

Lesson Wise Grammar Exercises

Std.10th



1.5 His First Flight

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Sub: English Std. X

- **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.I) 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.

- (a) He saw his two brothers.
(b) The woodcutter cut the weakened branch with his sharp saw.....
- (a) The bird injured his wings.
(b) He lives in the 'c' wing of the building.
- (a) The aeroplane will land at 9.00 pm. sharp.
(b) He owns 10 acres of land.
- (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**.

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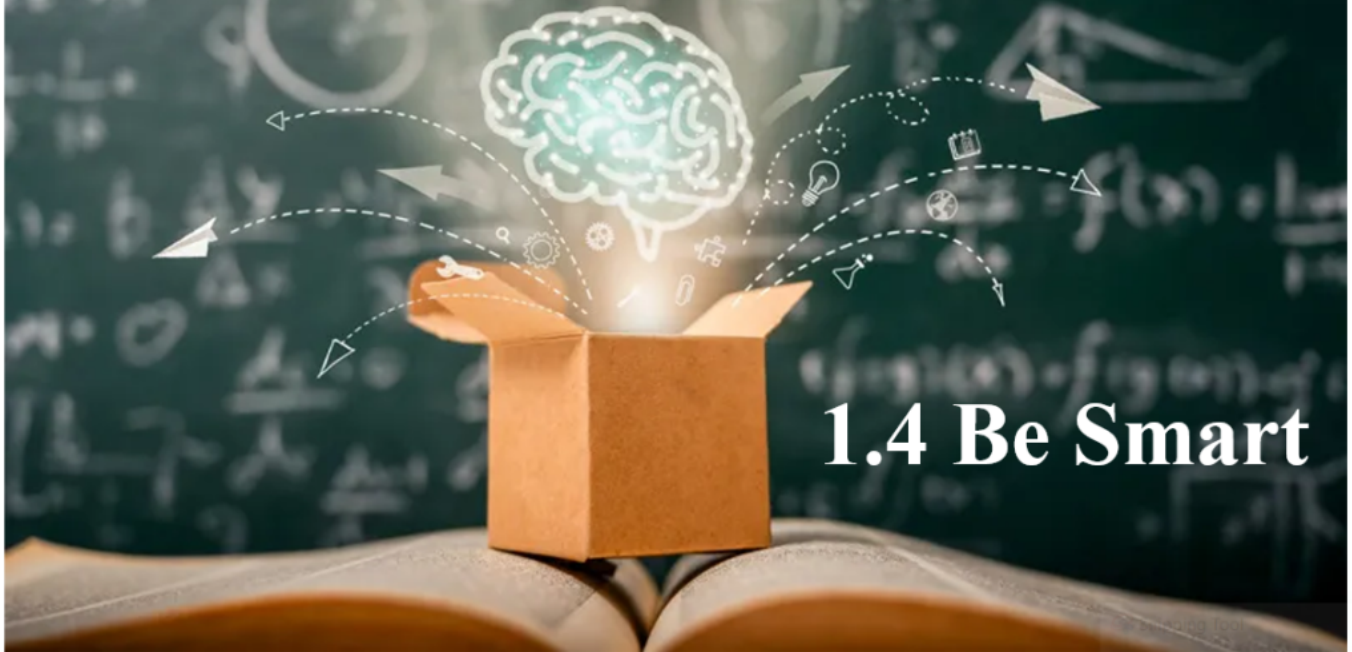
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1.2 An Encounter of a Special Kind



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1.4 Be Smart

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1.5 His First Flight

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