APPENDICES
Appendix A
Pre-Test

Duration: 60 Mins  Total Marks: 40
Instruction: Each Question Carries One Mark Each.

Q. 1 Complete the following dialogues by using either the simple present or the present continuous tense.

(8 M)

1. A: Why ____________________ (you wear) my coat this evening?
   B: Oh, I am sorry. It ____________________ (look) like mine in this light.

2. A: What ____________________ (you do) in the kitchen?
   B: I am just making some coffee.
   A: Well, go away. I ____________________ (not want) your help.

3. A: I have no idea what this sentence ________________ (mean). Can you translate it?
   B: No, sorry. I ________________ (not understand) it either.

4. A: Can you see those men near the door? They ________________ (look) at us very strangely.
   B: Yes, you are right. Do you recognize them from anywhere?
   A: No, but they certainly seem to know us. They ___________ (come) across to speak to us.

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.  (08 M)

1. She _______________________ (have) nothing to eat since nine o’clock this morning.

2. I ______________ (get) very wet on my way home from work yesterday.

3. I _________ (lose) my key last night.

4. My friend is a writer. He _______________________ (write) many books.

5. She _______________ (finish) the painting yesterday.


7. The rent of the flat ____________________ (go up) by 20 per cent this year.

8. Mr. John ________________ (be) to Japan.
Q. 3 Correct the following sentences and write them in the space provided. (08 M)

1. My brother lives with us until he can find a flat of his own.

2. These days we are have tests in school.

3. You are very quiet this evening. What do you think about?

4. Everyone is needs a break from work sometimes.

5. I am liking a good cup of coffee after lunch.

6. I must lose weight. I am weighing over 80 kilos.

7. Mihir is going to the shops every Saturday morning.

8. What period of history is you studying this term?

Q. 4 Look at the following sentences and write the correct option in the space provided. (08 M)

1. This is not my first visit to London. ________________ here before. (I am / I have been / I was)

2. I have got my key. I fount it when ________________ for something else. (I looked / I have looked / I was looking)

3. There is a new road to the motorway. ________________ it yesterday. (They had opened / They opened / They have opened)

4. When Martin arrived home, Anna ________________ to someone on the phone. (was talking / talked / is talking)

5. I ________________ along the street when I suddenly felt something hit me in the back. (was walking / is walking / walk)
6. Mihir writes very quickly. He _____ already _______ his essay. (has finished / was finishing / had finished)

7. The last time I _________________ to Britain was in August. (go / went / have gone)

8. We _________________ to London yesterday, but on the way we heard about a bomb scare in Oxford Street. So we drove back home. (went / were going / have gone)

Q. 5 Using the word given in brackets, write a sentence similar in meaning to the given sentence. (08 M)

1. I had my old coat on. (wearing)

2. I was on holiday, and you were on holiday, too. (we)

3. The boys were in the middle of a game of cards. (playing)

4. My friend was the winner of the competition. (won)

5. Seema had a green dress on. (wearing)

6. Neena has been writing the report. It is finished now. (written)

7. When we arrived, everyone was on the dance floor. (dancing)

8. Ramesh doesn’t have his credit card. (forgotten)
Appendix B
Pre-Test Answer Key

Q. 1 Complete the following dialogues by using either the simple present or the present continuous tense. (08M)

1. A: Why are you wearing my coat this evening?
   B: Oh, I am sorry. It looks like mine in this light.

2. A: What are you doing in the kitchen?
   B: I am just making some coffee.
   A: Well, go away. I don’t want your help.

3. A: I have no idea what this sentence means. Can you translate it?
   B: No, sorry. I don’t understand it either.

4. A: Can you see those men near the door? They are looking at us very strangely.
   B: Yes, you are right. Do you recognize them from anywhere?
   A: No, but they certainly seem to know us. They are coming across to speak to us.

Q. 2 Put the verbs in the correct form, choosing the correct tense. (08 M)

1. She has had nothing to eat since nine o’clock this morning.

2. I got very wet on my way home from work yesterday.

3. I lost my key last night.

4. My friend is a writer. He has written many books.

5. She finished the painting yesterday.


7. The rent of the flat has gone up by 20 per cent this year.

8. Mr. John has been to Japan.

Q. 3 Correct the following sentences and write them in the space provided. (08 M)

1. My brother is living with us until he can find a flat of his own.

2. These days we are having tests in school.

3. You are very quiet this evening. What are you thinking about?

4. Everyone needs a break from work sometimes.
5. I like a good cup of coffee after lunch.
6. I must lose weight. I weigh over 80 kilos.
7. Mihir goes to the shops every Saturday morning.
8. What period of history are you studying this term?

Q. 4 Look at the following sentences and write the correct option in the space provided. (08 M)

1. This is not my first visit to London. I have been here before.
2. I have got my key. I fount it when I was looking for something else.
3. There is a new road to the motorway. They opened it yesterday.
4. When Martin arrived home, Anna was talking to someone on the phone.
5. I was walking along the street when I suddenly felt something hit me in the back.
6. Mihir writes very quickly. He has already finished his essay.
7. The last time I went to Britain was in August.
8. We were going to London yesterday, but on the way we heard about a bomb scare in Oxford Street. So we drove back home.

Q. 5 Using the word given in brackets, write a sentence similar in meaning to the given sentence. (08 M)

1. I was wearing my old coat on.
2. We were both on holiday.
3. The boys were playing a game of cards. / The boys were playing cards.
4. My friend won the competition.
5. Seema was wearing a green dress.
6. Neena has written the report.
7. When we arrived, everyone was dancing.
8. Ramesh has forgotten his credit card.
Appendix C
Post-Test

Duration: 30 Mins
Instruction: Each Question Carries One Mark Each.

Total Marks: 16

Q. 1 Complete the following sentences by putting each verb in brackets into correct form. (4 M)
1. Listen! Somebody ______________________ (sing).
2. I __________ never ________ (go) up in a balloon, but I would love to do it one day.
3. I _____________________ (buy) a present for my friend.
4. You can turn off the radio. I _______________________ (not / listen) to it.

Q. 2 Correct the following sentences and write them in the space provided. (4 M)
1. Ravi have hurt his hand, but it’s OK now.

______________________________________________________________________________

2. The children is doing their homework now.

______________________________________________________________________________

3. We can play tennis now. The others have finish.

______________________________________________________________________________

4. The girls are play volleyball at the moment.

______________________________________________________________________________

Q. 3 Do as directed. (4 M)

A. (Frame a correct sentence using the Present Perfect Tense of the verb given in brackets)
1. Seema doesn’t have her English notebook. (forget)

______________________________________________________________________________

2. Tom has been writing the book. It is finished now. (write)

______________________________________________________________________________

B. What can you say in these situations?
1. A friend is at your flat and suggests going out, but you can see rain outside.
I don’t want to go out now. Look, it ________________. (Use appropriate form of ‘rain’)

2. A friend rings you up at work.
   Sorry, I can’t talk now. I ________________. (Use appropriate form of ‘work’)

Q. 4 Look at the following sentences and write the correct option in the space provided.

(4 M)

1. I am busy at the moment. ________________ on the computer. (I work / I am working / I working)

2. Here is my assignment. ________________ it recently. (I finished / I finish / I have finished)

3. Ram ________________ ill for three weeks. He is still in the hospital. (had been / has been / was)

4. ________________ a party next Saturday. We have sent out the invitations. (We are having / We have / We had)
Appendix D
Post-Test Answer Key

Q. 1 Complete the following sentences by putting each verb in brackets into correct form. (4 M)

1. Listen! Somebody is singing.
2. I have never gone up in a balloon, but I would love to do it one day.
3. I have bought a present for my friend.
4. You can turn off the radio. I am not listening to it.

Q. 2 Correct the following sentences and write them in the space provided. (4 M)

1. Ravi has hurt his hand, but it’s OK now.
2. The children are doing their homework now.
3. We can play tennis now. The others have finished.
4. The girls are playing volleyball at the moment.

Q. 3 Do as directed. (4 M)

1. Seema has forgotten her English notebook.
2. Sachin has written the book.
3. It is raining.
4. I am working.

Q. 4 Look at the following sentences and write the correct option in the space provided. (4 M)

1. I am busy at the moment. I am working on the computer.
2. Here is my assignment. I have finished it at last.
3. Ram has been ill for three weeks. He is still in the hospital.
4. We are having a party next Saturday. We have sent out the invitations.
Appendix E
Achievement Test

Duration: 60 Mins  Total Marks: 40
Instruction: Each Question Carries One Mark Each.

Q. 1 Complete the following dialogues by putting each verb in brackets into correct form. (08 M)
1. Sachin: Where are you going?
   Sameer: I ______________________ to the cinema. (go)
   Sachin: Wait for me. I think I ________________ with you. (come)
2. Reena: I ___________ (give) Sanjana a CD for her birthday. What are you giving her?
   Ranjana: I ________________ (probably get) her a new purse. She keeps losing money from her old one.
3. John: I need to finish packing today because we _____________ (move) tomorrow and there is still lots to do.
   Peter: Don’t worry. I _________________ (come) round tonight and help you.
4. Jayesh: What are your plans for the weekend?
   Ramesh: Well, we have just changed our plans. We were going to have a party on Sunday. But the weather forecast says it _________________ (be) cold and windy, so we _________________ (stay) indoors and watch a video.

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks by using the correct form of the verb given in brackets. (08 M)
1. My plane ________________ Pune on Tuesday at 10 o’clock. (leave)
2. The conference ________________ on Wednesday at 9.30. (start)
3. What are you doing tomorrow evening? I _____________ to a conference in Delhi. (fly)
4. I ________________ my eyes tested on Saturday afternoon. I have an appointment. (have)
5. The train ________________ (get) into Paris at eleven twenty – three.
6. The plane is at the end of the runway. It ________________ (take) off.
7. ______ we ____ (go) to the museum today?
8. ______ we ______ (take) a drive in the mountains?
Q. 3 Correct the following sentences and write them in the space provided. (08 M)

1. They are probably going knock the building down.

2. We are be going to get a dog soon.

3. The bus is leaves at eight twenty.

4. The meeting will be start at half past seven.

5. I have to register for my course before the classes will begin.

6. Rupesh looks really tired. He is about falling asleep.

7. I feel a bit tired. I go to lie down.

8. I will give Paresh the news. I will tell him when I will see him this evening.

Q. 4 Look at the following sentences and write the correct option in the space provided. (08 M)

1. A: Let’s go to the circus, shall we?
   B: Yes, good idea. I expect __________ fun. (it will be / it is / it is being)

2. A: Could I have a word with you, please?
   B: Sorry, I am in a big hurry. My train ________________ in fifteen minutes.
   (is going to leave / leaves / will leave)

3. A: Have you decided about the course?
   B: Yes, I decided last weekend. ________________ for a place.
   (I apply / I am to apply / I am going to apply)

4. A: I am trying to move this cupboard, but it is very heavy.
   B: Well, ________________ you, then. (I help / I will help / I am going to help)

5. A: Is the shop open?
B: No, but there is someone inside. I think _________________.
(it opens / it is about to open / it will open)

6. A: Do you mind not leaving your papers all over the table?
B: Oh, sorry. I will take them all with me when _________________.
(I go / I will go / I am going)

7. A: It is a public holiday next Monday.
B: Yes, I know. ________________ anything special?
(Are you doing / Do you do / Will you do)

8. A: Do you know about Reema?
B: Yes, she ________________ married next month. (is getting / is about to / marries)

Q. 5 Write the sentences using a future form of the verb in the space provided. Use the word given in brackets. (08 M)

1. Express your desire to have a rest. (going)

______________________________________________________________________________

2. Express the idea that you and Jaya have arranged a game of tennis for tomorrow. (playing)

______________________________________________________________________________

3. Warn your passengers about the car crashing. (going)

______________________________________________________________________________

4. Make a suitable offer of help to your father, who has run out of his medicines. (get)

______________________________________________________________________________

5. Make a suitable suggestion to your friend about visiting a museum. (go)

______________________________________________________________________________

6. Make a suitable suggestion to your friend about having a game of tennis with him. (play)

______________________________________________________________________________

7. Make a suitable offer of help to your friend, who is feeling ill and want to phone the doctor. (call)

______________________________________________________________________________

8. Sachin is holding a pen and paper in his hand to write a letter. Express the idea of immediate future. (write)

______________________________________________________________________________
Appendix F
Achievement Test Answer Key

Q. 1 Complete the following dialogues by putting each verb in brackets into correct form. (08 M)

1. Sachin: Where are you going?
   Sameer: I am going to the cinema.
   Sachin: Wait for me. I think I will come with you.

2. Reena: I am giving Sanjana a CD for her birthday. What are you giving her?
   Ranjana: I will probably get her a new purse. She keeps losing money from her old one.

3. John: I need to finish packing today because we are moving tomorrow and there is still lots to do.
   Peter: Don’t worry. I will come round tonight and help you.

4. Jayesh: What are your plans for the weekend?
   Ramesh: Well, we have just changed our plans. We were going to have a party on Sunday. But the weather forecast says it is going to be cold and windy, so we are going to stay indoors and watch a video.

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks by using the correct form of the verb given in brackets. (08 M)

1. My plane leaves Pune on Tuesday at 10 o’clock.
2. The conference starts on Wednesday at 9.30.
3. What are you doing tomorrow evening? I am flying to a conference in Delhi.
4. I am having my eyes tested on Saturday afternoon. I have an appointment.
5. The train gets into Paris at eleven twenty – three.
6. The plane is at the end of the runway. It is about to take off.
7. Shall we go to the museum today?
8. Shall we take a drive in the mountains?

Q. 3 Correct the following sentences and write them in the space provided. (08 M)

1. They are probably going to knock the building down.
2. We are going to get a dog soon.
3. The bus leaves at eight twenty.
4. The meeting will start at half past seven.
5. I have to register for my course before the classes begin.
6. Rupesh looks really tired. He is about to fall asleep.
7. I feel a bit tired. I am going to lie down.
8. I will give Paresh the news. I will tell him when I see him this evening.

Q. 4 Put the verbs in the correct form, choosing the correct option. (08 M)
1. A: Let’s go to the circus, shall we?
   B: Yes, good idea. I expect it will be fun.
2. A: Could I have a word with you, please?
   B: Sorry, I am in a big hurry. My train leaves in fifteen minutes.
3. A: Have you decided about the course?
   B: Yes, I decided last weekend. I am going to apply for a place.
4. A: I am trying to move this cupboard, but it is very heavy.
   B: Well, I will help you, then.
5. A: Is the shop open?
   B: No, but there is someone inside. I think it is about to open.
6. A: Do you mind not leaving your papers all over the table?
   B: Oh, sorry. I will take them all with me when I go.
7. A: It is a public holiday next Monday.
   B: Yes, I know. Are you doing anything special?
8. A: Do you know about Reema?
   B: Yes, she is getting married next month.

Q. 5 Write the sentences using a future form of the verb in the space provided. Use the word given in brackets. (08 M)
1. I am going to have a rest.
2. We are playing tennis tomorrow. / Jaya and I are playing tennis tomorrow.
3. The car is going to crash. / We are going to crash.
4. Shall I get the medicines?
5. Shall we go to the museum?
6. Shall we play a game of tennis?
7. Shall I call the doctor?
8. Sachin is about to write a letter.
Appendix G
Course Content of Remedial Teaching
PowerPoint Presentation on Present Continuous Tense

We are all going on a summer holiday.
No more working for a week or two.
Fun and laughter on a summer holiday.
No more worries for me and you.
For a week or two.

We are going where the sun shines brightly.
We are going where the sea is blue.
We have seen it in the movies.
Now let's see if it is true.

Everybody has a summer holiday
Doing things they always wanted to.
So we are going on a summer holiday
To make our dreams come true
For me and you.
We are going where the sun shines brightly.
We are going where the sea is blue.
We have seen it in the movies.
Now let's see if it is true.

Everybody has a summer holiday
Doing things they always wanted to.
So we are going on a summer holiday
To make our dreams come true
For me and you.

Can you guess, which tenses are used in the song?

1. Present Continuous
2. Simple Present
3. Present Perfect
A cat and a fox are having a discussion about the difficulties of life when you have so many enemies.

‘Although times are hard,’ the fox is boasting, ‘I have many tricks which I use when I am escaping from my pursuers.’ ‘You are lucky then,’ the cat replies quietly. ‘I have only one trick and so I need that one every time.’

While the two animals are discussing their methods of escape, a pack of hounds is following their scent through the wood. Because the cat and the fox are concentrating so much on what they are saying, the dogs are getting closer and closer without their knowledge.

Suddenly the hounds burst into view. The cat runs quickly up a tree to safety, but while the fox is making a decision about which of his tricks is the right one for this emergency, the hounds catch him.

Soon they are tearing him limb from limb.

The cat, meanwhile is looking down from her safe perch. She thinks that foxes are not so clever after all.

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1. I am living in India at present.
2. You are reading this chapter at the moment.
3. Meena is doing her English homework.
4. Jayesh and Dilip are learning French now.
5. We are writing another book this year.
Can you guess, which tense is used in the story & the sentences?

Present Continuous Tense

We use Present Continuous Tense when

1. An action is going on at the time of speaking

- She is singing a song.
- I am waiting for the train.
- We are learning English Tenses.
- The children are playing in the garden.
2. When we are in the middle of something but not actually doing it at the time of speaking

- I am reading a novel.
- I am quite busy these days because I am doing a Course from University of Pune.
- I must get back to the office. We are working on a new project.

3. When things are changing over a long period

- The earth is slowly getting warmer.
- The number of cars on the road is increasing.
- The pollution is increasing day by day.
4. For the future meaning of the present continuous

- I am going to the cinema tonight.
- I am playing badminton with Matthew tomorrow.
- I am meeting the Chief Minister tomorrow morning.

- Positive  am / is / are + Verb in ‘ing’ form
  I am writing on the board.
  He is painting a picture.
  We are learning Present Continuous Tense.

- Negative  am / is / are + not + Verb in ‘ing’ form
  I am not listening to songs.
  He is not writing in the notebook.
  We are not playing on the ground.

- Question  am / is / are + Verb in ‘ing’ form
  Am I playing basketball?
  Is he carrying a notebook?
  Are we writing notes?
Describe the scene by using present continuous tense. Take help of the questions mentioned above the picture.
‘What are you doing?’ – 5A

---

**Song No. 1: What is he doing?**

Hello. Is Sammy home?

   Yes, he is.

What is he doing?

   He is sleeping.

   Oh, OK.

   Thank you anyway.

   Hello. Is Suzy there?

   Yes, she is. She is here.

   But, she can’t come out to play.

   What is she doing?

   Right now, she is eating dinner.

   Oh, OK.

   Thanks anyway.
Hi Lonney.
Hello. Can Donny come out to play?
No, I’m sorry. He is busy.
What is he doing?
He is reading and writing.
I am doing homework.
Oh, that’s OK.
See you later.
Is Lisa here?
No, she is not here right now.
She is at the swimming pool.
She is jumping and swimming.
Oh, really! Umm, oh well.

Is Lonney here?
No, he is not here.
He is playing baseball over there.
What is he doing?
He is throwing. He is hitting. He is running and he is catching.
Yeah! Safe!
You’re out!
What! What do you mean I’m out?
Wait Lonney, we are coming.
What! Go away Lonney.
You were definitely out.
What do you mean? I was in.
No, definitely out. No way. Go home.
Song No. 2: What is he / she doing?

What is she doing? She is walking.
What is he doing? He is running.
Walking, running. She is walking. He is running.
What is he doing? He is throwing.
What is she doing? She is catching.
Throwing, catching. He is throwing. She is catching.
What is he doing? He is eating.
What is she doing? She is drinking.
Eating, drinking. He is eating. She is drinking.
What is she doing? She is crying.
What is he doing? He is smiling.
Crying, smiling. She is crying. He is smiling.

What is she doing? She is climbing.
What is he doing? He is swinging.
Climbing, swinging. She is climbing. He is swinging.
What are they doing? They are jumping. (2)
Jumping, jumping. He is jumping. She is jumping.
What is he doing? He is hitting.
What is she doing? She is kicking.
Hitting, kicking. He is hitting. She is kicking.
What are they doing? They are fighting. (2)
Fighting, fighting. He is fighting. She is fighting.
What are they doing? They are sleeping. (2)
Sleeping, sleeping. He is sleeping. She is sleeping.
I Still Haven't Found What I'm Looking For

I have climbed highest mountain

I have run through the fields

Only to be with you (2)

I have run

I have crawled

I have scaled these city walls

These city walls

Only to be with you

But I still haven't found what I'm looking for (2)

I have spoke with the tongue of angels

I have held the hand of a devil

It was warm in the night

I was cold as a stone

But I still haven't found what I'm looking for (2)
• I have finished the painting.
• He has eaten his breakfast.
• Smita has cleaned the car.
• The cat has given birth to six kittens.
• The students have done their project.
• We have studied Present Continuous Tense.

Which tense is used in the above sentences?

Present Perfect Tense

We use Present Perfect Tense when
• An activity is completed in the immediate past or we see things happening in the past but has a result in the present
• They have just gone out.
• She has just finished her work.
• It has just struck ten.
• The aircraft has landed.
• We have eaten all the eggs.
• He has lost his key.
• She has cut her finger.
Since & For

- Those people have been at the hotel since Friday.
- We have lived in Pune since 1990.
- I have not played cricket since last year.

We use 'since' to indicate starting point of an action.

- He has been at his computer for six hours.
- She has been ill for a week.
- You have been busy with your studies for months.

We use 'for' to indicate duration.

Present Perfect Tense

- To describe past events whose time is not definite or mentioned
- I have read 'The Wings of Fire'.
- Mr. Joshi has been to Japan.
- She has watched 'Bhag Milkha Bhag'.
- They have visited my grandparents home.
- We have appeared for our Scholarship examinations.
Just, Already & Yet

• We have just come back from our holiday.
• They have just eaten all the biscuits.
  ‘just’ means a short time ago.
• He has already finished his work.
• The train has already gone.
  ‘already’ means sooner than expected.
• It’s eleven o’clock and you have not finished breakfast yet.
• Has the course started yet?
  ‘yet’ means expecting something to happen.

• Positive: Have + Third Form of the Verb (Past Participle)
  ➢ I have written a book.
  ➢ She has spoken to the manager.
  ➢ The children have eaten all the sweets.

• Negative: Have + not + Third Form of the Verb (Past Participle)
  ➢ I have not seen the Taj Mahal.
  ➢ She has not eaten Chinese food.
  ➢ They have not visited Delhi.

• Question: - Have + Third Form of the Verb (Past Participle)
  ➢ Has the train left?
  ➢ Have you seen Ajay?
Make sentences by using Present Continuous and Present Perfect Tense.
Use these verbs: Catch, Attack, Dance & Carry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catch a mouse</td>
<td>Attack a cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dance</td>
<td>Carry a bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What have they just done?

Write eight sentences. Use the present perfect of the verbs and just.

break  wash  comb  cut  eat
finish  have  make  write

1. He ........................................
2. She ........................................
3. They ........................................
4. She ........................................
5. He ........................................
6. He ........................................
7. She ........................................
8. He ........................................

⇒ He has just finished the chocolate pudding.
Appendix H
Course Content of Future Tense

Presentation I: Will and Shall

- There are many different ways of talking or expressing about the future time, depending on how we see a future event.
- You have already studied the use of will / shall for expressing future time.

- I will see you again on Tuesday.
- Wherever you go, you will find the local people friendly.
- Tarun will watch the match.
- She will be free for most of the summer.
- If the book has real merit, it will sell.
- They will make a cup of coffee if you ask them.
- The verb ‘will’ is used to predict future time.
- We use ‘will’ to say what we know or think about the future time.
- It doesn’t express the idea that we have already decided to do something or that we are planning something.

- We have lost our ball.
  I will help you look for it.
- I’m thirsty.
  I think I will make some tea.
- You have left your computer on.
  Oh, I will go and switch it off.
- When we decide on something or agree to do it more or less at the moment of speaking, we use ‘will’. It is an ‘instant decision’.
I will have Samosa.
I will have Dosa.
I will prefer Uttapa.
We use ‘will’ to order things.

Will you come to lunch?
Will you come for coffee?
Will you come for the party?
We also use ‘will’ for invitations.

Positive, Negative & Question Form

Positive: will + base form of the verb
I will come home for coffee.

Negative
I will not come for the party.

Question
Will you come with me to buy some fruits?
- I shall be free on Sunday.
- I shall return your book on Monday.
- We shall know the results soon.
- We shall hear the results of the election within a week.
- The neutral future of prediction is expressed by shall, which is rather formal and rare and normally occurs only with a first person subject i.e. I and We

- Shall I come with you?
- Shall I carry your basket?
- Shall we pay the money for you?
- The last bus has left. Shall I drive you to the station?
- We think you have made a mistake in your calculations. Shall we check them for you?
- You look tired. Shall I make some coffee for you?
Offers of help

- Your father has run out of his medicines.
  Father, shall I get you the medicines?
- Jayesh has lost his wallet and has no money for his bus fare.
  Jayesh, shall I lend you some money for the bus fare?
- Meena wants to go to the airport.
  Meena, shall I take you to the airport?
- Javed is feeling ill.
  Javed, shall I call the doctor?

- Shall we go out for lunch?
- Shall we go for a walk in the woods?
- It’s a wonderful day. Shall we take a drive in the mountains?
- Shall we go to the cricket match this afternoon?
- Shall we stay at home and look at the match on TV?
Suggestions

- You want to go sightseeing today with your friend. Shall we go to the museum today?
- Your friend, Mohan, is a very good tennis player. You want to have a game with him. Shall we play a game of tennis today?
- You want to go to the cinema this evening with Renu. Renu, shall we go to the cinema this evening?
- You want to go to ‘Vaishali’ restaurant for dinner with Mahesh on Tuesday. Mahesh, shall we go to ‘Vaishali’ restaurant for dinner on Tuesday?

Complete the following conversation.

Ravi: What ______ we do today?
Vicky: It would be nice to go out somewhere.
Ravi: ______ we go for a walk?
Vicky: That sounds a bit boring. What about the seaside.
Ravi: How much ______ it cost? I haven't got very much money.
Vicky: It doesn't cost much.
Ravi: Everywhere ______ be so crowded today because it's a holiday. The journey ______ take ages.
Vicky: Come on, Ravi. Let's go and have some fun.
Answers

Ravi: What *shall* we do today?
Vicky: It would be nice to go out somewhere.
Ravi: *Shall* we go for a walk?
Vicky: That sounds a bit boring. What about the seaside.
Ravi: How much *will* it cost? I haven’t got very much money.
Vicky: It doesn’t cost much.
Ravi: Everywhere *will* be so crowded today because it’s a holiday. The journey *will* take ages.
Vicky: Come on, Ravi. Let’s go and have some fun.

Exercises

Say what your decision is in these situations. Use these verbs: *answer, carry, have, shut*

1. You and your friend have come into the room. The window is open and it is cold.

2. The phone is ringing. You are the nearest person to it.

3. The choice on the menu is fish or chicken. You hate fish.

4. You are meeting a friend at the station. He has two suitcases. There’s a bag, too.
Answers

1. I will shut the window.
2. I will answer the phone.
3. I will have chicken.
4. I will carry your bag.

Exercises

Make a suitable offer of help in the following situations, using the verbs given in brackets.

- Anu is trying to cross a busy road. (help)
- Mihir has left his cricket gear at home. (fetch)
- The child’s balloon has burst. (blow up another)
Answers

1. Anu, shall I help you cross the road?
2. Mihir, shall I fetch your cricket gear from home?
3. Shall I blow up another balloon for you?

Exercises

Make suitable suggestions in the following situations.

1. Jeevan is ill at home. You want Arun to go with you to visit him.
2. You want to go for a drive in Ali’s new car.
3. Your friend, Anju, is unhappy. You want to cheer her up.
Answers

1. Arun, shall we go to visit Jeevan?
2. Ali, shall we drive in your new car?
3. Anju, shall I cheer you up?
Read the following paragraph carefully.

Rahul is going to buy a new bicycle. He is going to play cricket with his friends in the afternoon. He is going to watch the football match on TV in the evening. He is going to attend the party as well. He is going to write a letter to his friends at night. If he wastes his time like this, he is going to fail in the examination.

Read the following paragraph carefully.

I am going to buy a new flat tomorrow. At the same time, I am going to sell my old car. I am very excited about my trip as I am going to visit Paris. After I return, I am going to resign from my post. Now I want to relax, so I am going to watch the next program on TV.
- I am going to spend a month in Mumbai.
- I am going to attend medical college after my HSC.
- He is going to cycle to Delhi.
- I am going to write a letter to my friend.

**Uses**

- To talk about something, which we have decided to do
- To express a future action that somebody intends to carry out
Form

- The supporting verb ‘to be’ (present tense) + going to + the main verb (base form e.g. work, learn, study, etc.)
- They are going to resign their membership of the club as a group.
- are: supporting verb ‘to be’ (present tense)
- going to: going to
- resign: the main verb (base form)

- They are going to study harder this term.
- I am going to meet my friend.
- We are going to visit grandmother this summer.
- We are going to have a picnic.
- In all these cases, there is an intention to carry out an action in the future.
- Look at those black clouds! It’s going to rain.
- He is going to hurt himself with that stick.
- The child is going to catch cold.
- The boat is full of water. It is going to sink.
- Sachin is holding a piece of paper and pen in his hand. He is going to write a letter to his friend.

**Uses**

- We try to predict certain things based on the present situation or indication, when we can see that something is going to happen in the near future.
- When we use the ‘be going to’ construction, we are talking about something which is bound to happen in future time. (something that is almost sure to happen)
- She is going to feel tired.
- The apples are going to rot.
- She is going to hurt herself in that car!
- His plane is going to crash.
- She is going to be late.
- In each of the examples above, we know the reason why something will happen in the future time. We know it’s going to happen, whether we like it or not. It’s certain.

- Remember that if the action is already decided upon and preparations have been made, we use the ‘be going to’ construction.
- We also use the ‘be going to’ form to talk about what seems likely or certain, when there is something in the present which tells us about the future time.
Note that the verbs ‘go’ and ‘come’ are not usually used with ‘going to’.

We don’t say, ‘He is going to come here tomorrow’. We say, ‘He is coming here tomorrow’.

We don’t say, ‘He is going to go to Mumbai tomorrow’. We say, ‘He is going to Mumbai tomorrow’.

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**Exercises**

**Fill in the blanks**

- Watch out – you ____ _____ ____ ____ that tree. (hit)
- I think I ____ _____ ____ ____ sick. (be)
- Lucy ____ _____ ____ ____ round the world when she leaves school. (travel)
- I ____ _____ ____ ____ for my money back. (ask)
- It ____ _____ ____ ____ . (rain)
Answers

Fill in the blanks
- Watch out – you are going to hit that tree.
- I think I am going to be sick.
- Lucy is going to travel round the world when she leaves school.
- I am going to ask for my money back.
- It is going to rain.

Exercises

Use ‘be going to’ form in the following sentences.
- She will get married next April.
- The manager will close the office today by two in the afternoon.
- They will leave for Calcutta by a late night train.
- The minister will resign in a day or two.
- They will have a charity show next week in aid of the flood victims.
Answers

Use ‘be going to’ form in the following sentences.

- She is going to get married next April.
- The manager is going to close the office today by two in the afternoon.
- They are going to leave for Calcutta by a late night train.
- The minister is going to resign in a day or two.
- They are going to have a charity show next week in aid of the flood victims.
Presentation III: Be about to

- I am about to write a letter to the director.
- Let’s get into the train. The train is about to leave.
- The Chief Minister is about to speak.
- Don't go out now. We are about to have lunch.
- The taxi is here and we are about to leave.

- About to + verb expresses events whose happening is about to happen.
- The events are likely to happen immediately in future.
- The plane is at the end of the runway. It is about to take off.
- Do you want to say goodbye to our visitors? They are about to leave.
- The Prime Minister is at the microphone now. He is about to start speaking.
- Take your seats, please. The show is about to begin.

Complete the following sentences.

1. The leading runner is nearly there now. She ____________ (win) the race.
2. The riot is not over yet, but the police are here. They ____________ (move) in.
3. Let’s get into the bus. The bus ____________ (leave).
4. Hurry up! The program ____________ (start).
Answers

1. The leading runner is nearly there now. She is about to win the race.
2. The riot is not over yet, but the police are here. They are about to move in.
3. Let’s get into the bus. The bus is about to leave.
4. Hurry up! The program is about to start.
Read the following paragraph carefully.

- Our cricket team leaves for Mumbai this evening. They play two matches there. They play one at Pune. They return next Monday.

- I leave to Mumbai tomorrow morning for a meeting. The meeting is at 11 o’clock. The meeting ends at 12.30. We take lunch in Hotel Sagar at 1 o’clock. Then I return to Pune in the evening.
- The first bus to Nasik leaves at 5.20.
- The next train from Mumbai arrives at 10.15.
- The new term starts next week.
- The train leaves at 7 o’clock tomorrow morning.
- The match starts at 3 o’clock.
- The show starts in 15 minutes.

**Uses**

- We use the present simple when a future event is a fixed part of a timetable, program or schedule.
- It is used to express a series of planned or intended actions in the future.
- Timetable is usually a public one such as a train timetable.
- Verbs such as arrive, open, close, start or stop are often used this way.
Form

- Base form of the verb. (s / es for third person i.e. he/she/it)
- I leave tonight.
- A new show starts on TV next Saturday.
- leave: Base form of the verb.
- starts: s / es for third person

The school opens on 23rd June.
The film starts at 6.30 and finishes at 9.00.
The train doesn’t leave at 16.45. It leaves at 18.45.
Our school celebrates its silver jubilee next Friday.
The new office timings start tomorrow.
- I won’t go out if it rains. (not will rain)
- Can I have some milk before I go to bed.
- Let’s wait till he finishes his work.
- Please ring me up as soon as he comes.

- I will go home when I am through with my work.
- We will wait until we hear from you.
- I will ask her to phone you after she comes in.
- Unless we start now, we can’t reach on time.
The simple present is often used for the future time in clauses with

- If
- Before
- Until
- As soon as
- When
- Unless
- While
- As
- After
- By the time

- You will be late if you don't hurry.
- The guests will be drunk before they leave.
- Let's wait until the rain stops.
- I will telephone you as soon as I arrive at New Delhi station.
- I will phone you when he comes back.
- I can't see unless I wear glasses.
- I will call you after I reach home.
- We will wait till the train leaves.
Fill in the blanks

1. The Cup Final ___ on March 10th. (be)
2. What time ___ you ______ in Pune. (arrive)
3. Actually the match ______ at three on Thursday. (begin)
4. Mr. Kulkami ______ at the end of the year. (retire)
5. The term ______ at the end of March. (finish)
6. The next plane to Delhi ______ at 6.15. (leave)
7. What time ______ the show ______? (start)

Answers

1. The Cup Final is on March 10th.
2. What time do you arrive in Pune.
3. Actually the match begins at three on Thursday.
4. Mr. Kulkami retires at the end of the year.
5. The term finishes at the end of March.
6. The next plane to Delhi leaves at 6.15.
7. What time does the show start?
Correct the following sentences.

1. If we will meet at seven, we will have plenty of time.
2. Call me as soon as you will have any news.
3. Mr. Doshi is going to move to the seaside when he will retire.

Answers

1. If we meet at seven, we will have plenty of time.
2. Call me as soon as you have any news.
3. Mr. Doshi is going to move to the seaside when he retires.
Read the following paragraph carefully.
My elder brother is getting married next April. He is getting married in Kashmir. So we are going to Kashmir next summer. We are returning back in May from Kashmir but my brother is staying there till May end. He is coming back in the first week of June.

Read the following paragraphs carefully.
My sister is going for a swimming class from tomorrow. She is joining a music class, too. She is going for shopping in the evening with her friends. They are going to Big Bazzar for shopping.
I am joining a painting class from tomorrow. I am not going for a swimming class. I am going for a movie with my friends in the evening. We are eating out after the movie is over.
- The Director of School Education is visiting the school tomorrow.
- The school team is playing a football match with the town team next Sunday.
- We are flying to Goa on Saturday.
- We are having a party on Sunday.
- The gardener is cutting the grass tomorrow.

**Uses**

- Present progressive is used when something is definitely planned or arranged for the future. It is used for personal arrangements.
- It is used to express an anticipated / awaited / expected event in the near future.
- Usually the time is mentioned (tomorrow, next Sunday, this afternoon, next week, etc.).
- This way of expressing the future is very common in English.
Form

- The supporting verb ‘to be’ + the main verb in ‘ing’ form
- Mr. A. R. Rehman is arriving this evening.
- is: supporting verb ‘to be’
- arriving: the main verb in ‘ing’ form

- I am going to Shimla tomorrow.
- I am playing badminton with Manoj tomorrow.
- Sachin is going to London next week.
- He is playing guitar in a concert tomorrow.
- We are leaving on Saturday morning.
Fill in the blanks

1. I _________ Mr. Joshi this evening. (visit)
2. We _________ home next Sunday. (go)
3. Rahul _________ Hari at 6 o’clock tomorrow. (meet)
4. She _________ a party on Saturday. (give)
5. Dinesh _________ round later on. (come)

Answers

1. I am visiting Mr. Joshi this evening.
2. We are going home next Sunday.
3. Rahul is meeting Hari at 6 o’clock tomorrow.
4. She is giving a party on Saturday.
5. Dinesh is coming round later on.
For each situation write a sentence. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. Meera and Suresh have accepted an invitation to Sachin’s party next week. (go)
2. Leena has agreed to be in the office on Sunday. (work)
3. Kiran has just bought a plane ticket to Hyderabad dated 15 May. (fly)
4. Mangesh has arranged a meeting with his boss at six o’clock in the evening. (see)
5. Ramesh and Jeevan have booked a tennis court for tomorrow afternoon. (play)

Answers

1. Meera and Suresh are going to Sachin’s party next week.
2. Leena is working in the office on Sunday.
3. Kiran is flying to Hyderabad on 15 May.
4. Mangesh is seeing his boss at six o’clock in the evening.
5. Ramesh and Jeevan are playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.
Presentation VI: Revision

**Will**

- The verb ‘will’ is used to predict future time.
- We use ‘will’ to say what we know or think about the future time.
- It doesn’t express the idea that we have already decided to do something or that we are planning something.

- Mr. Kulkarni will retire as a senior engineer with the firm at the end of the year. (future time)
- I will explain it to you, Jayesh. (instant decision)
- I will eat Dal Fry and Rice. (ordering things)
- Will you come for dinner? (invitation)
Shall

- The verb 'shall' is used to predict future time, which is rather formal and rare and normally occurs only with a first person subject i.e. I and We
- It is also used for offers and suggestions.
- I shall return your CD on Monday. (future time)
- Shall I peel the potatoes? (offer of help)
- Shall we go for a movie 'Rockstar'? (suggestion)

Be Going To

- To talk about something, which we have decided to do
- We try to predict certain things based on the present situation or indication, when we can see that something is going to happen in the near future
- I am going to ride a bike. (a decision, which we have decided to do)
- My sister is going to have a baby in May. (prediction based on present situation)
What are you going to do?

The School Concert

Hello, Tony, where is Jenny?
She is on stage. She is playing the violin.
Gogo, no, come back.
That’s Jenny, I am her friend.
I am sorry Jenny. That’s all right, Gogo.
Now, ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Tony the magician.

What are you going to do?
I am going to do some magic tricks.

What trick is he going to do?
He is going to take a rabbit out of his hat.
For my first trick, I am going to take a rabbit out of this hat.
There is nothing in the hat. There is nothing up my sleeves.

I am going to say a magic rhyme.
Rabbit, Rabbit, soft and white, hump out of this hat tonight.
Where is the rabbit?
Oh, Jenny, what is he going to do?
Poor Tony, I don’t know. Help him please, Gogo.
Tony, may I do a trick.
All right.
And now, ladies and gentlemen, please welcome my friend, Gogo.

What are you going to do, Gogo?
I am going to make Tony disappear.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am now going to make my friend, Tony, disappear.

He is going to take a rabbit out of his hat.

Very good, Gogo. Where is Tony?

Gogo! Where am I? Help!

Think, Gogo, think.

Ah! I remember.

Let’s have a concert.

Oh, yes, Gogo. I like concerts.

May I go first?

All right, Jeeby.

What are you going to do, Jeeby?

What are you going to do?

I am going to sing, Gogo.

I am going to sing.

What are you going to do, Tappy?

What are you going to do?

I am going to dance, Gogo.

I am going to dance.
What are you going to do, Pod?
What are you going to do?
I am going to sleep, Gogo.
I am going to sleep.
What are you going to do, Gogo?
What are you going to do?
I am going to do magic tricks, my friends.
I am going to do magic tricks.

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**Be About To**

- This form is used for immediate future.
- They are about to start the match. (They are on the point of starting.)
- They are about to leave. (They are on the point of leaving.)
Simple Present for Future

- We use the present simple when a future event is a fixed part of a timetable, program or schedule.
- The simple present is often used for the future time in clauses with if, before, until, as soon as, when, unless, while, as, after, by the time.
- The school reopens on Monday.
- If I see Anjali, I will ask her.
- Unless you take the brake off, the car won’t move.
- As soon as he earns any money, he spends it.

Present Continuous for Future

- Present progressive is used when something is definitely planned or arranged for the future. It is used for personal arrangements.
- It is used to express an anticipated / awaited / expected event in the near future.
- I am going to the theatre on Saturday.
- I am meeting Archana at 10.30 at the station.
Complete the dialogues below using the verb in brackets with 'will' or 'going to'.

1. Have you decided what to do with the prize money?
   Yes, we ______________ a new car. (buy)
2. Why have you bought all that wallpaper?
   I ________________________ the living room. (decorate)
3. I don't know how to use this camera.
   It's quite easy. I ______________________ you. (show)
4. What ______________________ at the party on Saturday? I have not decided yet.
5. What would you like to eat?
   I ______________________ a sandwich, please. (have)

Answers

1. are going to buy
2. am going to decorate
3. will show
4. are you going to wear
5. will have
Put the verb in the present simple or the present continuous form.

1. The Conference ______________________ (start) on June 3rd and __________________ (finish) on June 10th.
2. He ______________________ (not / come) next Saturday.
3. What ______________________ (you / do) tomorrow?
   ______________________ (I / meet) Susan at the theatre.
4. We have got a lot of time. Our plane ____________
   ______________________ (not / take off) until 9 o’clock.

Answers

- starts / finishes
- is not coming
- are you doing / I am meeting
- does not take off
Choose the best alternative and fill in the blanks.

1. Don’t return John’s book. ______________ it. (I will read / I am going to read / I read)
2. ‘Will you be at home on Sunday morning?’ No.
   ______________ (I go out / I will go out / I am going out)
3. ‘Did you feed the dog?’ ‘No. ______________
   ______________ ’ (I will feed him / I am feeding him / I feed)

4. ______________ to the cinema tonight. We have got tickets. (We go / We will go / We are going)
5. ______________ tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere. (I am not working / I don’t work / I won’t work)
6. That bag looks heavy
   ______________ you with it. (I am helping / I help / I will help)
Answers

1. I am going to read
2. I am going out
3. I will feed him
4. We are going
5. I am not working
6. I will help

Speaking Activity

- Where do you see yourself after 10 years?
- Standard of living after 10 years.
- Position of your school after 10 years.
Make Sentences by using will, be going to or be about to

Will

Be Going To

Be About To

Picture Description: Learning in Future
Appendix I
Students’ Questionnaire

5. How did you learn the tenses till now?
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

6. What do you think about teaching through ICT?
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

7. Which other topics of English would you like to learn with the help of ICT?
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

8. Which other subjects would you like to learn with the help of ICT?
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
Appendix J
Teachers’ Questionnaire

1. Are you aware of Information and Communication Technology? If yes, what are the different components of ICT?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

2. Do you think ICT is useful in teaching-learning process? If yes, how is it useful?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

3. Do you use ICT in teaching-learning of English language? If yes, for which topics or skills?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

4. How often do you use ICT in teaching-learning of English language?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

5. Have you got any formal training for using ICT in teaching-learning process? If yes, from whom and for how many days?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________