

# Lesson Wise Grammar Exercises

**Std.10th**



## 1.5 His First Flight

### Std.10th Lesson Wise Grammar Exercises 1.5 His First Flight

Sub: English Std. X

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- **Homophones:**

There are words that have the same pronunciation but differ in spellings. They are called Homophones.

**For example,**

(a) fair-fare (b) know- no

- **Homographs.**

Sometimes the words have the same spellings and pronunciation but can have

different meanings in different situations. They are called Homographs.

**For example,**

**watch-** observe,

**watch-** portable timepiece

**(b)**

**fair** - not very good, not very bad

**fair** - an exhibition and sale of items

**fair** - of complexion, skin tone

**Note : Homophones and Homographs are together known as Homonyms.**

**Q.1) Give the Homophones of the following.**

(a) blue

(b) bear

(c) beet

(d) to

(e) son

**Answer:**

1. blue - **blew**
- (b) bear - **bare**
- (c) beet - **beat**
- (d) to - **two**
- (e) son - **sun**

**2. Find from the lesson the Homophones of the following.**

(A) Pick the Homophones from the text.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. see -   | 6. eye -   |
| 2. wood -  | 7. peace - |
| 3. there - | 8. threw - |
| 4. scene - | 9. hence - |
| 5. won -   | 10. knot - |

**Answer:**

- see - sea
- wood - would
- there - their
- scene - seen
- won - one
- eye - I
- peace - piece
- threw - through
- hence - hens
- knot - not

(B) Explain how the underlined Homographs differ in meaning.

1. (a) He saw his two brothers. ....  
(b) The woodcutter cut the weakened branch with his sharp saw.....
2. (a) The bird injured his wings. ....  
(b) He lives in the 'c' wing of the building. ....
3. (a) The aeroplane will land at 9.00 pm. sharp. ....  
(b) He owns 10 acres of land. ....
4. (a) The head of the institution was on leave. ....  
(b) He bent his head down with chin. ....

**Answer:**

1. **saw**

- (a) **saw** - past tense of the verb “**see**,” meaning to have looked at something.
- (b) **saw** - a noun referring to a tool used for cutting wood or other materials.

1. **wing**

- (a) **wings** - parts of a bird’s body that enable it to fly.
- (b) **wing** - a section or extension of a building.

1. **land**

- (a) **land** - verb meaning to come down and settle on a surface, as an airplane does when it arrives.
- (b) **land** - noun referring to an area of ground or property.

1. **head**

- (a) **head** - noun meaning the person in charge of an institution or organization.
- (b) **head** - noun referring to the top part of the body where the brain, eyes, ears, nose, and mouth are located.

**3. Read the following sentences carefully, underline the verbs and find out the tenses in the sentences.**

- (a) The sun was now ascending the sky.
- (b) Still they took no notice of him.
- (c) She is standing on a little high hump on the plateau.
- (d) He leaned out eagerly.
- (e) He just felt dizzy.

**Answer:**

(a) The sun **was ascending** the sky.

- **Verb:** was ascending
- **Tense:** Past Continuous

(b) Still they **took** no notice of him.

- **Verb:** took

- **Tense:** Simple Past

(c) She **is standing** on a little high hump on the plateau.

- **Verb:** is standing
- **Tense:** Present Continuous

(d) He **leaned** out eagerly.

- **Verb:** leaned
- **Tense:** Simple Past

(e) He **felt** dizzy.

- **Verb:** felt
- **Tense:** Simple Past

## Adverb

An adverb is a word that tells us something more about a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb.

- **About a Verb:**
  1. He runs **fast**.
  2. The girls sang **sweetly**.
  3. **Suddenly** the baby started crying.
- **About an Adjective:**
  1. This chain is **very** sturdy.
  2. The tea is **too** hot.
- **About another Adverb:**
  1. You should run **very** fast.
- **About a Phrase or Sentence:**
  1. **Unfortunately**, your answer is incorrect.

## Adverbs give us information about:

- **Place**, for example, Go **there**, come **in**.
- **Time**, for example, I will do my homework **tomorrow**.  
I need a pencil **now**.

**Manner** or the way something is done, for example,  
Read **slowly**, write **well**

**Degree**, for example, the water is **too** cold.

Many adverbs end with **-ly**, such as 'slowly', actually, surprisingly, etc. Like adjectives, adverbs can also be used in comparative and superlative degree forms.

**Examples:**

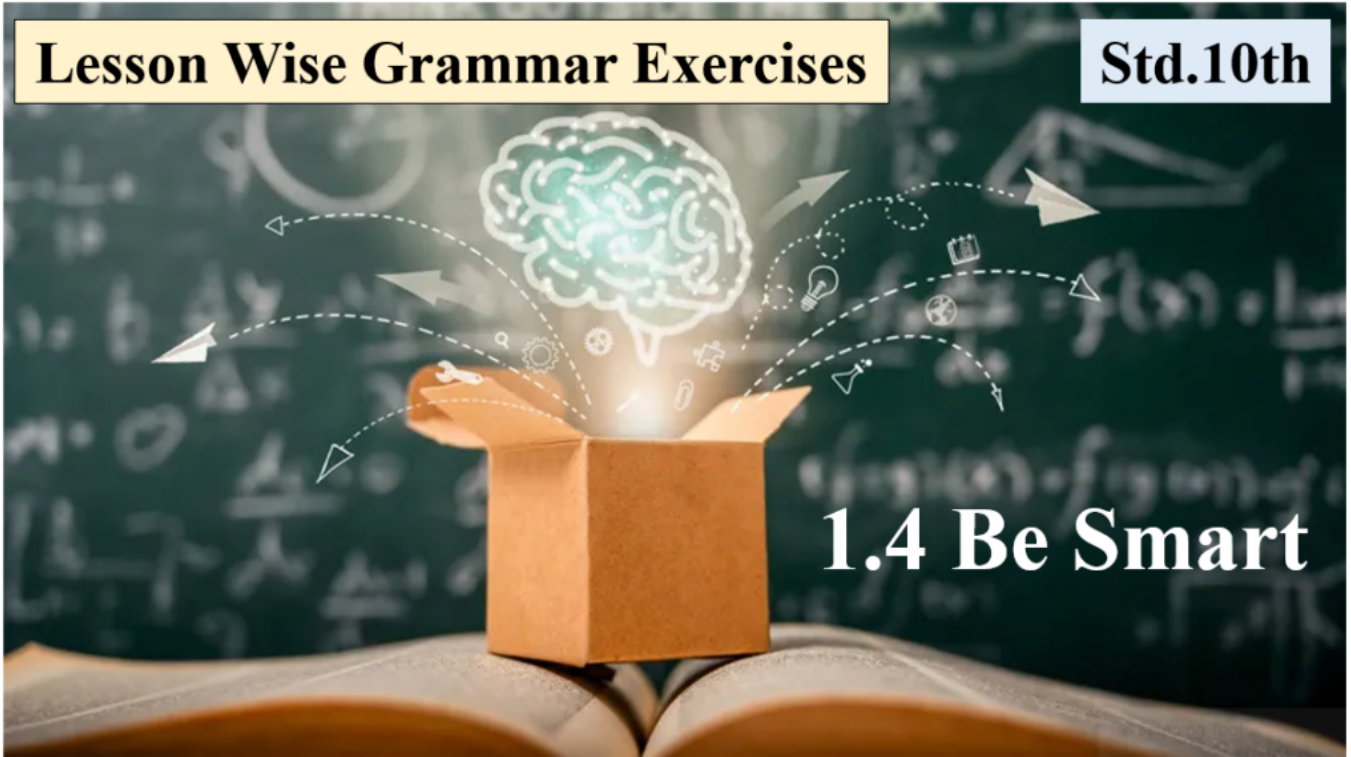
- He spoke **most impressively**.
- They danced **more gracefully**.

# Lesson Wise Grammar Exercises Std.10th 1.2 An Encounter of a Special Kind



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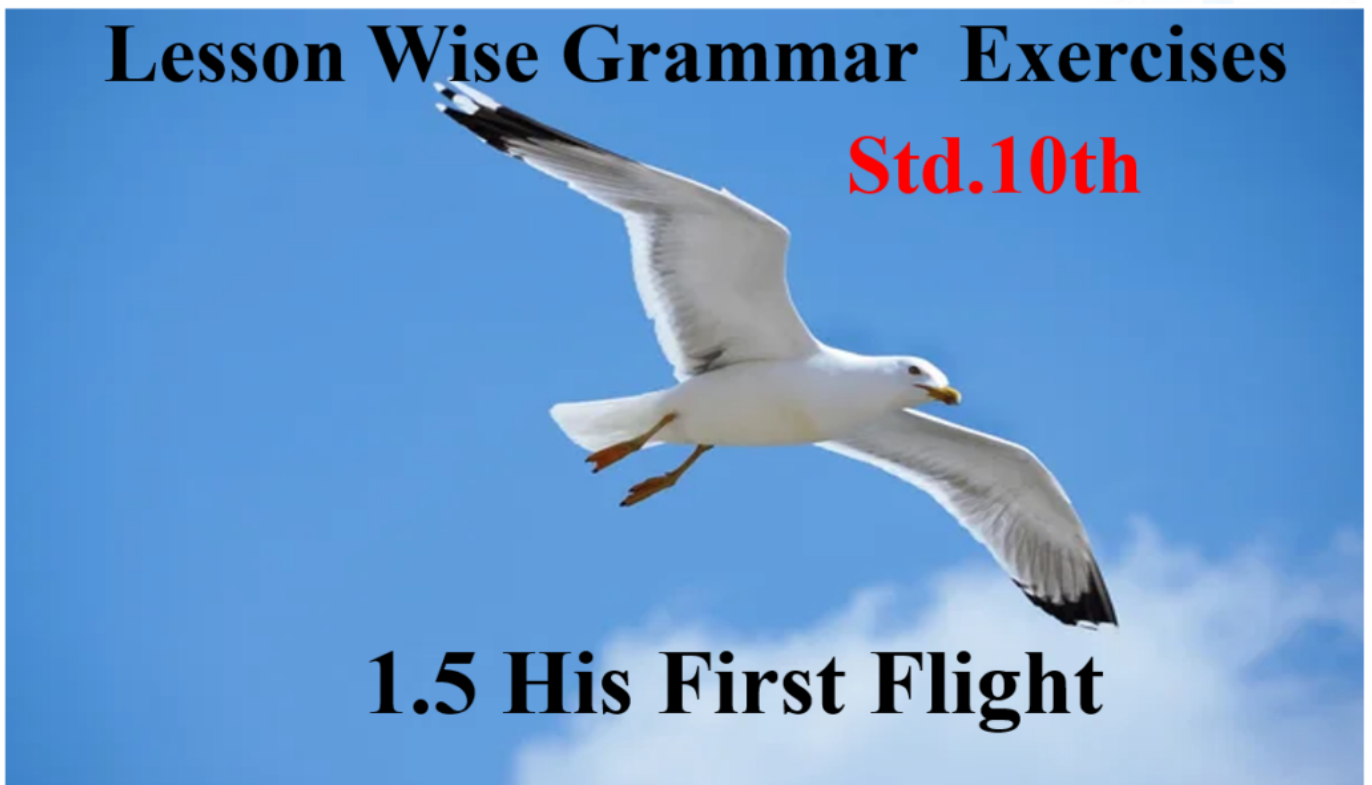
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**1.4 Be Smart**

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