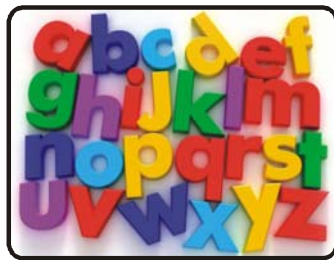


# English Activity Book

**EduHeal Foundation's  
International English Olympiad (IEO)  
and other  
National/International English Olympiads/Talent Search Exams.**



**Class - 9**

**EtG BOOKS**

103, Taj Apartment, Near AIIMS Metro Station,  
New Delhi - 110029, Ph. 011-26197342, 26161014  
E-mail : [edusys.in@gmail.com](mailto:edusys.in@gmail.com)  
Website : [www.edusys.in](http://www.edusys.in)



Eduheal Foundation (Class - 9)

## Contents

1. Modals and Auxiliary verb .....	3
2. Interjection.....	17
3. Direct and Indirect Speech .....	19
4. Active & Passive Voice .....	26
5. Test Your Spelling Skill .....	30
6. Questions .....	34
7. Comprehension .....	41
8. Vocabulary Test .....	45
9. Characteristics of good sentence .....	49
10. Answers .....	56



# SYLLABUS GUIDELINES

## CLASS - 9

Based on CBSE, ICSE & GCSE Syllabus  
& NCF guidelines revised by NCERT

### Section I.

#### Comprehension:

- General topics
- Story based
- Incident based
- Based on current affairs
- Stanza based.

### Section II.

#### Knowledge:

- Classification
- Analogy
- Word-meanings
- Jumbled sentence
- Antonym
- Synonyms

### Section III.

#### Applied Grammar (All Topics):

### Section IV.

#### Analysis:

- Inferring information
- Judging completeness of process
- Judging logic of actions
- Judging story logic.

### Section V.

#### Writing Skills:

- Notice, Message, Telegram and Reports
- Paragraph
- Letters





# Modals and Auxiliary verb

Modal verbs, also called *modal auxiliaries* or simply *modals*, are a type of auxiliary verb or helping verb. English has ten modal verbs:

can	could
may	might
shall	should
will	would
must	ought to

Modals express the mood of a verb, such as ability, possibility, necessity, or another condition. They are used with a main verb to form a sentence or a question. Modals are not conjugated and normally cannot be used without a main verb.

When used with modal verbs (except *ought*), main verbs always remain in the infinitive without *to*.

In a statement the word order is *subject + modal + main verb*.

subject	modal	main verb
They	can	come.
She	should	walk.

In questions, the word order changes to *modal + subject + main*

<i>yes-no questions</i>		
<i>modal</i>	<i>subject</i>	<i>main verb</i>
Can	they	come?
Should	She	drive?

<i>wh - questions</i>			
<i>wh- word</i>	<i>modal</i>	<i>subject</i>	<i>main verb</i>
When	can	they	come?
How	could	he	know?

## **Can**

The modal *can* indicates possibility or ability:

Tom *can* help you.

Wild animals *can* be dangerous.

I *can* win this game.

In questions, the modal '*can*' requests permission to do something or to ask about possibilities:

*Can* I help you?

*Can* Dhoni join our team?

Who *can* answer the next question?

When *can* we get back the results?

## Could

*Could* indicates possibility or ability in the past:

I *could* have told you that.

When I was young, I *could* run very fast.

*Could* speculates about future possibilities. In the following examples, *could* and *might* are synonymous.

It *could* / *might* rain tonight.

That *could* / *might* be dangerous.

In *yes-no* questions, '*could*' speculates about present possibilities:

*Could* she be the murderer?

*Could* this be a mistake?

It can also make a request. In these examples '*could*' and '*can*' are synonymous but '*could*' is more polite.

*Could* / *Can* you open your window?

*Could* / *Can* you help me to move this sofa?

The modal '*could*' is also used to form the conditional sentence. The condition contains *if* clause and a *result* clause. *Could* is placed in the result clause.

In these examples, *could* expresses hypothetical situations:

If I had time, I *could* play tennis with you.

We *could* study together, if you want to.

'*Could*' mentions something that didn't happen because a certain condition was not met:

If we had left sooner, we *could* have taken the train.

I *could* have passed the exam if I had studied more.

### **Shall and Will**

The modals *shall/will* + *main verb* are used to form future tenses.

These modals indicate an intention or an action that is expected to happen in the future.

When used in statements, there is no difference in meaning between these two modals; however, *shall* is rarely used in American English.

I *will / shall* close the door for you.

Tarun *will / shall* meet us at the railway station.

In *wh-* questions, *shall* and *will* ask about options.

Who *will / shall* drive the car?

When *will / shall* I see you again?

In *yes-no* questions, *shall* and *will* have different meanings.

*Will* asks for a favour.



*Will / Shall* you turn off the TV?

*Will / Shall* you stop whining?

'*Will*' also asks for information or knowledge about somebody or something.

*Will / Shall* Tom ever pay you back?

*Will / Shall* Mars be visited by humans within twenty years?

'*Shall*' asks about a preference. In these examples, *shall* and *should* are synonymous. In American English, *shall* is rarely used; when it is, it's only in the first person singular and plural. In India British English is followed.

*Should / Shall* I close the door?

*Should / Shall* he close the door?

### **May and Might**

The modals *may / might* indicates an uncertain future action. These two modals are synonymous.

I *may / might* go to the park, or I *may / might* stay at home.

This *may / might* be a bad idea.

'*May*' or '*can*' gives instructions or permission.

You *may / can* now board the airplane.

You *may / can* begin the exam in ten minutes.

[Note : '*May*' shows uncertainty where as '*can*' shows certainty.]





In *yes-no* questions that make a request, you can use *may* or *can*. *May* is more polite.

*May / Can I see your driving license?*

*May / Can we have some more water, please?*

One can use *might* in place of *may* or *can*.

*May / Can / Might I be of some assistance?*

*May / Can / Might we offer you a suggestion?*

### **Must**

The modal *must* indicates an obligation.

*You must see this movie.*

Tom *must see* a doctor immediately.

In *wh-* questions, '*must*' is an obligation and can be replaced with the modal '*should*'.

*When should / must we be there?*

*Who should / must I talk to?*

'*Must*' can sometimes form rhetorical questions, when you want the person to stop doing something.

*Must* you make so much noise? = Please be quiet.

*Must* he ask so many questions? = I hope he stops asking questions.

### **Should and Ought (to)**

The modals '*should*' and '*ought*' to indicate an obligation. These two modals are synonymous.

You should / ought to call your mother.

I should / ought to go home now.

When used in questions, *should* asks if an obligation exists.

*Should* he call her?

*Should* we pay now?

When *should* we leave?

What *should* I wear?

### **Would**

'*Would*' followed by *like* is a polite way of stating a preference.

I *would* like white wine with my fish.

We *would* like a room with a view.

In questions, *would* + *subject* + *like* is a polite request for a choice to be made.

*Would* you *like* soup or salad with your meal?

Where *would* you *like* to eat dinner?

Come here!	Would you come here?
Stop making that noise!	Would you stop making that noise?

'*Would*' explains an action as a result of a supposed or real condition.

