
ii. of
iii. of
iv. before/in front of
v. in

8. Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

Radhika has always been a top scorer (i) _____ her college. (at/in)
But (ii) _____ everyone's surprise, she (in, to) dropped down (iii) _____ the tenth position (to/on) (iv) _____ the overall data created (as, in) (v) _____ the college dean. (for, by) (vi) _____ to what may have caused this degradation (As/In) (vii) _____ her long held position is still unknown. (of/by)
The principal (viii) _____ the college was then told about her grandfather's demise. (for/of) Everyone felt sorry (ix) _____ her loss (by/for) and expressed condolences (x) _____ view of this tragedy. (by/in)
She was offered extra classes (xi) _____ (for/by) her subject teachers to cope (xii) _____ the syllabus. (for, with)

[CBSE 2012]

Ans: i. in ii. to
iii. to iv. in
v. by vi. As
vii. of viii. of
ix. for x. in
xi. by xii. with